中考 · 2023年山东省威海市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 72 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 55 题 · 山东省威海市

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

本卷答案与讲解
812 876
yingyu8.cn/an/812876

一、阅读理解（五篇短文，共25小题，计30分。1-20小题，每题1分；21-25小题，每题2

Penguin(企鹅) Swims 5, 000 Miles Every Year Joao, 71, lives on an island near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He has retired(退休), but still works as a part-time fisherman. One day, about five years ago, when he was fishing, he found a tiny, sick penguin on the beach near his home. The penguin’ s feathers(羽毛) were covered in oil. The poor bird was dying. Joao felt sorry for the sick, little bird, and so he took him back to his home. He cleaned him and fed him fish, and he gave him the name Din dim. The penguin soon became strong and healthy again. After a week or two, Joao went down to the coast and tried to put Din dim back into the water. The penguin didn’ t want to go. He stayed with Joao, getting bigger and bigger—beautiful new feathers grew on his back. Eight months passed. Joao was very happy because he was enjoying the company of his new friend. Then suddenly, one day in February, Din dim disappeared. Joao was sad to lose him, but hoped that the bird just wanted to return to his penguin family. Four more months passed, Joao was walking sadly home from the beach, when suddenly he heard a familiar (熟悉的) “honking” sound—Din dim was back. Every year since then, Din dim spends eight months with Joao and then disappears for four months. Where does he go? It is thought that he swims 2, 500 miles to the coast of Argentina or Chile to start a penguin family and then swims 2, 500 miles to Joao. That’ s 5, 000 miles a year to be with the man who saved his life.

1. What was the penguin like when Joao first met him?

A. He was tiny and sick.
B. He was strong and healthy.
C. He had clean and beautiful feathers.

2. When the penguin became healthy after a week or two what did he do?

A. He still stayed with Joao.

B. He returned to his penguin family.

C. He walked sadly on the beach every day.

3. How might Joao feel when he suddenly heard a familiar sound?

A. Sorry and sad.

B. Surprised and sad.

C. Surprised and happy.

4. Which is the right order according to the passage?

A. The penguin was found.

B. The penguin was hurt.

C. The penguin was back.

D. The penguin disappeared.

5. Why does the penguin swim to Brazil every year?

A. To star this penguin family.

B. To look for more delicious food.

C. To visit the man who saved his life. B In Chinese culture, twelve different animals are used to stand for the Chinese birth years. 2023 is the Chinese Year of the Rabbit. At the beginning of 2023, rabbits have been used for artistic themes around the world. As a cultural image(文化意象), rabbits have been in different forms of art worldwide, including stamps, colorful lights and exhibitions. The worldwide popularity of the Chinese Rabbit might have something to do with Western culture. For people in Europe, rabbits mean new life and prosperity(繁荣) as they can give birth to many young ones. So the image of a rabbit is easily accepted by people in the West. Through the Chinese Year of the Rabbit, people from other counties can get a closer look into Chinese culture. On January 21, an exhibition was held in a museum in the US to celebrate the Year of the Rabbit 16 excellent Chinese artworks on rabbits were on show. It showed visitors that rabbits have been a popular artistic theme in China since ancient times. The museum has also explained the meaning behind rabbits in China to visitors. People could also learn about the stories of the rabbit and the moon in China. Images of the 12 Chinese animals are fun to everyone. They can help with communication between different cultures.

6. Why do Western people accept the Chinese Rabbit easily?

A. Because it’ s one of the 12 Chinese animals.

B. Because it has connection with Western culture.

C. Because it is used to stand for the Chinese Year of the Rabbit.

7. In Paragraph 3, what does “It” refer to(指代)?

A. The exhibition. B. The museum. C. The rabbit.

8. In Paragaph 3, why does the writer introduce the exhibition held in the US?

A. To invite people to visit the exhibition.

B. To show the popularity of the Chinese Rabbit.

C. To tell the stories of the rabbit and the moon in China.

9. What’ s the passage mainly talking about?

A. An exhibition on rabbits in the US.

B. The culture of the Chinese Rabbit.

C. Images of the 12 Chinese animals.

10. Where may we read this passage?

A. In a guide book.

B. In a text book.

C. In a magazine. C Green Energy for Today and Tomorrow Did you know that most of the energy we use comes from the sun? For example, the sun helps plants to grow. Plants that grew millions of years ago turned into coal, oil, and natural gas (天然气). We call these fossil fuels (化石燃料). However, fossil fuels make pollution. This is bad for the Earth. Fossil fuels are also nonrenewable. Some day they will be gone. So, scientists want people to use green energy. Why is green energy important? First, it is clean. It doesn’ t hurt the Earth. Next, it is renewable. It won’ t run out. Green energy gives us almost 25% of the electricity we use today. What are the main sources (来源) of green energy? Water Power Water power uses moving water in rivers and dams (堤坝). Moving water has energy. Water power makes 16.6% of the electricity we use.

Green Energy for Today and Tomorrow Did you know that most of the energy we use comes from the sun? For example, the sun helps plants to grow. Plants that grew millions of years ago turned into coal, oil, and natural gas (天然气). We call these fossil fuels (化石燃料). However, fossil fuels make pollution. This is bad for the Earth. Fossil fuels are also nonrenewable. Some day they will be gone. So, scientists want people to use green energy. Why is green energy important? First, it is clean. It doesn’ t hurt the Earth. Next, it is renewable. It won’ t run out. Green energy gives us almost 25% of the electricity we use today. What are the main sources (来源) of green energy? Water Power Water power uses moving water in rivers and dams (堤坝). Moving water has energy. Water power makes 16.6% of the electricity we use. Wind Power Is wind power new? No, it isn’ t. People used wind power many years ago. Wind power makes 4% of the electricity we use. Solar Power Soar power comes from sunlight. The sun shines on solar panels (太阳能板) and electricity is made. Solar power is now as cheap as some fossil fuels. It makes 15% of the electricity we use Biomass (生物质能) Biomass is energy that we get from plants around us. For example, deadwood or grass is burned in power stations. This makes electricity. Biomass is green energy because we plant new trees or crops (庄稼) after we use it. Biomass makes 2% of the electricity we use. New Green Energy Ocean rise and fall each day. This moving water can make electricity. We call it tide power. There is also heat under the Earth’ s surface. Scientists can use this heat for energy, which is called heat power. We may find other sources of green energy in the future. Some day, green energy could make 100% of the electricity we use. That’ s good news for the Earth!

11. How do we get most of the electricity nowadays?

A. Through fossil fuels.　　B. Through green energy.

C. Through other kinds of energy.

12. In Paragraph 2, what’ s the meaning of the word “nonrenewable” ?

A. 可回收的　　B. 不可更新的　　C. 不可再生的

13. Why do scientists suggest using green energy?

A. Because it is as cheap as fossil fuels.　　B. Because it is clean and won’ t be used up.

C. Because it is the main source of electricity now.

14. Where can we get biomass?

A. From natural gas.　　B. From new trees.　　C. From dead plants.

15. How many kinds of green energy are mentioned in the passage?

A. 4. B. 6.

C. 7. D 根据短文内容，将下面的句子还原到文章当中，使短文内容完整。请将答案编号涂卡。

Our lives are influenced by our general look on life, experiences, and how we choose to see things. While there are some roads that lead to a happy life, other roads lead to a life controlled by many things. _____16_____ Tip 1 There’ s no doubt that some people are born with a silver spoon in their mouths. They have certain advantages over others._____17_____Yes, you might have to work harder. But what kind of person you will be depends on how you regard your weakness and make it work for you. Tip 2 It’ s natural for people to wonder and worry about opinions of others. But sometimes we lose ourselves when we spend too much time worrying about how other people see us. _____18_____As long as you are happy, healthy, and not hurting anyone, you’ re living a good life. Tip 3

16. How did Joao feel when the penguin returned to him every year?

A. He felt surprised and happy. B. He felt worried and afraid.

C. He felt bored and tired.

Li Ming is a Grade 9 student. He used to be a quiet boy who liked playing computer games after school. His grades were not very good, and he often felt tired. One day, his teacher asked him to join the school basketball team. Li Ming didn't want to go, but he decided to try. At first, he couldn't run fast and often missed the ball. His teammates didn't laugh at him. Instead, they taught him how to pass and shoot. After three months of practice, Li Ming became a good player. He also found that playing sports helped him study better. Now he sleeps earlier, eats healthier food, and has more energy in class. His favorite subject is science because he wants to invent something useful one day. Li Ming often tells his friends: "Don't be afraid to try new things. You may find a new you."

17. How did Joao feel when he first saw the penguin?

A. He felt sorry for it. B. He felt afraid of it. C. He felt angry with it.

Our lives are influenced by our general look on life, experiences, and how we choose to see things. While there are some roads that lead to a happy life, other roads lead to a life controlled by many things. _____16_____ Tip 1 There’ s no doubt that some people are born with a silver spoon in their mouths. They have certain advantages over others._____17_____Yes, you might have to work harder. But what kind of person you will be depends on how you regard your weakness and make it work for you. Tip 2 It’ s natural for people to wonder and worry about opinions of others. But sometimes we lose ourselves when we spend too much time worrying about how other people see us. _____18_____As long as you are happy, healthy, and not hurting anyone, you’ re living a good life. Tip 3 We all have at least some unhappiness from things that have happened in our past. No matter how much we want to change what happened, we can’ t. _____19_____ It’ s a waste of time, and it’ s a waste of energy. Whatever has happened, you need to learn to let it go. See it as a lesson and move forward. When you can manage to do it, you will feel much relaxed. Tip 4 A large number of people never really try or achieve much in their life. That is because they are too afraid of failing. _____20_____ Try to change how you look at failure. Then you’ ll realize that never starting or giving up are the only ways you can fail. Don’ t live a life full of regret because of fear. A. Don’ t try to please everyone all the time. B. So there’ s no need to let the past control the present. C. Here are some tips for you to avoid being controlled. D. If you’ re too afraid to start, here is no chance to succeed. E. However, where you came from should never control where you’ re going. E 研读报刊“畅所欲言”专栏，结合文中信息回答问题并表达观点。请将答案填写到答题卡指定位置。 OPINION A.I. In each Opinion section of the The New York Times for Kids: China, we visit a different Chinese school and invite kids to express their opinions on a certain topic(话题). In March, we went to Shenzhen Bay School to record students’ opinions on how humans and A.I.(人工智能) get along. 1—4小题，每小题答案不超过8个词；5小题，不限词数。

18. Why did Joao take care of the penguin?

A. Because the penguin was sick and needed help.

B. Because Joao wanted to sell the penguin for money.

C. Because Joao was a part-time fisherman and loved fishing.

D. Because the penguin followed Joao home every day.

19. How did Joao help the sick penguin?

A. He took it to the hospital.

B. He fed it and cleaned it.

C. He sent it back to the sea.

D. He built a house for it.

20. What’ s the topic of the Opinion section in March?

_____

_____

21. Why does Eileen want to predict earthquakes?

_____

_____

22. In your opinion, what else could A.I. possibly do for us?

_____ 二、单词拼写（共8小题，计8分） 根据句意和音标提示以适当形式填写单词。请将答案填写在答题卡指定位置。 26. Beijing Opera is our _____ /'vælju□bl/ art treasure. 27. Do you know the story of Cao Chong _____ /we□z/ the Elephant? 28. What _____ /smu:ð/ and beautiful music he played with Erhu! 29. Many foreigners find it interesting to use _____ /'t□□pst□ks/ to eat. 30. Tea was _____ /'tre□d□d/ to European countries through the Silk Road. 31. Journey to the West was _____ /'r□rtn/ by Wu Cheng’ en in Ming Dynasty. 32. Many Chinese poets praised the beauty of _____ /'□:t□m/ in their poems. 33. Chinese traditional _____ /'medsn/ has a great influence in Western countries. 三、动词填空（共8小题，计8分） 用括号里所给动词的适当形式填空。请将答案填写在答题卡指定位置。 I went to a restaurant for lunch with my Granddad yesterday, and when the starters came, I got out my phone and began to take some photos of them. My Granddad was very surprised, and he laughed at me. “Food is for eating!” he said, “And why ____34____ you _____ (take) photos of it?” Then I was surprised. Didn’ t he know why? All my friends always take photos of food in restaurants when they go out to eat, and the photos ____35____ (share) on social media(社交媒体). When we’ re deciding which restaurant to go to, we look at photos people post on social media. Before I go to a restaurant, I also look at photos on social media ____36____ (see) the food on the menu. So, when I ____37____ (arrive) at the restaurant, I know what I want to eat. Yesterday, my Granddad ____38____ (choose) mushroom(蘑菇) soup for his starter because he likes soup, and I ordered fruit salad because it looked delicious in a photo I saw on my phone. Both dishes were very good. “Granddad! We ____39____ (finish) our starters. Now! Look at the menu for the main course (主菜).” He couldn’ t ____40____ (decide) between a fish dish and a beef dish. “Would you like to see some photos of them?” I asked. He laughed again. “OK!” he said. I got out my phone again, found the photos and gave him the phone. He decided the beef because it came with rice and carrots. After the meal, I asked Granddad, “____41____ you _____ (use) photos on social media to choose your food next time you eat out?” “Maybe” he sad, “if I’ m with one of my grandchildren!” 四、完成句子（共6小题，计12分） 请将答案填写在答题卡指定位置。 Judy向她的朋友介绍威海图书馆，请根据情境完成句子。 42. 我听说你想找个安静的地方学习。 _____ 43. 市中心有一家非常现代的图书馆。 _____ 44. 它每周二到周日对公众开放。 _____ 45. 如今它已成为威海最受欢迎的地方之一。 _____ 46. 昨天上午我到那儿的时候，很多人在看书。 _____ 47. 如果你有兴趣，周末我可以陪你一起去。 _____ 五、短文填空（共10小题，计10分）请将答案编号涂卡。 根据短文内容，选择适当的短语填空，使短文意思完整。每个选项仅使用一次。

A. want a change　　B. safer place　　C. a better life　　D. move abroad

二、单词拼写（共8小题，计8分）（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

23. Beijing Opera is our _____ /'vælju□bl/ art treasure.

_____

24. Do you know the story of Cao Chong _____ /we□z/ the Elephant?

_____

25. What _____ /smu:ð/ and beautiful music he played with Erhu!

26. Many foreigners find it interesting to use _____ /'t□□pst□ks/ to eat.

27. Tea was _____ /'tre□d□d/ to European countries through the Silk Road.

28. Journey to the West was _____ /'r□rtn/ by Wu Cheng’ en in Ming Dynasty.

29. Many Chinese poets praised the beauty of _____ /'□:t□m/ in their poems.

30. Chinese traditional _____ /'medsn/ has a great influence in Western countries.

三、动词填空（共8小题，计8分）（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

用括号里所给动词的适当形式填空。请将答案填写在答题卡指定位置。 I went to a restaurant for lunch with my Granddad yesterday, and when the starters came, I got out my phone and began to take some photos of them. My Granddad was very surprised, and he laughed at me. “Food is for eating!” he said, “And why _____31_____ you _____ (take) photos of it?” Then I was surprised. Didn’ t he know why? All my friends always take photos of food in restaurants when they go out to eat, and the photos _____32_____ (share) on social media(社交媒体). When we’ re deciding which restaurant to go to, we look at photos people post on social media. Before I go to a restaurant, I also look at photos on social media _____33_____ (see) the food on the menu. So, when I _____34_____ (arrive) at the restaurant, I know what I want to eat. Yesterday, my Granddad _____35_____ (choose) mushroom(蘑菇) soup for his starter because he likes soup, and I ordered fruit salad because it looked delicious in a photo I saw on my phone. Both dishes were very good. “Granddad! We _____36_____ (finish) our starters. Now! Look at the menu for the main course (主菜).” He couldn’ t _____37_____ (decide) between a fish dish and a beef dish. “Would you like to see some photos of them?” I asked. He laughed again. “OK!” he said. I got out my phone again, found the photos and gave him the phone. He decided the beef because it came with rice and carrots. After the meal, I asked Granddad, “_____38_____ you _____ (use) photos on social media to choose your food next time you eat out?” “Maybe” he sad, “if I’ m with one of my grandchildren!”

31. 动词填空

32. 动词填空

33. 动词填空

_____

34. 动词填空

_____

35. 动词填空

_____

36. 动词填空

_____

37. 动词填空

_____

38. 动词填空

_____

四、完成句子（共6小题，计12分）（共 6 小题，每小题 2 分，共 12 分）

39. 我听说你想找个安静的地方学习。 _____

_____

40. 市中心有一家非常现代的图书馆。 _____

_____

41. 它每周二到周日对公众开放。 _____

_____

42. 如今它已成为威海最受欢迎的地方之一。 _____

_____

43. 昨天上午我到那儿的时候，很多人在看书。 _____

_____

44. 如果你有兴趣，周末我可以陪你一起去。 _____

_____

五、短文填空（共10小题，计10分）请将答案编号涂卡。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共

根据短文内容，选择适当的短语填空，使短文意思完整。每个选项仅使用一次。 A. want a change B. safer place C. a better life D. move abroad E. with my friends F. with children G. the warm weather H. more space I. without my father J. pack their belongings Moving from Here to There... Do you know someone who moved to your city or town? Maybe they came from a rural（乡村的）area, or from another city. Perhaps they came from another country. Every day, people _____45_____ and move to new places. Why do people move? Let’ s look at three important reasons. Jobs People move to find jobs and _____46_____. Sometimes, people move from rural areas to urban（城市）areas to get a job. In 1990, about a quarter of the people in China lived in cities. Today, over half of the Chinese people live in cities. People _____47_____ to find a better way of life, too. For example, immigrants（移民）from Europe moved to Brazil in the 1950s to work in factories. Li Lin: Last year my father moved to the city of Chengdu to find work. My mother and I stayed in our small town. I felt lonely _____48_____. Now we all live together in an apartment in Chengdu. I’ m in a good school, and I really like my new friends. Services When another city has good services, people want to move there. A city with good services may also be a cleaner and _____49_____ to live in. Sometimes people move from a city to areas called suburbs（郊区）. Suburbs are near the outside of a city. Suburbs have _____50_____ for schools, hospitals, clinics, shopping malls, and zoos. Families _____51_____ like to live in suburbs. Mark: When I was three, my parents sold their flat in central London and bought a house in the suburbs. My dad has to drive further to work now, but I can walk to school. There’ s lots of space to play football _____52_____ here. New Experiences Finally, people move when they _____53_____ in their lives, or to find new experiences. Older people often move to places with better weather. If students want to learn about other places, they sometimes go to universities in other countries. Tiago: My grandparents moved to Portugal when I was five. They visit us here in Stockholm in summer, but in winter they stay in Portugal. They love _____54_____ there. As you can see, people move for many reasons. Maybe someday, you, or someone you know, will move, too!

45. 短文填空请将答案编号涂卡。

46. 短文填空请将答案编号涂卡。

47. 短文填空请将答案编号涂卡。

48. 短文填空请将答案编号涂卡。

49. 短文填空请将答案编号涂卡。

50. 短文填空请将答案编号涂卡。

51. 短文填空请将答案编号涂卡。

52. 短文填空请将答案编号涂卡。

53. 短文填空请将答案编号涂卡。

54. 短文填空请将答案编号涂卡。

六、书面表达（共1小题，计12分）（共 1 小题，每小题 12 分，共 12 分）

55. （12 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. A	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. C
6. B	7. A	8. B	9. B	10. C
11. A	12. C	13. B	14. C	15. B
16. C	17. A	18. B	19. D	22. C
23. valuable	24. Weighing	25. smooth	26. chopsticks	27. traded
28. written	29. autumn	30. medicine	31. are; taking	32. are shared
33. to see	34. arrive	35. chose	36. have finished	37. decide
38. Will; use	45. J	46. C	47. D	48. I
49. B	50. H	51. F	52. E	53. A
54. G				

20. The topic of the Opinion section in March is not provided in the given text.

21. The reason why Eileen wants to predict earthquakes is not provided in the given text.

39. I heard (that) you want to find a quiet place to study.

40. There is a very modern library in the city center.

41. It is open to the public from Tuesday to Sunday.

42. Now it has become one of the most popular places in Weihai.

43. When I got there yesterday morning, many people were reading.

44. If you are interested, I can go with you this weekend.

55. Version 1 Together for a Healthy Future As we all know, doing sports can make us strong and healthy. Besides P.E. classes, I usually play badminton with my parents on weekends. During the summer holiday, I also get up early in the morning to run along the beach or climb the mountains. Last term, one of my friends invited me to join his basketball team. To be honest, I was not good at playing basketball at that time. But he told me not to be worried and taught me how to play in person. Gradually, I got much pleasure from this exiting sport. We took part in my life. As you can see, doing sports has influenced me a lot. Firstly it greatly improved my physical health. Secondly, I have made a lot of new friends who share the same interest with me. Most importantly, it has built up my confidence. It encourage me to face difficulties. Thanks to sports, my life has been so colorful and meaningful. Let’ s exercise together for a healthy future! Version 2 Together for a Healthy Future As we all know, doing sports can make us strong and healthy. As students, we are often told by parents or teachers to do exercise regularly. Many of my friends love sports, but I seldom exercise. To be honest, I’ m not quite good at it. Sports like running or playing basketball are difficult for me. Also, I don’ t have much free time to exercise. The only time when I do play sports is in P.E. classes. After PE. classes, I just feel too tired to do other things. That why I don’ t want to do it. Although I don’ t like it, there is no doubt that doing sports plays an important part in our life. Not only can it improve our

heath but also it is a good way to build up our confidence. So maybe it’ s time for me to change. For the coming vacation, it is necessary to make some plans about doing exercise. I’ m considering looking for a partner to play sports with. Perhaps badminton or ping-pong will be a good choice. As the saying goes, “Health is the basis of all”. Just stop being lazy and step out side! 【

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位题干时间点 'when Joao first met him' → 对应语篇首段 'found a tiny, sick penguin' → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】A

定位题干时间点 'after a week or two' → 对应语篇第二段 'The penguin didn’ t want to go. He stayed with Joao' → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】C

定位题干事件 'heard a familiar sound' → 对应语篇第二段末尾 → 结合前文Joao 'sad to lose him' 与企鹅回归的事实 → 推断其情绪为惊喜

考点：观点态度推断　上下文逻辑

4. 【答案】B

梳理全文事件时间线：发现受伤企鹅 → 救助 → 康复 → 企鹅留下 → 企鹅消失 → 企鹅回归 → 每年循环 → 对比选项事件顺序

考点：篇章结构　事件排序

5. 【答案】C

定位题干问题 'Why does the penguin swim to Brazil' → 对应语篇末段 'to be with the man who saved his life' → 同义替换为选项C

考点：推理判断　主旨归纳

6. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 发现语篇内容与题干问题不匹配 → 根据选项与常识推断

考点：细节定位　推理判断　语篇内容匹配

7. 【答案】A

定位题干指代词“It” → 分析其所在句子的语法结构与上下文逻辑 → 确定指代对象

考点：指代与衔接　上下文逻辑

8. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词“exhibition” → 分析该信息在语篇中的功能与作用 → 推断作者引入此例证的目的

考点：篇章结构　写作目的　推理判断

9. 【答案】B

通读全文 → 概括各段核心内容 → 综合提炼文章主旨

考点：主旨大意　篇章概括

10. 【答案】C
分析文章体裁、语言风格与内容特征 → 结合选项推断最可能的出处
考点：推理判断　篇章结构　文体特征

11. 【答案】A
定位首段关于能源来源的描述 → 提取化石燃料是主要来源 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

12. 【答案】C
定位第二段中“nonrenewable”所在句 → 结合后文“Some day they will be gone”推断词义 → 得出答案
考点：词义猜测

13. 【答案】B
定位第二段中解释绿色能源重要性的句子 → 提取“clean”和“renewable”两个原因 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

14. 【答案】C
定位“Biomass”部分 → 提取“from plants around us”及“deadwood or grass” → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

15. 【答案】B
通读全文，识别并计数所有绿色能源类别（水力、风力、太阳能、生物质能、潮汐能、地热能） → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

16. 【答案】C
企鹅每年游5000英里回来，Joao自然惊喜又开心。

17. 【答案】A
企鹅又小又病，Joao应是同情。

18. 【答案】B
企鹅生病虚弱，Joao出于善意救助了它。

19. 【答案】D
根据原文，Joao通过喂养和清洁帮助生病的企鹅恢复健康。

20. 【答案】The topic of the Opinion section in March is…
定位OPINION专栏介绍 → 提取三月主题信息 → 同义替换为答案
考点：细节定位　信息提取

21. 【答案】The reason why Eileen wants to predict…
定位Eileen相关段落 → 推断其预测地震的目的 → 同义替换为答案
考点：推理判断　目的推断

22. 【答案】C
该题为开放性问答，无固定选项，C项符合题意。

23. 【答案】valuable

根据音标 /'vælju⌧bl/ → 识别词根 value → 添加形容词后缀 -able → 得出 valuable

考点：词根词缀　形容词后缀 -able

24. 【答案】Weighing

根据音标 /we⌧z/ → 识别动词 weigh → 分析句子结构：Cao Chong 与 weigh 为主动关系 → 使用现在分词 weighing 作后置定语

考点：非谓语动词　现在分词作定语

25. 【答案】smooth

根据音标 /smu:ð/ → 识别词根 smooth → 无词形变化 → 得出 smooth

考点：词根词缀　形容词原形

26. 【答案】chopsticks

根据音标 /'t⌧⌧pst⌧ks/ → 识别复合词 chop + sticks → 得出 chopsticks

考点：词根词缀　复合词构成

27. 【答案】traded

根据音标 /'tre⌧d⌧d/ → 识别动词 trade → 分析句子结构：Tea 与 trade 为被动关系 → 使用过去分词 traded 构成被动语态

考点：时态与语态　被动语态

28. 【答案】written

根据音标 /'r⌧rtn/ 和语境 'by Wu Cheng'en' → 判断为动词过去分词 → 结合构词法（write的过去分词written）→ 得出答案

考点：音标识别　动词过去分词　构词法

29. 【答案】autumn

根据音标 /'⌧:t⌧m/ 和语境 'beauty of _____' → 判断为名词 → 结合构词法（autumn）→ 得出答案

考点：音标识别　名词拼写　构词法

30. 【答案】medicine

根据音标 /'medsn/ 和语境 'Chinese traditional _____' → 判断为名词 → 结合构词法（medicine）→ 得出答案

考点：音标识别　名词拼写　构词法

31. 【答案】are; taking

34 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态关系 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 确定从句时态与非谓语形式

35 空 分析句子主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 确定被动语态形式

36 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语的用法 → 判断不定式符号to的必要性 → 确定动词原形

37 空 分析名词性从句的引导词与从句结构 → 判断从句缺少谓语动词 → 确定动词时态与形式

38 空 分析句子时间状语与上下文时态 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 确定一般过去时

39 空 识别时间状语 'by the time' → 判断主句动作发生在从句动作之前 → 使用将来完成时

40 空 分析句子结构 → 'It is important that...' 为形式主语句 → that 引导主语从句 → 从句谓语动词用虚拟语气（should + 动词原形，should 可省略）

41 空 识别时间状语从句 'when you arrive' → 判断主句动作在将来发生 → 主句用一般将来时 → 从句用一般现在时表将来

考点：现在进行时　非谓语动词　一般现在时被动语态　SVO主干　不定式作目的状语　名词性从句　谓语动词　一般过

去时　by the time + 一般现在时，主句用将来完成时　It is important that + (should) + 动词原形　when 引导时间状语从句，主将从现

32. 【答案】are shared

34 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态关系 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 确定从句时态与非谓语形式
35 空 分析句子主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 确定被动语态形式
36 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语的用法 → 判断不定式符号to的必要性 → 确定动词原形
37 空 分析名词性从句的引导词与从句结构 → 判断从句缺少谓语动词 → 确定动词时态与形式
38 空 分析句子时间状语与上下文时态 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 确定一般过去时
39 空 识别时间状语 'by the time' → 判断主句动作发生在从句动作之前 → 使用将来完成时
40 空 分析句子结构 → 'It is important that...' 为形式主语句 → that 引导主语从句 → 从句谓语动词用虚拟语气（should + 动词原形，should 可省略）
41 空 识别时间状语从句 'when you arrive' → 判断主句动作在将来发生 → 主句用一般将来时 → 从句用一般现在时表将来

考点：现在进行时　非谓语动词　一般现在时被动语态　SVO主干　不定式作目的状语　名词性从句　谓语动词　一般过去时　by the time + 一般现在时，主句用将来完成时　It is important that + (should) + 动词原形　when 引导时间状语从句，主将从现

33. 【答案】to see

34 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态关系 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 确定从句时态与非谓语形式
35 空 分析句子主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 确定被动语态形式
36 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语的用法 → 判断不定式符号to的必要性 → 确定动词原形
37 空 分析名词性从句的引导词与从句结构 → 判断从句缺少谓语动词 → 确定动词时态与形式
38 空 分析句子时间状语与上下文时态 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 确定一般过去时
39 空 识别时间状语 'by the time' → 判断主句动作发生在从句动作之前 → 使用将来完成时
40 空 分析句子结构 → 'It is important that...' 为形式主语句 → that 引导主语从句 → 从句谓语动词用虚拟语气（should + 动词原形，should 可省略）
41 空 识别时间状语从句 'when you arrive' → 判断主句动作在将来发生 → 主句用一般将来时 → 从句用一般现在时表将来

考点：现在进行时　非谓语动词　一般现在时被动语态　SVO主干　不定式作目的状语　名词性从句　谓语动词　一般过去时　by the time + 一般现在时，主句用将来完成时　It is important that + (should) + 动词原形　when 引导时间状语从句，主将从现

34. 【答案】arrive

34 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态关系 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 确定从句时态与非谓语形式
35 空 分析句子主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 确定被动语态形式
36 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语的用法 → 判断不定式符号to的必要性 → 确定动词原形
37 空 分析名词性从句的引导词与从句结构 → 判断从句缺少谓语动词 → 确定动词时态与形式
38 空 分析句子时间状语与上下文时态 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 确定一般过去时
39 空 识别时间状语 'by the time' → 判断主句动作发生在从句动作之前 → 使用将来完成时
40 空 分析句子结构 → 'It is important that...' 为形式主语句 → that 引导主语从句 → 从句谓语动词用虚拟语气（should + 动词原形，should 可省略）
41 空 识别时间状语从句 'when you arrive' → 判断主句动作在将来发生 → 主句用一般将来时 → 从句用一般现在时表将来

考点：现在进行时　非谓语动词　一般现在时被动语态　SVO主干　不定式作目的状语　名词性从句　谓语动词　一般过去时　by the time + 一般现在时，主句用将来完成时　It is important that + (should) + 动词原形　when 引导时间状语从

句，主将从现

35. 【答案】chose

34 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态关系 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 确定从句时态与非谓语形式
35 空 分析句子主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 确定被动语态形式
36 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语的用法 → 判断不定式符号to的必要性 → 确定动词原形
37 空 分析名词性从句的引导词与从句结构 → 判断从句缺少谓语动词 → 确定动词时态与形式
38 空 分析句子时间状语与上下文时态 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 确定一般过去时
39 空 识别时间状语 'by the time' → 判断主句动作发生在从句动作之前 → 使用将来完成时
40 空 分析句子结构 → 'It is important that...' 为形式主语句 → that 引导主语从句 → 从句谓语动词用虚拟语气（should + 动词原形，should 可省略）
41 空 识别时间状语从句 'when you arrive' → 判断主句动作在将来发生 → 主句用一般将来时 → 从句用一般现在时表将来

考点：现在进行时　非谓语动词　一般现在时被动语态　SVO主干　不定式作目的状语　名词性从句　谓语动词　一般过去时　by the time + 一般现在时，主句用将来完成时　It is important that + (should) + 动词原形　when 引导时间状语从句，主将从现

36. 【答案】have finished

34 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态关系 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 确定从句时态与非谓语形式
35 空 分析句子主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 确定被动语态形式
36 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语的用法 → 判断不定式符号to的必要性 → 确定动词原形
37 空 分析名词性从句的引导词与从句结构 → 判断从句缺少谓语动词 → 确定动词时态与形式
38 空 分析句子时间状语与上下文时态 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 确定一般过去时
39 空 识别时间状语 'by the time' → 判断主句动作发生在从句动作之前 → 使用将来完成时
40 空 分析句子结构 → 'It is important that...' 为形式主语句 → that 引导主语从句 → 从句谓语动词用虚拟语气（should + 动词原形，should 可省略）
41 空 识别时间状语从句 'when you arrive' → 判断主句动作在将来发生 → 主句用一般将来时 → 从句用一般现在时表将来

考点：现在进行时　非谓语动词　一般现在时被动语态　SVO主干　不定式作目的状语　名词性从句　谓语动词　一般过去时　by the time + 一般现在时，主句用将来完成时　It is important that + (should) + 动词原形　when 引导时间状语从句，主将从现

37. 【答案】decide

34 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态关系 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 确定从句时态与非谓语形式
35 空 分析句子主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 确定被动语态形式
36 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语的用法 → 判断不定式符号to的必要性 → 确定动词原形
37 空 分析名词性从句的引导词与从句结构 → 判断从句缺少谓语动词 → 确定动词时态与形式
38 空 分析句子时间状语与上下文时态 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 确定一般过去时
39 空 识别时间状语 'by the time' → 判断主句动作发生在从句动作之前 → 使用将来完成时
40 空 分析句子结构 → 'It is important that...' 为形式主语句 → that 引导主语从句 → 从句谓语动词用虚拟语气（should + 动词原形，should 可省略）
41 空 识别时间状语从句 'when you arrive' → 判断主句动作在将来发生 → 主句用一般将来时 → 从句用一般现在时表将来

考点：现在进行时　非谓语动词　一般现在时被动语态　SVO主干　不定式作目的状语　名词性从句　谓语动词　一般过去时　by the time + 一般现在时，主句用将来完成时　It is important that + (should) + 动词原形　when 引导时间状语从句，主将从现

38. 【答案】Will; use

34 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态关系 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 确定从句时态与非谓语形式
35 空 分析句子主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 确定被动语态形式
36 空 分析动词不定式作目的状语的用法 → 判断不定式符号to的必要性 → 确定动词原形
37 空 分析名词性从句的引导词与从句结构 → 判断从句缺少谓语动词 → 确定动词时态与形式
38 空 分析句子时间状语与上下文时态 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 确定一般过去时
39 空 识别时间状语 'by the time' → 判断主句动作发生在从句动作之前 → 使用将来完成时
40 空 分析句子结构 → 'It is important that...' 为形式主语句 → that 引导主语从句 → 从句谓语动词用虚拟语气（should + 动词原形，should 可省略）
41 空 识别时间状语从句 'when you arrive' → 判断主句动作在将来发生 → 主句用一般将来时 → 从句用一般现在时表将来

考点：现在进行时　非谓语动词　一般现在时被动语态　SVO主干　不定式作目的状语　名词性从句　谓语动词　一般过去时　by the time + 一般现在时，主句用将来完成时　It is important that + (should) + 动词原形　when 引导时间状语从句，主将从现

39. 【答案】I heard (that) you want to find a quiet place…

识别题干为复合句，主句为‘我听说’，宾语从句为‘你想找个安静的地方学习’ → 使用‘I heard (that)...’引导宾语从句 → 得出答案

考点：宾语从句引导词that可省略　SVO主干结构

40. 【答案】There is a very modern library in the city…

识别题干为‘某地有某物’的存在句型 → 使用‘There is...’结构，注意主谓一致（a library为单数） → 得出答案

考点：There be存在句型　主谓一致

41. 【答案】It is open to the public from Tuesday to…

识别题干为描述客观事实（开放时间） → 使用一般现在时被动语态‘is open to’ → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时被动语态　be open to固定搭配

42. 【答案】Now it has become one of the most popular…

识别题干为描述从过去到现在的变化 → 使用现在完成时‘has become’ → 识别‘one of the most popular places’最高级结构 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　one of the + 最高级 + 复数名词

43. 【答案】When I got there yesterday morning, many…

识别题干为‘当...时，...正在发生’的时间状语从句 → 主句使用过去进行时（were reading），从句使用一般过去时（got） → 得出答案

考点：过去进行时　when引导的时间状语从句

44. 【答案】If you are interested, I can go with you this…

识别条件状语从句结构 → 匹配主句与从句的时态逻辑 → 选择符合‘主将从现’原则的选项

考点：条件状语从句　主将从现

45. 【答案】J

48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系选择现在分词形式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导宾语从句的连接词 → 根据从句成分完整性选择whether
50 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 根据过去完成时的用法选择had finished
51 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语的单复数形式 → 根据主谓一致原则选择动词形式

52 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导定语从句的关系代词 → 根据先行词和从句成分选择that
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系选择现在分词 → 得出答案
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句是否缺成分选择连接词 → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子时间状□□□和上下文时态 → 判断空格处需要的时态和语态 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子主语和谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主谓一致或指代一致 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分选择关系词 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　宾语从句连接词whether　时态与语态　过去完成时　主谓一致与指代一致　主谓一致　定语从句　关系代词that　连接词选择　时间状语　指代一致　关系词选择

46. 【答案】C

48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系选择现在分词形式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导宾语从句的连接词 → 根据从句成分完整性选择whether
50 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 根据过去完成时的用法选择had finished
51 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语的单复数形式 → 根据主谓一致原则选择动词形式
52 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导定语从句的关系代词 → 根据先行词和从句成分选择that
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系选择现在分词 → 得出答案
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句是否缺成分选择连接词 → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子时间状□□□和上下文时态 → 判断空格处需要的时态和语态 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子主语和谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主谓一致或指代一致 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分选择关系词 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　宾语从句连接词whether　时态与语态　过去完成时　主谓一致与指代一致　主谓一致　定语从句　关系代词that　连接词选择　时间状语　指代一致　关系词选择

47. 【答案】D

48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系选择现在分词形式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导宾语从句的连接词 → 根据从句成分完整性选择whether
50 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 根据过去完成时的用法选择had finished
51 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语的单复数形式 → 根据主谓一致原则选择动词形式
52 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导定语从句的关系代词 → 根据先行词和从句成分选择that
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系选择现在分词 → 得出答案
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句是否缺成分选择连接词 → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子时间状□□□和上下文时态 → 判断空格处需要的时态和语态 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子主语和谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主谓一致或指代一致 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分选择关系词 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　宾语从句连接词whether　时态与语态　过去完成时　主谓一致与指代一致　主谓一致　定语从句　关系代词that　连接词选择　时间状语　指代一致　关系词选择

48. 【答案】I

48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系选择现在分词形式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导宾语从句的连接词 → 根据从句成分完整性选择whether
50 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 根据过去完成时的用法选择had finished
51 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语的单复数形式 → 根据主谓一致原则选择动词形式
52 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导定语从句的关系代词 → 根据先行词和从句成分选择that

53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系选择现在分词 → 得出答案
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句是否缺成分选择连接词 → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子时间状□□□和上下文时态 → 判断空格处需要的时态和语态 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子主语和谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主谓一致或指代一致 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分选择关系词 → 得出答案
考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　宾语从句连接词whether　时态与语态　过去完成时　主谓一致与指代一致　主谓一致　定语从句　关系代词that　连接词选择　时间状语　指代一致　关系词选择

49. 【答案】B
48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系选择现在分词形式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导宾语从句的连接词 → 根据从句成分完整性选择whether
50 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 根据过去完成时的用法选择had finished
51 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语的单复数形式 → 根据主谓一致原则选择动词形式
52 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导定语从句的关系代词 → 根据先行词和从句成分选择that
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系选择现在分词 → 得出答案
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句是否缺成分选择连接词 → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子时间状□□□和上下文时态 → 判断空格处需要的时态和语态 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子主语和谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主谓一致或指代一致 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分选择关系词 → 得出答案
考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　宾语从句连接词whether　时态与语态　过去完成时　主谓一致与指代一致　主谓一致　定语从句　关系代词that　连接词选择　时间状语　指代一致　关系词选择

50. 【答案】H
48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系选择现在分词形式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导宾语从句的连接词 → 根据从句成分完整性选择whether
50 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 根据过去完成时的用法选择had finished
51 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语的单复数形式 → 根据主谓一致原则选择动词形式
52 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导定语从句的关系代词 → 根据先行词和从句成分选择that
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系选择现在分词 → 得出答案
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句是否缺成分选择连接词 → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子时间状□□□和上下文时态 → 判断空格处需要的时态和语态 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子主语和谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主谓一致或指代一致 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分选择关系词 → 得出答案
考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　宾语从句连接词whether　时态与语态　过去完成时　主谓一致与指代一致　主谓一致　定语从句　关系代词that　连接词选择　时间状语　指代一致　关系词选择

51. 【答案】F
48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系选择现在分词形式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导宾语从句的连接词 → 根据从句成分完整性选择whether
50 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 根据过去完成时的用法选择had finished
51 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语的单复数形式 → 根据主谓一致原则选择动词形式
52 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导定语从句的关系代词 → 根据先行词和从句成分选择that
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系选择现在分词 → 得

出答案
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句是否缺成分选择连接词 → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子时间状□□□和上下文时态 → 判断空格处需要的时态和语态 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子主语和谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主谓一致或指代一致 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分选择关系词 → 得出答案
考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　宾语从句连接词whether　时态与语态　过去完成时　主谓一致与指代一致　主谓一致　定语从句　关系代词that　连接词选择　时间状语　指代一致　关系词选择

52. 【答案】E
48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系选择现在分词形式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导宾语从句的连接词 → 根据从句成分完整性选择whether
50 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 根据过去完成时的用法选择had finished
51 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语的单复数形式 → 根据主谓一致原则选择动词形式
52 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导定语从句的关系代词 → 根据先行词和从句成分选择that
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系选择现在分词 → 得出答案
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句是否缺成分选择连接词 → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子时间状□□□和上下文时态 → 判断空格处需要的时态和语态 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子主语和谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主谓一致或指代一致 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分选择关系词 → 得出答案
考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　宾语从句连接词whether　时态与语态　过去完成时　主谓一致与指代一致　主谓一致　定语从句　关系代词that　连接词选择　时间状语　指代一致　关系词选择

53. 【答案】A
48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系选择现在分词形式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导宾语从句的连接词 → 根据从句成分完整性选择whether
50 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 根据过去完成时的用法选择had finished
51 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语的单复数形式 → 根据主谓一致原则选择动词形式
52 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导定语从句的关系代词 → 根据先行词和从句成分选择that
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系选择现在分词 → 得出答案
54 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句是否缺成分选择连接词 → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子时间状□□□和上下文时态 → 判断空格处需要的时态和语态 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子主语和谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主谓一致或指代一致 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分选择关系词 → 得出答案
考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　宾语从句连接词whether　时态与语态　过去完成时　主谓一致与指代一致　主谓一致　定语从句　关系代词that　连接词选择　时间状语　指代一致　关系词选择

54. 【答案】G
48 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动关系选择现在分词形式
49 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导宾语从句的连接词 → 根据从句成分完整性选择whether
50 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生的时间关系 → 根据过去完成时的用法选择had finished
51 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语的单复数形式 → 根据主谓一致原则选择动词形式
52 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格处需引导定语从句的关系代词 → 根据先行词和从句成分选择that
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要非谓语动词作状语 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的主动/被动关系选择现在分词 → 得出答案

54 空 分析句子成分，判断空格处需要名词性从句作宾语 → 根据从句是否缺成分选择连接词 → 得出答案
55 空 分析句子时间状□□□和上下文时态 → 判断空格处需要的时态和语态 → 得出答案
56 空 分析句子主语和谓语的单复数关系 → 判断主谓一致或指代一致 → 得出答案
57 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要定语从句修饰先行词 → 根据先行词在从句中的成分选择关系词 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　宾语从句连接词whether　时态与语态　过去完成时　主谓一致与指代一致　主谓一致　定语从句　关系代词that　连接词选择　时间状语　指代一致　关系词选择

55. 【答案】Version 1 Together for a Healthy Future As we…

根据题目要求，围绕“经常运动”或“不常运动”任一情况，构建包含运动习惯/原因、经历/看法、影响/打算等要点的连贯短文，并运用多样句式和恰当搭配进行表达。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　动词搭配 take on