中考 · 2023年西藏自治区中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 121 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 72 题 · 西藏自治区

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、情景对话（共 10 小题, 每小题1分, 满分 10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. Welcome to Lhasa! Nice to meet you! —_____. _____

2. —Dawa, _____ —I’ m 15 years old. _____

3. —You look so young. Are you a student? —_____. I’ m a student from China. _____

4. —I will have an English listening test next week. —_____ _____

5. —Don’ t waste your food, my son! —_____ _____

6. —The summer holiday is coming. —_____ _____

7. —The eye is the window to the soul. We should protect our eyes. — _____ _____

8. —Luosang, _____ —I went there by plane. _____

9. —Could you please pass me that notebook? —Of course. _____. A You’ re kidding _____

10. —Mr. Li, I didn’ t hear you. _____ —Not at all, I’ ll say it again. 补全对话 根据对话内容，从所给选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，其中有两项为多余项 Zhuoma: Hi, Zhaxi. ____11____ Zhaxi: I’ m watching a movie now. Zhuoma: ____12____ Zhaxi: The Battle at Lake Changjin （长津湖）. Zhuoma: Wow! It’ s so popular! Almost everyone wants to watch it. Zhaxi: Yes, you’ re right ____13____ Zhuoma: Not yet. I’ d love to, but I have no time recently. What do you think of this movie? Zhaxi: ____14____It showed us many heroes in the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea （抗美援朝战争）. Zhuoma: It sounds like an educational movie. I can’ t wait to watch it. Zhaxi: You can watch it at 2: 00 P.M, I wish you have a wonderful experience. Zhuoma: Thank you! Zhaxi: ____15____ Zhuoma: _____

二、单项选择: 共20小题, 每小题1分, 满分20分。（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

11. My father likes sports. He is good at playing _____ soccer.
A. a B. an C. the D. /

12. —Is _____ your pen? —No, it isn’ t. My pen is in my pencil box.
A. these B. this C. those D. they

13. There _____ a clear lake in my city.
A. be B. am C. is D. are

14. Ice-cream is delicious, _____ we can’ t eat too much.
A. and B. so C. because D. but

15. The 20th National Congress of the CPC（中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会） was held _____ October 16th, 2022.
A. on B. in C. to D. at

16. It is the _____ time for him to take part in this kind of game.
A. one B. two C. three D. third

17. Wu Jing is a famous actor in China. He does Chinese kung fu _____.
A. good B. well C. great D. bad

18. _____ swimming in the river! It’ s dangerous!
A. Go B. Goes
C. Don’ t go D. To go 24 —_____ we protect this old building? —Yes, you must. It is our treasure.

19. — Is this _____ dictionary, Lucy? — No, it's not mine. It's Tom's.
A. A.you B. B.your C. C.yours D. D.yourself

20. _____ strong our country is! I’ m so proud of her.
A. How B. What C. What a D. What an

21. I’ m proud of living in the big family _____ China.
A. between B. over C. above D. of

22. Chinese folk music sounds _____. I like it very much.
A. bad B. badly C. beautiful D. beautifully

23. In Tibet, we found a _____ tree a few days ago.
A. 100-meter-tall B. 100-meters-tall C. 100 meter tall D. 100 meters tall

24. —Remember to _____ your glasses before doing eye exercises. —Sure, I will.
A. take off B. take up C. put off D. put up

25. —What would you like for dinner, rice or dumplings? —_____. I’ d like some Tibetan noodles.
A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. All

26. We are _____ take a school trip tomorrow.
A. go to B. going to C. goes to D. gone to

27. Our art teacher encourages us _____ colorful things in life.
A. look for B. looks for C. looking for D. to look for

28. We will have a wonderful future if we _____ hard.
A. work B. works C. worked D. are working

29. Su Bingtian is a player _____ runs fastest in China at present.
A. which B. who C. what D. where

30. —Could you tell me _____? —Sure. I will show you the steps.
A. how can I pay online B. what can I pay online
C. how I can pay online D. what I can pay online

三、完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

As one of the world’s favorite drinks, tea has become more and more popular. Chinese tea art with its custom was included in intangible cultural heritage lists by UNESCO（联合国教科文组织非物质文化遗产名录）in 2022. China is the ___31___ of tea and tea has a long history. It is said that a Chinese ruler called Shen Nong was ___32___ first person to discover tea as a drink. When a leaf dropped into ___33___, the taste of the water was changed, and so tea was born. From that moment on, the Chinese began ___34___ the soul（灵魂）of this special leaf. It’s known that tea culture gradually ___35___ normal people’s life in the Tang Dynasty. The people in the Tang Dynasty not only drank tea, ___36___ ate the tea leaves. That was why the process of tasting tea was ___37___ “tea eating”. However, the Song people preferred “whisking tea”（点茶）. In the Ming Dynasty, tasting tea gradually went back ___38___ its true nature of “drinking tea”. Later, the tea culture of ___39___ country finally was blended（融入）into normal families. Nowadays, making tea around a stove（炉子）is a special way of drinking tea. It ___40___ already brought a wave of new lifestyle in China. Tea culture is a kind of sublimation（升华）of tea. In the long river of historical culture, tea combines the characters of the time

31. A. city B. town C. hometown D. countryside
32. A. / B. a C. an D. the
33. A. coffee B. juice C. milk D. water
34. A. touch B. touched C. to touch D. touches
35. A. got into B. got on C. got off D. got up
36. A. so that B. but also C. although D. until
37. A. call B. calling C. to call D. called

38. A. to B. of C. on D. at

39. A. we B. us C. our D. ours

40. A. have B. has C. had D. having

四、阅读理解（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

The “Great Green Wall of China” project is over forty years old. In this project, people plant trees in Northern China. Why are trees so important to us? Because it is healthy to live around trees. They can keep us healthy, just like doctors. So we call them “doctor trees”. Trees can clean the air. For people in large cities with air pollution, trees can be very important. Workers are planting trees not just in city parks. They are also planting trees along streets to help clean the air. Some scientists think that trees not just help clean the air. They are also good for our health. A study shows that people in hospitals feel better when they can see trees from their rooms. And people with trees near their homes usually exercise more. Scientists are also studying the healthy effects （作用） of trees on human minds. One effect of trees is that they make people feel happy and relaxed. When people go through the neighborhood with more trees, they will walk slower and talk more often with each other. Of course, another good effect is that “doctor trees” work for free!

41. In the “Great Green Wall of China” project, people plant trees in _____.

A. Eastern China B. Southern China C. Western China D. Northern China

42. Where are workers planting trees according to the passage?

A. In city parks. B. Along streets.

C. In city parks and along streets. D. In city parks and along rivers.

43. According to the study, people usually exercise more near their homes with _____.

A. flowers B. trees C. rivers D. hills

44. From the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

A. Trees can clean the air and be good for our health. B The “Great Green Wall of China project” is over fifty years.

B. People in hospitals feel better when they can see doctors from their rooms.

C. People will walk faster when they go through the neighborhood with more trees.

45. This passage probably comes from _____.

A. a diary B. a map C. a letter D. a nature magazine

五、阅读理解（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

Many kids are always taken care of everywhere like “little princes and princesses”. However, it’s bad for them. They are supposed to learn some basic living skills, like cooking. Can you make scrambled eggs （炒蛋）? Step 1: Break two eggs into a bowl. Step 2: Add a little milk and mix everything Step 3: Heat （加热）a little oil in a pan （平底锅） on the stove. Step 4: Pour the egg mixture into the hot pan. Step 5: Mix the eggs and cook them about two minutes. Step 6: Add some salt and pepper. Step 7: Turn off the stove and put the scrambled eggs on a plate. Now enjoy the scrambled eggs! Please eat them up!

46. What kind of food can you learn from the passage?

A. Cakes. B. Noodles. C. Tomato eggs. D. Scrambled eggs.

47. According to the fifth step, you need to cook the eggs for _____.

A. about one minute B. about two minutes

C. about three minutes D. about four minutes

48. Before you put the scrambled eggs on a plate, remember to _____.

A. turn on the stove B. turn off the stove

C. turn up the stove D. turn down the stove

49. What does the underlined phrase “eat them up” mean _____ in Chinese?

A. 关掉它们 B. 收起它们 C. 吃光它们 D. 喝完它们

50. What is the correct order according to the passage?

A. Add some salt and pepper. B. Add a little milk into eggs.

C. Cook eggs for some minutes. D. Pour the egg mixture into the hot pan.

51. Chinese researchers reached the top of Qomolangma on May 4th, 2023.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

52. Chinese researchers set up the world’s highest automatic weather station.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

53. Collecting and studying data from Qomolangma is easy.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

54. The station will also help scientists study and understand the global monsoon system.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

55. China has become a global front-runner in fields related to the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

六、词汇: 共5小题, 每小题1分, 每空0.5分, 满分5分。根据中文提示和句意, 写出句中所缺的词汇, 每空一词。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

56. When you feel sad, you can _____ your best friend _____（请求） help.

57. For green life, more people prefer to go home _____ _____（步行）rather than drive cars.

58. _____ _____（事实上） it is everyone’s duty to protect water resources well.

59. No matter what difficulties we face, we never _____ _____（放弃）easily.

60. Parents should learn how to _____ _____（处理）the relationship with their children.

七、用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空: 共 10小题, 每小题1分, 满分10分。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

61. There are many _____（panda） in Chengdu Research Base.

62. As volunteers, they clean up the city parks _____ (two) a month.

63. This umbrella isn’t yours. It’s _____（my）.

64. The life of Tibetans becomes _____（happy） than it used to be.

65. The science technology of China runs so _____（quick）.

66. Look! The students _____（study） paper cutting in class.

67. Last week, I _____（visit） the computer museum with my classmates.

68. The spirit of Lei Feng tells us _____（help） people in need.

69. New energy（能源） cars _____（make） in China every year.

70. I _____（be） a teacher in Tibet for 40 years.

八、书面表达: 满分15 分。（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

71.（15 分）

九、写作要求:（共 1 小题，每小题 21 分，共 21 分）

72.（词数 70-91 • 21 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. A	3. B	4. C	5. D
6. A	7. B	8. C	9. B	10. A
11. D	12. B	13. C	14. D	15. A
16. D	17. B	18. C	19. A	20. A
21. D	22. C	23. A	24. A	25. B
26. B	27. D	28. A	29. B	30. C
31. C	32. D	33. D	34. C	35. A
36. B	37. D	38. A	39. C	40. B
41. D	42. C	43. B	44. A	45. D
46. D	47. B	48. B	49. C	50. A
51. B	52. A	53. B	54. A	55. A
61. pandas	62. twice	63. mine	64. happier	65. quickly
66. are studying	67. visited	68. to help	69. are made	70. have been

56. ask; for

57. on foot

58. In fact

59. give up

60. deal with

71. Enjoy Reading

Reading has become an important part of our lives. As teenagers, we should develop good reading habits.

There are many kinds of books we can read, such as story books, newspapers, and magazines. My favorite is story books because they are interesting and full of imagination.

Why should we read? First, reading can help us get knowledge and open our eyes. Second, when we are interested in reading, we can learn many new things. It also makes us think and grow.

We can read at different times and places. On weekends or in our free time, we can go to the school library or the city library. We can read books on paper or on the Internet. Both ways are good.

Let's enjoy reading and make it a lifelong habit!

72. Enjoy Reading
Reading has become one of the most important parts in my daily life. I usually spend at least half an hour reading every day, either in the morning or before going to bed. My favorite books are science fiction and history stories, which take me to amazing worlds and teach me about the past.

Reading brings me many benefits. First, it helps me learn new words and improve my writing skills. Second, it opens my mind and lets me think about different things. When I feel stressed, reading a good book can make me relax and forget my worries.

I think reading is like a lifelong friend. It's always there for me, offering knowledge and fun. I hope more students can join me and enjoy the wonderful world of books!

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

1. 识别问候语 'Nice to meet you' → 匹配固定回应 'Nice to meet you, too' → 得出答案
2. 识别答语 'I'm 15 years old' → 推断问句在询问年龄 → 匹配选项 'How old are you?' 的变体 → 得出答案
3. 识别问句 'Are you a student?' → 识别答语 'I'm a student from China' → 推断答语前半部分为肯定回答 → 匹配 'Yes' 的变体 → 得出答案
4. 识别陈述句 'I will have an English listening test next week' → 推断回应应为鼓励或祝福 → 匹配 'Good luck' 的变体 → 得出答案
5. 识别祈使句 'Don't waste your food' → 推断回应应为道歉或承诺 → 匹配 'Sorry' 的变体 → 得出答案
6. 识别对话场景（暑假来临）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
7. 识别对话场景（讨论保护眼睛）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
8. 识别对话场景（询问交通方式）→ 匹配疑问句 → 选择最自然的提问
9. 识别对话场景（请求帮助）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
10. 识别对话场景（请求重复）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答

考点：固定问候语回应　年龄询问与回答　一般疑问句的肯定回答　陈述句的回应（鼓励/祝福）　祈使句（禁止）的回应（道歉/承诺）　日常交际应答　语境选词

2. 【答案】A

1. 识别问候语 'Nice to meet you' → 匹配固定回应 'Nice to meet you, too' → 得出答案
2. 识别答语 'I'm 15 years old' → 推断问句在询问年龄 → 匹配选项 'How old are you?' 的变体 → 得出答案
3. 识别问句 'Are you a student?' → 识别答语 'I'm a student from China' → 推断答语前半部分为肯定回答 → 匹配 'Yes' 的变体 → 得出答案
4. 识别陈述句 'I will have an English listening test next week' → 推断回应应为鼓励或祝福 → 匹配 'Good luck' 的变体 → 得出答案
5. 识别祈使句 'Don't waste your food' → 推断回应应为道歉或承诺 → 匹配 'Sorry' 的变体 → 得出答案
6. 识别对话场景（暑假来临）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
7. 识别对话场景（讨论保护眼睛）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
8. 识别对话场景（询问交通方式）→ 匹配疑问句 → 选择最自然的提问
9. 识别对话场景（请求帮助）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
10. 识别对话场景（请求重复）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答

考点：固定问候语回应　年龄询问与回答　一般疑问句的肯定回答　陈述句的回应（鼓励/祝福）　祈使句（禁止）的回应（道歉/承诺）　日常交际应答　语境选词

3. 【答案】B

1. 识别问候语 'Nice to meet you' → 匹配固定回应 'Nice to meet you, too' → 得出答案
2. 识别答语 'I'm 15 years old' → 推断问句在询问年龄 → 匹配选项 'How old are you?' 的变体 → 得出答案
3. 识别问句 'Are you a student?' → 识别答语 'I'm a student from China' → 推断答语前半部分为肯定回答 → 匹配 'Yes' 的变体 → 得出答案
4. 识别陈述句 'I will have an English listening test next week' → 推断回应应为鼓励或祝福 → 匹配 'Good luck' 的变体 → 得出答案
5. 识别祈使句 'Don't waste your food' → 推断回应应为道歉或承诺 → 匹配 'Sorry' 的变体 → 得出答案
6. 识别对话场景（暑假来临）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答

7. 识别对话场景（讨论保护眼睛）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
8. 识别对话场景（询问交通方式）→ 匹配疑问句 → 选择最自然的提问
9. 识别对话场景（请求帮助）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
10. 识别对话场景（请求重复）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答

考点：固定问候语回应　年龄询问与回答　一般疑问句的肯定回答　陈述句的回应（鼓励/祝福）　祈使句（禁止）的回应（道歉/承诺）　日常交际应答　语境选词

4. 【答案】C

1. 识别问候语 'Nice to meet you' → 匹配固定回应 'Nice to meet you, too' → 得出答案
2. 识别答语 'I'm 15 years old' → 推断问句在询问年龄 → 匹配选项 'How old are you?' 的变体 → 得出答案
3. 识别问句 'Are you a student?' → 识别答语 'I'm a student from China' → 推断答语前半部分为肯定回答 → 匹配 'Yes' 的变体 → 得出答案
4. 识别陈述句 'I will have an English listening test next week' → 推断回应应为鼓励或祝福 → 匹配 'Good luck' 的变体 → 得出答案
5. 识别祈使句 'Don't waste your food' → 推断回应应为道歉或承诺 → 匹配 'Sorry' 的变体 → 得出答案
6. 识别对话场景（暑假来临）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
7. 识别对话场景（讨论保护眼睛）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
8. 识别对话场景（询问交通方式）→ 匹配疑问句 → 选择最自然的提问
9. 识别对话场景（请求帮助）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
10. 识别对话场景（请求重复）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答

考点：固定问候语回应　年龄询问与回答　一般疑问句的肯定回答　陈述句的回应（鼓励/祝福）　祈使句（禁止）的回应（道歉/承诺）　日常交际应答　语境选词

5. 【答案】D

1. 识别问候语 'Nice to meet you' → 匹配固定回应 'Nice to meet you, too' → 得出答案
2. 识别答语 'I'm 15 years old' → 推断问句在询问年龄 → 匹配选项 'How old are you?' 的变体 → 得出答案
3. 识别问句 'Are you a student?' → 识别答语 'I'm a student from China' → 推断答语前半部分为肯定回答 → 匹配 'Yes' 的变体 → 得出答案
4. 识别陈述句 'I will have an English listening test next week' → 推断回应应为鼓励或祝福 → 匹配 'Good luck' 的变体 → 得出答案
5. 识别祈使句 'Don't waste your food' → 推断回应应为道歉或承诺 → 匹配 'Sorry' 的变体 → 得出答案
6. 识别对话场景（暑假来临）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
7. 识别对话场景（讨论保护眼睛）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
8. 识别对话场景（询问交通方式）→ 匹配疑问句 → 选择最自然的提问
9. 识别对话场景（请求帮助）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
10. 识别对话场景（请求重复）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答

考点：固定问候语回应　年龄询问与回答　一般疑问句的肯定回答　陈述句的回应（鼓励/祝福）　祈使句（禁止）的回应（道歉/承诺）　日常交际应答　语境选词

6. 【答案】A

1. 识别问候语 'Nice to meet you' → 匹配固定回应 'Nice to meet you, too' → 得出答案
2. 识别答语 'I'm 15 years old' → 推断问句在询问年龄 → 匹配选项 'How old are you?' 的变体 → 得出答案
3. 识别问句 'Are you a student?' → 识别答语 'I'm a student from China' → 推断答语前半部分为肯定回答 → 匹配 'Yes' 的变体 → 得出答案
4. 识别陈述句 'I will have an English listening test next week' → 推断回应应为鼓励或祝福 → 匹配 'Good luck' 的变体 → 得出答案

5. 识别祈使句 'Don't waste your food' → 推断回应应为道歉或承诺 → 匹配 'Sorry' 的变体 → 得出答案
6. 识别对话场景（暑假来临）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
7. 识别对话场景（讨论保护眼睛）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
8. 识别对话场景（询问交通方式）→ 匹配疑问句 → 选择最自然的提问
9. 识别对话场景（请求帮助）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答
10. 识别对话场景（请求重复）→ 匹配日常交际回应 → 选择最自然的应答

考点：固定问候语回应　年龄询问与回答　一般疑问句的肯定回答　陈述句的回应（鼓励/祝福）　祈使句（禁止）的回应（道歉/承诺）　日常交际应答　语境选词

7. 【答案】B

1. 识别问候语 'Nice to meet you' → 匹配固定回应 'Nice to meet you, too' → 得出答案
2. 识别答语 'I'm 15 years old' → 推断问句在询问年龄 → 匹配选项 'How old are you?' 的变体 → 得出答案
3. 识别问句 'Are you a student?' → 识别答语 'I'm a student from China' → 推断答语前半部分为肯定回答 → 匹配 'Yes' 的变体 → 得出答案
4. 识别陈述句 'I will have an English listening test next week' → 推断回应应为鼓励或祝福 → 匹配 'Good luck' 的变体 → 得出答案
5. 识别祈使句 'Don't waste your food' → 推断回应应为道歉或承诺 → 匹配 'Sorry' 的变体 → 得出答案
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考点：固定问候语回应　年龄询问与回答　一般疑问句的肯定回答　陈述句的回应（鼓励/祝福）　祈使句（禁止）的回应（道歉/承诺）　日常交际应答　语境选词

8. 【答案】C

1. 识别问候语 'Nice to meet you' → 匹配固定回应 'Nice to meet you, too' → 得出答案
2. 识别答语 'I'm 15 years old' → 推断问句在询问年龄 → 匹配选项 'How old are you?' 的变体 → 得出答案
3. 识别问句 'Are you a student?' → 识别答语 'I'm a student from China' → 推断答语前半部分为肯定回答 → 匹配 'Yes' 的变体 → 得出答案
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5. 识别祈使句 'Don't waste your food' → 推断回应应为道歉或承诺 → 匹配 'Sorry' 的变体 → 得出答案
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考点：固定问候语回应　年龄询问与回答　一般疑问句的肯定回答　陈述句的回应（鼓励/祝福）　祈使句（禁止）的回应（道歉/承诺）　日常交际应答　语境选词

9. 【答案】B

1. 识别问候语 'Nice to meet you' → 匹配固定回应 'Nice to meet you, too' → 得出答案
2. 识别答语 'I'm 15 years old' → 推断问句在询问年龄 → 匹配选项 'How old are you?' 的变体 → 得出答案
3. 识别问句 'Are you a student?' → 识别答语 'I'm a student from China' → 推断答语前半部分为肯定回答 → 匹配 'Yes' 的变体 → 得出答案

4. 识别陈述句 'I will have an English listening test next week' → 推断回应应为鼓励或祝福 → 匹配 'Good luck' 的变体 → 得出答案
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考点：固定问候语回应　年龄询问与回答　一般疑问句的肯定回答　陈述句的回应（鼓励/祝福）　祈使句（禁止）的回应（道歉/承诺）　日常交际应答　语境选词

10. 【答案】A

1. 识别问候语 'Nice to meet you' → 匹配固定回应 'Nice to meet you, too' → 得出答案
2. 识别答语 'I'm 15 years old' → 推断问句在询问年龄 → 匹配选项 'How old are you?' 的变体 → 得出答案
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考点：固定问候语回应　年龄询问与回答　一般疑问句的肯定回答　陈述句的回应（鼓励/祝福）　祈使句（禁止）的回应（道歉/承诺）　日常交际应答　语境选词

11. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 → 球类运动前不加冠词 → 选择零冠词

考点：零冠词用法　球类运动搭配

12. 【答案】B

分析答句单数代词it → 推断问句主语为单数 → 选择单数指示代词this

考点：指示代词单复数　代词指代一致

13. 【答案】C

识别There be句型 → 判断主语a clear lake为单数 → 选择单数be动词is

考点：There be句型　主谓一致

14. 【答案】D

分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句肯定（美味）后句否定（不能多吃） → 选择转折连词but

考点：转折关系　连词辨析

15. 【答案】A

识别具体日期October 16th, 2022 → 推断需用介词on → 选择on

考点：时间介词　具体日期搭配

16. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 take part in → 判断序数词修饰名词 → 选择 third

考点：take part in 搭配　序数词用法

17. 【答案】B

识别动词 does → 判断需副词修饰 → 选择 well

考点：副词修饰动词　good/well 辨析

18. 【答案】C

识别感叹句结构 → 判断祈使句否定形式 → 选择 Don't go

考点：祈使句否定形式　感叹句结构

19. 【答案】A

修饰名词dictionary用形容词性物主代词your。

20. 【答案】A

识别感叹句结构 → 判断形容词 strong 前需 How → 选择 How

考点：How 引导感叹句　What 与 How 区别

21. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 be proud of → 判断介词搭配 → 选择 of

考点：be proud of 搭配　介词辨析

22. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 系动词sounds后需形容词作表语 → 选择形容词beautiful

考点：系动词后接形容词作表语　词性辨析

23. 【答案】A

分析句子结构 → 复合形容词作定语修饰tree → 选择100-meter-tall

考点：复合形容词作定语　数词+名词+形容词结构

24. 【答案】A

分析语境 → 做眼保健操前需摘下眼镜 → 选择take off

考点：动词短语辨析　take off（摘下）与put off（推迟）区分

25. 【答案】B

分析对话逻辑 → 否定rice和dumplings → 选择Neither

考点：不定代词辨析　neither（两者都不）与either（两者之一）区分

26. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 → be going to表示将来计划 → 选择going to

考点：be going to结构　主谓一致

27. 【答案】D

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

考点：encourage sb. to do sth.　不定式作宾补

28. 【答案】A

识别条件状语从句 → 判断主句为将来时 → 从句需用一般现在时表将来 → 得出答案

考点：if 引导的条件状语从句　主将从现

29. 【答案】B

分析从句结构 → 判断先行词为人 → 选择关系代词 who → 得出答案

考点：定语从句　先行词为人　关系代词 who

30. 【答案】C

识别宾语从句 → 判断从句需用陈述语序 → 选择 how 引导的陈述语序从句 → 得出答案

考点：宾语从句　陈述语序　连接词 how

31. 【答案】C

36 空 根据上下文“China is the ____ of tea and tea has a long history”及常识，判断此处需表示“发源地/故乡”的词 → 辨析选项词义，hometown最贴合“发源地”概念 → 得出答案

37 空 分析句子结构“Shen Nong was ____ first person” → 判断“first person”为特指（第一位发现茶作为饮料的人） → 需用定冠词the → 得出答案

38 空 根据上下文“When a leaf dropped into ____”及后文“the taste of the water was changed” → 推断叶子掉入的应是水 → 得出答案

39 空 分析句子结构“the Chinese began ____ the soul” → 判断“began”后接动词需用不定式或动名词 → 结合固定搭配“began to do/doing” → 选项中只有“to touch”为不定式 → 得出答案

40 空 根据上下文“tea culture gradually ____ normal people’s life” → 判断此处需表示“进入/融入”的短语动词 → 辨析选项短语动词含义 → “got into”有“进入”之意 → 得出答案

41 空 识别并列连词结构 not only... → 选择与之搭配的 but also → 得出答案

42 空 分析空格在句中的成分 → 判断为被动语态的过去分词作后置定语 → 得出答案

43 空 识别固定搭配 go back to → 选择介词 to → 得出答案

44 空 分析空格在句中的成分 → 判断为修饰名词 country 的限定词 → 选择形容词性物主代词 → 得出答案

45 空 识别时间状语 already → 判断时态为现在完成时 → 根据主语 It 确定谓语动词形式 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　冠词用法　特指与泛指　常识推理　非谓语动词　固定搭配　动词搭配　短语动词辨析　not only... but also... 并列结构　过去分词作定语　被动语态　固定搭配 go back to　形容词性物主代词　代词用法辨析　现在完成时　主谓一致

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　冠词用法　特指与泛指　常识推理　非谓语动词　固定搭配　动词搭配　短语动词辨析　not only... but also... 并列结构　过去分词作定语　被动语态　固定搭配 go back to　形容词性物主代词　代词用法辨析　现在完成时　主谓一致

35. 【答案】A

36 空 根据上下文“China is the ____ of tea and tea has a long history”及常识，判断此处需表示“发源地/故乡”的词 → 辨析选项词义，hometown最贴合“发源地”概念 → 得出答案

37 空 分析句子结构“Shen Nong was ____ first person” → 判断“first person”为特指（第一位发现茶作为饮料的人） → 需用定冠词the → 得出答案

38 空 根据上下文“When a leaf dropped into ____”及后文“the taste of the water was changed” → 推断叶子掉入的应是水 → 得出答案

39 空 分析句子结构“the Chinese began ____ the soul” → 判断“began”后接动词需用不定式或动名词 → 结合固定搭配“began to do/doing” → 选项中只有“to touch”为不定式 → 得出答案

40 空 根据上下文“tea culture gradually ____ normal people’s life” → 判断此处需表示“进入/融入”的短语动词 → 辨析选项短语动词含义 → “got into”有“进入”之意 → 得出答案

41 空 识别并列连词结构 not only... → 选择与之搭配的 but also → 得出答案

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37. 【答案】D

36 空 根据上下文“China is the ____ of tea and tea has a long history”及常识，判断此处需表示“发源地/故乡”的词 → 辨析选项词义，hometown最贴合“发源地”概念 → 得出答案

37 空 分析句子结构“Shen Nong was ____ first person” → 判断“first person”为特指（第一位发现茶作为饮料的人） → 需用定冠词the → 得出答案

38 空 根据上下文“When a leaf dropped into ____”及后文“the taste of the water was changed” → 推断叶子

掉入的应是水 → 得出答案
39 空 分析句子结构“the Chinese began ____ the soul” → 判断“began”后接动词需用不定式或动名词 → 结合固定搭配“began to do/doing” → 选项中只有“to touch”为不定式 → 得出答案
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39. 【答案】C
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40. 【答案】B

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41. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Great Green Wall of China' → 在语篇首段找到对应信息 'In this project, people plant trees in Northern China.' → 直接匹配选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'workers planting trees' → 在语篇第二段找到对应信息 'Workers are planting trees not just in city parks. They are also planting trees along streets...' → 综合两处信息得出答案C

考点：细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'exercise more near their homes' → 在语篇第三段找到对应信息 'And people with trees near their homes usually exercise more.' → 直接匹配选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉

44. 【答案】A

逐一验证选项与语篇信息 → A项综合了第二段（清洁空气）和第三段（有益健康）的信息，与原文一致 → C、D项与原文信息相悖 → 得出答案A

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

45. 【答案】D

分析语篇整体内容与结构 → 语篇围绕树木对环境和健康的益处展开，属于科普说明性质 → 推断其最可能出自自然杂志 → 得出答案D

考点：篇章结构与写作目的

46. 【答案】D

定位标题与首段核心名词 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　核心名词匹配

47. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词‘fifth step’ → 提取具体时间信息 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数字信息提取

48. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词‘put the scrambled eggs on a plate’ → 定位其前一步骤 → 提取动作信息 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　动作顺序

49. 【答案】C

定位划线短语 → 结合上下文语境（烹饪完成后的指令） → 推断短语含义 → 匹配中文释义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　短语含义推断

50. 【答案】A

定位选项中各动作在原文步骤中的序号 → 比较序号大小 → 确定正确顺序 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　步骤排序

51. 【答案】B

定位题干关键信息（时间、事件） → 对比语篇中对应事实 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位与捕捉

52. 【答案】A

定位题干关键信息（事件） → 对比语篇中对应事实 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位与捕捉

53. 【答案】B

定位题干关键信息（事件、评价） → 对比语篇中对应事实 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位与捕捉

54. 【答案】A

定位题干关键信息（事件、目的） → 对比语篇中对应事实 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位与捕捉

55. 【答案】A

定位题干关键信息（国家、领域、地位） → 对比语篇中对应事实 → 判断正误

考点：细节定位与捕捉

56. 【答案】ask; for

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

57. 【答案】on foot

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

58. 【答案】In fact

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

59. 【答案】give up

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

60. 【答案】deal 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

61. 【答案】pandas

识别 there be 句型 → 判断主语 many panda 为复数 → 名词复数形式

考点：there be 句型主谓一致　名词复数

62. 【答案】twice

识别频率表达语境 → two 的副词形式 twice 表示“两次”

考点：频率副词　数词转副词

63. 【答案】mine

识别系动词 is 后需名词性成分 → my 为形容词性物主代词 → mine 为名词性物主代词

考点：名词性物主代词　代词用法

64. 【答案】happier

识别比较级标志词 than → happy 的比较级形式 happier

考点：形容词比较级　than 比较结构

65. 【答案】quickly

识别修饰动词 runs 需副词 → quick 的副词形式 quickly

考点：副词修饰动词　词性转换

66. 【答案】are studying

识别时间标志词'Look!' → 判断为现在进行时 → 构建'are studying'结构

考点：现在进行时　时间标志词

67. 【答案】visited

识别时间标志词'Last week' → 判断为一般过去时 → 构建'visited'形式

考点：一般过去时　时间标志词

68. 【答案】to help

识别动词'tell'的用法 → 'tell sb. to do sth.' → 构建不定式结构'to help'

考点：不定式作宾补　动词搭配

69. 【答案】are made

识别主语'New energy cars'与动词'make'的被动关系 → 结合时间状语'every year'判断为一般现在时的被动语态 → 构建'are made'

考点：一般现在时的被动语态　主谓一致

70. 【答案】have been

识别时间状语'for 40 years' → 判断为现在完成时 → 构建'have been'结构

考点：现在完成时　延续性动词

71. 【答案】Enjoy Reading

Reading has become an…

根据提纲，运用SVO主干构建段落，并通过句式变化（如使用非谓语、从句等）组织关于阅读种类、原因和方式的论述。

考点：SVO主干结构　句式变化与复杂句构建　动词搭配 take on (a habit)

72. 【答案】Enjoy Reading

Reading has become one of the…

围绕“阅读的重要性”展开，需运用多种句式（如定语从句、固定搭配）构建连贯段落，并确保语法正确、要点齐全。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　定语从句　动词搭配 take on