中考 · 2023年重庆市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 129 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 68 题 · 重庆市

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
040 245
yingyu8.cn/d/040245

本卷答案与讲解
166 949
yingyu8.cn/an/166949

一、听力测试。（共30分）（共 6 小题，每小题 5 分，共 30 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. How will the man get to the bank?

A. By bus. B. By bike. C. On foot.

2. When will the man see the doctor?

A. At 9:00 m. A. B. At 2:00 p.m.

C. At 4:00 p.m. 第四节（每小题1.5分，共6分）
听两遍。根据你所听到的短文内容，从A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

3. How often does the speaker run?

A. Twice a week. B. Three times a week. C. Four times a week.

4. Which could be a better place for running?

A. A playground. B. A busy street. C. A mountain road.

5. How many suggestions did the speaker give?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

6. What did the speaker mainly talk about?

A. How to keep your running speed. B. Where to buy good running shoes.

C. How to avoid getting hurt in running.

二、语法选择。（每小题1分，共10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

7. 语法选择。

A. a　　B. an　　C. the

8. 语法选择。

A. work　　B. works　　C. worked

9. 语法选择。

A. is teaching　　B. will teach　　C. has taught

10. 语法选择。

A. that　　B. if　　C. how

11. 语法选择。

A. old　　B. older　　C. oldest

12. 语法选择。

A. do　　B. doing　　C. to do

13. 语法选择。

A. calls　　B. is calling　　C. is called

14. 语法选择。

A. noodle　　B. noodles　　C. noodles’

15. 语法选择。

A. to　　B. at　　C. in

16. 语法选择。

A. you　　B. your　　C. yours

三、完形填空。（每小题1.5分，共15分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

根据短文内容，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。 Siene is a firefighter in the USA. It isn’t easy to become a firefighter there. Many people try, but a lot of them ____17____. Also, in the past firefighting was always a job for men. Now there are women firefighters. When Siene was five years old, it was her dream to become a ____18____. Forty years later, she was the ____19____ woman to pass a six-week course at the WFPA(女子消防预备学院). The WFP A trains women in the skills they need to be firefighters. In fact, Siene now trains firefighters there ____20____. Starting the course doesn’t mean you’ll become a firefighter. The course is very ____21____, so not everyone finishes the training. They are trained like being in the army—Can you hold a heavy piece of wood for four minutes? How many exercises can you do? Can you lift a 12-meter ladder(梯子)? You also need other ____22____. Can you lead a team? Are you a skillful driver? Can you use technology? There are so many more that are a part of firefighting these days. Of course, no one can do them all, but more skills ____23____ help. However, you must wait for a chance to work as a firefighter even ____24____ passing your course. It seems that lots of women aren’t ready to do that. In one year, 50 women got trained, ____25____ only three of them are now firefighters. Learning the skills is not enough to become a firefighter. Like Siene, you also need to ____26____ your dream.

17. A. succeed B. pass C. fail D. fight
18. A. policewoman B. firefighter C. scientist D. doctor
19. A. oldest B. tallest C. kindest D. busiest
20. A. myself B. yourself C. himself D. herself
21. A. interesting B. easy C. important D. difficult
22. A. ideas B. methods C. skills D. rules
23. A. recently B. certainly C. hardly D. nearly
24. A. after B. during C. before D. in
25. A. but B. or C. because D. though
26. A. give up B. stick to C. talk about D. worry about

四、阅读理解。（41-43小题，每小题1分，44-59小题，每小题2分，共35分）（共 19 小

阅读下列材料，从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。 A
Do you love yogurt? Homemade yogurt tastes delicious, and making yogurt is easy and fun. Let’s have a try!

27. What does the writer think of making yogurt?

A. Difficult and boring.
B. Easy and fun.
C. Difficult but fun.
D. Easy but boring.

28. What is the first step to make yogurt?

A. Pour the milk into a pot.
B. Mix the milk and yogurt starter.
C. Add some honey or fruit.
D. Cover the pot to keep it warm.

29. How long will you wait before the yogurt is ready?

A. 4 hours.
B. 6 hours.
C. 9 hours.
D. 12 hours. B Squirrels(松鼠) are cute and interesting animals that can be found in many parts of the world. They are known for their long tails, big teeth, and the ability to climb trees. They can jump up to 6 meters in height, and they can run up to 32 kilometers every hour. Squirrels have soft bodies. Their eyes are high on their small heads and a replaced on each side so they can see wide and far without having to turn around. This often helps them get out of danger. Squirrels have four big teeth in the front of their mouth that keep growing all through their lives. They are known for their love of nuts(坚果), and they can eat as much food as their body weight each week. They will often keep nuts in the ground for the long winter months. Many people think that squirrels only eat nuts, but this isn’ t true. They also like to eat plants, fruits, eggs, small animals and even young snakes. One funny thing is that squirrels are good at planting trees. They hide the fruits of oak trees, but often forget where they put them. In the end, the forgotten fruits become big trees.

30. How high can squirrels jump?

A. 6 meters.
B. 6 kilometers.
C. 32 meters.
D. 32 kilometers.

31. What do squirrels have?

A. Short tails.
B. Big teeth.
C. Cold bodies.
D. Big heads.

32. Why do squirrels keep nuts in the ground?

A. To eat in winter.

B. To plant trees.

C. To lose some weight.

D. To have fun.

33. In which part of a magazine can you probably read this passage?

A. Art.

B. Sports.

C. Animals.

D. History. C The Chinese pingfeng (folding screen) is an ancient invention and traditional Chinese furniture (家具). Its earliest common use dates from the Han Dynasty. The term pingfeng means protection from wind, showing its purpose at the very beginning. As time passes, it has been made into different sizes with colourful paintings. On screens usually appears a dragon. It’ s a symbol of light, growth and life-giving water. It also stands for nobility and power. The peacock, a beautiful bird, can be seen on screens, too. It’ s a symbol of everlasting life. Beautiful flowers, which mean wealth and good luck, are also chosen as a popular design of the pingfeng. All the designs carry people’ s beautiful wishes. Behind the pingfeng lies an interesting story. In the past the unmarried daughter of a rich family was not supposed to see or be seen by men except her father, brothers or very close male cousins. When an admirer paid a visit however, she might take a secret look at him from a screen behind which she would be completely hidden. Her father would discuss poems with the young man and ask him to create one. If the daughter and her father were satisfied with the young man’ s poem and his looks, she might agree to take him as a husband. Today the pingfeng is back in fashion for its beauty and its practical (实际的) use as furniture. Acting as a moving wall or divider, it can be the perfect match (相配) for modern sofas and walls, which adds style to them. The pingfeng is more than beautiful furniture.

34. What was the pingfeng used for at the very beginning?

A. Protecting people from wind.　　B. Dividing a room.

C. Making a room beautiful.　　D. Hiding a person.

35. Which design is a symbol of wealth and good luck?

A. The dragon.　　B. The peacock.　　C. The water.　　D. The flowers.

36. How does the writer develop his idea in Paragraph 2?

A. By telling a story.　　B. By giving examples.

C. By comparing differences.　　D. By explaining the result.

37. What is the best title for the passage?

A. The Practical Use of the Pingfeng　　B. A Beautiful Story of the Pingfeng

C. Old Pingfeng in Modem Homes　　D. The Hidden Beauty of the Pingfeng

Prince Caspian’ s parents died. He lived with his uncle, Miraz, the King of Narnia and his aunt. Though he had wonderful toys, he liked best the last hour of the day when the toys had all been put away and Nurse would tell him stories. He didn’ t care much for his uncle and aunt, but about twice a week his uncle would ask him to come and have a walk together. One day, while they were doing this, the King said, “Well, boy, we must soon teach you to ride and use a sword. You know we have no children, so it looks as if you might have to be King when I’ m gone. How shall you like that, eh?” “I don’ t know, Uncle,” said Caspian. “What do you wish?” asked the King. “I wish-I wish—I wish I could have lived in the Old Days,” said Caspian. Up till now the King had been talking in a tiresome way, which made it quite clear that he wasn’ t really interested in what they were saying, but he suddenly gave Caspian a sharp(锐利的) look. “Eh? What’ s that?” he said. “What old days?” “Oh, don’ t you know, Uncle?” said Caspian. “Once there was a White Witch(女巫) and she made herself Queen of the whole country. And she made it so that it was always winter. And then two boys and two girls came from somewhere and killed the Witch and they were made Kings and Queens of Narnia. And so they ruled for a long time and everyone had a lovely time, and it was all because of Aslan.” “Who’ s she?” said the King. If Caspian had been a little older, the tone(语气) of his uncle’ s voice would have warned him it would be wiser to shut up. But he talked on...

38. What was Caspian’ s favourite hour during a day?

A. When he played with wonderful toys.　　B. When his uncle had a walk with him.

C. When he learned to ride a horse.　　D. When Nurse told him stories.

39. What does the underlined word “tiresome” in Paragraph 5 mean?

A. Fantastic.　　B. Boring.　　C. Funny.　　D. Wrong.

40. What can we infer from the passage?

A. Caspian didn’ t live with his uncle and his aunt.

B. Caspian wasn’ t satisfied with his present life.

C. Caspian thought this uncle was a great king.

D. Caspian had an enjoyable walk with his uncle.

41. How did the King feel at the end of the story?

A. Proud.

B. Worried.

C. Angry.

D. Calm.

E. Diagram(图表) or Survey Result ①AI (artificial intelligence人工智能) and machine learning refer to the ability of machines to learn and act intelligently. It means they can make decisions, finish tasks, and even tell the possible future results based on what they learn from data(数据). ②AI and machine learning already play a bigger role in everyday life than you might imagine. Health care, banking, video games, every search on the Internet you make..., all are driven by AI. ③AI is going to change almost every field of modem life. Stephen Hawking said, “Success in creating AI would be the biggest event in human history.” And Hawking added at once, “Unluckily, it might also be the last, unless we learn how to avoid the risks.” ④▲, especially when you consider some countries are racing to develop AI-enabled autonomous weapons(人工智能自主武器). It is also going to change and take the place of many human jobs. The same worries also come from the public. According to the survey result from Centre for the Governance of AI, 91% of the people (tend to and totally) agree that “AI is a technology that requires careful management” in Europe. ⑤But rather than agreeing with an idea of a helpless future where all human jobs are given over to robots, some people believe AI will make on working lives better. It will improve the work of humans, and new jobs will appear to take the place of the old ones. ⑥What’s more, machines become more intelligent and they are able to finish more human tasks. Things which only belong to humans lie creativity and critical(批判性的) thinking, will become even more valuable in the future. ⑦Like it or not, AI is here. Maybe changing ourselves and

managing it well are the best way out. Just as Benjamin Franklin once said, “When you’ re finished changing, you’ re finished.”

42. Which paragraph does the diagram mainly support?

A. ② B. ③ C. ④ D. ⑤

43. Which sentence can be put in the ▲ ?

A. As we know, there are possible huge risks for society and human life

B. Also, you can find AI serving our daily life in every possible field

C. Without doubt, AI is a fantastic technology to lead us into the future

D. Humans ate surely more creative and better at many things than AI

44. What’ s the purpose of writing the passage?

A. To warn us that AI will take humans’ place.

B. To show us that there are a lot of uses of AI.

C. To tell us that many people are worried about AI.

D. To suggest we prepare for the changes brought by AI.

45. Which of the following shows the structure of this passage?

A. B. C. D.

五、口语应用。（每小题1分，共5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读下面对话，从7个选项中选择5个恰当的句子完成此对话，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。 Rubbish Bins A: Tom, could you help me? B: Fine. _____46_____ A: Take out the rubbish, please. B: No problem. _____47_____ A: To the rubbish bins around the street corner. B: OK. I’ ll go at once! A: _____48_____ B: How many bins are there? A: _____49_____ B: But how can I know which is the right one? A: It’ s easy to tell. They have different colours and signs. B: _____50_____

46. 口语应用。

A. OK. I see.

B. There are four.

C. You can do many things.

D. But where should I take it?

E. What do you want me to do?

F. What colour is the rubbish bin?

G. Don’ t forget to put it in the right bin.

47. 口语应用。

A. OK. I see.

B. There are four.

C. You can do many things.

D. But where should I take it?

E. What do you want me to do?

F. What colour is the rubbish bin?

G. Don’ t forget to put it in the right bin.

48. 口语应用。

A. OK. I see.
B. There are four.
C. You can do many things.
D. But where should I take it?
E. What do you want me to do?
F. What colour is the rubbish bin?
G. Don’ t forget to put it in the right bin.

49. 口语应用。

A. OK. I see.
B. There are four.
C. You can do many things.
D. But where should I take it?
E. What do you want me to do?
F. What colour is the rubbish bin?
G. Don’ t forget to put it in the right bin.

50. 口语应用。

A. OK. I see.
B. There are four.
C. You can do many things.
D. But where should I take it?
E. What do you want me to do?
F. What colour is the rubbish bin?
G. Don’ t forget to put it in the right bin.

六、阅读下文并回答问题（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

51. Did the students agree with each other at first?

_____

_____

52. Who wrote the student’ s diary?

_____

_____

53. What could the students learn about working together after the project?

_____

_____

54. What happened next? Finish the ending. (about 30 words)

_____

_____

七、完成句子。（每空1分，共10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

55. Tim is reading Journey to the West.（改为否定句） Tim _____ _____ Journey to the West.

_____

56. The students planted trees in the park last week.（对划线部分提问） _____ _____ the students plant trees last week?

_____

57. Panda Ya Ya returned to China on April 27, 2023.（改为同义句） Panda Ya Ya _____ _____ to China on April 27, 2023.

58. 加入社团是一个很好的交友方式。（完成译句） Joining a club is a good way to _____ _____.

59. 书读得越多，你懂得就越多。（完成译句） The _____ books you read, the _____ you’ll know.

八、短文填空。（每空2分，共16分）（共 8 小题，每小题 2 分，共 16 分）

根据下面短文内容及部分首字母提示，在短文的空格处填上一个最恰当的词，使短文完整、通顺。请将完整的单词填写在答题卡上对应的位置。 After exercising the first thing that you want to do is to drink up a glass of cold water. When the water travels down your throat, you will _____60_____ so good. However, you are often told not to do so. Is drinking _____61_____ water really unhealthy? Cold water is said to slow down a person’s digestion(消化). Having cold water or a cold drink makes your body’s temperature l_____62_____. Cold water causes your blood vessels (血管) to become narrower (更狭窄的). So, the body needs to burn energy to bring your _____63_____ back to normal. At the same time, less energy is used for digestion. Think of your digestive system as a burning pot. If someone suddenly poured cold water into this pot what would _____64_____? Doing this would be dangerous. Similarly, when you drink cold water while eating, it is _____65_____ adding water to a burning pot. Of course, it isn’t that bad, but it is a good way to explain why drinking cold water during meals maybe a bad idea. _____66_____ you cannot control your urge(冲动) to do so, drinking water at room temperature is a better choice. Traditional Chinese medicine suggests trying to avoid drinking cold water. And modern studies in Europe point out drinking cold water causes headaches. Scientists are doing more research on this. Maybe in the future t_____67_____ can give us more helpful information.

60. 短文填空。

61. 短文填空。

62. 短文填空。

63. 短文填空。

64. 短文填空。

_____

65. 短文填空。

_____

66. 短文填空。

_____

67. 短文填空。

_____

九、书面表达。（满分20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

68.（词数 80-120 · 20 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. A	2. C	3. B	4. A	5. A
6. B	7. A	8. C	9. C	10. A
11. B	12. C	13. C	14. B	15. A
16. B	17. C	18. B	19. A	20. D
21. D	22. C	23. B	24. A	25. A
26. B	27. B	28. A	29. C	30. A
31. B	32. A	33. C	34. A	35. D
36. B	37. D	38. D	39. B	40. B
41. C	42. C	43. A	44. D	45. D
51. No, they didn't.	52. Sharla.	55. isn't reading	56. Where did	57. came back
58. make friends	59. more, more	60. feel	61. cold	62. lower
63. temperature	64. happen	65. like	66. If	67. they

46. E

47. D

48. G

49. B

50. A

53. Everyone should do something in the teamwork and respect others’ ideas to find a way out.

54. They finished the volcano together. One side was smooth with lava, and the other side was rocky. They were proud of their work and became good friends.

68. Hello, everyone. Caring for the older persons is the Chinese traditional virtue. Here are two practical ideas to show our love for grandparents.

First, we can spend more time talking with them. After school, we can share our daily stories and listen to their past experiences. This not only makes them feel happy but also helps us understand family history.

Second, we can help with small housework. For example, we can wash dishes or clean rooms for them. These little things show our care and reduce their burden.

Let's start from small things to respect and love our grandparents. It's our duty to pass on this beautiful tradition.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位交通方式关键词 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：交通方式　场景词汇

2. 【答案】C

定位时间数字 → 区分上午/下午 → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音　时间辨析

3. 【答案】B

定位频率数字 → 匹配选项 → 得出答案

考点：数字时间语音　频率表达

4. 【答案】A

定位跑步地点建议 → 比较选项优劣 → 推理最佳地点

考点：场景词汇　推理判断

5. 【答案】A

定位建议数量 → 计数 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字计数

6. 【答案】B

识别题干主旨提问 → 对比选项与听力核心话题 → 通过同义替换（buy good running shoes ≈ where to purchase quality footwear）锁定答案

考点：主旨大意　同义替换

7. 【答案】A

识别名词性从句结构 → 判断从句中缺少主语 → 选择连接代词 that

考点：名词性从句　连接代词 that

8. 【答案】C

识别时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

考点：一般过去时　时态与语态

9. 【答案】C

识别时间状语 → 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时

考点：现在完成时　时态与语态

10. 【答案】A

识别宾语从句结构 → 判断从句中缺少宾语 → 选择连接代词 that

考点：名词性从句　连接代词 that

11. 【答案】B

识别比较结构 → 判断两者比较 → 选择比较级

考点：形容词比较级　近义词辨析

12. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配 'would like to do' → 确定不定式作宾语 → 选择 to do

考点：非谓语动词　固定搭配

13. 【答案】C

识别主语 'The book' 与动词 'call' 的被动关系 → 确定被动语态 'is called' → 选择 C

考点：时态与语态　被动语态

14. 【答案】B

识别名词 'noodle' 的可数属性 → 根据语境 'some' 确定复数形式 → 选择 noodles

考点：主谓一致与指代一致　名词复数

15. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配 'look at' → 确定介词 at → 选择 B

考点：固定搭配（通用）　介词搭配

16. 【答案】B

识别名词 'book' 前需要限定词 → 确定形容词性物主代词 'your' → 选择 B

考点：主谓一致与指代一致　物主代词

17. 【答案】C

11 空 根据前文‘Many people try’与转折词‘but’推断结果应为负面 → 结合后文‘not everyone finishes the training’确认 → 选择表示‘失败’的动词

12 空 定位首句‘Siene is a firefighter’ → 回指‘her dream’的主语Siene → 梦想职业应与当前职业一致

13 空 定位‘Forty years later’时间跨度 → 结合首段‘in the past firefighting was always a job for men’推断女性参与的稀缺性 → 选择表示‘最年长’的形容词

14 空 定位主语‘Siene’为女性 → 回指前文‘she’ → 选择与女性主语一致的反身代词

15 空 定位因果连词‘so’ → 后果为‘not everyone finishes the training’ → 推断原因应为课程难度高 → 选择表示‘困难’的形容词

16 空 定位空格后列举的团队领导、驾驶、技术使用等具体能力 → 归纳这些能力属于‘技能’范畴 → 选择最匹配的概括性名词

17 空 定位空格所在句的让步逻辑（‘当然，没人能全会’） → 推断后半句应表达‘但技能多总有帮助’ → 选择表示肯定性结果的副词

18 空 定位空格前‘等待机会’与后文‘通过课程’的时间关系 → 根据‘even’强调即使通过课程也要等待 → 选择表示‘在…之后’的介词

19 空 定位空格前后两个分句的对比关系（50人受训 vs 仅3人成为消防员） → 识别转折逻辑 → 选择表示转折的连词

20 空 定位空格前‘像Siene一样’的类比 → 根据全文Siene坚持梦想成为消防员的故事 → 选择表示‘坚持’的动词短语

考点：语境选词　转折逻辑　细节定位　指代一致　推理判断　代词指代　因果推理　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑

18. 【答案】B

11 空 根据前文‘Many people try’与转折词‘but’推断结果应为负面 → 结合后文‘not everyone finishes the training’确认 → 选择表示‘失败’的动词

12 空 定位首句‘Siene is a firefighter’ → 回指‘her dream’的主语Siene → 梦想职业应与当前职业一致

13 空 定位‘Forty years later’时间跨度 → 结合首段‘in the past firefighting was always a job for men’推断女性参与的稀缺性 → 选择表示‘最年长’的形容词

14 空 定位主语‘Siene’为女性 → 回指前文‘she’ → 选择与女性主语一致的反身代词

15 空 定位因果连词‘so’ → 后果为‘not everyone finishes the training’ → 推断原因应为课程难度高 → 选择表示‘困难’的形容词

16 空 定位空格后列举的团队领导、驾驶、技术使用等具体能力 → 归纳这些能力属于‘技能’范畴 → 选择最匹配的概括性名词

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19. 【答案】A

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考点：语境选词 转折逻辑 细节定位 指代一致 推理判断 代词指代 因果推理 近义词辨析 状语从句逻辑

20. 【答案】D

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考点：语境选词 转折逻辑 细节定位 指代一致 推理判断 代词指代 因果推理 近义词辨析 状语从句逻辑

21. 【答案】D

11 空 根据前文‘Many people try’与转折词‘but’推断结果应为负面 → 结合后文‘not everyone finishes the training’确认 → 选择表示‘失败’的动词
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22. 【答案】C

11 空 根据前文‘Many people try’与转折词‘but’推断结果应为负面 → 结合后文‘not everyone finishes the training’确认 → 选择表示‘失败’的动词
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考点：语境选词 转折逻辑 细节定位 指代一致 推理判断 代词指代 因果推理 近义词辨析 状语从句逻辑

24. 【答案】A

11 空 根据前文‘Many people try’与转折词‘but’推断结果应为负面 → 结合后文‘not everyone finishes the training’确认 → 选择表示‘失败’的动词
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考点：语境选词 转折逻辑 细节定位 指代一致 推理判断 代词指代 因果推理 近义词辨析 状语从句逻辑

25. 【答案】A

11 空 根据前文‘Many people try’与转折词‘but’推断结果应为负面 → 结合后文‘not everyone finishes the training’确认 → 选择表示‘失败’的动词
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26. 【答案】B

11 空 根据前文‘Many people try’与转折词‘but’推断结果应为负面 → 结合后文‘not everyone finishes the training’确认 → 选择表示‘失败’的动词
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考点：语境选词　转折逻辑　细节定位　指代一致　推理判断　代词指代　因果推理　近义词辨析　状语从句逻辑

27. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'think of making yogurt' → 在语篇中找到同义表述 'making yogurt is easy and fun' → 匹配选项 B
考点：细节定位与捕捉

28. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'first step' → 在语篇中找到制作步骤的起始点 'Let’ s have a try!' 后的首个动作 → 匹配选项 A
考点：细节定位与捕捉

29. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词 'How long' → 在语篇中捕捉时间数字信息 '9 hours' → 匹配选项 C
考点：数字时间语音

30. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'How high' → 在语篇中捕捉高度数字信息 '6 meters' → 匹配选项 A
考点：数字时间语音

31. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 'What do squirrels have' → 在语篇中捕捉特征描述 'Big teeth' → 匹配选项 B
考点：细节定位与捕捉

32. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'squirrels' 和 'nuts' → 在语篇中寻找相关描述 → 识别 'for the winter' 与选项 'in winter' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

33. 【答案】C
通读全文，把握文章核心主题 → 识别文章主要介绍中国屏风的历史、用途和文化象征 → 将主题归类到 'Animals'（动物）类别 → 得出答案
考点：主旨归纳　主题分类

34. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词 'pingfeng' 和 'very beginning' → 在语篇中寻找相关描述 → 识别 'to protect people from the wind' 与选项 'Protecting people from wind' 的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

35. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 'symbol of wealth and good luck' → 在语篇中寻找相关描述 → 识别 'flowers' 与选项 'The flowers' 的直接对应 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　直接对应

36. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Paragraph 2' 和 'develop his idea' → 分析第二段的写作手法 → 识别段落中列举了龙、孔雀、水、花等具体例子 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构　写作手法

37. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 把握核心话题（屏风）与作者态度（欣赏其美） → 匹配最佳标题

考点：主旨大意　标题概括

38. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'liked best' → 找到对应描述 'the last hour of the day when... Nurse would tell him stories' → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

39. 【答案】B

定位划线词所在句 → 分析后文解释 'he wasn't really interested in what they were saying' → 推断词义为“令人厌烦的”

考点：语境选词　词义推断

40. 【答案】B

综合文中信息（父母双亡、与叔叔关系一般、向往旧时代） → 推断其对现状不满

考点：推理判断　综合推断

41. 【答案】C

定位故事结尾国王的反应（sharp look, tone） → 结合卡斯宾讲述的内容（旧王被推翻） → 推断国王感到愤怒或警惕

考点：观点态度　语气推断

42. 【答案】C

定位图表核心内容（Caspian讲述Old Days的故事）→ 对应语篇中描述该情节的段落 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】A

分析▲前后文逻辑关系（前文提及AI风险，后文讨论应对）→ 选择能承上启下、引入风险话题的句子 → 得出答案

考点：谋篇布局　逻辑衔接词

44. 【答案】D

通读全文，把握作者对AI的态度（提及风险但强调准备）→ 概括写作目的 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　观点态度

45. 【答案】D

分析段落功能（背景介绍→具体事件→对话展开→反应与暗示）→ 匹配选项中的结构图示 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构与写作目的

46. 【答案】E

40 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' 的语义搭配 → 识别 'take on' 为承担（责任）的固定搭配 → 得出答案
41 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型为定语从句 → 根据从句成分完整性选择关系词 → 得出答案
42 空 识别空格处需要动词 → 分析语境中'处理、应对'的语义 → 识别 'address' 的熟词僻义（处理） → 得出答案
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态 → 检查主谓一致 → 得出答案
44 空 定位相关语句 → 分析说话者用词和语气 → 推断隐含态度 → 排除绝对化选项 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词　熟词僻义　时态与语态　主谓一致　推理判断　观点态度

47. 【答案】D

40 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' 的语义搭配 → 识别 'take on' 为承担（责任）的固定搭配 → 得出答案
41 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型为定语从句 → 根据从句成分完整性选择关系词 → 得出答案
42 空 识别空格处需要动词 → 分析语境中'处理、应对'的语义 → 识别 'address' 的熟词僻义（处理） → 得出答案
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态 → 检查主谓一致 → 得出答案
44 空 定位相关语句 → 分析说话者用词和语气 → 推断隐含态度 → 排除绝对化选项 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词　熟词僻义　时态与语态　主谓一致　推理判断　观点态度

48. 【答案】G

40 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' 的语义搭配 → 识别 'take on' 为承担（责任）的固定搭配 → 得出答案
41 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型为定语从句 → 根据从句成分完整性选择关系词 → 得出答案
42 空 识别空格处需要动词 → 分析语境中'处理、应对'的语义 → 识别 'address' 的熟词僻义（处理） → 得出答案
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态 → 检查主谓一致 → 得出答案
44 空 定位相关语句 → 分析说话者用词和语气 → 推断隐含态度 → 排除绝对化选项 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词　熟词僻义　时态与语态　主谓一致　推理判断　观点态度

49. 【答案】B

40 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' 的语义搭配 → 识别 'take on' 为承担（责任）的固定搭配 → 得出答案
41 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型为定语从句 → 根据从句成分完整性选择关系词 → 得出答案
42 空 识别空格处需要动词 → 分析语境中'处理、应对'的语义 → 识别 'address' 的熟词僻义（处理） → 得出答案
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态 → 检查主谓一致 → 得出答案
44 空 定位相关语句 → 分析说话者用词和语气 → 推断隐含态度 → 排除绝对化选项 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词　熟词僻义　时态与语态　主谓一致　推理判断　观点态度

50. 【答案】A

40 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' 的语义搭配 → 识别 'take on' 为承担（责任）的固定搭配 → 得出答案
41 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型为定语从句 → 根据从句成分完整性选择关系词 → 得出答案
42 空 识别空格处需要动词 → 分析语境中'处理、应对'的语义 → 识别 'address' 的熟词僻义（处理） → 得出答案
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态 → 检查主谓一致 → 得出答案
44 空 定位相关语句 → 分析说话者用词和语气 → 推断隐含态度 → 排除绝对化选项 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词　熟词僻义　时态与语态　主谓一致　推理判断　观点态度

51. 【答案】No, they didn't.

识别一般过去时疑问句结构 → 匹配否定简略回答的语法形式 → 得出答案

考点：一般过去时　否定简略回答

52. 【答案】Sharla.

定位问题中的核心名词（日记） → 在语篇中匹配对应信息源 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位

53. 【答案】Everyone should do something in the teamwork…

识别问题指向项目后的总结性启示 → 综合语篇中关于合作的描述 → 归纳核心观点

考点：主旨归纳　观点提炼

54. 【答案】They finished the volcano together. One side…

理解故事发展逻辑（冲突→合作→成果） → 推断合理结局 → 用复合句描述成果与关系变化

考点：情节推断　句式构建

55. 【答案】isn't reading

识别肯定句结构 → 在be动词后加not构成否定 → 得出答案

考点：be动词否定形式

56. 【答案】Where did

识别划线部分为地点状语 → 用Where提问 → 一般过去时需助动词did → 得出答案

考点：特殊疑问句构成　一般过去时疑问句

57. 【答案】came back

识别return的同义短语 → come back表示返回 → 时态与原文一致 → 得出答案

考点：return与come back同义替换

58. 【答案】make friends

识别固定搭配make friends → 与交友语境匹配 → 得出答案

考点：make friends固定搭配

59. 【答案】more, more

识别the more...the more...比较级结构 → 与中文“越...越...”对应 → 得出答案

考点：the more...the more...结构

60. 【答案】feel

54 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，且句子描述一般性事实或习惯，需使用一般现在时态

55 空 根据上下文语境，此处描述的是温度或环境状态，需选择与‘feel’搭配且符合逻辑的形容词

56 空 分析句子逻辑，此处需要一个表示比较级的形容词来描述温度或状态的变化方向

57 空 根据句子结构，此处需要一个名词作为宾语，且与‘lower’构成合理搭配

58 空 分析句子时态，主句为一般现在时，从句描述客观事实或规律，需使用一般现在时

59 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需填入表示比较或类比的介词 → 结合上下文语境确定答案

60 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需填入引导条件状语从句的连词 → 根据主从句逻辑确定答案

61 空 分析句子主语 → 判断空格处需填入与主语保持一致的代词 → 根据主谓一致原则确定答案

考点：主谓一致　一般现在时　语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　比较级形容词　名词作宾语　时态一致　宾语从句时态　介词用法　状语从句　逻辑关系词　代词指代

61. 【答案】cold

54 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，且句子描述一般性事实或习惯，需使用一般现在时态
55 空 根据上下文语境，此处描述的是温度或环境状态，需选择与‘feel’搭配且符合逻辑的形容词
56 空 分析句子逻辑，此处需要一个表示比较级的形容词来描述温度或状态的变化方向
57 空 根据句子结构，此处需要一个名词作为宾语，且与‘lower’构成合理搭配
58 空 分析句子时态，主句为一般现在时，从句描述客观事实或规律，需使用一般现在时
59 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需填入表示比较或类比的介词 → 结合上下文语境确定答案
60 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需填入引导条件状语从句的连词 → 根据主从句逻辑确定答案
61 空 分析句子主语 → 判断空格处需填入与主语保持一致的代词 → 根据主谓一致原则确定答案

考点：主谓一致　一般现在时　语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　比较级形容词　名词作宾语　时态一致　宾语从句时态　介词用法　状语从句　逻辑关系词　代词指代

62. 【答案】lower

54 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，且句子描述一般性事实或习惯，需使用一般现在时态
55 空 根据上下文语境，此处描述的是温度或环境状态，需选择与‘feel’搭配且符合逻辑的形容词
56 空 分析句子逻辑，此处需要一个表示比较级的形容词来描述温度或状态的变化方向
57 空 根据句子结构，此处需要一个名词作为宾语，且与‘lower’构成合理搭配
58 空 分析句子时态，主句为一般现在时，从句描述客观事实或规律，需使用一般现在时
59 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需填入表示比较或类比的介词 → 结合上下文语境确定答案
60 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需填入引导条件状语从句的连词 → 根据主从句逻辑确定答案
61 空 分析句子主语 → 判断空格处需填入与主语保持一致的代词 → 根据主谓一致原则确定答案

考点：主谓一致　一般现在时　语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　比较级形容词　名词作宾语　时态一致　宾语从句时态　介词用法　状语从句　逻辑关系词　代词指代

63. 【答案】temperature

54 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，且句子描述一般性事实或习惯，需使用一般现在时态
55 空 根据上下文语境，此处描述的是温度或环境状态，需选择与‘feel’搭配且符合逻辑的形容词
56 空 分析句子逻辑，此处需要一个表示比较级的形容词来描述温度或状态的变化方向
57 空 根据句子结构，此处需要一个名词作为宾语，且与‘lower’构成合理搭配
58 空 分析句子时态，主句为一般现在时，从句描述客观事实或规律，需使用一般现在时
59 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需填入表示比较或类比的介词 → 结合上下文语境确定答案
60 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需填入引导条件状语从句的连词 → 根据主从句逻辑确定答案
61 空 分析句子主语 → 判断空格处需填入与主语保持一致的代词 → 根据主谓一致原则确定答案

考点：主谓一致　一般现在时　语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　比较级形容词　名词作宾语　时态一致　宾语从句时态　介词用法　状语从句　逻辑关系词　代词指代

64. 【答案】happen

54 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，且句子描述一般性事实或习惯，需使用一般现在时态
55 空 根据上下文语境，此处描述的是温度或环境状态，需选择与‘feel’搭配且符合逻辑的形容词
56 空 分析句子逻辑，此处需要一个表示比较级的形容词来描述温度或状态的变化方向
57 空 根据句子结构，此处需要一个名词作为宾语，且与‘lower’构成合理搭配
58 空 分析句子时态，主句为一般现在时，从句描述客观事实或规律，需使用一般现在时
59 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需填入表示比较或类比的介词 → 结合上下文语境确定答案
60 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需填入引导条件状语从句的连词 → 根据主从句逻辑确定答案
61 空 分析句子主语 → 判断空格处需填入与主语保持一致的代词 → 根据主谓一致原则确定答案

考点：主谓一致　一般现在时　语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　比较级形容词　名词作宾语　时态一致　宾语从

句时态　介词用法　状语从句　逻辑关系词　代词指代

65. 【答案】like

54 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，且句子描述一般性事实或习惯，需使用一般现在时态
55 空 根据上下文语境，此处描述的是温度或环境状态，需选择与‘feel’搭配且符合逻辑的形容词
56 空 分析句子逻辑，此处需要一个表示比较级的形容词来描述温度或状态的变化方向
57 空 根据句子结构，此处需要一个名词作为宾语，且与‘lower’构成合理搭配
58 空 分析句子时态，主句为一般现在时，从句描述客观事实或规律，需使用一般现在时
59 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需填入表示比较或类比的介词 → 结合上下文语境确定答案
60 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需填入引导条件状语从句的连词 → 根据主从句逻辑确定答案
61 空 分析句子主语 → 判断空格处需填入与主语保持一致的代词 → 根据主谓一致原则确定答案

考点：主谓一致　一般现在时　语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　比较级形容词　名词作宾语　时态一致　宾语从句时态　介词用法　状语从句　逻辑关系词　代词指代

66. 【答案】If

54 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，且句子描述一般性事实或习惯，需使用一般现在时态
55 空 根据上下文语境，此处描述的是温度或环境状态，需选择与‘feel’搭配且符合逻辑的形容词
56 空 分析句子逻辑，此处需要一个表示比较级的形容词来描述温度或状态的变化方向
57 空 根据句子结构，此处需要一个名词作为宾语，且与‘lower’构成合理搭配
58 空 分析句子时态，主句为一般现在时，从句描述客观事实或规律，需使用一般现在时
59 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需填入表示比较或类比的介词 → 结合上下文语境确定答案
60 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需填入引导条件状语从句的连词 → 根据主从句逻辑确定答案
61 空 分析句子主语 → 判断空格处需填入与主语保持一致的代词 → 根据主谓一致原则确定答案

考点：主谓一致　一般现在时　语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　比较级形容词　名词作宾语　时态一致　宾语从句时态　介词用法　状语从句　逻辑关系词　代词指代

67. 【答案】they

54 空 分析句子结构，主语为复数名词，且句子描述一般性事实或习惯，需使用一般现在时态
55 空 根据上下文语境，此处描述的是温度或环境状态，需选择与‘feel’搭配且符合逻辑的形容词
56 空 分析句子逻辑，此处需要一个表示比较级的形容词来描述温度或状态的变化方向
57 空 根据句子结构，此处需要一个名词作为宾语，且与‘lower’构成合理搭配
58 空 分析句子时态，主句为一般现在时，从句描述客观事实或规律，需使用一般现在时
59 空 分析句子结构与语义 → 判断空格处需填入表示比较或类比的介词 → 结合上下文语境确定答案
60 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断空格处需填入引导条件状语从句的连词 → 根据主从句逻辑确定答案
61 空 分析句子主语 → 判断空格处需填入与主语保持一致的代词 → 根据主谓一致原则确定答案

考点：主谓一致　一般现在时　语境选词　形容词作表语　近义词辨析　比较级形容词　名词作宾语　时态一致　宾语从句时态　介词用法　状语从句　逻辑关系词　代词指代

68. 【答案】Hello, everyone. Caring for the older persons…

围绕“孝敬祖辈”主题，运用定语从句、动词搭配等语法词汇知识，构建句式多样的短文，提出具体可行的建议并阐述理由。

考点：定语从句　动词搭配 take on　句式变化与复杂句构建