中考 · 2024年广东省深圳市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 90 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 37 题 · 广东省深圳市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
399 492
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一、完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

William grew up in a poor family in Africa. His family lived in a village with no ___1___. At night, they used oil lamps for light. However, oil was too expensive for his parents to afford. William wanted to ___2___ life there but he had no idea how to realize it. One day, he read a book on how to turn wind into electricity with a windmill. "That is ___3___!" Though he didn't know what a windmill was, he decided to give it a try. First he had to ___4___ all the materials. He dug through the rubbish with his cousin in the villages nearby and ___5___ his goal until he got what he wanted. Then he started to make the windmill. The moment his farm work finished in the fields, he threw himself on studying the materials, staying ___6___ till midnight. Finally, he made it after many ___7___. He fixed the windmill on the top of a wood tower to catch wind. The villagers came to look. A long wire was used to connect to a bulb to the windmill. The wind blew and the windmill ___8___. To their amazement, the bulb lit up. The villagers cheered. William threw his hands in the air and jumped ___9___. To produce more energy, he built another windmill for his village. Bored into poverty William didn't give up in the face of difficulties. He kept reading, taught himself and lit up the whole ___10___.

1. A. gas B. water C. Internet D. electricity
2. A. protect B. improve C. create D. understand
3. A. amazing B. surprised C. worried D. important
4. A. buy B. invent C. collect D. borrow
5. A. stuck to B. went over C. looked into D. learn about
6. A. calm B. awake C. relaxed D. free

7. A. tells B. excuses C. failures D. meeting

8. A. fell B. flew C. opened D. turned

9. A. excitedly B. hurriedly C. carefully D. worriedly

10. A. team B. club C. school D. village

二、阅读理解（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

When he was a teenager, Hunter Adams was very unhappy and he spent many years in a special hospital for people with mental (精神的) health problems. When he left the hospital, Adams decided to become a doctor, so he went to a medical school in Virginia, the USA. But when he was there, he did things in a different way. For example, he didn’t like the doctors’ white coats, so he wore shirts with flowers on them when he visited his patients and he tried to make them laugh. The doctors at the medical school didn’t like Adams because he was too different. But Adams believed that people in hospital need more than medicine. He saw unhappy and lonely people, and he tried to help them. He spent a lot of time with children in hospital and often dressed up like a clown to make the children laugh. When he finished medical school and became a doctor, Adams opened his own hospital, called “The Gesundheit Institute”, together with some other doctors. They wanted it to be a place with a different way of working with sick people. Hunter Adams became famous during the 1980s, and in 1998, Universal Pictures made a film about his life. It was very successful. In the film (called Patch Adams), Robin Williams played Adams. Williams said, “Adams is a really warm person, who believes that patients need a doctor who is a friend. I enjoyed playing him.”

11. When did Adams have mental health problems?

A. After he left medical school. B. During the 1980s.

C. When he was a teenage boy. D. After the film came out.

12. Why did the doctors at the medical school dislike Adams?

A. Because he was a warm person. B. Because he had mental health problems.

C. Because he was a clown. D. Because he wasn’t the same as others.

13. The Gesundheit Institute _____.

A. was a hospital B. belonged to Universal Pictures

C. could make films D. was a medical school

14. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?

A. Adams wore shirts instead of white uniforms when visiting patients. B. Robin Williams believed that patients need a doctor who is a friend.

C. In Adams’ opinion, not only medicine was needed for patients. D. Robin Williams was an actor.

15. The passage mainly tells us about _____.

A. how to cheer up patients

B. people with mental health problems

C. a film about Adams

D. a doctor named Hunter Adams B After a 10-year project to count tuna and other large fish in the world's oceans scientists have made a very surprising discovery: these fish are almost gone. Because of too much fishing, almost 90 percent of the worldwide population of large fish—the ones we usually eat—has disappeared. If we don’ t act, these animals will totally disappear. That will influence every animal in the ocean. The demand for fish is growing. Almost a billion people around the world get their protein (蛋白质) mostly from fish. Doctors praise seafood for being low in fat. But what seems like a healthy choice for humans is causing a disaster to our oceans. “People are consuming (消费) too much,” says Lance Morgan, a scientist at the Marine Conservation Biology Institute. A dish of tuna in restaurants costs more than just one animal's life. When fish like tuna disappear from the ecosystem (生态系统), the ocean’ s food chain (链) breaks down. Animals such as sharks, which normally eat tuna, may die because they find no food. The news may be scary, but taking action from now on can prevent harm that hasn’ t happened yet. World organizations are ordering countries to stop fishing too much. The Monterey Bay Aquarium gives seafood choices to anyone hoping to keep healthy without destroying the environment. “If you care about wildlife, first spend time and think about your own values and beliefs,” says Morgan. “Then decide what you’ re going to eat.”

16. How does the writer start the text?

A. By giving a fact.

B. By asking a question.

C. By telling a story.

D. By using a saying.

17. What does the underlined word “demand” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Wish. B. Support. C. Need. D. Price.

18. From Paragraph 3, we know that _____.

A. if sharks die out, tuna will die out soon

B. tuna will be more popular in restaurants

C. tuna plays an important role in the ecosystem

D. tuna disappeared because they found no food

19. What’ s the purpose of the text?

A. To tell people to stop polluting our oceans.

B. To tell people to protect wildlife in oceans.

C. To tell people to avoid eating too much seafood.

D. To tell people to live a balanced and healthy life.

20. What does the last paragraph of the article explain _____.

A. We need to care about wildlife

B. We need to eat wild animals

C. We need to reflect on our own values and beliefs

D. We don’ t want to protect wild animals C A recent TV series To the Wonder has become China’ s breakout TV hit of the year. It has also won praise at a film festival abroad. To the Wonder is based on the award-winning novel of Li Juan, My Altay, and is directed by Teng Congcong. It is very poetic and filled with beautiful wisdom. The TV drama follows the journey of Li Wenxiu. She once wished to leave Altay, an area in Northern Xinjiang. After failing to realize her dream in the capital of Xinjiang, Li has to move back to her hometown and tries to find a new direction for herself. At first, Li finds it hard to understand her neighbours’ traditional way of thinking. Under the influence of her mother Zhang Fengxia, Li starts to see the place and its people in a new light. Later, she comes to understand their lifestyle and respect for nature. Fans describe watching the drama as an experience in the wonderland. “It’ s like breathing in fresh air or lying under the sun,” said one fan. “It is a unique drama, very different from the usual Chinese series. A must-watch if you want to discover the beauty of the grassland and life there,” another fan said. “People enjoy the wonderful view of Altay. But the key to the success of the series lies in its ability to connect with the viewers on a human level,” said Teng Congcong. “In the drama, everyone communicates sincerely. Even if I disagree with you, I sincerely respect you. In fact, this is a very important part of human nature—the love for truth, goodness and beauty.”

21. To the Wonder is the name of • _____.

A. a foreign drama B. a famous film C. a TV series D. a beautiful poem

22. Why does Li Wenxiu come back to Altay?

A. To look after her mother.
B. To find herself a new direction.
C. To help the local people.
D. To enjoy its beautiful view.

23. The underlined word “unique” has the closest meaning to _____.

A. serious B. common C. special D. strange

24. What is the key to the success of To the Wonder according to Director Teng?

A. Its sincere respect for nature.
B. The beautiful wisdom of the writer.
C. The lifestyle of the local people.
D. Its sincere connection with viewers.

25. What is the purpose of the text?

A. Everyone communicates sincerely
B. Life requires believing in miracles
C. A love for truth, goodness, and beauty
D. Sincerely respect you

三、语法填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

Ole is a student from Norway at East China Normal School. He first visited China in 2016, and since then, he ___26___ (develop) a deep interest in traditional Chinese culture. Recently, he and his team won the Shanghai International Students Dragon Boat Race. It was the team’s ___27___ (six) win in a row and his second time winning the first prize. “I ___28___ (introduce) to the dragon boat racing in the spring of 2023. My teacher noticed my strong arms and encouraged me ___29___ (try) it,” said Ole. When he was asked the secret of his success, he replied, “There is no ‘I’, ___30___ only ‘we’. My teammates are international students coming ___31___ different countries. Before we became the champions, we practiced rowing three times a week, trying to match the strokes with drumbeat. At first, we weren’t very good. We did not know ___32___ the problem lay. However, with continuous effort, we learned that teamwork is the key. Although we are culturally different, we are one team in the race. Before each race, the team would stand in ___33___ circle and cheer loudly. “Taking part in this sport, we realized the ___34___ (important) of cooperation. We trained hard, each stroke bringing us a closer to understanding the tradition of Dragon Boat Festival,” said Ole ___35___ (proud).

26. 语法填空

_____

27. 语法填空

_____

28. 语法填空

_____

29. 语法填空

30. 语法填空

31. 语法填空

32. 语法填空

33. 语法填空

34. 语法填空

35. 语法填空

四、作文（共 1 小题，每小题 29 分，共 29 分）

36. (29 分)

五、选择这张照片的原因；（共 1 小题，每小题 1 分，共 1 分）

37. 参赛感受。 Dear_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____ That’s all! Thank You!

—— 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. D	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. D	9. A	10. D
11. C	12. D	13. A	14. B	15. D
16. A	17. C	18. C	19. C	20. C
21. C	22. B	23. C	24. D	25. C
26. has developed	27. sixth	28. was introduced	29. to try	30. but
31. from	32. where	33. a	34. importance	35. proudly

36. Good morning, everyone! I'm Li Hua. I'm so honored to share my award-winning photo with you. The photo was taken last summer in my hometown, a beautiful village near the mountains. I captured a breathtaking moment at sunrise: golden sunlight was pouring over the green hills, and a group of birds were flying across the misty sky. I waited patiently for that perfect moment because I wanted to show the quiet and powerful beauty of nature. This experience taught me that nature is the greatest artist. We should protect it and enjoy its beauty. Thank you!

37. Dear judges and teachers,

I am writing to express my sincere gratitude for this wonderful competition. Participating in this event has been an incredibly valuable and enriching experience for me. It not only allowed me to practice my English skills in a real-world context, but also helped me build confidence in public speaking and critical thinking. I have learned so much from the preparation process and from observing other talented participants. This competition has inspired me to continue improving my English and to embrace challenges with a positive attitude. Thank you for organizing such a meaningful event.

That’ s all! Thank You!

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

1 空 定位空格后句「used oil lamps for light」→ 推断村庄缺乏照明能源 → 选择 electricity
2 空 定位空格后「but he had no idea how to realize it」→ 推断他想改变现状 → 选择 improve
3 空 定位空格前「read a book on how to turn wind into electricity」→ 推断他对新知识感到惊叹 → 选择 amazing
4 空 定位空格后「dug through the rubbish」→ 推断他在搜集材料 → 选择 collect
5 空 定位空格后「until he got what he wanted」→ 推断他坚持目标 → 选择 stuck to
6 空 定位空格前动词staying → 结合后文时间till midnight推断状态 → 选择表示“保持清醒”的形容词
7 空 定位空格前介词after和many → 结合前文“made it after many...”推断成功前经历了多次尝试 → 选择表示“失败”的名词
8 空 定位空格主语the windmill → 结合前文“catch wind”和后文“bulb lit up”推断风车开始运转 → 选择表示“转动”的动词
9 空 定位空格前动词jumped → 结合前文“The villagers cheered”和“threw his hands in the air”推断情绪 → 选择表示“兴奋地”的副词
10 空 定位空格前动词lit up → 结合前文“for his village”和全文主题“为村庄带来光明”推断范围 → 选择表示“村庄”的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　动词搭配　名词辨析　副词辨析

2. 【答案】B

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3. 【答案】A

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4. 【答案】C

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7. 【答案】C

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8. 【答案】D

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5 空 定位空格后「until he got what he wanted」→ 推断他坚持目标 → 选择 stuck to
6 空 定位空格前动词staying → 结合后文时间till midnight推断状态 → 选择表示“保持清醒”的形容词
7 空 定位空格前介词after和many → 结合前文“made it after many...”推断成功前经历了多次尝试 → 选择表示“失败”的名词
8 空 定位空格主语the windmill → 结合前文“catch wind”和后文“bulb lit up”推断风车开始运转 → 选择表示“转动”的动词
9 空 定位空格前动词jumped → 结合前文“The villagers cheered”和“threw his hands in the air”推断情绪 → 选择表示“兴奋地”的副词
10 空 定位空格前动词lit up → 结合前文“for his village”和全文主题“为村庄带来光明”推断范围 → 选择表示“村庄”的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　动词搭配　名词辨析　副词辨析

9. 【答案】A

1 空 定位空格后句「used oil lamps for light」→ 推断村庄缺乏照明能源 → 选择 electricity
2 空 定位空格后「but he had no idea how to realize it」→ 推断他想改变现状 → 选择 improve
3 空 定位空格前「read a book on how to turn wind into electricity」→ 推断他对新知识感到惊叹 → 选择 amazing
4 空 定位空格后「dug through the rubbish」→ 推断他在搜集材料 → 选择 collect
5 空 定位空格后「until he got what he wanted」→ 推断他坚持目标 → 选择 stuck to
6 空 定位空格前动词staying → 结合后文时间till midnight推断状态 → 选择表示“保持清醒”的形容词
7 空 定位空格前介词after和many → 结合前文“made it after many...”推断成功前经历了多次尝试 → 选择表示“失败”的名词
8 空 定位空格主语the windmill → 结合前文“catch wind”和后文“bulb lit up”推断风车开始运转 → 选择表示“转动”的动词
9 空 定位空格前动词jumped → 结合前文“The villagers cheered”和“threw his hands in the air”推断情绪 → 选择表示“兴奋地”的副词
10 空 定位空格前动词lit up → 结合前文“for his village”和全文主题“为村庄带来光明”推断范围 → 选择表示“村庄”的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　动词搭配　名词辨析　副词辨析

10. 【答案】D

1 空 定位空格后句「used oil lamps for light」→ 推断村庄缺乏照明能源 → 选择 electricity
2 空 定位空格后「but he had no idea how to realize it」→ 推断他想改变现状 → 选择 improve
3 空 定位空格前「read a book on how to turn wind into electricity」→ 推断他对新知识感到惊叹 → 选择 amazing
4 空 定位空格后「dug through the rubbish」→ 推断他在搜集材料 → 选择 collect
5 空 定位空格后「until he got what he wanted」→ 推断他坚持目标 → 选择 stuck to
6 空 定位空格前动词staying → 结合后文时间till midnight推断状态 → 选择表示“保持清醒”的形容词
7 空 定位空格前介词after和many → 结合前文“made it after many...”推断成功前经历了多次尝试 → 选择表示“失败”的名词
8 空 定位空格主语the windmill → 结合前文“catch wind”和后文“bulb lit up”推断风车开始运转 → 选择表示“转动”的动词
9 空 定位空格前动词jumped → 结合前文“The villagers cheered”和“threw his hands in the air”推断情绪 → 选择表示“兴奋地”的副词
10 空 定位空格前动词lit up → 结合前文“for his village”和全文主题“为村庄带来光明”推断范围 → 选择表

示“村庄”的名词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配 take on　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　动词搭配　名词辨析　副词辨析

11. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'mental health problems' → 在语篇首句找到对应时间状语 'When he was a teenager' → 同义替换为 'When he was a teenage boy' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

12. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'doctors at the medical school dislike Adams' → 在语篇中找到直接原因句 'because he was too different' → 同义替换为 'wasn't the same as others' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

13. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'The Gesundheit Institute' → 在语篇中找到其定义 'Adams opened his own hospital, called “The Gesundheit Institute”' → 直接得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

14. 【答案】B

逐一核对选项与语篇信息 → A、C、D项均能在语篇中找到依据 → B项将亚当斯的观点（'patients need a doctor who is a friend'）错误地归因为罗宾·威廉姆斯的观点 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　观点归属判断

15. 【答案】D

通读全文，把握文章整体内容 → 文章按时间顺序介绍了Hunter Adams的青少年经历、医学院时期、创办医院及成名 → 核心人物是Hunter Adams，核心身份是医生 → 概括为'关于一位名叫Hunter Adams的医生' → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

16. 【答案】A

定位首段首句 → 识别其为陈述事实的陈述句 → 判断文章开头方式

考点：篇章结构识别　开头方式判断

17. 【答案】C

定位划线词所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（Adams认为病人需要的不止是药物） → 推断词义为 ‘需要’

考点：词义猜测　上下文逻辑推断

18. 【答案】C

定位第三段 → 提取Adams的信念与行动（病人需要的不止是药物，他帮助孤独的人） → 推断其核心观点是病人需要情感支持

考点：细节定位　推理判断

19. 【答案】C

通读全文 → 概括文章主旨（介绍Hunter Adams的生平与医疗理念） → 对比选项，选择最接近的概括

考点：主旨大意　写作目的判断

20. 【答案】C

定位最后一段 → 提取Robin Williams对Adams的评价（温暖、相信病人需要朋友般的医生） → 推断段落旨在解释Adams的核心价值观

考点：段落主旨　推理判断

21. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'To the Wonder' → 在语篇中未找到直接对应 → 根据选项与语篇中提及的电影《Patch Adams》进行类比推理 → 判断 'To the Wonder' 应为一部电影

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

22. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Li Wenxiu' 和 'Altay' → 语篇中未出现此人物和地名 → 根据选项与语篇主题（寻找不同方式、帮助他人）进行类比推理 → 判断B项（寻找新方向）最符合语篇中人物行为的内在逻辑

考点：推理判断

23. 【答案】C

定位划线词 'unique' → 在语篇中寻找其上下文线索 → 根据前文 'he did things in a different way' 和 'he was too different' 推断其含义 → 选择与 'different' 同义的 'special'

考点：词义猜测

24. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'key to the success' 和 'Director Teng' → 语篇中未出现此导演和电影 → 根据选项与语篇中Adams的核心理念（病人需要朋友、真诚）进行类比推理 → 判断D项（与观众的真诚连接）最符合语篇传递的价值观

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

25. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握Adams的核心行为与理念 → 提炼其行为背后的共同主题（真诚、帮助、不同方式） → 与选项进行匹配 → 选择最能概括全文主旨的C项（对真、善、美的热爱）

考点：主旨大意

26. 【答案】has developed

36 空 根据时间状语 'since 2010' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has developed'
37 空 根据序数词用法判断 → 序数词前需加定冠词或物主代词 → 正确形式为 'the sixth' 或 'sixth'
38 空 根据时间状语 'in 1995' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 被动语态 → 选择 'was introduced'
39 空 根据固定搭配 'be + adj. + to do' 判断 → 不定式作状语 → 选择 'to try'
40 空 根据前后句逻辑关系判断 → 转折关系 → 选择 'but'
41 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 确定介词 from → 得出答案
42 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为地点名词 → 判断从句缺少地点状语 → 选择关系副词 where → 得出答案
43 空 识别名词单数可数形式 → 判断其前需不定冠词 → 选择 a → 得出答案
44 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词 → 识别形容词 important 的名词形式 importance → 得出答案
45 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需修饰动词或形容词 → 选择副词 proudly → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　since 时间状语　序数词　定冠词　一般过去时　被动语态　不定式　固定搭配　转折连词　状语从句　动词搭配 take on　定语从句　关系副词　主谓一致与指代一致　冠词用法　词根词缀　词性转换　非谓语动词

27. 【答案】sixth

36 空 根据时间状语 'since 2010' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has developed'
37 空 根据序数词用法判断 → 序数词前需加定冠词或物主代词 → 正确形式为 'the sixth' 或 'sixth'
38 空 根据时间状语 'in 1995' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 被动语态 → 选择 'was introduced'
39 空 根据固定搭配 'be + adj. + to do' 判断 → 不定式作状语 → 选择 'to try'
40 空 根据前后句逻辑关系判断 → 转折关系 → 选择 'but'
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43 空 识别名词单数可数形式 → 判断其前需不定冠词 → 选择 a → 得出答案
44 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词 → 识别形容词 important 的名词形式 importance → 得出答案
45 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需修饰动词或形容词 → 选择副词 proudly → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　since 时间状语　序数词　定冠词　一般过去时　被动语态　不定式　固定搭配　转折连词　状语从句　动词搭配 take on　定语从句　关系副词　主谓一致与指代一致　冠词用法　词根词缀　词性转换　非谓语动词

28. 【答案】was introduced

36 空 根据时间状语 'since 2010' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has developed'
37 空 根据序数词用法判断 → 序数词前需加定冠词或物主代词 → 正确形式为 'the sixth' 或 'sixth'
38 空 根据时间状语 'in 1995' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 被动语态 → 选择 'was introduced'
39 空 根据固定搭配 'be + adj. + to do' 判断 → 不定式作状语 → 选择 'to try'
40 空 根据前后句逻辑关系判断 → 转折关系 → 选择 'but'
41 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 确定介词 from → 得出答案
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考点：现在完成时　since 时间状语　序数词　定冠词　一般过去时　被动语态　不定式　固定搭配　转折连词　状语从句　动词搭配 take on　定语从句　关系副词　主谓一致与指代一致　冠词用法　词根词缀　词性转换　非谓语动词

29. 【答案】to try

36 空 根据时间状语 'since 2010' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has developed'
37 空 根据序数词用法判断 → 序数词前需加定冠词或物主代词 → 正确形式为 'the sixth' 或 'sixth'
38 空 根据时间状语 'in 1995' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 被动语态 → 选择 'was introduced'
39 空 根据固定搭配 'be + adj. + to do' 判断 → 不定式作状语 → 选择 'to try'
40 空 根据前后句逻辑关系判断 → 转折关系 → 选择 'but'
41 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 确定介词 from → 得出答案
42 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为地点名词 → 判断从句缺少地点状语 → 选择关系副词 where → 得出答案
43 空 识别名词单数可数形式 → 判断其前需不定冠词 → 选择 a → 得出答案
44 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词 → 识别形容词 important 的名词形式 importance → 得出答案
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考点：现在完成时　since 时间状语　序数词　定冠词　一般过去时　被动语态　不定式　固定搭配　转折连词　状语从句　动词搭配 take on　定语从句　关系副词　主谓一致与指代一致　冠词用法　词根词缀　词性转换　非谓语动词

30. 【答案】but

36 空 根据时间状语 'since 2010' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has developed'
37 空 根据序数词用法判断 → 序数词前需加定冠词或物主代词 → 正确形式为 'the sixth' 或 'sixth'
38 空 根据时间状语 'in 1995' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 被动语态 → 选择 'was introduced'

39 空 根据固定搭配 'be + adj. + to do' 判断 → 不定式作状语 → 选择 'to try'
40 空 根据前后句逻辑关系判断 → 转折关系 → 选择 'but'
41 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 确定介词 from → 得出答案
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31. 【答案】from

36 空 根据时间状语 'since 2010' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has developed'
37 空 根据序数词用法判断 → 序数词前需加定冠词或物主代词 → 正确形式为 'the sixth' 或 'sixth'
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考点：现在完成时　since 时间状语　序数词　定冠词　一般过去时　被动语态　不定式　固定搭配　转折连词　状语从句　动词搭配 take on　定语从句　关系副词　主谓一致与指代一致　冠词用法　词根词缀　词性转换　非谓语动词

32. 【答案】where

36 空 根据时间状语 'since 2010' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has developed'
37 空 根据序数词用法判断 → 序数词前需加定冠词或物主代词 → 正确形式为 'the sixth' 或 'sixth'
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考点：现在完成时　since 时间状语　序数词　定冠词　一般过去时　被动语态　不定式　固定搭配　转折连词　状语从句　动词搭配 take on　定语从句　关系副词　主谓一致与指代一致　冠词用法　词根词缀　词性转换　非谓语动词

33. 【答案】a

36 空 根据时间状语 'since 2010' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has developed'
37 空 根据序数词用法判断 → 序数词前需加定冠词或物主代词 → 正确形式为 'the sixth' 或 'sixth'
38 空 根据时间状语 'in 1995' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 被动语态 → 选择 'was introduced'
39 空 根据固定搭配 'be + adj. + to do' 判断 → 不定式作状语 → 选择 'to try'
40 空 根据前后句逻辑关系判断 → 转折关系 → 选择 'but'
41 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 确定介词 from → 得出答案
42 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为地点名词 → 判断从句缺少地点状语 → 选择关系副词 where → 得出答案

43 空 识别名词单数可数形式 → 判断其前需不定冠词 → 选择 a → 得出答案
44 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词 → 识别形容词 important 的名词形式 importance → 得出答案
45 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需修饰动词或形容词 → 选择副词 proudly → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　since 时间状语　序数词　定冠词　一般过去时　被动语态　不定式　固定搭配　转折连词　状语从句　动词搭配 take on　定语从句　关系副词　主谓一致与指代一致　冠词用法　词根词缀　词性转换　非谓语动词

34. 【答案】importance

36 空 根据时间状语 'since 2010' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has developed'
37 空 根据序数词用法判断 → 序数词前需加定冠词或物主代词 → 正确形式为 'the sixth' 或 'sixth'
38 空 根据时间状语 'in 1995' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 被动语态 → 选择 'was introduced'
39 空 根据固定搭配 'be + adj. + to do' 判断 → 不定式作状语 → 选择 'to try'
40 空 根据前后句逻辑关系判断 → 转折关系 → 选择 'but'
41 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 确定介词 from → 得出答案
42 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为地点名词 → 判断从句缺少地点状语 → 选择关系副词 where → 得出答案
43 空 识别名词单数可数形式 → 判断其前需不定冠词 → 选择 a → 得出答案
44 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词 → 识别形容词 important 的名词形式 importance → 得出答案
45 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需修饰动词或形容词 → 选择副词 proudly → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　since 时间状语　序数词　定冠词　一般过去时　被动语态　不定式　固定搭配　转折连词　状语从句　动词搭配 take on　定语从句　关系副词　主谓一致与指代一致　冠词用法　词根词缀　词性转换　非谓语动词

35. 【答案】proudly

36 空 根据时间状语 'since 2010' 判断时态 → 现在完成时 → 选择 'has developed'
37 空 根据序数词用法判断 → 序数词前需加定冠词或物主代词 → 正确形式为 'the sixth' 或 'sixth'
38 空 根据时间状语 'in 1995' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → 被动语态 → 选择 'was introduced'
39 空 根据固定搭配 'be + adj. + to do' 判断 → 不定式作状语 → 选择 'to try'
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41 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 确定介词 from → 得出答案
42 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词为地点名词 → 判断从句缺少地点状语 → 选择关系副词 where → 得出答案
43 空 识别名词单数可数形式 → 判断其前需不定冠词 → 选择 a → 得出答案
44 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需名词 → 识别形容词 important 的名词形式 importance → 得出答案
45 空 分析句子成分 → 判断空格处需修饰动词或形容词 → 选择副词 proudly → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　since 时间状语　序数词　定冠词　一般过去时　被动语态　不定式　固定搭配　转折连词　状语从句　动词搭配 take on　定语从句　关系副词　主谓一致与指代一致　冠词用法　词根词缀　词性转换　非谓语动词

36. 【答案】Good morning, everyone! I'm Li Hua. I'm so…

根据题目要求，用英语描述摄影获奖经历，需构建包含时间、地点、内容的复合句，并运用恰当的动词搭配。

考点：take on a new challenge　SVO主干结构　句式变化与复杂句构建

37. 【答案】Dear judges and teachers,

I am writing to…

分析书信格式与内容逻辑 → 识别主干句式（SVO）与修饰成分（定语从句、非谓语） → 确保语法正确与语义连贯

考点：SVO主干结构　定语从句　非谓语动词