中考 · 2024年山东省滨州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 90 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 51 题 · 山东省滨州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
162 825
yingyu8.cn/an/162825

一、选择填空（共10小题，计10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. —The final exam is coming. How is it going? —Not bad, thanks. I just treat it as _____ usual one. I think I can make it.

A. a B. an C. the D. /

2. —On April 25, 2024, China’s Shenzhou-18 spacecraft (宇宙飞船) flew to space successfully. —Wow, China’s space technology has reached a new _____.

A. method B. energy C. height D. industry

3. —I heard that people in Paris stood in a long line to buy Chinese xiaolongbao. —Yes, _____ could say no to it there.

A. everybody B. nobody C. somebody D. anybody

4. —I miss Bill very much as we haven’t seen each other _____ two years. —Me, too. Whenever I see the photo, it reminds me _____ the happy days we spent together.

A. in; with B. for; of C. on; in D. from; for

5. —How did you finish the school project in such a short time? —Oh, Mr Li always encouraged me and offered me much help. He is a pretty _____ teacher.

A. polite B. private C. peaceful D. patient

6. —Congratulations on winning a gold medal at the skating competition! —Thank you! I spent _____ half a year preparing for it.

A. badly B. hardly C. nearly D. loudly

7. —Mum, would you like to help me clear out these old clothes? —Oh, they are still in good condition. Let’s _____ to people in need.

A. give them away B. wash them away C. throw them away D. keep them away

8. —Nowadays, many children fall in love with paper cutting. —That’s true. It can _____ express their own fantastic ideas _____ improve their hands on ability.

A. either; or　　B. not; but　　C. not only; but also　　D. neither; nor

9. —I’m planning a trip to Harbin this summer vacation. I wonder _____. —Why not go online to get more information about it?

A. where can I eat something special　　B. if July is the best time to go there

C. that local people are very friendly to visitors.　　D. when will the 9th Asian Winter Games be held in Harbin

10. —I think it’s very necessary for us to take labor (劳动) classes. —_____. It can help to develop our independence.

A. That depends　　B. Take it easy

C. It’s not a big deal　　D. I couldn’t agree more

二、完形填空（共10小题，计10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个能填入文中相应空白处的最佳答案。

“Dad, can you see the ceremony?” “Yes, I see it!” said the father with ___11___. A girl is shouldering her father so that he can watch the national flag raising ceremony at Tian’anmen Square in Beijing, China. The heartwarming act has ___12___ thousands of people. The girl and her father come from Luoyang Henan Province. The father once said that he wished to watch the national flag-raising ceremony at Tian’anmen Square someday. The daughter kept this in mind. Now she has helped her 75-year-old father ___13___ his wish. To make her father see more ___14___, Baige shouldered him. This was just like her father carried her on his shoulders when she was a kid. ___15___, the girl and her father do not have a blood relationship. More than ___16___ years ago, Zhang Shuangqi found an abandoned (被遗弃的) baby girl beside the road. He took her home and named her Zhang Baige. “My father’s family was not rich and to bring me up actually added to his burdens (负担),” said Baige. “He took on several jobs to make a living, such as ___17___ wastes and building houses.” When she ___18___, she worked very hard as a waitress and a cashier (收银员). ___19___ she had her own company in Guangzhou, she and her father lived a better life. To spend more time with her father, Baige decided to do something. She bought a car to take her father to visit lots of cities around China. “My father is getting older and older, I should build a ___20___ body and mind so that I can help to make his dreams come true. And no matter ___16___ he hopes to do, I am willing to do anything I can. He brought me up and I will never leave him alone,” said Baige.

11. A. courage　B. excitement　C. choice　D. fear

12. A. promised　B. supposed　C. touched　D. prevented

13. A. achieve　B. attend　C. advise　D. avoid

14. A. slowly B. safely C. carelessly D. clearly
15. A. In fact B. In total C. At first D. After all
16. A. collecting B. correcting C. competing D. comparing
17. A. took up B. looked up C. grew up D. put up
18. A. Although B. Unless C. Before D. After
19. A. typical B. silent C. strong D. humorous
20. A. when B. what C. how D. where

三、阅读理解（共20小题，计30分）（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出能正确回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。 A As a country powerful in math, China has many folk games full of math wisdom (智慧). You may play many of them before. Let’ s take a look at three of them. Chinese nine linked rings puzzle It’ s believed that the nine linked rings puzzle was created in the Western Han Dynasty. And it is usually made up of nine rings connected to a handle (手柄). Players have to remove (移除) all the rings from the handle to win the game. This is not a simple game. The solution takes 341 moves, so lots of patience is required. But if you learn to solve it, it’ s hard to forget. Tangram First popular in the Ming and Qing dynasties, the tangram is a puzzle made up of seven pieces of different shapes. For each puzzle, players need to use all the pieces to make a shape. To do it, they have to know about geometry (几何学). In the 18th century, the tangram was brought to the West and soon became popular there. Luban lock The Luban lock was first created by Lu Ban 2,000 years ago. The lock has a lot to do with solid geometry (立体几何). It’ s hard to separate the six pieces. However, it is usually easier to unlock a Luban lock than to put it back together. Now, there are Luban locks made up of nine or more pieces.

21. Which of the following subjects do the three folk games have to do with?
A. English. B. Music. C. Math. D. Chemistry.

22. _____ is first popular in the Ming and Qing dynasties.
A. Tangram
B. Luban lock
C. Chinese nine linked rings puzzle
D. Nine-square Grid

23. From the passage we can learn that _____.
A. there are Luban locks made up of only six pieces now
B. the tangram was brought to the West in the 19th century
C. it is usually more difficult to unlock a Luban lock than to put it back together
D. players have to remove nine rings from the handle to win the nine linked rings puzzle

24. Where can you probably read the passage?

A. In a story book.

B. In a science book.

C. In a travel magazine.

D. In a sports magazine.

25. The writer wrote the passage mainly to _____.

A. explain the ways to learn math

B. share his skills of playing folk games

C. tell us the importance of learning math well

D. introduce folk games with math wisdom in China B On April 8, in Hangzhou, a young man called Andy ordered and packed his breakfast at a local noodle house and got much more than he expected. Andy shared a video on the Internet about his experience at a noodle house in the morning. In the video, which had over 2.3 million views, Andy was shocked by what he found in his to-go bag instead of breakfast. “Why? There’ s a couple of thousand yuan in my bag.” Andy said, “Why would they do this? Why would they give this to me?” Andy shared his shocking discovery on the Internet. He knew that he could just take the money, but finally, he said he knew what he needed to do. “Now I have to return it because I’ m a good person, I guess,” Andy said, putting the money back into the bag.

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26. What happened to Andy on the morning of April 8?

A. He picked up a to-go bag.
B. He lost a couple of thousand yuan.
C. He had a delicious breakfast at a noodle house.
D. He got some unexpected money at a noodle house.

27. How did Andy feel when he found some money in his bag?

A. Excited. B. Shocked. C. Scared. D. Relaxed.

28. According to the passage, Andy walked into the noodle house again because _____.

A. he wanted to make a video
B. he planned to return the money
C. he wanted to get his breakfast back
D. he hoped to get something as return

29. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

A. The workers were thankful to Andy.
B. Andy accepted the hugs from the workers.
C. Andy kept the money for himself in the end.
D. The video Andy shared online got tons of attention.

30. Which of the following could be the best title for this passage?

A. A Man Honest for Returning the Money
B. A Shocking Discovery at a Noodle House
C. A Staff Person Friendly to the Customer
D. A Worker Good at Making Videos on the Internet C Peng Huidi is a swimmer who is disabled in hearing She took part in the Chengdu FISU World University Games in 2023. It has been a life-changing experience and a meaningful journey for the young student who has been going for her sporting dreams. Peng was born in Shandong Province in 2004. Her hearing was damaged (损伤) because she had a high fever at the age of

Supported by her parents, Peng tried her best to take care of both swimming training and schoolwork, which was really a great challenge for her. She told a reporter that she once thought about stopping swimming. “But I just told myself, my future will be totally different from what I have dreamed of if I give up,” said Peng. When things got too much to bear, her coach and parents just told her to have a break. So she took a vacation to have a relax. After that, she was even more dedicated to daily practice. The Chengdu games have been a turning point for Peng. Apart from pushing her limits (极限) in competition, Peng also treated the Chengdu games as a chance to meet new friends. She has become much more outgoing and confident through swimming.

31. When was Peng’ s hearing damaged?

A. In 2004. B. In 2006. C At the age of 6. C. 2 years ago.

32. Why did Peng’ s father take her to learn swimming at first?

A. Because he found Peng’ s love for swimming.

B. Because his home was near the swimming pool.

C. Because he wanted Peng to be a swimming star.

D. Because he hoped to make Peng brave and confident.

33. What does the underlined word “dedicated” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. 专注的 B. 特别的 C. 美好的 D. 紧张的

34. Which of the following words could best describe Peng?

A. Lovely and smart.

B. Lonely and serious.

C. Funny and outgoing.

D. Talented and hard-working.

35. What can we learn from Peng’ s story?

A. The younger, the better future.

B. Age does not matter at all.

C. Confidence comes from strength.

D. Health is always important. D Zigong, in Sichuan Province is home to Chinese lanterns. Zigong lantern is known as the best lantern in the world. The Zigong Lantern Festival dates back to the Tang Dynasty. The festival has rapidly developed with traditional culture and modern technologies. In 2008, the Zigong Lantern Festival was listed as a national intangible cultural heritage(国家级非物质文化遗产), becoming a shining name card for Chinese culture to go out into the world.

“Making a huge lantern for exhibition requires 17 steps,” said Wan Songtao, an inheritor (传承人) of Zigong lantern-making.

“Each step is finished by a team instead of a single maker.” Wan added. The sundial (日晷), a kind of lantern, made by Wan’s team, for example, took about 80 makers over 50 days to complete the whole process. Unlike the lanterns in other places, Zigong lanterns use modern technologies such as AI, mechanical engineering (机械工程), and holography (全息摄影术). They are perfect combinations (结合) of lights, sounds and movements. What’s more, the theme of the lantern can be chosen in different ways.

“Anything that can be designed on a lantern can make a wonderful show, and everyone is encouraged to turn their ideas into real works,” said Zhang Fanglai, a leading researcher at the Colorful Lantern Museum of China. And the rich themes of Zigong lanterns show the spirit of creativity and warmth from the bottom of the local people’s heart. The government encourages local people to learn lantern-making widely. Without doubt, at the heart of the Zigong Lantern Festival’s success is the local tradition of pulling together. Zigong lanterns are getting more and more popular. Driven by the collective efforts

of the whole city, they have reached over 80 countries. It’ s believed that Zigong lanterns will reach every corner of the world in the future.

36. Which of the following poets could probably enjoy Zigong lanterns?

A. Cao Cao. B. Li Bai. C. Tao Yuanming. D. Cao Zhi.

37. What can we infer(推断) from Paragraph 2? ①Holography is a kind of traditional technology. ②It’s hard for makers to complete a huge lantern for exhibition ③Zigong lanterns are different from the lanterns in other places. ④The workers of Zigong lantern making work together in a team.

A. ①②③ B. ①④ C. ②③④ D. ②③

38. According to the passage, what’s Paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. The rich themes of Zigong lanterns. B. The long history of Zigong lanterns.

C. The excellent inheritors of Zigong lanterns. D. The modern technologies of Zigong lanterns.

39. What does the underlined word “they” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

A. People in Zigong. B. Zigong lanterns.

C. The makers of Zigong lanterns. D. Many museums.

40. Which of the following best shows the structure of this passage? （①=Paragraph1, ②=Paragraph 2...）

A. B. B. D.

四、短文还原（共5小题，计5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。 Do you have friends? How many friends do you have? Having a good friend can make your school life much more enjoyable. You can talk about something that brings you happiness. _____41_____ But maybe making new friends at school is not so easy, especially if you’re a naturally shy person. _____42_____ Here are some pieces of advice that might be helpful to you! The easiest thing to do is to smile, and it can make yourself look friendly. If you cross your arms on your breast(胸) and have your headphones on, your body language is saying “Stay away from me!” _____43_____ On the other hand, if you’re feeling confident, you can try and approach someone. Just say “Hi, do you mind if I sit here?” _____44_____ After that, continue the conversation, by finding something you have in common. Maybe the person is reading a book you’ve read or has something that interests you. _____45_____ If you follow the advice, you can make friends easily. A. It is a great way to break the ice. B. So how can you make new friends? C. This will give you something fun to talk about. D. Never fail to be thankful to the friends around you. E. You can also share your problems and support each other. F. Instead, smile naturally if someone approaches (靠近) you. G You don’t need to care if your friends are the same as you or different.

41. 短文还原

_____

42. 短文还原

_____

43. 短文还原

_____

44. 短文还原

_____

45. 短文还原

_____

五、阅读下面短文，并根据短文内容回答问题。（共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分）

46. How many migratory birds live on Dazhong Mountain from September to February? _____
_____

_____

47. What did the villagers on Dazhong Mountain use to do? _____
_____

_____

48. What danger might the officers face on the mountain? _____
_____

_____

49. Do the villagers know that birds are to be loved now? _____
_____

_____

50. What is the theme of this passage? _____
_____

_____

六、书面表达（共1题，计20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

51. （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. B	5. D
6. C	7. A	8. C	9. B	10. D
11. B	12. C	13. A	14. D	15. A
16. A	17. C	18. D	19. C	20. B
21. C	22. A	23. D	24. B	25. D
26. D	27. B	28. B	29. C	30. A
31. B	32. D	33. A	34. D	35. C
36. B	37. C	38. A	39. B	40. A
41. E	42. B	43. F	44. A	45. C
49. Yes, they do.				

46. More than 50,000,000.

47. They used to hunt birds on the mountain.

48. They might lose their way or meet dangerous animals.

50. The theme is the importance of protecting birds and wildlife, and how human actions can change for the better.

51. There are many important things that are worth valuing in our daily lives. For me, the most precious thing is time. I used to waste a lot of time playing computer games and often stayed up late.

Last term, I was so tired from staying up that I fell ill and missed an important exam. I felt very regretful. My teacher told me that time is like water in a river; once it flows away, it never comes back.

This experience taught me a valuable lesson. I now make a study plan every day and use my time wisely. I have learned that cherishing time means cherishing our future.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配 'as usual' → 判断 'usual' 为辅音音素开头的单数可数名词 → 选择不定冠词 'a'

考点：固定搭配 as usual　不定冠词 a/an 用法

2. 【答案】C

定位语境 'space technology has reached a new _____' → 分析选项词义与搭配 → 'reach a new height' 为固定搭配，意为达到新高度 → 选择 C

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　固定搭配 reach a new height

3. 【答案】B

分析对话逻辑：前句说巴黎人排队买小笼包 → 后句用反问句强调无人能拒绝 → 选择表示否定的 'nobody'

考点：语境选词　反问句逻辑

4. 【答案】B

识别固定搭配 'for two years' 表示持续时间 → 识别固定搭配 'remind sb. of sth.' → 选择 B

考点：固定搭配 for + 时间段　固定搭配 remind sb. of sth.

5. 【答案】D

定位语境 'encouraged me and offered me much help' → 分析选项词义 → 'patient'（耐心的）与鼓励和帮助的语境最匹配 → 选择 D

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

6. 【答案】C

根据语境‘为比赛准备了半年’ → 识别表示时间长度的副词 → 选择‘nearly’（几乎）

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

7. 【答案】A

根据语境‘衣服状况良好’和‘给需要的人’ → 识别表示‘赠送’的动词短语 → 选择‘give away’

考点：动词搭配　近义词辨析

8. 【答案】C

根据并列结构‘express...improve...’ → 识别表示递进关系的连词 → 选择‘not only; but also’

考点：SVO主干　固定搭配

9. 【答案】B

根据答语‘上网获取更多信息’ → 推断问句应为一般疑问句（寻求建议） → 识别宾语从句语序 → 选择‘if July is the best time to go there’

考点：名词性从句　SVO主干

10. 【答案】D

根据答语‘它可以帮助培养我们的独立性’ → 推断说话者完全赞同对方观点 → 选择‘I couldn’t agree more’

考点：观点态度　推理判断

11. 【答案】B

11 空 定位对话情境 → 分析父亲实现愿望时的情感 → 匹配积极情绪词汇
12 空 定位主语（heartwarming act）与宾语（thousands of people） → 推断行为对他人的情感影响 → 选择表示情感触动的动词
13 空 定位宾语（his wish） → 分析“帮助某人”与“愿望”的动宾搭配 → 选择表示“实现”的动词
14 空 定位目的状语（To make her father see more...） → 分析“背起父亲”的行为目的 → 选择表示视觉清晰度的副词
15 空 定位空格前后句的逻辑关系 → 分析“非血缘关系”与前文“父女”描述的转折/补充关系 → 选择表示事实澄清的连接词
16 空 定位空格前的such as → 分析并列结构（and building houses） → 推断空格处动词需与‘building houses’构成并列，且符合‘make a living’的语境 → 选择‘collecting wastes’
17 空 定位空格后的‘she worked very hard as a waitress and a cashier’ → 推断空格处需表示‘长大’或‘成年’ → 选择‘grew up’
18 空 定位空格后的‘she had her own company’ → 分析前后句的逻辑关系（时间先后） → 推断空格处需表示‘在……之后’ → 选择‘After’
19 空 定位空格后的‘so that I can help to make his dreams come true’ → 推断空格处需表示‘强壮的’或‘健康的’ → 选择‘strong’
20 空 定位空格后的‘he hopes to do’ → 分析‘no matter’引导的让步状语从句 → 推断空格处需作‘do’的宾语 → 选择‘what’

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　动词搭配与语境选词　并列结构　固定搭配与语境选词　动词短语辨析　时态与语态　名词性从句　SVO主干

12. 【答案】C

11 空 定位对话情境 → 分析父亲实现愿望时的情感 → 匹配积极情绪词汇
12 空 定位主语（heartwarming act）与宾语（thousands of people） → 推断行为对他人的情感影响 → 选择表示情感触动的动词
13 空 定位宾语（his wish） → 分析“帮助某人”与“愿望”的动宾搭配 → 选择表示“实现”的动词
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15 空 定位空格前后句的逻辑关系 → 分析“非血缘关系”与前文“父女”描述的转折/补充关系 → 选择表示事实澄清的连接词
16 空 定位空格前的such as → 分析并列结构（and building houses） → 推断空格处动词需与‘building houses’构成并列，且符合‘make a living’的语境 → 选择‘collecting wastes’
17 空 定位空格后的‘she worked very hard as a waitress and a cashier’ → 推断空格处需表示‘长大’或‘成年’ → 选择‘grew up’
18 空 定位空格后的‘she had her own company’ → 分析前后句的逻辑关系（时间先后） → 推断空格处需表示‘在……之后’ → 选择‘After’
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　逻辑衔接词　动词搭配与语境选词　并列结构　固定搭配与语境选词　动词短语辨析　时态与语态　名词性从句　SVO主干

13. 【答案】A

11 空 定位对话情境 → 分析父亲实现愿望时的情感 → 匹配积极情绪词汇

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21. 【答案】C
定位首段主题句 → 提取核心概念 → 匹配选项
考点：主旨信息提取　同义替换

22. 【答案】A
定位题干时间状语 → 匹配语篇中对应描述 → 确定主体
考点：细节定位　信息匹配

23. 【答案】D
逐项比对语篇细节 → 验证信息一致性 → 排除错误项
考点：细节比对　信息验证

24. 【答案】B
分析语篇整体内容与风格 → 推断可能出处 → 匹配选项
考点：篇章结构分析　语境推断

25. 【答案】D
综合首尾段及各段落主题 → 概括写作目的 → 匹配选项
考点：主旨概括　写作目的推断

26. 【答案】D
定位首段关键信息 → 识别‘got much more than he expected’与‘found money’的同义替换 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

27. 【答案】B
定位描述安迪发现钱时反应的句子 → 识别‘shocked’的直接表述 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　情感态度识别

28. 【答案】B
定位安迪决定归还钱的句子 → 推断其再次进入面馆的动机 → 得出答案
考点：推理判断　动机推断

29. 【答案】C
逐一核对选项与原文细节 → 找出与原文明确相悖的陈述 → 得出答案
考点：细节核对　事实判断

30. 【答案】A
通读全文把握核心事件与主题 → 识别‘诚实归还钱’这一贯穿全文的主线 → 得出答案
考点：主旨大意　标题概括

31. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找时间信息 → 通过上下文推断具体年份
考点：细节定位与捕捉　时间信息推断

32. 【答案】D
定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找父亲带她学游泳的动机 → 通过上下文推断父亲的期望
考点：推理判断　观点态度推断

33. 【答案】A

定位划线词 → 分析其所在句子的语境 → 通过上下文推断词义

考点：语境选词　词义猜测

34. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找描述彭的特质 → 综合多处信息进行概括

考点：观点态度　细节概括

35. 【答案】C

通读全文 → 概括彭的故事主旨 → 从选项中选择最符合主旨的推断

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

36. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Zigong lanterns' → 对比选项人物背景 → 推断李白（唐代诗人）与自贡灯会（传统民俗）的关联性

考点：推理判断　文化常识

37. 【答案】C

定位题干 'Paragraph 2' → 逐句分析段落内容 → 对比选项陈述与原文信息的匹配度 → 排除无依据或相悖项

考点：推理判断　细节定位

38. 【答案】A

定位题干 'Paragraph 3' → 概括段落核心内容 → 对比选项主旨 → 选择最全面的概括

考点：主旨大意

39. 【答案】B

定位题干 'they' → 回溯前文指代对象 → 确认 'they' 指代 'Zigong lanterns' → 对比选项

考点：指代与衔接

40. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 分析段落功能与逻辑关系 → 识别 '总-分-总' 或 '引言-主体-结论' 结构 → 匹配选项图示

考点：篇章结构

41. 【答案】E

41 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

42 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及语义选择连接词 → 得出答案

43 空 分析句子时间状语和上下文时态 → 判断空格处动词应使用的时态和语态 → 得出答案

44 空 分析句子主语和谓语的单复数关系 → 根据主谓一致原则选择正确的动词形式 → 得出答案

45 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代词 → 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　连接词选择　时态与语态　动词形式　主谓一致　动词单复数　定语从句　关系代词选择

42. 【答案】B

41 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

42 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及语义选择连接词 → 得出答案

43 空 分析句子时间状语和上下文时态 → 判断空格处动词应使用的时态和语态 → 得出答案
44 空 分析句子主语和谓语的单复数关系 → 根据主谓一致原则选择正确的动词形式 → 得出答案
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　连接词选择　时态与语态　动词形式　主谓一致　动词单复数　定语从句　关系代词选择

43. 【答案】F

41 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
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　连接词选择　时态与语态　动词形式　主谓一致　动词单复数　定语从句　关系代词选择

44. 【答案】A

41 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
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　连接词选择　时态与语态　动词形式　主谓一致　动词单复数　定语从句　关系代词选择

45. 【答案】C

41 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
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考点：非谓语动词作状语　现在分词表主动　名词性从句　连接词选择　时态与语态　动词形式　主谓一致　动词单复数　定语从句　关系代词选择

46. 【答案】More than 50,000,000.

定位数字信息 → 直接提取原文数据 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字信息提取

47. 【答案】They used to hunt birds on the mountain.

定位过去行为描述 → 提取关键动作 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　过去行为描述

48. 【答案】They might lose their way or meet dangerous…

定位危险描述 → 提取具体风险 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　风险信息提取

49. 【答案】Yes, they do.

定位现在状态描述 → 提取肯定信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　现在状态确认

50. 【答案】The theme is the importance of protecting…

综合全文信息 → 提炼核心主题 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　主题提炼

51. 【答案】There are many important things that are…

围绕“珍惜”主题，结合个人经历，运用定语从句、非谓语动词等复杂句式进行叙述和议论，完成一篇结构完整、语言丰富的短文。

考点：定语从句　非谓语动词　句式变化与复杂句构建