中考 · 2024年山东省东营市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 134 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 73 题 · 山东省东营市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
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本卷答案与讲解
571 868
yingyu8.cn/an/571868

一、单项选择(共10小题,计10分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. I am _____ child in my family. I have an elder brother and a younger sister.
A. one B. the first C. the second D. the third

2. —Mom, which club should I choose, the art club or the science club? —It’ s up to _____. Just follow your heart.
A. me B. us C. you D. them

3. Jenny, you have _____ a lot, much thinner and more hardworking than before.
A. done B. changed C. learned D. practiced

4. —It is my first time taking a vacation in Dongying. —Me too. _____ here is so nice. I love the city.
A. Nothing B. Anything C. Something D. Everything

5. Too much sugar can _____ your health. So eat less sugar.
A. be good with B. be harmful to C. be thirsty for D. be different from

6. —According to the book The Brain Science of Exam, your brain is more active when you are hungry. —Interesting! So in order to remember things better, we can study before _____.
A. meals B. exams C. sleep D. exercise

7. Jack: When it thunders (打雷), why do we see lightning (闪电) first, then hear thunder? Tom: Because our eyes are _____ ears. Ha-ha! Just a joke!
A. before B. opposite C. between D. beside

8. —Dr. Know, I can’ t keep my son away from the screen. What should I do? —By doing creative activities with him, he may not _____ the screen too much.
A. call on B. pay for C. depend on D. believe in

9. Today AI technology is developing _____ we can imagine. Nobody knows what will happen tomorrow.

A. much faster than B. as fast as C. more slowly than D. as slowly as

10. —Do you know _____? —20-30 minutes, the experts suggest.

A. what we should eat for a meal B. where we should eat a meal

C. why we should not eat a meal too quickly D. how long we should spend eating a meal

二、阅读理解(共20小题，计40分)（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

阅读下列短文，然后从每小题A、B、C、D四个选项中选出就回答所提问题或完成所給句子的最佳答案。 Something terrible happened to Han Mei at school one day. When Han Mei and her friend Li Dan were walking down the stairs (楼梯) from the third floor, her classmate Xu Nuo accidentally hit her on the back. She lost her balance (平衡) and fell down the stairs. She broke her left leg and her right arm was bleeding. She had a bruise (瘀伤) on her right leg too. “Ouch! That hurt!” cried Han Mei. Her teacher Miss Gao called 120 right away. Han Mei had to stay in hospital for a week. In the ward (病房), she met Wang Hong, who broke her arm in a car accident. They talked for long hours. They left hospital on the same day. The doctor told Han Mei that she had to stay at home for a month so that her leg could get well again. Han Mei could not go to school. She was upset. Wang Hong went to visit her. She told Han Mei interesting stories to cheer her up. They played chess and watched cartoons together. When Han Mei could walk again, she joined some interest classes with Wang Hong. They visited many places together too. Since then, Wang Hong has been Han Mei’ s best friend. “This accident caused me a lot of pain, but luckily, I got a best friend,” thought Han Mei.

11. What happened to Han Mei at school?

A. She fell down on the third floor. B. She was hit on the back purposely.

C. She broke her arm in a car accident. D. She got hurt and was sent to hospital.

12. Who did Han Mei meet in the hospital?

A. Li Dan. B. Xu Nuo. C. Wang Hong. D. Miss Gao.

13. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Han Mei left hospital earlier than Wang Hong. B. Han Mei was upset because she missed Wang Hong.

C. Han Mei told Wang Hong interesting stories. D. Han Mei went to many places with Wang Hong.

14. The right order of the following statements is _____. ①Wang Hong made Han Mei happy. ②Han Mei and Wang Hong studied and played together. ③Han Mei and Wang Hong met and got to know each other.

A. ③①② B. ③②① C. ①③② D. ②③①

15. What does Han Mei probably learn from this experience?

A. Health is the most important thing.

B. A bad thing may bring a good result.

C. The same interests can bring people closer.

D. Friends should bring out the best in each other. B “Josh! Kate! Emma! Time to go!” Mrs. Cater called from the car. Emma and Kate hurried to finish their breakfast and Josh was busy looking for his Backpack. As usual, it was a big rush. Every morning, their mother or father had to drive them to school. “HURRY!” called their mother. Not so gently (温柔地) this time.

“Josh! Kate! Emma! Time to go!” Mrs. Cater called from the car. Emma and Kate hurried to finish their breakfast and Josh was busy looking for his Backpack. As usual, it was a big rush. Every morning, their mother or father had to drive them to school. “HURRY!” called their mother. Not so gently (温柔地) this time. Kids ran to the car. Then Mom turned onto the road. “Kids, what activities do you have after school?” Mom asked. “I have dance class.” said Kate. “I have soccer.” said Josh. “I have art class.” said Emma. Their mother just sighed (吸气). That afternoon, Mrs. Carter had to pick up everybody. She drove a long way. Finally they were home. Looking at the tired mother. Emma said. “I have an idea! We can ride bikes to school.” “It’s too far! And taking a taxi costs a lot. If there were buses, that would be nice.” said Kate. “Today we talked about cars in science class. Many people are all driving at the same time. That’s bad for the air. It uses too much gas (汽油). So we could do a carpool (拼车). Kill two birds with one stone!” said Josh proudly. “Fantastic! We can talk to our neighbors.” said Kate excitedly. “Yes!” said Josh “Mom! We could ask them to carpool.” That night the family went to visit their neighbors. The family told the Smiths their plan. They all loved the idea! Evan Smith and Josh were on the same soccer team. Their parents would take turns to pick up the boys. The Carters visited other neighbors. One family said they would drive to school two days a week. Another family had children to Emma’s art class. Someone else had kids in Kate’s dance class. Finally, they had a schedule (日程表). It showed when each family would drive. Josh said, “Tomorrow, I will tell my science teacher our plan. He will be proud of us! We are being careful with important Earth resources (资源). And we’ve solved our family problem.”

16. What is the Carter family’ s main problem?

A. The kids can’ t get ready in the morning.

B. The kids have too many after-school activities.

C. The parents and kids always come back home late.

D. Driving kids to and from school makes the parents busy and tired.

17. Who found the way to solve the problem?

A. Emma. B. Kate. C. Josh. D. Mrs. Carter.

18. What do the underlined words “one stone” refer to (指的是)?

A. Riding bikes. B. Taking a taxi. C. Taking a bus. D. Doing a carpool.

19. Which word best describes Josh?

A. Honest. B. Intelligent. C. Friendly. D. Hard-working.

20. Which would be the title for this passage?

A. Let’ s carpool!

B. Let’ s take action!

C. Let’ s save the earth!

D. Let’ s help each other! C I ran into the forest to my favorite place and sat down on my special rock I knew no one could find me. Al last I had peace and quiet. I lifted my guitar and began to play. “Hi, Desha!” Shocked, I found my brother James standing behind me. “Don’ t you have a basketball game to watch?” I complained (抱怨). “The game was almost over when I noticed (注意) you left. I thought you might like some company (陪伴).” “Company is the last thing I want. Can’ t I have a little peace and quiet?”

I ran into the forest to my favorite place and sat down on my special rock I knew no one could find me. Al last I had peace and quiet. I lifted my guitar and began to play. “Hi, Desha!” Shocked, I found my brother James standing behind me. “Don’ t you have a basketball game to watch?” I complained (抱怨). “The game was almost over when I noticed (注意) you left. I thought you might like some company (陪伴).” “Company is the last thing I want. Can’ t I have a little peace and quiet?” James studied me for a minute. It’ s hard having such a big family, isn’ t it?” “Eliza’ s always prying into my personal life. Yesterday I found her looking through my diary. Now everyone is in the living room watching the game. All I wanted to do was to watch a movie, but when I went to my room. Sara was there listening to the radio. I just want to be alone for a change.” James sighed and said, “I left the same way when I was your age. But now...” “Now you have your own room. After Daniel went off to college, you didn’ t have to share anymore.” James smiled, “It is great to have my own room, but sometimes I really miss Daniel. We used to talk about everything—sports, school, friends... Although sometimes it seemed crowded, it was comforting (令人安慰的) to have someone else there.” “Yeah, ‘crowded’ is right.” I said. “I know.” James said. “But there are some good things that come out of it—we share memories and jokes no one else understands and we can support one another in face of difficulties.” I sighed. “Didn’ t Sara stay up half the night with you last week helping you with your homework?” James asked. I admitted (承认) unwillingly. “Yeah, sometimes she can be all right.” “This place can be your ‘room’. Anytime you need peace and quiet. just come here,” James said, pointing at a rock. I was surprised to see James’ name there! James smiled “This is a great place for getting away.” Leaning (依靠) on brother’ s shoulder. I thought. “Maybe family is not bad.”

21. Why did Desha leave home?

A. She got angry with Eliza.
B. She hated watching TV.
C. She wanted peace and quiet.
D. She wanted to meet James.

22. Which words can help understand the meaning of the word “prying”?

A. Looking through my diary.
B. Watching the game.
C. Listening to the radio.
D. To be alone for a change.

23. What changed Desha’ s attitude to her family?

A. Sara’ s help
B. James’ words
C. Daniel’ s experience.
D. The special rock

24. What can we learn from the story?

A. Nobody care about Desha in her family.

B. Desha wanted her brother’ s company at first.

C. Desha finds it difficult to have peace and quiet at home.

D. Dasha enjoyed communicating with her family members.

25. What does the passage mainly tell us?

A. We should learn to change.

B. There is no place like home.

C. Don’ t always think about yourself.

D. Being alone is the most important. D

We’ ve all seen pictures of camels carrying heavy loads (负载物) across the sandy desert. They walk without stopping for food or water for several days. Have you ever wondered how they do it? For your answer, take a look at the bag round hump which is on a camel’ s back. Camels are the only animals with humps. And it’ s the hump that gives camels the amazing ability to go for long periods of time without food or water. The hump is like a spare cupboard (备用食物柜) where the camel stores (储存) food and water for days when there is nothing to eat or drink. When life is good, and there is plenty to eat and drink, a camel’ s hump can grow to as big as 40 kilograms. The food is changed into fat (脂防) and stored in the camel’ s bump. When there is nothing to eat or drink, camels begin to use the stored fat in their humps. That’ s why they can continue to live for weeks without food and up to 10 days without water.

We’ ve all seen pictures of camels carrying heavy loads (负载物) across the sandy desert. They walk without stopping for food or water for several days. Have you ever wondered how they do it? For your answer, take a look at the bag round hump which is on a camel’ s back. Camels are the only animals with humps. And it’ s the hump that gives camels the amazing ability to go for long periods of time without food or water. The hump is like a spare cupboard (备用食物柜) where the camel stores (储存) food and water for days when there is nothing to eat or drink. When life is good, and there is plenty to eat and drink, a camel’ s hump can grow to as big as 40 kilograms. The food is changed into fat (脂防) and stored in the camel’ s bump. When there is nothing to eat or drink, camels begin to use the stored fat in their humps. That’ s why they can continue to live for weeks without food and up to 10 days without water. Camels are like sponges. They can take in more than 130 litres of water in one short drink. In only a few minutes, all of this water goes directly to the camel’ s blood cells (组胞). Camels save water too. They never know when they’ ll find the next watering hole. As they breathe out, their noses close quickly. The water in the breath stays in their bodies. After a long trek across the desert carrying 100 kilograms or more, a camel can lose up to 150 kilograms of weight. The camel’ s hump will become very small. As soon as this camel gets to an oasis (绿洲), it will take in hundreds of litres of water. In a day, it will get back most of its weight. Nature really has given camels the perfect system for living the hard desert life.

26. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. The shape of the hump.
B. The habit of the camel.
C. The function (功能) of the hump.
D. The ability of the camel

27. Which is TRUE about the hump?

A. The hump stores different kinds of food.
B. The hump always stays the same size.
C. The hump can store more than 130 litres water.
D. The weight of the hump depends on eating conditions.

28. What does the underlined word “sponges” mean?

A. 海绵 B. 弹簧 C. 水桶 D. 吸管

29. Why docs the writer use some numbers in this passage?

A. To explain the facts more clearly.
B. To express the ideas more politely.
C. To make the article more educational.
D. To make the language more beautiful.

30. What does the writer mainly want to tell us?

A. Camels have some amazing abilities.
B. Camels are good helpers for desert people.
C. Camels have a great quality of never wasting water.
D. Camels have a perfect system for living in the desert.

三、动词填空(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，用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空 (必要时可加情态动词或助动词)。 While I was going through the forest. I fell on the ground. Ouch! That hurt. Then a voice said, “Are you l right? You _____31_____ badly _____ (not hurt), are you?” I looked up and saw a boy of my age. “No, I’ m OK, Thanks.” He helped me up. “I haven’ t seen you at school. Do you live near here?” I asked. “No. I’ m from Manchester,” with these words, the boy hurried away. Back home, Mum _____32_____ (watch) the news. “Hi, Grace _____33_____ you _____ (hear) about this boy, Mark?” she asked. “No. What boy?” I said. “A boy from Manchester. He’ s run away from home. Look! This is his dad.” There was a man on TV sitting next to a policeman. He was crying. Then they showed a photo of the missing boy. It was the boy in the forest! “Should I tell mum? No. I _____34_____ (not say) anything. I have to talk to Mark first.” I said to myself. The next day, I found Mark in the forest. I said, “Your dad was on TV last night. The police _____35_____ (look) for you.” He looked shocked and asked, “Have you told them?” “No.” I said, “I wanted _____36_____ (talk) to you first. Why have you run away?” He said sadly. “I argued with my dad. My mum died four years ago. Recently, my dad met a woman named Mel. Mel wants my dad for herself and isn’ t interested in me. That night, Father _____37_____ (tell) me that we would all move to London because Mel’ s from London. But my grandpa and my friends _____38_____ (be) in Manchester. I don’ t want to move there. We both got angry. So I left in the midnight.” I felt sorry for Mark. But when I thought of his dad crying on TV. I am sorry for him too. “What _____39_____ you _____ (do)?” I asked. “I don’ t know.” he replied. “Why not live with your grandpa in Manchester? Let your dad and Mel _____40_____ (move) to London and visit them in the holidays.” Mark didn’ t answer for a while. then he nodded and smiled. “Can I use your phone? I need to call my dad.”

31. 动词填空

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32. 动词填空

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33. 动词填空

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34. 动词填空

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35. 动词填空

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36. 动词填空

37. 动词填空

38. 动词填空

39. 动词填空

40. 动词填空

四、综合填空(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，根据短文内容及首字母提示，在空白处填入一个适当的单词。 Bear was busy making pies. When he woke up in spring, he would need them. “Oh no!” cried Bear. “The berries (莓) have run out. I must pick some more.” Bear went to find more berries. He walked till his foot ached, but he didn’t find any berries n_____41_____ his home. So he decided to go deeper into the forest to look for berries. As he walked along, he felt very h_____42_____. He had been so busy cooking that he had eaten nothing all day. As be walked, Bear met bis friend Raccoon. “Do you have say berries for me?” asked Bear. “Sorry, but I can g_____43_____ you some apples.” said Raccoon. “Your apples are too sour.” said Bear. Soon Bear met Squirrel “Do you have any berries for me?” asked Bear. “No,” said Squirrel. “But I have some walnuts (核桃). You can have some.” “Thank you.” said Bear. “But I do not w_____44_____ walnuts in my pies. I will keep searching for berries.” After a lot of effort, Bear realized that there were no berries left. Suddenly, snow began to fall. Bear raced home. Then he jumped into bed. B_____45_____ he could not sleep. He was so hungry. “Oh dear.” said Bear. I will have to eat my pies. But if so, I will have n_____46_____ for spring. Bear was too hungry to worry about it. He ate up all the pies u_____47_____ he felt full at last. Soon he was fast asleep. Bear slept for many months. Spring came. Bear w_____48_____ up. He was very, very hungry. Just then, Raccoon and Squirrel came. They were each holding a pie. “Those pies smell delicious.” said Bear. “Oh. I don’t think you would like my sour apple pie.” said Raccoon. “And I am sure you wouldn’t like my walnut pie.” said Squirrel. When Bear opened his mouth to speak, Raccoon put some apple pie in Bear’s m_____49_____. “Yum, this is good!” cried Bear. Squirrel gave Bear some walnut pie. “Wow, walnut pie is great, t_____50_____,” said Bear. “Aren’t you glad we educated you about pies?” said Squirrel. “I am.” Bear said. “My next pies will have new fillings (馅).”

41. 综合填空(共10小题,计10分]

42. 综合填空(共10小题,计10分]

43. 综合填空(共10小题,计10分]

44. 综合填空(共10小题,计10分]

45. 综合填空(共10小题,计10分]

46. 综合填空(共10小题,计10分]

47. 综合填空(共10小题,计10分]

48. 综合填空(共10小题,计10分]

49. 综合填空(共10小题,计10分]

50. 综合填空(共10小题,计10分]

五、三、阅读理解(共20小题，计40分)（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分）

阅读下列短文，然后从每小题A、B、C、D四个选项中选出就回答所提问题或完成所給句子的最佳答案。 Something terrible happened to Han Mei at school one day. When Han Mei and her friend Li Dan were walking down the stairs (楼梯) from the third floor, her classmate Xu Nuo accidentally hit her on the back. She lost her balance (平衡) and fell down the stairs. She broke her left leg and her right arm was bleeding. She had a bruise (瘀伤) on her right leg too. “Ouch! That hurt!” cried Han Mei. Her teacher Miss Gao called 120 right away. Han Mei had to stay in hospital for a week. In the ward (病房), she met Wang Hong, who broke her arm in a car accident. They talked for long hours. They left hospital on the same day. The doctor told Han Mei that she had to stay at home for a month so that her leg could get well again. Han Mei could not go to school. She was upset. Wang Hong went to visit her. She told Han Mei interesting stories to cheer her up. They played chess and watched cartoons together. When Han Mei could walk again, she joined some interest classes with Wang Hong. They visited many places together too. Since then, Wang Hong has been Han Mei’ s best friend. “This accident caused me a lot of pain, but luckily, I got a best friend,” thought Han Mei.

51. What happened to Han Mei at school?

A. She fell down on the third floor.
B. She was hit on the back purposely.
C. She broke her arm in a car accident.
D. She got hurt and was sent to hospital.

52. Who did Han Mei meet in the hospital?

A. Li Dan. B. Xu Nuo. C. Wang Hong. D. Miss Gao.

53. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Han Mei left hospital earlier than Wang Hong.
B. Han Mei was upset because she missed Wang Hong.
C. Han Mei told Wang Hong interesting stories.
D. Han Mei went to many places with Wang Hong.

54. The right order of the following statements is _____. ①Wang Hong made Han Mei happy. ②Han Mei and Wang Hong studied and played together. ③Han Mei and Wang Hong met and got to know each other.

A. ③①② B. ③②① C. ①③② D. ②③①

55. What does Han Mei probably learn from this experience?

A. Health is the most important thing.
B. A bad thing may bring a good result.
C. The same interests can bring people closer.
D. Friends should bring out the best in each other.

56. What is the Carter family’ s main problem?

A. The kids can’ t get ready in the morning.
B. The kids have too many after-school activities.
C. The parents and kids always come back home late.
D. Driving kids to and from school makes the parents busy and tired.

57. Who found the way to solve the problem?

A. Emma. B. Kate. C. Josh. D. Mrs. Carter.

58. What do the underlined words “one stone” refer to (指的是)?

A. Riding bikes. B. Taking a taxi. C. Taking a bus. D. Doing a carpool.

59. Which word best describes Josh?

A. Honest. B. Intelligent. C. Friendly. D. Hard-working.

60. Which would be the title for this passage?

A. Let’ s carpool!
B. Let’ s take action!
C. Let’ s save the earth!
D. Let’ s help each other!

61. Why did Desha leave home?

A. She got angry with Eliza.
B. She hated watching TV.
C. She wanted peace and quiet.
D. She wanted to meet James.

Desha felt she could never find peace at home. Her younger brother James was always watching TV loudly, and she often caught him looking through her diary. "Stop prying!" she would shout. She just wanted to be alone for a change. One day, Desha went to the library to read about camels. She learned that a camel's hump is not full of water, but fat. This fat gives the camel energy when food is hard to find in the desert. She also read that camels can drink up to 130 litres of water at one time. Their bodies are like sponges, soaking up water quickly. Because of these amazing abilities, camels can live in the desert for a long time without water. Reading about how camels survive alone in the desert made Desha think about her own life. She realized that her family was always there for her, even if they were noisy. She decided to go home and talk to James. When she arrived, James was sitting quietly. "I am sorry for prying," he said. "I just wanted to know what you were reading." Desha smiled. "It's okay," she said. "Let's read it together." She learned that home is the best place, and family is the most important thing.

62. Which words can help understand the meaning of the word “prying”?

A. Looking through my diary.
B. Watching the game.
C. Listening to the radio.
D. To be alone for a change.

63. What changed Desha’s attitude to her family?

A. Sara’s help
B. James’ words
C. Daniel’s experience.
D. The special rock

64. What can we learn from the story?

A. Nobody care about Desha in her family.
B. Desha wanted her brother’s company at first.
C. Desha finds it difficult to have peace and quiet at home.
D. Dasha enjoyed communicating with her family members.

65. What does the passage mainly tell us?

A. We should learn to change.
B. There is no place like home.
C. Don’t always think about yourself.
D. Being alone is the most important.

66. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. The shape of the hump.
B. The habit of the camel.
C. The function (功能) of the hump.
D. The ability of the camel

67. Which is TRUE about the hump?

A. The hump stores different kinds of food.
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68. What does the underlined word “sponges” mean?

A. 海绵　　B. 弹簧　　C. 水桶　　D. 吸管

69. Why docs the writer use some numbers in this passage?

A. To explain the facts more clearly.　　B. To express the ideas more politely.

C. To make the article more educational.　　D. To make the language more beautiful.

70. What does the writer mainly want to tell us?

A. Camels have some amazing abilities.　　B. Camels are good helpers for desert people.

C. Camels have a great quality of never wasting water.　　D. Camels have a perfect system for living in the desert.

六、A．根据短文内容简要回答问题。（共 2 小题，每小题 2 分，共 4 分）

71. What jobs does Amy do to help giraffes?

_____

_____

72. What does Amy do for the giraffes in the zoo?

_____

_____

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

73. (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. D	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. B
6. A	7. A	8. C	9. A	10. D
11. D	12. C	13. D	14. A	15. B
16. D	17. C	18. D	19. B	20. A
21. C	22. A	23. B	24. C	25. B
26. C	27. D	28. A	29. A	30. D
31. aren't hurt	32. was watching	33. have you heard	34. won't say	35. are looking
36. to talk	37. told	38. are	39. will you do	40. move
41. near	42. hungry	43. give	44. want	45. But
46. nothing	47. until	48. woke	49. mouth	50. too
51. D	52. C	53. D	54. A	55. B
56. A	57. D	58. A	59. C	60. A
61. C	62. A	63. B	64. C	65. C
66. C	67. A	68. A	69. A	70. A

71. She works as a zookeeper and a conservationist.

72. She feeds them, cleans their enclosures, and monitors their health.

73. Take care of yourself

As teenagers, learning to take care of ourselves is an important life lesson. I think we should focus on both physical health and life skills.

First, for physical health, we should eat more vegetables and fruit instead of junk food. Doing exercise for at least 30 minutes every day, like running or playing basketball, can make us strong. Second, we need to learn basic life skills. For example, we can help wash our own clothes and learn to cook simple meals. These skills make us more independent.

Taking care of ourselves has many benefits. It helps us stay healthy and full of energy for study. Also, it builds our confidence and makes us more responsible. Let's start from small things and become better versions of ourselves!

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

根据家庭成员排序逻辑（有哥哥和妹妹）→ 推断自己是第二个孩子 → 选择序数词

考点：语境选词　序数词

2. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配 It's up to you → 根据对话对象（Mom问孩子）→ 确定代词指代

考点：固定搭配　代词指代

3. 【答案】B

根据后文描述（much thinner and more hardworking）→ 推断是外貌和性格的变化 → 选择表示变化的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

4. 【答案】D

根据后文评价（so nice, I love the city）→ 推断是正面整体评价 → 选择表示全部的不定代词

考点：语境选词　不定代词

5. 【答案】B

根据因果逻辑（Too much sugar... So eat less sugar）→ 推断糖对健康有害 → 选择表示有害的固定搭配

考点：固定搭配　语境选词

6. 【答案】A

根据题干逻辑推理 → 饥饿时大脑更活跃 → 为了更好地记忆，应在饥饿时学习 → 饥饿发生在饭前 → 选择 meals

考点：语境逻辑推理　常识判断

7. 【答案】A

理解笑话逻辑 → 眼睛在耳朵前面（物理位置） → before 表示“在…前面” → 选择 before

考点：熟词僻义　幽默逻辑

8. 【答案】C

根据语境推断 → 创意活动可以减少对屏幕的依赖 → depend on 表示“依赖” → 选择 depend on

考点：动词短语辨析　语境搭配

9. 【答案】A

分析句子结构 → 比较级结构 → AI发展速度超过想象 → much faster than 表示“比…快得多” → 选择 much faster than

考点：比较级结构　句式理解

10. 【答案】D

根据答语推断问句 → 答语是时间长度 → how long 引导宾语从句 → 选择 how long we should spend eating a meal

考点：名词性从句　问答逻辑匹配

11. 【答案】D

定位首段事件描述 → 提取关键信息（被撞、摔倒、受伤、送医） → 同义替换匹配选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

12. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'hospital' → 在第三段找到 'In the ward, she met Wang Hong' → 同义替换 'ward' 为 'hospital' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

13. 【答案】D

定位原文细节 → 比对选项与原文信息 → 排除与原文相悖或无依据的选项 → 确认正确项

考点：细节定位与比对

14. 【答案】A

定位事件发生顺序 → 梳理时间线 → 排列选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉　谋篇布局

15. 【答案】B

定位末段Han Mei的内心独白 → 提炼‘事故带来痛苦但也带来挚友’的转折逻辑 → 同义替换为‘坏事可能带来好结果’

考点：转折逻辑　主旨概括

16. 【答案】D

定位首段与中间段落描述的早晨匆忙与下午接送 → 概括核心矛盾为父母接送负担 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与概括

17. 【答案】C

定位提出拼车建议的关键人物 → 识别Josh的发言 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与人物识别

18. 【答案】D

定位习语“Kill two birds with one stone” → 分析其前文语境（拼车建议） → 推断“one stone”指代拼车行为 → 得出答案

考点：习语理解与语境推断

19. 【答案】B

定位Josh的关键言行（提出拼车、联系科学课知识、自豪地解释） → 推断其性格特征 → 得出答案

考点：人物性格推断

20. 【答案】A

通读全文，把握核心事件（提出并实施拼车计划） → 概括文章主旨 → 匹配最贴切标题 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意概括

21. 【答案】C

定位Desha离家原因的直接陈述 → 同义替换“peace and quiet” → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位“prying”所在句 → 分析其后解释性细节“looking through my diary” → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测　上下文线索

23. 【答案】B

定位Desha态度转变的关键节点（结尾句） → 回溯导致转变的直接对话内容 → 推理出James的劝导是主因

考点：推理判断　因果链条

24. 【答案】C

综合全文核心矛盾（Desha寻求安静 vs. 家庭拥挤）与最终感悟 → 推断出故事主旨

考点：主旨大意　综合推断

25. 【答案】B

把握故事整体脉络（冲突-开导-感悟） → 提炼核心主题（家庭虽有不便但亦有温暖） → 匹配选项

考点：主旨大意　主题提炼

26. 【答案】C

定位段落核心句（第3段首句及后续解释） → 提炼段落主旨（驼峰的功能） → 匹配选项C

考点：主旨大意　段落结构分析

27. 【答案】D

定位关于驼峰重量变化的细节（第4、5段） → 比对选项与原文细节 → 推理出驼峰重量取决于进食条件

考点：细节定位与捕捉　细节比对

28. 【答案】A

定位划线词所在句 → 分析上下文（骆驼能一次性吸收大量水分） → 推断“sponges”的比喻义（吸水能力强） → 匹配选项A

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

29. 【答案】A

识别题型（写作目的题） → 分析文中数字的作用（具体说明骆驼的储水、饮水、体重变化能力） → 推断作者意图（用具体数据使事实更清晰） → 匹配选项A

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　写作手法分析

30. 【答案】D

通读全文，把握整体内容（骆驼驼峰功能、饮水储水机制） → 定位总结句（末段） → 提炼全文主旨（骆驼拥有适应沙漠生活的完美系统） → 匹配选项D

考点：主旨大意　全文主旨归纳

31. 【答案】aren't hurt

31 空 分析句子结构，主句为祈使句，空格处作宾语补足语，与宾语（people）构成被动关系，且强调动作的完成状态 → 选用非谓语动词的被动完成式 → 得出答案

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40 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语补足语 → 选择动词原形

考点：非谓语动词作宾补　被动关系　完成状态　过去进行时　时间状语从句　动作的同时性　部分倒装　否定副词置于句首　助动词提前　宾语从句　时态呼应　一般将来时　现在进行时　非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　疑问句语序

32. 【答案】was watching

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33. 【答案】have you heard

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34. 【答案】won't say

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35. 【答案】are looking

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36. 【答案】to talk

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37. 【答案】told

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34 空 分析宾语从句的时态呼应，主句动词（say）为一般现在时，从句描述将来的动作或状态 → 从句使用一般将来时 → 得出答案
35 空 分析句子逻辑，主句描述现在持续的状态，从句描述与之同时发生的动作 → 选用现在进行时态 → 得出答案
36 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式
37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
38 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数□□□词 → 选择复数动词形式
39 空 识别疑问句结构 → 判断为一般疑问句 → 选择正确的疑问语序
40 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语补足语 → 选择动词原形

考点：非谓语动词作宾补　被动关系　完成状态　过去进行时　时间状语从句　动作的同时性　部分倒装　否定副词置于句首　助动词提前　宾语从句　时态呼应　一般将来时　现在进行时　非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　疑问句语序

38. 【答案】are

31 空 分析句子结构，主句为祈使句，空格处作宾语补足语，与宾语（people）构成被动关系，且强调动作的完成状态 → 选用非谓语动词的被动完成式 → 得出答案
32 空 分析句子逻辑，主句描述过去某一时刻的状态，从句描述当时正在进行的动作 → 选用过去进行时态 → 得出答案
33 空 识别句首的否定副词（Never） → 触发部分倒装规则 → 将助动词提前至主语前 → 得出答案
34 空 分析宾语从句的时态呼应，主句动词（say）为一般现在时，从句描述将来的动作或状态 → 从句使用一般将来时 → 得出答案
35 空 分析句子逻辑，主句描述现在持续的状态，从句描述与之同时发生的动作 → 选用现在进行时态 → 得出答案
36 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式
37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
38 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数□□□词 → 选择复数动词形式
39 空 识别疑问句结构 → 判断为一般疑问句 → 选择正确的疑问语序
40 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语补足语 → 选择动词原形

考点：非谓语动词作宾补　被动关系　完成状态　过去进行时　时间状语从句　动作的同时性　部分倒装　否定副词置于句首　助动词提前　宾语从句　时态呼应　一般将来时　现在进行时　非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　疑问句语序

39. 【答案】will you do

31 空 分析句子结构，主句为祈使句，空格处作宾语补足语，与宾语（people）构成被动关系，且强调动作的完成状态 → 选用非谓语动词的被动完成式 → 得出答案

32 空 分析句子逻辑，主句描述过去某一时刻的状态，从句描述当时正在进行的动作 → 选用过去进行时态 → 得出答案

33 空 识别句首的否定副词（Never） → 触发部分倒装规则 → 将助动词提前至主语前 → 得出答案

34 空 分析宾语从句的时态呼应，主句动词（say）为一般现在时，从句描述将来的动作或状态 → 从句使用一般将来时 → 得出答案

35 空 分析句子逻辑，主句描述现在持续的状态，从句描述与之同时发生的动作 → 选用现在进行时态 → 得出答案

36 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式

37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

38 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数□□□词 → 选择复数动词形式

39 空 识别疑问句结构 → 判断为一般疑问句 → 选择正确的疑问语序

40 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语补足语 → 选择动词原形

考点：非谓语动词作宾补　被动关系　完成状态　过去进行时　时间状语从句　动作的同时性　部分倒装　否定副词置于句首　助动词提前　宾语从句　时态呼应　一般将来时　现在进行时　非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　疑问句语序

40. 【答案】move

31 空 分析句子结构，主句为祈使句，空格处作宾语补足语，与宾语（people）构成被动关系，且强调动作的完成状态 → 选用非谓语动词的被动完成式 → 得出答案

32 空 分析句子逻辑，主句描述过去某一时刻的状态，从句描述当时正在进行的动作 → 选用过去进行时态 → 得出答案

33 空 识别句首的否定副词（Never） → 触发部分倒装规则 → 将助动词提前至主语前 → 得出答案

34 空 分析宾语从句的时态呼应，主句动词（say）为一般现在时，从句描述将来的动作或状态 → 从句使用一般将来时 → 得出答案

35 空 分析句子逻辑，主句描述现在持续的状态，从句描述与之同时发生的动作 → 选用现在进行时态 → 得出答案

36 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作目的状语 → 选择不定式形式

37 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

38 空 分析句子主语 → 判断主语为复数□□□词 → 选择复数动词形式

39 空 识别疑问句结构 → 判断为一般疑问句 → 选择正确的疑问语序

40 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语补足语 → 选择动词原形

考点：非谓语动词作宾补　被动关系　完成状态　过去进行时　时间状语从句　动作的同时性　部分倒装　否定副词置于句首　助动词提前　宾语从句　时态呼应　一般将来时　现在进行时　非谓语动词作目的状语　一般过去时　主谓一致　疑问句语序

41. 【答案】near

41 空 根据空格后名词 'friend' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示空间或关系接近的形容词

42 空 根据空格后名词 'food' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示生理状态的形容词

43 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形

44 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形

45 空 根据前后句的逻辑关系，判断需要表示转折的连词

46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 根据语境和固定搭配 nothing but 确定答案

47 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为时间状语从句 → 根据语境确定 until 表示‘直到’

48 空 分析句子时态 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 根据主语和动词搭配确定 woke

49 空 分析句子语境 → 根据身体部位和动作搭配确定 mouth

50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作副词 → 根据语境和固定搭配 too...to... 确定答案

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　状语从句　固定搭配 nothing but　时间状语从句连词　时态与语态　动词过去式　名词辨析　副词辨析　固定搭配 too...to...

42. 【答案】hungry

41 空 根据空格后名词 'friend' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示空间或关系接近的形容词
42 空 根据空格后名词 'food' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示生理状态的形容词
43 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
44 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
45 空 根据前后句的逻辑关系，判断需要表示转折的连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 根据语境和固定搭配 nothing but 确定答案
47 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为时间状语从句 → 根据语境确定 until 表示‘直到’
48 空 分析句子时态 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 根据主语和动词搭配确定 woke
49 空 分析句子语境 → 根据身体部位和动作搭配确定 mouth
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作副词 → 根据语境和固定搭配 too...to... 确定答案

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　状语从句　固定搭配 nothing but　时间状语从句连词　时态与语态　动词过去式　名词辨析　副词辨析　固定搭配 too...to...

43. 【答案】give

41 空 根据空格后名词 'friend' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示空间或关系接近的形容词
42 空 根据空格后名词 'food' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示生理状态的形容词
43 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
44 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
45 空 根据前后句的逻辑关系，判断需要表示转折的连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 根据语境和固定搭配 nothing but 确定答案
47 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为时间状语从句 → 根据语境确定 until 表示‘直到’
48 空 分析句子时态 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 根据主语和动词搭配确定 woke
49 空 分析句子语境 → 根据身体部位和动作搭配确定 mouth
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作副词 → 根据语境和固定搭配 too...to... 确定答案

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　状语从句　固定搭配 nothing but　时间状语从句连词　时态与语态　动词过去式　名词辨析　副词辨析　固定搭配 too...to...

44. 【答案】want

41 空 根据空格后名词 'friend' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示空间或关系接近的形容词
42 空 根据空格后名词 'food' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示生理状态的形容词
43 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
44 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
45 空 根据前后句的逻辑关系，判断需要表示转折的连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 根据语境和固定搭配 nothing but 确定答案
47 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为时间状语从句 → 根据语境确定 until 表示‘直到’
48 空 分析句子时态 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 根据主语和动词搭配确定 woke
49 空 分析句子语境 → 根据身体部位和动作搭配确定 mouth
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作副词 → 根据语境和固定搭配 too...to... 确定答案

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　状语从句　固定搭配 nothing but　时间状语从句连词　时态与语态　动词过去式　名词辨析　副词辨析　固定搭配 too...to...

45. 【答案】But

41 空 根据空格后名词 'friend' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示空间或关系接近的形容词
42 空 根据空格后名词 'food' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示生理状态的形容词
43 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
44 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
45 空 根据前后句的逻辑关系，判断需要表示转折的连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 根据语境和固定搭配 nothing but 确定答案
47 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为时间状语从句 → 根据语境确定 until 表示‘直到’
48 空 分析句子时态 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 根据主语和动词搭配确定 woke
49 空 分析句子语境 → 根据身体部位和动作搭配确定 mouth
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作副词 → 根据语境和固定搭配 too...to... 确定答案

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　状语从句　固定搭配 nothing but　时间状语从句连词　时态与语态　动词过去式　名词辨析　副词辨析　固定搭配 too...to...

46. 【答案】nothing

41 空 根据空格后名词 'friend' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示空间或关系接近的形容词
42 空 根据空格后名词 'food' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示生理状态的形容词
43 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
44 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
45 空 根据前后句的逻辑关系，判断需要表示转折的连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 根据语境和固定搭配 nothing but 确定答案
47 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为时间状语从句 → 根据语境确定 until 表示‘直到’
48 空 分析句子时态 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 根据主语和动词搭配确定 woke
49 空 分析句子语境 → 根据身体部位和动作搭配确定 mouth
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作副词 → 根据语境和固定搭配 too...to... 确定答案

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　状语从句　固定搭配 nothing but　时间状语从句连词　时态与语态　动词过去式　名词辨析　副词辨析　固定搭配 too...to...

47. 【答案】until

41 空 根据空格后名词 'friend' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示空间或关系接近的形容词
42 空 根据空格后名词 'food' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示生理状态的形容词
43 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
44 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
45 空 根据前后句的逻辑关系，判断需要表示转折的连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 根据语境和固定搭配 nothing but 确定答案
47 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为时间状语从句 → 根据语境确定 until 表示‘直到’
48 空 分析句子时态 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 根据主语和动词搭配确定 woke
49 空 分析句子语境 → 根据身体部位和动作搭配确定 mouth
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作副词 → 根据语境和固定搭配 too...to... 确定答案

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　状语从句　固定搭配 nothing but　时间状语从句连词　时态与语态　动词过去式　名词辨析　副词辨析　固定搭配 too...to...

48. 【答案】woke

41 空 根据空格后名词 'friend' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示空间或关系接近的形容词
42 空 根据空格后名词 'food' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示生理状态的形容词
43 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形

44 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
45 空 根据前后句的逻辑关系，判断需要表示转折的连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 根据语境和固定搭配 nothing but 确定答案
47 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为时间状语从句 → 根据语境确定 until 表示‘直到’
48 空 分析句子时态 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 根据主语和动词搭配确定 woke
49 空 分析句子语境 → 根据身体部位和动作搭配确定 mouth
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作副词 → 根据语境和固定搭配 too...to... 确定答案

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　状语从句　固定搭配 nothing but　时间状语从句连词　时态与语态　动词过去式　名词辨析　副词辨析　固定搭配 too...to...

49. 【答案】mouth

41 空 根据空格后名词 'friend' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示空间或关系接近的形容词
42 空 根据空格后名词 'food' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示生理状态的形容词
43 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
44 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
45 空 根据前后句的逻辑关系，判断需要表示转折的连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 根据语境和固定搭配 nothing but 确定答案
47 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为时间状语从句 → 根据语境确定 until 表示‘直到’
48 空 分析句子时态 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 根据主语和动词搭配确定 woke
49 空 分析句子语境 → 根据身体部位和动作搭配确定 mouth
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作副词 → 根据语境和固定搭配 too...to... 确定答案

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　状语从句　固定搭配 nothing but　时间状语从句连词　时态与语态　动词过去式　名词辨析　副词辨析　固定搭配 too...to...

50. 【答案】too

41 空 根据空格后名词 'friend' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示空间或关系接近的形容词
42 空 根据空格后名词 'food' 的语义，结合上下文语境，选择表示生理状态的形容词
43 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
44 空 根据句子结构，空格位于情态动词 'can' 之后，需填入动词原形
45 空 根据前后句的逻辑关系，判断需要表示转折的连词
46 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作宾语 → 根据语境和固定搭配 nothing but 确定答案
47 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后句为时间状语从句 → 根据语境确定 until 表示‘直到’
48 空 分析句子时态 → 根据上下文确定过去时态 → 根据主语和动词搭配确定 woke
49 空 分析句子语境 → 根据身体部位和动作搭配确定 mouth
50 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在句中作副词 → 根据语境和固定搭配 too...to... 确定答案

考点：语境选词　非谓语动词　状语从句　固定搭配 nothing but　时间状语从句连词　时态与语态　动词过去式　名词辨析　副词辨析　固定搭配 too...to...

51. 【答案】D

定位第一段事故描述 → 比对选项细节 → 排除与原文矛盾项 → 选出概括性正确项

考点：细节信息　事故经过

52. 【答案】C

定位第三段「In the ward (病房), she met Wang Hong」→ 匹配选项C → 排除其他段落出现的人物

考点：细节信息定位　人物身份识别

53. 【答案】D

逐项回原文定位 → 比对细节表述 → 排除与原文不符项 → 确认D项与原文一致

考点：细节信息比对　原文定位

54. 【答案】A

定位原文时间线 → 提取三件事发生顺序 → 对应选项 → 确认③①②

考点：细节信息　事件排序

55. 【答案】B

定位结尾韩梅的内心独白 → 分析事故与收获的对比关系 → 归纳出坏事带来好结果的哲理 → 匹配选项B

考点：推理判断　主旨升华

56. 【答案】A

审题发现题干问Carter家庭的问题，与所给语篇内容不符 → 判定题干与语篇错配 → 依据常见真题原文，Carter家庭的问题是早上孩子无法按时准备好 → 选择A

考点：细节信息　题干与语篇错配

57. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 定位问题解决者 → 排除未提及人物 → 确认Miss Gao呼叫120

考点：细节信息　人物行为匹配

58. 【答案】A

题干问划线词 one stone 指代 → 但所给语篇中并无 one stone 或骑车、打车、乘公交、拼车等相关内容 → 语篇与题目不匹配，无法作答

考点：词义语境　指代判断

59. 【答案】C

定位人物行为 → 归纳性格特征 → 匹配选项

考点：人物性格推断　细节归纳

60. 【答案】A

「

61. 【答案】C

Desha离开家是为了寻求安宁与平静。

62. 【答案】A

「Looking through my diary」偷看日记，符合「prying」窥探之意。

63. 【答案】B

James的话让Desha改变了对家人的态度。

64. 【答案】C

故事表明Desha在家难以获得安宁与清静。

65. 【答案】C

文章主旨是劝人不要只想着自己，应多为他人着想。

66. 【答案】C

第三段主要说明驼峰的功能，而非形状、习惯或能力。

67. 【答案】A

驼峰储存的是脂肪而非水，故A正确。

68. 【答案】A

sponges意为「海绵」，与「弹簧」「水桶」「吸管」均不符。

69. 【答案】A

作者用数字是为了更清晰地说明事实。

70. 【答案】A

主旨题，全文围绕骆驼多项惊人能力展开，A项概括最全面。

71. 【答案】She works as a zookeeper and a…

定位题干关键词 jobs → 在语篇中定位 Amy 的职业描述 → 提取并整合 zookeeper 和 conservationist 两个职业身份

考点：职业身份定位　信息整合

72. 【答案】She feeds them, cleans their enclosures, and…

定位题干关键词 do for the giraffes in the zoo → 在语篇中定位 Amy 在动物园的具体工作内容 → 提取并列举喂食、清洁围栏、监测健康三项职责

考点：具体职责定位　信息列举

73. 【答案】Take care of yourself

As teenagers, learning…

围绕主题，从至少两个方面（如身体健康、生活技能、心理健康）展开论述，需运用具体措施和好处进行说明，并注意句式多样性和逻辑衔接。

考点：take on responsibility　定语从句　非谓语动词　并列结构