中考 · 2024年山东省菏泽市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 120 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 57 题 · 山东省菏泽市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、第一节单项填空（共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. —What_____ interesting book! —Yes, _____book is really amazing.
A. a; an B. an; the C. an; a

2. —My holiday was terrible because of the heavy _____. —I agree! There were too many cars on the road.
A. rain B. work C. traffic

3. —Hi, Claire, are you free next week? —Hmm…sorry, next week is quite _____ for me, Jack.
A. full B. fine C. easy

4. —Why do you like soap operas, Amy? —I like to _____ the story and see what happens next.
A. tell B. follow C. write

5. —Hey! Our father’s birthday is coming. —Let’s buy a T-shirt for _____ this afternoon.
A. him B. her C. you

6. —More and more young people like to wear Hanfu. —Yes. It’s said that most of the Chinese traditional clothes _____ in Heze, Shandong.
A. are producing B. will produce C. are produced

7. —Whose volleyball is this? —It _____ be Lucy’s. She loves volleyball.
A. can’t B. must C. mustn’t

8. —Why are you late for class again, Bob? —Sorry I failed to _____ when my alarm went off.
A. get up B. run away C. lie down

9. —Do you know _____? —Of course! In Paris, France.
A. when the 33rd Olympic Games will be held B. where will the 33rd Olympic Games be held
C. where the 33rd Olympic Games will be held

10. —Could you please take out the rubbish? —_____ I’ll do it when I go out.
A. Yes, sure. B. Sorry, I won’t. C. You’re welcome.

二、第二节完形填空（共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共

阅读下面短文，从短文后各小题所给的 A、B、C三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 Years ago, my father and I were on a summer road trip from Dallas to Austin. On our way back, the battery meter (电池电量计) seemed to act funny, jumping up then dropping down. We stopped to buy a new battery and replaced (替换) the ___11___ one in the parking lot. And we went on our trip. We got about ___12___ miles outside the city when our car died. Then we ___13___ it was not the problem of the battery. We had to ___14___ on the side of the road. My father ___15___ the car and repaired it on his own, but it still didn’t work. We were about to call for help when a ___16___ stopped in front of our car. A man got out and started walking towards us. He asked us what the problem was. My father ___17___ that our car was dead. The man said he had a tow chain (拖链) and would be able to tow us to Dallas, which was about 200 miles away. We agreed and thanked him. Then my father stayed in our car, and I got on the truck. Later I learned the ___18___ of the truck driver. About a year ago, he was told by the doctor that he had lung cancer (肺癌), and his days were ___19___. Instead of doing treatment (治疗), he decided to accept the fact and spend the rest of his life driving all over Texas, and ___20___ people who were in need. I can’t remember his name anymore, but I’ll never ___12___ him helping us that night.

11. A. big B. old C. dirty
12. A. realized B. regretted C. expected
13. A. mark B. lock C. stop
14. A. got off B. turned on C. slowed down
15. A. bike B. truck C. bus
16. A. noticed B. learned C. replied
17. A. work B. story C. address
18. A. caught B. wasted C. numbered
19. A. helping B. choosing C. greeting
20. A. forgive B. forget C. invite

三、阅读理解（共两节, 满分40分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2.67 分，共 40.05 分）

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C三个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 A Please help me find my pet dog “Bumpy”. He’s a two-year-old dog, and he got lost three days ago as we walked in the park. He is brown with white ears. He goes by the names: Bumpy, Little Bump and Bumpkins. He is not afraid of strangers and will come to you if you call his name. If you see him, please call Joan at 098-2343. Thank you! Join us this Sunday to clean up the park. We’ll meet at 8:00 a.m. at the gate of Tianxiang Park and start to work. We will provide rubbish and recycling bags, and we will have gloves available if you have forgotten yours. Our goal is to clean up Tianxiang Park and make it feel like home. If you want to join us, call 089-2433. Come and join us! Our town is having a family get-together to bring the community together on June 18th. We’re going to have sack races, three-legged man races and so much more. For our real competitors, the day will start off with a five-kilometer run to support the people with disabilities. Get out and get your tennis shoes on to make a difference. The entry fee (报名费) is ¥50, which includes a T-shirt and a ¥30 donation (捐款). You can call 087-2344 for more information.

21. Which phone number should you call if you see Bumpy?

A. 098-2343. B. 089-2433. C. 087-2344.

22. What is the goal of cleaning Tianxiang Park?

A. To make the park feel like home. B. To bring the community together.

C. To save rubbish and recycling bags.

23. How much should you pay if you attend the family get-together?

A. ¥30. B. ¥50.

C. ¥80. B Liu Lingli was born in Hengyang, Hunan Province in 1973. She has been a teacher for hearing-impaired (听力受损的) children for 33 years. When she was fourteen, she went to study in Nanjing Normal University of Special Education. After graduation, she became a teacher at Hengyang Normal School of Special Education and taught Chinese language to first graders. She practiced sign language in front of the mirror for about two hours every day till she mastered it. In 2005, at the age of 32, Liu gave birth to her own child. Unluckily, the boy was found to be hearing-impaired when he was seven months old. Instead of taking him to hospital, she provided therapy (治疗) for the child herself after work. Because of Liu’ s tireless efforts, her son could make some sound after several months of training. In order to help her students speak, she puts her lips against their hands to let them feel the movement of the lips and the flow of the air. After class, she also has one-on-one training with each student for 20 minutes every day. As a result, she usually has a sore throat at the end of the day and her voice becomes hoarse. Liu believes anyone can succeed if he never gives up. Thanks to her help, many students showed great improvement. More than 20 of the over 80 students she has taught have received higher education. Deng Liang, one of her first students, graduated from Tianjin University of Technology in 2007. For her contributions (贡献) to society, especially her work with the hearing-impaired, Liu Lingli was elected as a deputy to the National People’ s Congress (全国人大代表) last year, and received the Person Touching China award for 2023 in April, 2024.

24. What is Liu Lingli’ s job?

A. A doctor. B. A dancer. C. A teacher.

25. Where did Liu Lingli go to study at the age of 14?

A. In Tianjin University of Technology.

B. In Hengyang Normal School of Special Education.

C. In Nanjing Normal University of Special Education.

26. What happened to Liu Lingli’ s son when he was seven months old?

A. He was found to be hearing-impaired.

B. He received good treatment in hospital.

C. He had a sore throat and his voice became hoarse.

27. What can we learn from Liu Lingli?

A. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

B. Never give up and you’ ll succeed.

C. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. C Orangutan means “person of the forest” in the Malay language. Orangutans are great apes (猿). Wild orangutans live on two islands —Sumatra and Borneo in Southeast Asia. Orangutans have long and powerful arms, fingers and toes. These help them climb and swing between trees in the rainforest. Orangutans mostly eat fruit. They also eat leaves, flowers, and sometimes insects. Over 300 different types of food have been found in their diet. Orangutans play a very important role in spreading fruit and plant seeds in the forest. This helps to keep their rainforest home healthy. Orangutans are smart and intelligent. They create and use tools to get seeds from fruit. They also use tools to catch insects from the insides of trees. Orangutans memorize the rainforest where they live. This helps them know which trees have ripe (成熟的) fruit. They build a sleeping nest each night made of branches (树枝) and leaves. However, orangutans are in great danger. Scientists say that there are less than 62, 000 orangutans remaining in the wild. Young orangutans are sometimes caught and sold as pets. Orangutans are also hunted for food. The biggest problem is that orangutans are losing their homes. Millions of rainforests are cut down each year for palm oil (棕榈油). Palm oil can be used to make candy bars, cookies, shampoos, soaps, and pet food. Most of the palm oil produced in the world is from Sumatra and Borneo. Wildlife organizations are working hard to help protect the remaining rainforests. If the rainforests disappear, orangutans will disappear forever.

28. What are orangutans?

A. Rainforests. B. Great apes. C. Islands.

29. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. Why orangutans create and use tools.

B. Where orangutans build a sleeping nest.

C. How smart and intelligent orangutans are.

30. Which is the main reason why orangutans are in great danger?

A. Orangutans are caught as pets.

B. People hunt orangutans for food.

C. Millions of rainforests are cut down.

31. In which section of a website can we probably read the passage?

A. Fantastic Wildlife.

B. Modern Technology.

C. Famous People.

D. A Chinese song contest (比赛) for overseas Chinese was held in London on Sunday. It was organized by the London Chinatown Chinese Association. Twenty competitors were divided into three age groups: adults (18-40), juniors (12-17) and children (5-11). The contest awarded one gold, one silver and one bronze prize for each group. The winners will attend the final contest in Beijing this summer. In a welcome speech, Jiang Lei, consul general of the Chinese Embassy (中国大使馆总领事) in the UK, said the contest is a great platform to show the talents of overseas Chinese and promote (弘扬) traditional Chinese culture. “2024 marks the Year of the Dragon. It’s especially meaningful for overseas Chinese to get together and sing Chinese songs. I believe that these young competitors will move from today’s small stage to larger ones in the future,” she said. Jacky Zhao, a 15-year-old boy, got a silver prize. “It was my first stage performance here, which I think can help me get used to the life in the UK,” he said. Li Siyu, in a traditional Chinese horse-face skirt, performed the song Qingming Shanghe Tu. By mixing classical Chinese dance and Peking opera into her performance, Li successfully showed the beauty of the traditional Chinese culture to the world. The contest has been held for 14 years since 2011. More than 45,000 competitors from around the world attended it. It has become one of the most popular cultural events for overseas Chinese.

32. Which age group did Jacky Zhao come from?

A. Adults. B. Juniors. C. Children.

33. What is the main purpose of the contest?

A. To raise money for children.

B. To sing Qingming Shanghe Tu.

C. To promote traditional Chinese culture.

34. Which of the following best shows the structure (结构) of the passage? (P1=Paragraph 1…)

A. B. C.

35. What could be the best title for the passage?

A. A Chinese Song Contest in London B. A Traditional Chinese Horse-face Skirt

C. A Final Chinese Song Contest in Beijing

四、阅读下面短文，完成相关任务。（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

36. Where does Frank come from? _____

_____

37. What are the main themes of the story Jam? _____

_____

38. 请从文中找出与下面所给句子意思相近的句子。 I’ m interested in music, history and movies.

_____

_____

39. 请将文中①处划线句子翻译成汉语。 _____

_____

40. 请根据上下文在文中②处填入一个恰当的问句。 _____

_____

五、综合填空（共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，用方框内所给词汇的适当形式填空，使短文语义完整。 culture throw because five break be marry ancestor stone repair Nüwa is an ancient goddess in traditional Chinese stories. She is best known for creating human beings and repairing the pillars (柱子) of heaven. In Huainanzi, the four pillars supporting heaven were ___41___, a fire burned and a flood troubled human beings. Nüwa smelted (熔炼) a five-colored stone to ___42___ the sky and saved plenty of lives. Then, she ___43___ the rest of the stone on the earth, which turned into all kinds of jade (玉). The five-colored stone stands for the ___44___ basic elements (元素) making up life: metal, wood, water, fire and earth. According to the tale of the five colored stone, many stories have been created in Chinese ___45___. In A Dream of Red Mansions by Cao Xueqin, the hero Jia Baoyu ___46___ an incarnation (化身) of a piece of the magical five-colored stone left by Nüwa. He was named Baoyu, ___47___ he was born with a beautiful jade in his mouth. In Journey to the West, the main character Monkey King was described as a creation out of a ___48___ from at mountain and had super powers at birth. Nüwa is believed to be the ___49___ of Chinese people. In traditional Chinese stories, human beings nearly disappeared after terrible natural disasters (灾难). Nüwa and Fuxi were the only two left on earth. To remain reproduction (繁衍), she ____50____ Fuxi and gave birth to the earliest Chinese.

41. 综合填空

42. 综合填空

43. 综合填空

44. 综合填空

45. 综合填空

46. 综合填空

47. 综合填空

48. 综合填空

49. 综合填空

50. 综合填空

六、阅读下面短文, 用英语完成思维导图。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

In our lives, we have to get on with the people around us. Being a decent (得体的) person will help us form healthy relationships. Here are some useful suggestions on how to be a decent person. Let others trust you. Keep up with your promises. If you promise to be somewhere at a certain time, be there. If you say you’ ll do a favor, do it. Decent people follow through because they want others to feel safe. People need dependable friends and family members to have a sense of safety in their lives. Avoid judgment. Remember, you cannot fully understand what it’ s like to be inside someone else’ s head. Therefore, avoid trying to pass judgment on a behavior or a decision. Everyone is different. So, it should not be surprising if another person’ s choice is different from yours. It’ s okay to put yourself in someone else’ s shoes and try to understand their decisions. Provide support during bad times. Think about times in your life that were hard. You probably had friends, family members, and other loved ones helping you along the way. If you want to be a decent person, you should provide support in return. When people go through difficult times, put yourself out there and help. Let go of anger. If you live with a lot of anger, you’ re more likely to be unfriendly to others. Becoming a decent person often means letting go of some anger. If you find yourself becoming angry, take physical means to cool down. For example, take a deep breath. Always remember to avoid taking things personally. This will help you away from your anger. ___51___. _____ ___52___. _____ ___53___. _____ ___54___. _____ ___55___. _____

51. 阅读下面短文, 用英语完成思维导图。

52. 阅读下面短文, 用英语完成思维导图。

53. 阅读下面短文, 用英语完成思维导图。

54. 阅读下面短文, 用英语完成思维导图。

55. 阅读下面短文, 用英语完成思维导图。

七、第二节 书面表达（满分15分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

56. (15 分)

八、写作要求：（共 1 小题，每小题 19.95 分，共 19.95 分）

57. (19.95 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. B	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. A
6. C	7. B	8. A	9. C	10. A
11. B	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. B
16. C	17. B	18. C	19. A	20. B
21. A	22. A	23. B	24. C	25. C
26. A	27. B	28. B	29. C	30. C
31. A	32. B	33. C	34. B	35. A
41. broken	42. repair	43. threw	44. five	45. culture
46. is	47. because	48. stone	49. ancestor	50. married
54. Let go of anger.				

36. He comes from the Northwest of England.

37. The main themes are about how people manage when times are hard.

38. My interests include music, history and movies.

39. 过了一段时间，我开始写书来帮助学生学习英语。

40. What are you working on now?

51. Let others trust you.

52. Avoid judgment.

53. Provide support during bad times.

55. take a deep breath

56. A Surprise Brought Us Closer

Last week, our school held a graduation ceremony. We students were all excited, but what surprised us most was a special performance by our teachers.

At first, we thought they would just give speeches. However, when the lights went down, our head teacher and other teachers walked onto the stage in cool clothes. They started to dance to a popular song! Some teachers even did funny moves. We couldn't believe our eyes. The whole hall was filled with laughter and cheers.

This surprise meant a lot to me. It showed that our teachers are not only strict but also full of fun. They wanted to give us a happy memory before we left. Seeing them try so hard to make us smile, I felt very warm and grateful. This performance really brought us closer. I will never forget this special day.

57. Last week, we had a graduation ceremony in our school. It was a special day filled with both joy and sadness. During the ceremony, our headmaster gave a moving speech, reminding us of the wonderful memories we shared.

Then, a surprise happened. Our class teacher, Mr. Li, walked onto the stage with a big box. He opened it and took out a photo album. It was filled with pictures from our three years together, from the first day of school to our last sports day. Every photo told a story.

We were all deeply touched. Some classmates even had tears in their eyes. This surprise gift brought us closer than ever. It reminded us that although we are graduating, our friendship will last forever. We will always cherish these precious memories.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

分析冠词用法 → 第一空：interesting以元音音素开头，用an；第二空：特指上文提到的那本书，用the → 得出答案

考点：不定冠词a/an的用法　定冠词the的特指用法

2. 【答案】C

分析语境线索 → 后文提到'too many cars on the road'，与交通相关 → 选择traffic

考点：语境选词　名词辨析

3. 【答案】A

分析语境线索 → 前文问是否有空，后文说sorry，表示没空 → 选择full（满的，没空的）

考点：语境选词　形容词辨析

4. 【答案】B

分析动词搭配 → follow the story是固定搭配，意为'追剧，跟看剧情' → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配　语境选词

5. 【答案】A

分析代词指代 → 前文提到'Our father'，是男性，用him → 得出答案

考点：人称代词宾格　性别指代一致

6. 【答案】C

识别主语与动词的被动关系 → 判断时态与语态 → 选择正确的被动语态形式

考点：被动语态　一般现在时

7. 【答案】B

识别情态动词表推测的用法 → 根据后文肯定依据判断推测语气 → 选择表肯定推测的情态动词

考点：情态动词表推测　must表肯定推测

8. 【答案】A

定位语境关键词alarm went off → 推断闹钟响后的合理动作 → 选择符合语境的动词短语

考点：语境选词　动词短语辨析

9. 【答案】C

识别宾语从句结构 → 判断从句需用陈述语序 → 根据答语选择正确的连接词

考点：宾语从句　陈述语序　连接词选择

10. 【答案】A

识别请求句型Could you please... → 根据后文I'll do it判断态度 → 选择表示同意的答语

考点：观点态度　礼貌请求的回应

11. 【答案】B

11 空 根据前文电池电量计异常，推断需要更换的是旧电池 → 语境选词
12 空 根据前文换电池后车仍熄火，推断他们意识到问题不在电池 → 语境选词
13 空 根据前文车熄火，推断他们不得不在路边停下 → 语境选词
14 空 根据前文车熄火，推断父亲打开引擎盖检查 → 语境选词
15 空 根据后文提到拖链和卡车司机，推断停在他们前面的是一辆卡车 → 语境选词
16 空 定位对话场景 → 分析父亲对陌生人提问的回应方式 → 选择表示‘回答’的动词
17 空 定位后文叙述内容 → 判断‘了解’的对象性质 → 选择与后文故事匹配的名词
18 空 定位‘his days were ___’结构 → 结合肺癌诊断语境 → 识别numbered的熟词僻义
19 空 定位‘spend the rest of his life driving... and ___ people’ → 分析并列结构与人物动机 → 选择与‘帮助需要的人’语义一致的动词
20 空 定位‘I’ll never ___ him helping us’ → 结合全文感恩基调 → 选择表示‘忘记’的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　动词搭配

12. 【答案】A

11 空 根据前文电池电量计异常，推断需要更换的是旧电池 → 语境选词
12 空 根据前文换电池后车仍熄火，推断他们意识到问题不在电池 → 语境选词
13 空 根据前文车熄火，推断他们不得不在路边停下 → 语境选词
14 空 根据前文车熄火，推断父亲打开引擎盖检查 → 语境选词
15 空 根据后文提到拖链和卡车司机，推断停在他们前面的是一辆卡车 → 语境选词
16 空 定位对话场景 → 分析父亲对陌生人提问的回应方式 → 选择表示‘回答’的动词
17 空 定位后文叙述内容 → 判断‘了解’的对象性质 → 选择与后文故事匹配的名词
18 空 定位‘his days were ___’结构 → 结合肺癌诊断语境 → 识别numbered的熟词僻义
19 空 定位‘spend the rest of his life driving... and ___ people’ → 分析并列结构与人物动机 → 选择与‘帮助需要的人’语义一致的动词
20 空 定位‘I’ll never ___ him helping us’ → 结合全文感恩基调 → 选择表示‘忘记’的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　动词搭配

13. 【答案】C

11 空 根据前文电池电量计异常，推断需要更换的是旧电池 → 语境选词
12 空 根据前文换电池后车仍熄火，推断他们意识到问题不在电池 → 语境选词
13 空 根据前文车熄火，推断他们不得不在路边停下 → 语境选词
14 空 根据前文车熄火，推断父亲打开引擎盖检查 → 语境选词
15 空 根据后文提到拖链和卡车司机，推断停在他们前面的是一辆卡车 → 语境选词
16 空 定位对话场景 → 分析父亲对陌生人提问的回应方式 → 选择表示‘回答’的动词
17 空 定位后文叙述内容 → 判断‘了解’的对象性质 → 选择与后文故事匹配的名词
18 空 定位‘his days were ___’结构 → 结合肺癌诊断语境 → 识别numbered的熟词僻义
19 空 定位‘spend the rest of his life driving... and ___ people’ → 分析并列结构与人物动机 → 选择与‘帮助需要的人’语义一致的动词
20 空 定位‘I’ll never ___ him helping us’ → 结合全文感恩基调 → 选择表示‘忘记’的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　动词搭配

14. 【答案】B

11 空 根据前文电池电量计异常，推断需要更换的是旧电池 → 语境选词
12 空 根据前文换电池后车仍熄火，推断他们意识到问题不在电池 → 语境选词
13 空 根据前文车熄火，推断他们不得不在路边停下 → 语境选词

14 空 根据前文车熄火，推断父亲打开引擎盖检查 → 语境选词
15 空 根据后文提到拖链和卡车司机，推断停在他们前面的是一辆卡车 → 语境选词
16 空 定位对话场景 → 分析父亲对陌生人提问的回应方式 → 选择表示‘回答’的动词
17 空 定位后文叙述内容 → 判断‘了解’的对象性质 → 选择与后文故事匹配的名词
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20 空 定位‘I’ll never ___ him helping us’ → 结合全文感恩基调 → 选择表示‘忘记’的动词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　动词搭配

15. 【答案】B
11 空 根据前文电池电量计异常，推断需要更换的是旧电池 → 语境选词
12 空 根据前文换电池后车仍熄火，推断他们意识到问题不在电池 → 语境选词
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18 空 定位‘his days were ___’结构 → 结合肺癌诊断语境 → 识别numbered的熟词僻义
19 空 定位‘spend the rest of his life driving... and ___ people’ → 分析并列结构与人物动机 → 选择与‘帮助需要的人’语义一致的动词
20 空 定位‘I’ll never ___ him helping us’ → 结合全文感恩基调 → 选择表示‘忘记’的动词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　动词搭配

16. 【答案】C
11 空 根据前文电池电量计异常，推断需要更换的是旧电池 → 语境选词
12 空 根据前文换电池后车仍熄火，推断他们意识到问题不在电池 → 语境选词
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15 空 根据后文提到拖链和卡车司机，推断停在他们前面的是一辆卡车 → 语境选词
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20 空 定位‘I’ll never ___ him helping us’ → 结合全文感恩基调 → 选择表示‘忘记’的动词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　动词搭配

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11 空 根据前文电池电量计异常，推断需要更换的是旧电池 → 语境选词
12 空 根据前文换电池后车仍熄火，推断他们意识到问题不在电池 → 语境选词
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18 空 定位‘his days were ___’结构 → 结合肺癌诊断语境 → 识别numbered的熟词僻义
19 空 定位‘spend the rest of his life driving... and ___ people’ → 分析并列结构与人物动机 → 选择与‘帮助需要的人’语义一致的动词
20 空 定位‘I’ll never ___ him helping us’ → 结合全文感恩基调 → 选择表示‘忘记’的动词
考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 熟词僻义 动词搭配

18. 【答案】C
11 空 根据前文电池电量计异常，推断需要更换的是旧电池 → 语境选词
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 熟词僻义 动词搭配

19. 【答案】A
11 空 根据前文电池电量计异常，推断需要更换的是旧电池 → 语境选词
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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 熟词僻义 动词搭配

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11 空 根据前文电池电量计异常，推断需要更换的是旧电池 → 语境选词
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　动词搭配

21. 【答案】A
定位‘Bumpy’相关段落→匹配‘call Joan at 098-2343’→得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

22. 【答案】A
定位‘clean up Tianxiang Park’相关段落→匹配‘Our goal is to... make it feel like home’→得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

23. 【答案】B
定位‘family get-together’相关段落→匹配‘entry fee (报名费) is ¥50’→得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

24. 【答案】C
定位‘Liu Lingli’相关段落→匹配‘Liu Lingli is a teacher’→得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】C
定位‘Liu Lingli’相关段落→匹配‘At the age of 14, she went to Nanjing Normal University of Special Education’→得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

26. 【答案】A
定位题干关键词→在语篇中寻找对应事实→匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉

27. 【答案】B
理解人物事迹→推断其体现的精神品质→匹配谚语
考点：推理判断　主旨大意

28. 【答案】B
定位题干关键词→在语篇中寻找定义或描述→匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉

29. 【答案】C
定位第三段→概括段落核心内容→匹配选项
考点：主旨大意

30. 【答案】C
定位题干关键词→在语篇中寻找原因描述→匹配选项
考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

31. 【答案】A
识别语篇为三则独立的社区公告→归纳其共同属性（社区活动、寻物、公益）→匹配最可能的发布平台
考点：篇章结构识别　内容归纳

32. 【答案】B

定位语篇中关于Jacky Zhao的描述 → 提取其年龄信息（two-year-old） → 匹配对应的年龄组别

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

33. 【答案】C

定位语篇中关于比赛目的的描述 → 提取核心目的（支持残疾人） → 推断其深层意图（推广传统文化）

考点：主旨归纳　意图推断

34. 【答案】B

识别语篇由三个独立公告（P1-P3）构成 → 分析其并列关系 → 匹配对应的结构图示

考点：篇章结构分析　段落关系判断

35. 【答案】A

识别语篇为三则独立的社区公告 → 归纳其共同属性（社区活动、寻物、公益） → 匹配最可能的标题

考点：主旨归纳　内容概括

36. 【答案】He comes from the Northwest of England.

定位题干问句 → 在语篇中定位对应问答对 → 提取答句核心信息

考点：细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】The main themes are about how people manage…

定位题干问句 → 在语篇中定位对应问答对 → 提取答句核心信息

考点：细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】My interests include music, history and…

理解所给句子含义 → 在语篇中寻找表达相同含义的句子 → 识别同义改写

考点：细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

39. 【答案】过了一段时间，我开始写书来帮助学生学习英语。

定位划线句子 → 理解句子结构与含义 → 准确翻译为汉语

考点：细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】What are you working on now?

分析上下文逻辑关系 → 根据答句内容推断问句 → 构建符合语境的问句

考点：谋篇布局　逻辑衔接词

41. 【答案】broken

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择过去分词表被动/完成状态

42 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词表主动/进行状态

43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

44 空 识别数字表达 → 区分基数词与序数词 → 选择基数词形式

45 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格需要名词 → 选择符合语境的抽象名词

46 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 得出答案

47 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为因果关系 → 得出答案

48 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案

49 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案

50 空 分析句子时态与语态 → 判断为被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　一般过去时　动词过去式　数字语音辨识　基数词　语境选词　名词形式　主谓一致　时态一致　状语从句　逻辑关系　词性判断　时态与语态　被动语态

42. 【答案】repair

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择过去分词表被动/完成状态
42 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词表主动/进行状态
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
44 空 识别数字表达 → 区分基数词与序数词 → 选择基数词形式
45 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格需要名词 → 选择符合语境的抽象名词
46 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 得出答案
47 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为因果关系 → 得出答案
48 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
49 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子时态与语态 → 判断为被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　一般过去时　动词过去式　数字语音辨识　基数词　语境选词　名词形式　主谓一致　时态一致　状语从句　逻辑关系　词性判断　时态与语态　被动语态

43. 【答案】threw

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择过去分词表被动/完成状态
42 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词表主动/进行状态
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
44 空 识别数字表达 → 区分基数词与序数词 → 选择基数词形式
45 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格需要名词 → 选择符合语境的抽象名词
46 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 得出答案
47 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为因果关系 → 得出答案
48 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
49 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子时态与语态 → 判断为被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　一般过去时　动词过去式　数字语音辨识　基数词　语境选词　名词形式　主谓一致　时态一致　状语从句　逻辑关系　词性判断　时态与语态　被动语态

44. 【答案】five

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择过去分词表被动/完成状态
42 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词表主动/进行状态
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
44 空 识别数字表达 → 区分基数词与序数词 → 选择基数词形式
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47 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为因果关系 → 得出答案
48 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
49 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子时态与语态 → 判断为被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　一般过去时　动词过去式　数字语音辨识　基数词　语境选词　名词形式　主谓一致　时态一致　状语从句　逻辑关系　词性判断　时态与语态　被动语态

45. 【答案】culture

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择过去分词表被动/完成状态
42 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词表主动/进行状态
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
44 空 识别数字表达 → 区分基数词与序数词 → 选择基数词形式
45 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格需要名词 → 选择符合语境的抽象名词
46 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 得出答案
47 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为因果关系 → 得出答案
48 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
49 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子时态与语态 → 判断为被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　一般过去时　动词过去式　数字语音辨识　基数词　语境选词　名词形式　主谓一致　时态一致　状语从句　逻辑关系　词性判断　时态与语态　被动语态

46. 【答案】is

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择过去分词表被动/完成状态
42 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词表主动/进行状态
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
44 空 识别数字表达 → 区分基数词与序数词 → 选择基数词形式
45 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格需要名词 → 选择符合语境的抽象名词
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47 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为因果关系 → 得出答案
48 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
49 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子时态与语态 → 判断为被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　一般过去时　动词过去式　数字语音辨识　基数词　语境选词　名词形式　主谓一致　时态一致　状语从句　逻辑关系　词性判断　时态与语态　被动语态

47. 【答案】because

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择过去分词表被动/完成状态
42 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词表主动/进行状态
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
44 空 识别数字表达 → 区分基数词与序数词 → 选择基数词形式
45 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格需要名词 → 选择符合语境的抽象名词
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47 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为因果关系 → 得出答案
48 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
49 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子时态与语态 → 判断为被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　一般过去时　动词过去式　数字语音辨识　基数词　语境选词　名词形式　主谓一致　时态一致　状语从句　逻辑关系　词性判断　时态与语态　被动语态

48. 【答案】stone

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择过去分词表被动/完成状态
42 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词表主动/进行状态
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

44 空 识别数字表达 → 区分基数词与序数词 → 选择基数词形式
45 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格需要名词 → 选择符合语境的抽象名词
46 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 得出答案
47 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为因果关系 → 得出答案
48 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
49 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子时态与语态 → 判断为被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　一般过去时　动词过去式　数字语音辨识　基数词　语境选词　名词形式　主谓一致　时态一致　状语从句　逻辑关系　词性判断　时态与语态　被动语态

49. 【答案】ancestor

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择过去分词表被动/完成状态
42 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词表主动/进行状态
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
44 空 识别数字表达 → 区分基数词与序数词 → 选择基数词形式
45 空 分析句子语境 → 判断空格需要名词 → 选择符合语境的抽象名词
46 空 分析句子主语与谓语的时态一致性 → 判断主句时态为一般现在时 → 得出答案
47 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为因果关系 → 得出答案
48 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
49 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子时态与语态 → 判断为被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　一般过去时　动词过去式　数字语音辨识　基数词　语境选词　名词形式　主谓一致　时态一致　状语从句　逻辑关系　词性判断　时态与语态　被动语态

50. 【答案】married

41 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择过去分词表被动/完成状态
42 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择现在分词表主动/进行状态
43 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时
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47 空 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 判断为因果关系 → 得出答案
48 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
49 空 分析空格处所需词性 → 结合上下文语境判断词义 → 得出答案
50 空 分析句子时态与语态 → 判断为被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词作定语　过去分词表被动　现在分词表主动　一般过去时　动词过去式　数字语音辨识　基数词　语境选词　名词形式　主谓一致　时态一致　状语从句　逻辑关系　词性判断　时态与语态　被动语态

51. 【答案】Let others trust you.

51 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担信任” → 得出答案
52 空 理解语境“避免评判” → 选择符合语义的动词短语 → 得出答案
53 空 理解语境“在困难时期提供支持” → 选择符合语义的动词短语 → 得出答案
54 空 理解语境“放下愤怒” → 选择符合语义的动词短语 → 得出答案
55 空 识别固定搭配 take a deep breath → 匹配语境“深呼吸” → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）

52. 【答案】Avoid judgment.

51 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担信任” → 得出答案
52 空 理解语境“避免评判” → 选择符合语义的动词短语 → 得出答案
53 空 理解语境“在困难时期提供支持” → 选择符合语义的动词短语 → 得出答案
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55 空 识别固定搭配 take a deep breath → 匹配语境“深呼吸” → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）

53. 【答案】Provide support during bad times.

51 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担信任” → 得出答案
52 空 理解语境“避免评判” → 选择符合语义的动词短语 → 得出答案
53 空 理解语境“在困难时期提供支持” → 选择符合语义的动词短语 → 得出答案
54 空 理解语境“放下愤怒” → 选择符合语义的动词短语 → 得出答案
55 空 识别固定搭配 take a deep breath → 匹配语境“深呼吸” → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）

54. 【答案】Let go of anger.

51 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担信任” → 得出答案
52 空 理解语境“避免评判” → 选择符合语义的动词短语 → 得出答案
53 空 理解语境“在困难时期提供支持” → 选择符合语义的动词短语 → 得出答案
54 空 理解语境“放下愤怒” → 选择符合语义的动词短语 → 得出答案
55 空 识别固定搭配 take a deep breath → 匹配语境“深呼吸” → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）

55. 【答案】take a deep breath

51 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境“承担信任” → 得出答案
52 空 理解语境“避免评判” → 选择符合语义的动词短语 → 得出答案
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55 空 识别固定搭配 take a deep breath → 匹配语境“深呼吸” → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）

56. 【答案】A Surprise Brought Us Closer

Last week, our…

描述惊喜节目并表达感受，需运用多样句式（如定语从句、非谓语结构）和恰当搭配（如take on a new role）来组织语言。

考点：take on a new role　定语从句　非谓语动词　句式变化

57. 【答案】Last week, we had a graduation ceremony in…

围绕毕业典礼上的惊喜事件展开叙述，通过具体细节和情感描写，构建一篇结构完整、语言丰富的短文。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　谋篇布局　语境选词