中考 · 2024年山东省威海市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 67 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 54 题 · 山东省威海市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
640 937
yingyu8.cn/an/640937

一、第一节：阅读选择（共三篇短文，共15小题，每小题1分，共15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. What is pi in this passage?
A. A circle. B. A pie. C. A number.

2. What is pi used for?
A. Keeping the circles small. B. Finding the size of circles.
C. Helping memorize the number.

3. When was Pi first celebrated?
A. On March 14th, 1988. B. On March 14th, 2019. C. On November 26th, 2019.

4. What’ s the main idea of Paragraph 3?
A. How people memorize pi. B. How people get free pies.
C. How people celebrate Pi Day.

5. What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. A special festival. B. A math symbol.

C. Pi and Pi Day. B ①Almost everybody has had pimples (青春痘). It is a normal part of growing up. When kids reach teens, their bodies experience many changes. During this period, most teenagers often develop pimples. Also, many people continue to have pimples after teens. What can a teenager or an adult do to deal with pimples? Unluckily, many ways are really just myths. ②Many people believe that popping (挤) pimples is the best way. Popping a pimple will cause more redness and pain, or even probably turn into an illness. For that reason, doctors normally encourage people not to pop their pimples. ③Also, do you think that washing your face often will be helpful? Of course, it is a good idea, but washing your face too much could make the skin painful, making the pimples even worse. ④Another widely believed myth is that not wearing make-up (化妆) can help lower the chance of developing pimples. In fact, some kinds of make-up actually have special medicine in them to fight pimples. As a result, not all of them are bad for you. ⑤Along with make-up, people believe that eating fatty foods or chocolate can cause pimples. The truth is that eating a candy or a piece of pizza will not cause pimples. Even so, both teenagers and adults should still try to eat foods that are good for their bodies and their skin. ⑥Another myth is that stress can cause pimples. Stress comes in many forms, like a big exam at school or problems with friends. While it is true that stress can cause a person’ s skin to create extra oil, this extra oil does not necessarily cause more pimples.

6. What’ s the doctors’ advice on pop ping pimples?

A. People should do it. B. You’ d better not do it. C. It’ s the best way to do it.

7. According to Paragraphs 3—6, what might cause pimples?

A. Washing face. B. Eating a candy.

C. Extra oil created on the skin.

8. What’ s the meaning of the underlined word “myths”？

A. Proper ways. B. Wrong thoughts. C. Normal problems.

9. Who can get help most from the passage?

A. People who have trouble with pimples. B. Adults who have unhealthy eating habits.

C. Students who have much stress on exams.

10. What’ s the structure of this passage?

A. B. B. C Ancient China amazed the world with its wisdom. Some of its inventions continue to influence us today. Four Chinese irrigation sites (灌溉点) were added to the 2018 list of World Heritage Irrigation Structures (世界灌溉工程遗产). Let’ s take a look at these amazing sites. Dujiangyan Dujiangyan is a wonder in the world history of irrigation structures. More than 2, 000 years ago, Chengdu was in danger because of flood from the Minjiang River. Li Bing, a local official, designed the Dujiangyan irrigation system, which could control the water run from the mountains to the Chengdu Plain all year round. Changqu Canal Changqu Canal, also known as Baiqi Canal, is in the city of Xiangyang in Hubei province. It is 48 km long in total and it was first used to transport soldiers. It was later used for irrigation—in fact, it is still used to provide water to more than 30, 000 mu (20 square km) of farmland. Lingqu Canal

11. Which was built to fight against water?

A. Dujiangyan. B. Changqu Canal. C. Lingqu Canal.

12. Which is true about Changqu Canal?

A. It is also called Baiqi Canal. B. It is still important for the army.

C. It was first built for the farmland.

13. What can we know about Lingqu Canal?

A. Why and how it was built. B. When and why it was built. C. When and how it was built.

14. Which of the following is the youngest irrigation system?

A. Dujiangyan. B. Lingqu Canal. C. Jiang- Xi Dam.

15. What’ s the purpose of the passage?

A. To give advice on controlling the water.

B. To show ancient Chinese wisdom to the world.

C. To introduce the long and rich Chinese history.

二、第二节：短文还原（共5小题，每小题1分，共5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读短文，根据短文内容，将下面的句子还原到文章中，使短文内容完整。每个选项仅使用一次，有一个多余选项。 I really need a snack! Should I eat a banana or a bowl of ice cream? Well, ice cream, of course... but wait. Am I making the right choice? A snack is any food that you eat between meals ___16___ But be sure to think about what you’ re about to put in your stomach! ___17___ Snacks such as nuts, fruit, low-sugar yogurt and popcorn are good choices. These snacks have important nutrients . ___18___ A sweet candy bar can make you feel energetic when you eat it. But after a while, you may feel uncomfortable, sleepy or unable to focus on anything. But snacking on healthy food can keep you full of energy through the day. Not all sugars are bad for you. Fresh fruit has natural sugars that your body needs. ___19___ Your body can digest (消化) that kind of sugar very quickly. Then you get a sudden increase in sugar, and shortly after that you fall asleep. Foods with added sugar also don’ t have many nutrients. ___20___ So when you want to eat a snack, be wise! A. Eating a snack isn’ t a bad thing. B. Eating snacks is bad for your health. C. Snacks with lots of sugar, salt and fat are unhealthy. D. But snacks such as candy and chips have added sugar. E. You need to eat all kinds of food in order to stay healthy. F. If you want to eat between meals, choose something healthy.

16. 第二节：短文还原

_____

17. 第二节：短文还原

_____

18. 第二节：短文还原

_____

19. 第二节：短文还原

_____

20. 第二节：短文还原

_____

三、第一节：完形填空（共6小题，每小题1分，共6分）（共 6 小题，每小题 1 分，共 6 分）

Angalia Nature Reserve (保护区) Information for Visitors Angalia Nature Reserve helps to keep wildlife safe. We have a strict no-hunting policy (禁止狩猎政策) and all animals are ___21___ by our workers. Visitors are welcome to travel around the reserve to see how the animals live. Safety All visitors must be recorded at the Duma Gate. They should hire (雇佣) a trained ___22___ to take them around the reserve. We encourage visitors to follow the safe route. ___23___ your safety, do not anger the animals. Two years ago, a tiger hurt two visitors who threw rocks at it. Highlights Wolves hunt in groups for deer. Last year, baby wolves joined the ___24___ on a hunt. You may catch them in action again! You will not miss the giraffes. They are almost six meters ___25___ and they tower over the other animals. Several months ago, visitors saw the ___26___ of a baby giraffe. Within an hour, the lovely newborn baby was walking on its own. Visitors will also come across a large number of elephants walking across the reserve. Don’ t miss this unforgettable sight.

21. A. found B. caught C. protected
22. A. keeper B. guide C. tourist
23. A. From B. For C. About
24. A. pair B. crowd C. group
25. A. tall B. high C. long
26. A. birth B. death C. mark

四、第二节：选词填空（共7小题，每小题1分，共7分）（共 7 小题，每小题 1 分，共 7 分）

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容，选择适当的单词填空，使短文意思完整。每个选项仅使用一次，有一个多余选项。 A. trouble B. laughed C. poems D. printed E. happily F. valuable G. directly H. stop

Sarah loved reading books. She loved reading novels and ___27___. One day, a small book came in the mail. It was for Sarah. The book looked very different. It was ___28___ on golden paper. It was about a magical place. Strange things happened there. One example from the book was about a boy who could control people. In one scene, he made his friends tell funny jokes. Sarah loved the book. She read it all the time. Then something strange happened to her. The book gave Sarah a special power. She could control other people. She was like the boy in the book. During one exam, she made her friend tell silly jokes. Her friend got in ___29___. She wanted to play more tricks on people. After school, Sarah did not go home ___30___. She went to the local store. There she made people fall down. She made the kids run around and around. She ___31___ loudly. But she caused many problems to others. After that she left and started to walk home. She saw her basketball coach. He was about to walk in front of a bus when he was looking the other way. She must ___32___ him! She used her power to control him. She didn't make him walk until the bus left. She felt happy to save her coach. Sarah learned something that day. It was more ___33___ to help people than play jokes on them. So, she put a limit (限度) on how she used her power. She did not want to do bad things with it anymore. She only wanted to do something good.

27. 第二节：选词填空

28. 第二节：选词填空

29. 第二节：选词填空

30. 第二节：选词填空

31. 第二节：选词填空

32. 第二节：选词填空

33. 第二节：选词填空

五、第三节：语法填空（共8小题，每小题1分，共8分）（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。 A Schoolyard Garden Have you ever eaten something that you grew in your own garden? Many people ___34___ (not have) the pleasure of this experience. Alice White the owner of a restaurant, set out to change all that for a special group of students at a middle school. Alice worked with the school's headmaster to create a cooking and gardening program at the school. She believes in the ___35___ (important) of people knowing where their food comes from. Her goal at the middle school was to show children the pleasure in gardening and in ___36___ (prepare) the foods that they grew. She wanted to teach them that a healthy body and a healthy environment go hand in hand. The project that Alice began took a lot of time and patience. With the help of teachers, students and community volunteers, she ___37___ (turn) a parking lot into a garden. At the same time, she changed a cafeteria into a kitchen. There the students could prepare food and share meals with ___38___ (they) teachers. Students have found that they look forward to spending time in the garden each week. They have learned about the life cycles of different plants by gardening. They also know ___39___ to improve the earth by using the leftover of fruits and vegetables. Many have discovered that they like fruits and vegetables that they were not willing to try. Alice White dreams that one day there ___40___ (be) a garden in every school. She hopes that school lunches can be prepared using the produce from the gardens. If you are interested in learning ___41___ (much) about this schoolyard and finding out about how to start a garden at your school, visit www. schoolyard. com.

34. 第三节：语法填空

35. 第三节：语法填空

36. 第三节：语法填空

37. 第三节：语法填空

38. 第三节：语法填空

39. 第三节：语法填空

40. 第三节：语法填空

41. 第三节：语法填空

_____

六、第四节：完成句子（共6小题，每小题2分，共12分）（共 6 小题，每小题 2 分，共 12 分）

42. 威海有很多海草房。_____

_____

43. 其中一些建于300多年前。_____

_____

44. 它们冬暖夏凉。_____

_____

45. 上个月我去参观海草房，村民们正在对它们进行修缮。

_____

_____

46. 一位老人告诉我能建海草房的人越来越少了。_____

_____

47. 我认为传承这项古老的艺术很有必要。(carry forward)

_____

_____

七、阅读下面短文，完成短文后的问题。（共 7 小题，每小题 2 分，共 14 分）

48. Who are peers?（答案不超过9 个词）

_____

_____

49. What kinds of peer pressure are introduced in the passage?（答案不超过7个词）

_____

_____

50. Please fill the ▲ with a proper subtitle（小标题）.（答案不超过7个词）

_____

_____

51. What decisions should you make when you feel bad peer pressure?（答案不超过6个词）

_____

_____

52. Mike noticed that most students at school are wearing a certain type of running shoes. Now he is starting to feel that he should get the same kind of shoes, but no one has told him he should. Is Mike experiencing peer pressure? Use evidence (证据) from the passage to support your answer.（答案不限词数）_____

_____

53. Share an example of how you solved your peer pressure. （答案不限词数）
_____ 第二节：写作（共1小题，共15分）请将答案填写在答题卡指定位置。

54. 英国学生 Joe在学习中国文化，他对成语“近朱者赤，近墨者黑”感兴趣，在某网站论坛上发起讨论。请你回帖发表你的见解：阐述你对该成语的理解，并从择友、交友的角度举例加以说明。 注意： （1）词数100左右，开头已给出，不计入总词数； （2）内容需涵盖所有要求，可适当发挥； （3）文中不能出现真实的人名、校名等信息。 Hi, Joe. I’ m happy that you’ re interested in Chinese culture. This is a famous Chinese idiom._____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

—— 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. C	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. C
6. B	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. A
11. A	12. A	13. B	14. C	15. B
16. A	17. F	18. C	19. D	20. E
21. C	22. B	23. B	24. C	25. A
26. A	27. C	28. D	29. A	30. E
31. B	32. H	33. F	34. have not	35. importance
36. preparing	37. turned	38. their	39. how	40. will be
41. more				

42. There are many seaweed houses in Weihai.

43. Some of them were built over 300 years ago.

44. They are warm in winter and cool in summer.

45. Last month I went to visit the seaweed houses, and the villagers were repairing them.

46. An old man told me that fewer and fewer people can build seaweed houses.

47. I think it is necessary to carry forward this ancient art.

48. People who are about the same age as you.

49. Good and bad peer pressure.

50. Why people give in to peer pressure.

51. Say no and walk away.

52. Yes, Mike is experiencing peer pressure. According to the passage, peer pressure is when you feel pressured to do something because your peers are doing it, even if no one directly tells you to do it. Mike feels he should get the same shoes because most students are wearing them, which matches the description of peer pressure.

53. Once, my friends wanted me to skip class to play video games. I felt pressured, but I remembered the questions from the article: 'Could I get into trouble?' and 'Does this go against my values?' I realized it was bad peer pressure. I told them I didn't want to do it and walked away. I felt proud of my decision.

54. Hi, Joe. I’ m happy that you’ re interested in Chinese culture. This is a famous Chinese idiom. It means that a person's character is influenced by the people around them. If you stay with good people, you will become good; if you stay with bad people, you will become bad. For example, if your friends are hardworking and honest, you will likely develop these qualities too. But if your friends are lazy or dishonest, you might pick up their bad habits. So, it's very important to choose friends wisely. We should make friends with people who have positive values and can help us become better versions of ourselves.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

根据题干关键词定位 → 识别对pi的定义性描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

2. 【答案】B

根据题干关键词定位 → 识别对pi用途的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

3. 【答案】A

根据题干关键词定位 → 识别对首次庆祝时间的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

4. 【答案】C

定位第三段 → 概括段落核心内容 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

5. 【答案】C

通览全文 → 概括文章核心讨论对象 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

6. 【答案】B

定位医生建议 → 识别否定性建议 → 同义替换为‘最好不要做’

考点：细节定位　建议态度识别

7. 【答案】C

定位第3-6段 → 筛选导致痘痘的原因 → 匹配‘皮肤产生额外油脂’

考点：细节定位　因果关系识别

8. 【答案】B

定位划线词所在语境 → 分析上下文逻辑（如破折号、解释性句子） → 推断词义为‘错误的想法’

考点：词义猜测　上下文逻辑分析

9. 【答案】A

通览全文主旨 → 识别核心话题（痘痘） → 匹配目标读者群体

考点：主旨大意　读者对象推断

10. 【答案】A

分析段落功能与逻辑关系 → 识别‘总-分-总’或‘问题-分析-结论’结构 → 匹配选项图示

考点：篇章结构　段落功能分析

11. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'built to fight against water' → 匹配语篇中关于都江堰修建目的的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　目的匹配

12. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'Changqu Canal' → 匹配语篇中关于长渠别名的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　别名匹配

13. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Lingqu Canal' → 匹配语篇中关于灵渠修建时间和原因的描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息组合

14. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'youngest irrigation system' → 匹配语篇中关于三个水利工程修建时间的描述 → 比较时间先后 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　时间比较

15. 【答案】B

综合语篇中对三个古代水利工程的介绍 → 归纳其共同体现的智慧 → 得出答案

考点：主旨归纳　写作目的推断

16. 【答案】A

16 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态
17 空 识别先行词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系词
18 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词功能 → 选择正确形式
19 空 确定主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确形式
20 空 识别倒装触发条件 → 判断倒装类型 → 选择正确结构

考点：时态与语态　定语从句　非谓语动词　主谓一致与指代一致　倒装句型

17. 【答案】F

16 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态
17 空 识别先行词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系词
18 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词功能 → 选择正确形式
19 空 确定主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确形式
20 空 识别倒装触发条件 → 判断倒装类型 → 选择正确结构

考点：时态与语态　定语从句　非谓语动词　主谓一致与指代一致　倒装句型

18. 【答案】C

16 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态
17 空 识别先行词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系词
18 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词功能 → 选择正确形式
19 空 确定主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确形式
20 空 识别倒装触发条件 → 判断倒装类型 → 选择正确结构

考点：时态与语态　定语从句　非谓语动词　主谓一致与指代一致　倒装句型

19. 【答案】D

16 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态
17 空 识别先行词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系词
18 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词功能 → 选择正确形式
19 空 确定主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确形式
20 空 识别倒装触发条件 → 判断倒装类型 → 选择正确结构

考点：时态与语态　定语从句　非谓语动词　主谓一致与指代一致　倒装句型

20. 【答案】E

16 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态
17 空 识别先行词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择关系词
18 空 分析句子成分 → 判断非谓语动词功能 → 选择正确形式
19 空 确定主语 → 判断主谓一致关系 → 选择正确形式
20 空 识别倒装触发条件 → 判断倒装类型 → 选择正确结构

考点：时态与语态　定语从句　非谓语动词　主谓一致与指代一致　倒装句型

21. 【答案】C

21 空 根据前文 'keep wildlife safe' 和 'no-hunting policy' 推断，动物应被保护 → 选择 'protected' 构成被动语态 'are protected by'
22 空 根据后文 'to take them around the reserve' 推断，雇佣的人员职责是带领游客参观 → 选择 'guide'（向导）
23 空 根据固定搭配 'For your safety'（为了您的安全）判断 → 选择介词 'For' 表示目的
24 空 根据前文 'Wolves hunt in groups' 推断，幼狼加入的是群体狩猎 → 选择 'group'（群体）
25 空 根据后文 'tower over the other animals'（高耸于其他动物之上）推断，描述的是垂直高度 → 选择 'tall'（高的）
26 空 定位到描述长颈鹿的段落 → 根据后文‘lovely newborn baby was walking on its own’推断事件性质 → 选择与‘新生’和‘可爱’语境相符的词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

22. 【答案】B

21 空 根据前文 'keep wildlife safe' 和 'no-hunting policy' 推断，动物应被保护 → 选择 'protected' 构成被动语态 'are protected by'
22 空 根据后文 'to take them around the reserve' 推断，雇佣的人员职责是带领游客参观 → 选择 'guide'（向导）
23 空 根据固定搭配 'For your safety'（为了您的安全）判断 → 选择介词 'For' 表示目的
24 空 根据前文 'Wolves hunt in groups' 推断，幼狼加入的是群体狩猎 → 选择 'group'（群体）
25 空 根据后文 'tower over the other animals'（高耸于其他动物之上）推断，描述的是垂直高度 → 选择 'tall'（高的）
26 空 定位到描述长颈鹿的段落 → 根据后文‘lovely newborn baby was walking on its own’推断事件性质 → 选择与‘新生’和‘可爱’语境相符的词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

23. 【答案】B

21 空 根据前文 'keep wildlife safe' 和 'no-hunting policy' 推断，动物应被保护 → 选择 'protected' 构成被动语态 'are protected by'
22 空 根据后文 'to take them around the reserve' 推断，雇佣的人员职责是带领游客参观 → 选择 'guide'（向导）

23 空 根据固定搭配 'For your safety'（为了您的安全）判断 → 选择介词 'For' 表示目的
24 空 根据前文 'Wolves hunt in groups' 推断，幼狼加入的是群体狩猎 → 选择 'group'（群体）
25 空 根据后文 'tower over the other animals'（高耸于其他动物之上）推断，描述的是垂直高度 → 选择 'tall'（高的）
26 空 定位到描述长颈鹿的段落 → 根据后文 ‘lovely newborn baby was walking on its own’ 推断事件性质 → 选择与 ‘新生’ 和 ‘可爱’ 语境相符的词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

24. 【答案】C

21 空 根据前文 'keep wildlife safe' 和 'no-hunting policy' 推断，动物应被保护 → 选择 'protected' 构成被动语态 'are protected by'
22 空 根据后文 'to take them around the reserve' 推断，雇佣的人员职责是带领游客参观 → 选择 'guide'（向导）
23 空 根据固定搭配 'For your safety'（为了您的安全）判断 → 选择介词 'For' 表示目的
24 空 根据前文 'Wolves hunt in groups' 推断，幼狼加入的是群体狩猎 → 选择 'group'（群体）
25 空 根据后文 'tower over the other animals'（高耸于其他动物之上）推断，描述的是垂直高度 → 选择 'tall'（高的）
26 空 定位到描述长颈鹿的段落 → 根据后文 ‘lovely newborn baby was walking on its own’ 推断事件性质 → 选择与 ‘新生’ 和 ‘可爱’ 语境相符的词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

25. 【答案】A

21 空 根据前文 'keep wildlife safe' 和 'no-hunting policy' 推断，动物应被保护 → 选择 'protected' 构成被动语态 'are protected by'
22 空 根据后文 'to take them around the reserve' 推断，雇佣的人员职责是带领游客参观 → 选择 'guide'（向导）
23 空 根据固定搭配 'For your safety'（为了您的安全）判断 → 选择介词 'For' 表示目的
24 空 根据前文 'Wolves hunt in groups' 推断，幼狼加入的是群体狩猎 → 选择 'group'（群体）
25 空 根据后文 'tower over the other animals'（高耸于其他动物之上）推断，描述的是垂直高度 → 选择 'tall'（高的）
26 空 定位到描述长颈鹿的段落 → 根据后文 ‘lovely newborn baby was walking on its own’ 推断事件性质 → 选择与 ‘新生’ 和 ‘可爱’ 语境相符的词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

26. 【答案】A

21 空 根据前文 'keep wildlife safe' 和 'no-hunting policy' 推断，动物应被保护 → 选择 'protected' 构成被动语态 'are protected by'
22 空 根据后文 'to take them around the reserve' 推断，雇佣的人员职责是带领游客参观 → 选择 'guide'（向导）
23 空 根据固定搭配 'For your safety'（为了您的安全）判断 → 选择介词 'For' 表示目的
24 空 根据前文 'Wolves hunt in groups' 推断，幼狼加入的是群体狩猎 → 选择 'group'（群体）
25 空 根据后文 'tower over the other animals'（高耸于其他动物之上）推断，描述的是垂直高度 → 选择 'tall'（高的）
26 空 定位到描述长颈鹿的段落 → 根据后文 ‘lovely newborn baby was walking on its own’ 推断事件性质 → 选择与 ‘新生’ 和 ‘可爱’ 语境相符的词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

27. 【答案】C

27 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
28 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态
29 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的语法功能 → 判断其逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确形式
30 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别缺失成分 → 选择符合句型要求的选项
31 空 分析主语与谓语的数的一致性 → 检查代词指代 → 选择正确形式
32 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
33 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择　时态判断　时间状语　非谓语动词　逻辑主语　SVO主干　句子成分　主谓一致　指代一致　时态与语态

28. 【答案】D

27 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
28 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态
29 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的语法功能 → 判断其逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确形式
30 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别缺失成分 → 选择符合句型要求的选项
31 空 分析主语与谓语的数的一致性 → 检查代词指代 → 选择正确形式
32 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
33 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择　时态判断　时间状语　非谓语动词　逻辑主语　SVO主干　句子成分　主谓一致　指代一致　时态与语态

29. 【答案】A

27 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
28 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态
29 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的语法功能 → 判断其逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确形式
30 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别缺失成分 → 选择符合句型要求的选项
31 空 分析主语与谓语的数的一致性 → 检查代词指代 → 选择正确形式
32 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
33 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择　时态判断　时间状语　非谓语动词　逻辑主语　SVO主干　句子成分　主谓一致　指代一致　时态与语态

30. 【答案】E

27 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
28 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态
29 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的语法功能 → 判断其逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确形式
30 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别缺失成分 → 选择符合句型要求的选项
31 空 分析主语与谓语的数的一致性 → 检查代词指代 → 选择正确形式
32 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
33 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择　时态判断　时间状语　非谓语动词　逻辑主语　SVO主干　句子成分　主谓一致　指代一致　时态与语态

31. 【答案】B

27 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
28 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态
29 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的语法功能 → 判断其逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确形式
30 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别缺失成分 → 选择符合句型要求的选项
31 空 分析主语与谓语的数的一致性 → 检查代词指代 → 选择正确形式
32 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
33 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择　时态判断　时间状语　非谓语动词　逻辑主语　SVO主干　句子成分　主谓一致　指代一致　时态与语态

32. 【答案】H

27 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
28 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态
29 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的语法功能 → 判断其逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确形式
30 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别缺失成分 → 选择符合句型要求的选项
31 空 分析主语与谓语的数的一致性 → 检查代词指代 → 选择正确形式
32 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
33 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择　时态判断　时间状语　非谓语动词　逻辑主语　SVO主干　句子成分　主谓一致　指代一致　时态与语态

33. 【答案】F

27 空 分析句子结构，识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
28 空 分析句子时间状语或上下文时态线索 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态
29 空 分析非谓语动词在句中的语法功能 → 判断其逻辑主语与动作关系 → 选择正确形式
30 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别缺失成分 → 选择符合句型要求的选项
31 空 分析主语与谓语的数的一致性 → 检查代词指代 → 选择正确形式
32 空 分析句子结构 → 识别先行词与关系词 → 判断从句类型 → 选择正确关系代词
33 空 分析句子时间状语 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择对应时态

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择　时态判断　时间状语　非谓语动词　逻辑主语　SVO主干　句子成分　主谓一致　指代一致　时态与语态

34. 【答案】have not

34 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断时态 → 现在完成时的否定形式 → have not
35 空 根据空前的形容词性物主代词 'their' 和空后的介词 'of' 判断词性 → 需要名词形式 → importance
36 空 分析句子结构，'by' 为介词 → 介词后接动名词 → preparing
37 空 根据时间状语 'last year' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → turned
38 空 分析句子主语 'the students' 为复数 → 指代复数名词的形容词性物主代词 → their
39 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为宾语从句的引导词 → 根据从句语义（方式状语）选择 how
40 空 分析句子时态语境 → 识别时间状语（by next year） → 判断需用将来时被动语态
41 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别比较级结构（than） → 根据语义选择 more 构成比较级

考点：现在完成时　否定形式　词性转换　名词形式　介词宾语　动名词　一般过去时　指代一致　物主代词　名词性从句　宾语从句引导词　将来时　被动语态　SVO主干　比较级

35. 【答案】importance

34 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断时态 → 现在完成时的否定形式 → have not
35 空 根据空前的形容词性物主代词 'their' 和空后的介词 'of' 判断词性 → 需要名词形式 → importance
36 空 分析句子结构，'by' 为介词 → 介词后接动名词 → preparing
37 空 根据时间状语 'last year' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → turned
38 空 分析句子主语 'the students' 为复数 → 指代复数名词的形容词性物主代词 → their
39 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为宾语从句的引导词 → 根据从句语义（方式状语）选择 how
40 空 分析句子时态语境 → 识别时间状语（by next year） → 判断需用将来时被动语态
41 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别比较级结构（than） → 根据语义选择 more 构成比较级

考点：现在完成时　否定形式　词性转换　名词形式　介词宾语　动名词　一般过去时　指代一致　物主代词　名词性从句　宾语从句引导词　将来时　被动语态　SVO主干　比较级

36. 【答案】preparing

34 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断时态 → 现在完成时的否定形式 → have not
35 空 根据空前的形容词性物主代词 'their' 和空后的介词 'of' 判断词性 → 需要名词形式 → importance
36 空 分析句子结构，'by' 为介词 → 介词后接动名词 → preparing
37 空 根据时间状语 'last year' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → turned
38 空 分析句子主语 'the students' 为复数 → 指代复数名词的形容词性物主代词 → their
39 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为宾语从句的引导词 → 根据从句语义（方式状语）选择 how
40 空 分析句子时态语境 → 识别时间状语（by next year） → 判断需用将来时被动语态
41 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别比较级结构（than） → 根据语义选择 more 构成比较级

考点：现在完成时　否定形式　词性转换　名词形式　介词宾语　动名词　一般过去时　指代一致　物主代词　名词性从句　宾语从句引导词　将来时　被动语态　SVO主干　比较级

37. 【答案】turned

34 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断时态 → 现在完成时的否定形式 → have not
35 空 根据空前的形容词性物主代词 'their' 和空后的介词 'of' 判断词性 → 需要名词形式 → importance
36 空 分析句子结构，'by' 为介词 → 介词后接动名词 → preparing
37 空 根据时间状语 'last year' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → turned
38 空 分析句子主语 'the students' 为复数 → 指代复数名词的形容词性物主代词 → their
39 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为宾语从句的引导词 → 根据从句语义（方式状语）选择 how
40 空 分析句子时态语境 → 识别时间状语（by next year） → 判断需用将来时被动语态
41 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别比较级结构（than） → 根据语义选择 more 构成比较级

考点：现在完成时　否定形式　词性转换　名词形式　介词宾语　动名词　一般过去时　指代一致　物主代词　名词性从句　宾语从句引导词　将来时　被动语态　SVO主干　比较级

38. 【答案】their

34 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断时态 → 现在完成时的否定形式 → have not
35 空 根据空前的形容词性物主代词 'their' 和空后的介词 'of' 判断词性 → 需要名词形式 → importance
36 空 分析句子结构，'by' 为介词 → 介词后接动名词 → preparing
37 空 根据时间状语 'last year' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → turned
38 空 分析句子主语 'the students' 为复数 → 指代复数名词的形容词性物主代词 → their
39 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为宾语从句的引导词 → 根据从句语义（方式状语）选择 how
40 空 分析句子时态语境 → 识别时间状语（by next year） → 判断需用将来时被动语态
41 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别比较级结构（than） → 根据语义选择 more 构成比较级

考点：现在完成时　否定形式　词性转换　名词形式　介词宾语　动名词　一般过去时　指代一致　物主代词　名词性从

句　宾语从句引导词　将来时　被动语态　SVO主干　比较级

39. 【答案】how

34 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断时态 → 现在完成时的否定形式 → have not
35 空 根据空前的形容词性物主代词 'their' 和空后的介词 'of' 判断词性 → 需要名词形式 → importance
36 空 分析句子结构，'by' 为介词 → 介词后接动名词 → preparing
37 空 根据时间状语 'last year' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → turned
38 空 分析句子主语 'the students' 为复数 → 指代复数名词的形容词性物主代词 → their
39 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为宾语从句的引导词 → 根据从句语义（方式状语）选择 how
40 空 分析句子时态语境 → 识别时间状语（by next year） → 判断需用将来时被动语态
41 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别比较级结构（than） → 根据语义选择 more 构成比较级

考点：现在完成时　否定形式　词性转换　名词形式　介词宾语　动名词　一般过去时　指代一致　物主代词　名词性从句　宾语从句引导词　将来时　被动语态　SVO主干　比较级

40. 【答案】will be

34 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断时态 → 现在完成时的否定形式 → have not
35 空 根据空前的形容词性物主代词 'their' 和空后的介词 'of' 判断词性 → 需要名词形式 → importance
36 空 分析句子结构，'by' 为介词 → 介词后接动名词 → preparing
37 空 根据时间状语 'last year' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → turned
38 空 分析句子主语 'the students' 为复数 → 指代复数名词的形容词性物主代词 → their
39 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为宾语从句的引导词 → 根据从句语义（方式状语）选择 how
40 空 分析句子时态语境 → 识别时间状语（by next year） → 判断需用将来时被动语态
41 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别比较级结构（than） → 根据语义选择 more 构成比较级

考点：现在完成时　否定形式　词性转换　名词形式　介词宾语　动名词　一般过去时　指代一致　物主代词　名词性从句　宾语从句引导词　将来时　被动语态　SVO主干　比较级

41. 【答案】more

34 空 根据时间状语 'so far' 判断时态 → 现在完成时的否定形式 → have not
35 空 根据空前的形容词性物主代词 'their' 和空后的介词 'of' 判断词性 → 需要名词形式 → importance
36 空 分析句子结构，'by' 为介词 → 介词后接动名词 → preparing
37 空 根据时间状语 'last year' 判断时态 → 一般过去时 → turned
38 空 分析句子主语 'the students' 为复数 → 指代复数名词的形容词性物主代词 → their
39 空 分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为宾语从句的引导词 → 根据从句语义（方式状语）选择 how
40 空 分析句子时态语境 → 识别时间状语（by next year） → 判断需用将来时被动语态
41 空 分析句子主干结构 → 识别比较级结构（than） → 根据语义选择 more 构成比较级

考点：现在完成时　否定形式　词性转换　名词形式　介词宾语　动名词　一般过去时　指代一致　物主代词　名词性从句　宾语从句引导词　将来时　被动语态　SVO主干　比较级

42. 【答案】There are many seaweed houses in Weihai.

识别中文句子为客观存在描述 → 选用一般现在时 → 构建 There be 句型 → 完成 SVO 主干

考点：There be 句型　一般现在时

43. 【答案】Some of them were built over 300 years ago.

识别中文句子为过去发生的被动事实 → 选用一般过去时的被动语态 → 构建 Some of them were built... 结构

考点：一般过去时被动语态　Some of them 指代

44. 【答案】They are warm in winter and cool in summer.
识别中文句子为客观属性描述 → 选用一般现在时 → 构建主系表结构 They are warm... and cool...
考点：一般现在时　并列结构

45. 【答案】Last month I went to visit the seaweed…
识别中文句子包含两个过去时间点的动作 → 第一个动作用一般过去时，第二个用过去进行时 → 用 and 连接两个并列分句
考点：一般过去时　过去进行时　并列句

46. 【答案】An old man told me that fewer and fewer…
识别中文句子为间接引语 → 主句用一般过去时 told → 宾语从句用 that 引导 → 从句描述客观趋势用一般现在时
考点：宾语从句　时态呼应　fewer and fewer 比较级

47. 【答案】I think it is necessary to carry forward this…
识别“我认为...很有必要”的SVO主干结构 → 将“传承这项古老的艺术”处理为形式主语it引导的真正主语（不定式短语） → 组合为完整句子
考点：SVO主干　形式主语it　不定式作真正主语　carry forward固定搭配

48. 【答案】People who are about the same age as you.
定位定义句 → 提取核心信息 → 概括为答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

49. 【答案】Good and bad peer pressure.
定位分类标题 → 提取并列信息 → 概括为答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

50. 【答案】Why people give in to peer pressure.
分析段落功能 → 识别因果逻辑 → 概括段落主旨
考点：篇章结构与写作目的　谋篇布局

51. 【答案】Say no and walk away.
定位建议部分 → 提取具体行动 → 概括为答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉

52. 【答案】Yes, Mike is experiencing peer pressure.…
理解同伴压力定义 → 匹配案例情境 → 推理判断
考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

53. 【答案】Once, my friends wanted me to skip class to…
定位语篇中应对同伴压力的决策问题 → 提取具体问题作为反思依据 → 构建个人经历并体现决策过程与积极结果
考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点态度

54. 【答案】Hi, Joe. I’ m happy that you’ re interested in…
理解成语“近朱者赤，近墨者黑”的核心含义 → 结合语篇中同伴影响（好/坏压力）的概念进行阐释 → 从择友角度举例说明并给出建议
考点：主旨大意　推理判断　观点态度