中考 · 2024年西藏中考英语真题中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 265 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 68 题 · 西藏中考英语真题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

本卷答案与讲解
557 837
yingyu8.cn/an/557837

一、第一节 情景对话（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. You look really beautiful in the new sweater! — _____. _____

2. —Could I borrow your Journey to the West? —OK, _____. _____

3. —May I speak to Mr. Wang? —Sorry! _____. _____

4. —I will take a trip to Nyingchi next week. — _____. _____

5. —This watch is cool! _____ is it? —198 yuan. _____

6. — It is healthy for us to do sports. — _____. I go swimming every day. _____

7. — Can you cut tomatoes into thin pieces? — _____. Let me show you. _____

8. — Would you like to attend my graduation ceremony tomorrow? — _____. _____

9. — Good news! Your favourite singer will hold a concert this Sunday. — I have to study for an exam at that time. _____! _____

10. — This question is too difficult. Would you mind helping me? — _____. Let’s do it now. _____

二、单项选择：共20小题，每小题1分，满分20分。（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

11. Zhan Tianyou is _____ engineer and he is called the “Father of China’s Railroad”.

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

12. There are many famous _____ in the Chinese history.

A. woman hero B. women heroes C. women hero D. woman heroes

13. You _____ eat too much food before you go to bed, or it’s bad for you.

A. can B. could C. shouldn’t D. would

14. It takes _____ 23 minutes to get to the library by subway.
A. she B. he C. her D. his

15. He _____ have breakfast because he woke up late this morning.
A. does B. did C. doesn’ t D. didn’ t

16. Harbin holds the “Harbin International Ice and Snow Festival” _____ January 5th every year.
A. at B. on C. in D. to

17. Although he is new in this city he doesn’ t feel lonely because he has _____ friends.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little

18. _____ of the students are in the art club.
A. Two third B. Two thirds C. Third two D. Thirds two

19. Don’ t forget you are a Chinese, _____ you go.
A. no matter what B. no matter how C. no matter where D. no matter when

20. Huahua is one of _____ pandas.
A. cute B. cuter C. cutest D. the cutest

21. Human beings should _____ the nature.
A. deal with B. come up with C. catch up with D. get along well with

22. They are good at drawing, but _____ painting is the best?
A. whose B. whom C. what D. who

23. By nature, men are _____ similar; by practice, they get to be wide apart (性相近，习相远).
A. near B. nearly C. close D. far

24. _____ father works in the police station.
A. Eric and Helen’ s B. Eric and Helen
C. Eric’ s and Helen D. Eric’ s and Helen’ s

25. He can use Chat GPT-4 by _____ without my help.
A. him B. her C. himself D. herself

26. I think _____ resolutions at the beginning of a year is a good way to improve our lives.
A. making B. make C. makes D. made

27. _____ amazing magic show I saw yesterday!
A. How B. What C. What an D. What a

28. Red Star Over China（《红星照耀中国》）is a great book. I _____ it three times already.
A. read B. reads C. has read D. have read

29. Although my grandfather is over 90 years old, he still remembers the people _____ he met when he was young.
A. who B. when C. where D. which

30. Miss Zhang wonders _____ next Monday.

A. where she will go swimming　　B. where will she go swimming

C. where she would go swimming　　D. where would she go swimming

三、完形填空：共10小题，每小题15分，满分15分。（共 10 小题，每小题 15 分，共

阅读下面短文、从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项. During the World Elephant Day on Thursday, Chinese and foreign experts gathered in one online forum (论坛). They discussed ___31___ to protect elephants better based on the migration (迁徙) of 15 wild elephants in Southwest China’s Yunnan Province. This shows how Chinese people care about the protection ___32___ these huge friends. The 15 wild Asian elephants finally returned to ___33___ habitat (栖息地) after touring for 17 months in Yunnan Province. The case was taken by the experts as a ___34___ example on how to protect and guide the migration of wild elephants. Dr. Zhu, Secretary (秘书) of the China Green Development Foundation (基金会), mentioned an idea which focused on ___35___ wild animals survive (幸存) by reducing the harm to nature and wildlife in our daily lives. Dr. Lin, the leader of the Beijing Zoo, who introduced some measures (措施) taken by Chinese zoos to ___36___ elephants, said that there were around 150 elephants ___37___ in zoos around China. Humans ___38___ animals share nature. To protect elephants ___39___ to protect our planet. In the future, we can work with other countries so that we ___40___ protect wild animals better. ___36___ A. take part in B. take pride in C. take a message D. take care of

31. A. way　B. ways　C. road　D. roads

32. A. at　B. in　C. of　D. with

33. A. our　B. his　C. your　D. their

34. A. good　B. bad　C. well　D. badly

35. A. help　B. helps　C. to help　D. helping

36. A. take part in　B. take pride in　C. take a message　D. take care of

37. A. live　B. lived　C. living　D. were living

38. A. and　B. but　C. or　D. so

39. A. am　B. is　C. are　D. be

40. A. will　B. will not　C. could　D. could not

四、阅读理解：共两节，满分30分。（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

Traditional Chinese Arts Training Center Chinese Painting Class Introduction: Chinese painting is one of the oldest artistic traditions in the world. Traditional painting is done with a brush dipped (蘸) in black or colored ink. The most popular materials on paintings are paper and silk. Traditional Chinese painting includes landscape (山水风景) painting, figure (人物), bird and flower. Time: 9:00—11:00 a.m. Sunday Place: Room 101, Building 18 Price: 35 yuan an hour Chinese Kite Class Introduction: Kite making is a traditional Chinese folk handicraft (工艺). They are made of thin bamboos and paper or silk. The traditional kites are with pictures of animals, fishes and so on. Time: 9:00—11:00 a.m., Saturday Place: Room 101, Building 18 Price: 30 yuan an hour Chinese Lantern Class Introduction: Chinese lantern is a kind of ancient lamps (灯) of China. Chinese lantern includes the arts of painting paper-cut, paper bundling (纸扎) and knitting (针织). Lanterns come in different shapes, such as the shape of birds, animals, flowers and fishes. Time:15:00—17:00 p.m., Saturday Place: Room 103, Building 8 Price: 45 yuan an hour

41. From the passage, which class needs a brush?

A. Chinese Kite Class.　　B. Chinese Writing Class.

C. Chinese Lantern Class.　　D. Chinese Painting Class.

42. You can make a Chinese traditional kite in _____.

A. Room 101, Building 8　　B. Room 101, Building 18

C. Room 103, Building 18　　D. Room 103, Building 8

43. If you have 68 yuan, you can go to _____.

A. Chinese Kite Class　　B. Chinese Writing Class

C. Chinese Lantern Class　　D. Chinese Painting Class

44. According to the passage, Chinese lantern includes _____ kinds of arts.

A. three　　B. four　　C. five　　D. six

45. Where is the passage probably from?

A. A novel.

B. A bill.

C. A poster.

D. A menu. B Li Shizhen (1518—1593), was a famous Chinese medical scientist, pharmacist (药学家) and naturalist (博物学家) of the Ming Dynasty. Li Shizhen’ s grandfather was a medical practitioner (从业人员) who travelled the countryside, and his father, Li Yanwen, was also a famous local doctor. Grown up in a medical family like this, he was really fond of medicine since he was a kid. However, his father wanted him to study for the imperial examinations (科举考试) and did not encourage him to practise medicine due to the low social status (地位) at the time. However, Li Shizhen didn’ t give up studying medicine. When Li Shizhen was young, he enjoyed traditional Chinese medicine and began to read medical books. He found many mistakes in those books. He worried these mistakes would cause serious problems or death. So Li Shizhen decided to write a new book. He travelled everywhere to look for herbs (药草) and do research. And he talked with farmers, doctors and patients. He even tested herbs on himself and almost lost his life many times. Li Shizhen collected and recorded over 1,890 herbs. He also read about 900 medical books. He worked day and night. Finally the valuable work, Compendium of Materia Medica or Bencao Gangmu, came out. Today Materia Medica has been translated into many foreign languages. It is widely read not only in China but also in many other countries around the world.

46. From the passage, Li Shizhen is a (an)_____.

A. artist B. doctor C. traveller D. farmer

47. Which is Li Shizhen’ s famous work?

A. 《茶经》 B. 《千金方》 C. 《本草纲目》 D. 《伤寒杂病论》

48. Why did Li Shizhen write Compendium of Materia Medica?

A. He wanted to be famous.
B. He wanted to be a great writer.
C. He wanted to save more people.
D. He wanted to make enough money.

49. Which is TRUE according to the passage?

A. Li Shizhen didn’t like herbs.
B. Li Shizhen’s grandfather was a farmer.
C. Li Shizhen’s father encouraged him to be a doctor.
D. Li Shizhen found many mistakes in the medical books.

50. Which is the best title (标题) for the passage?

A. A Story of The Herbs
B. Li Shizhen and His Family
C. A Medical Scientist of The Song Dynasty
D. Li Shizhen and Compendium of Materia Medica 第二节（共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分） 阅读短文，根据短文内容判断所给句子正(T)误(F)。 Lion dance is one of the most widespread folk dances in China. The lion dance is usually performed during the Chinese New Year and other traditional festivals. It may also be performed at important occasions (场合) such as business opening events, special celebrations or wedding ceremonies. It means bringing good luck in the coming year. “The lions” dance to the beat of a drum, but they are not real lions. They are dancers in lion costumes. In the dance usually two people act as a lion: one waving the lion head and the other waving the lion body and tail; or one performer acts as a cub (幼崽), while the other holds a silk ball to play with it. They dance in tempo (节奏) to the musical melody (曲调). In the past, lion dance was performed mostly in China. But it has changed today. It is popular all over the world.

51. Lion dance is the most important folk dance in China.

A. 正确（True）
B. 错误（False）

52. The lion dance is only performed during the Chinese New Year.

A. 正确（True）
B. 错误（False）

53. People use real lions in the lion dance.

A. 正确（True）
B. 错误（False）

54. In the lion dance, two people usually act as a lion.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

55. Lion dance is performed not only in China.

A. 正确（True） B. 错误（False）

五、用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空：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）

56. Last year, my brother _____ (finish) high school and we went camping by a lake.

57. My grandparents enjoy _____ (practice) Tai chi in the yard every morning.

58. I _____ (read) stories to my sister while my mother was cooking.

59. You must clean your room. Could you please _____ (not throw) your books everywhere?

60. His English-Chinese dictionary is different from _____(I).

61. Many of the students never leave the hometown. It’ s these _____ (teenager) dream to visit the Palace Museum.

62. Usually, paper cuttings _____ (put) on walls, windows and doors at wedding ceremonies or festivals.

63. China _____ (plan) to export (出口) railway technology to countries along the Belt and Road (一带一路) so far.

64. After three months of training, I could sing much _____ (beautiful).

65. Everyone should play a part in protecting _____ (danger) wild animals.

六、书面表达：满分15分.（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

66. (15 分)

七、写作要求：（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

67.（词数 70-91 · 15 分）

八、参考图示完成写作，可适当发挥：（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

68.（15 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. D	3. C	4. C	5. B
6. A	7. A	8. B	9. D	10. B
11. C	12. B	13. C	14. C	15. D
16. B	17. A	18. B	19. C	20. D
21. D	22. A	23. C	24. A	25. C
26. A	27. C	28. D	29. A	30. A
31. B	32. C	33. D	34. A	35. A
36. D	37. C	38. A	39. B	40. A
41. D	42. B	43. A	44. A	45. C
46. B	47. C	48. C	49. D	50. D
51. B	52. B	53. B	54. A	55. A
56. finished	57. practicing	58. was reading	59. not throw	60. mine
61. teenagers'	62. are put	63. has planned	65. endangered	

64. more beautifully

66. The Most Beautiful Teacher in My Heart

Teachers are like candles, lighting up the path for us. In my heart, the most beautiful teacher is my English teacher, Ms. Li.

Ms. Li is always patient and kind. When I first started learning English, I was too shy to speak. She encouraged me with a warm smile and said, "Don't be afraid of making mistakes. Practice makes perfect." Her words gave me confidence. Now, I enjoy speaking English in class.

She also makes her classes lively and interesting. Sometimes she uses songs or games to help us remember new words. We all love her creative teaching methods.

Ms. Li is not only our teacher but also our friend. She listens to our problems and gives us helpful advice. She teaches us not just knowledge, but also how to be a good person.

Thank you, Ms. Li. You are the most beautiful teacher in my heart! I will always remember your kindness and hard work.

67. My Favorite Teacher

My favorite teacher is Mr. Li, my English teacher. He is tall and always wears a warm smile. His classes are never boring because he uses interesting games and songs to help us learn new words and grammar.

Mr. Li is very patient. Whenever I have problems with my homework, he explains them to me again and again until I understand. He also encourages us to speak English in class, which makes me more confident.

I like Mr. Li not only because he teaches well, but also because he cares about us. He often tells us funny stories to make us happy. I feel lucky to have such a great teacher.

68. There are many excellent teachers in our school. I think the most beautiful teacher in my heart is my English teacher, Ms. Li. She is not only kind and patient but also very knowledgeable.

Ms. Li always makes her classes lively and interesting. She uses games and songs to help us learn English, so we never feel bored. When we make mistakes, she never gets angry. Instead, she smiles and encourages us to try again. I remember once I was too shy to speak English in class. She talked to me after school and told me to be confident. With her help, I have made great progress.

Ms. Li cares about every student. She often stays after class to help us with our problems. She teaches us not only knowledge but also how to be a good person.

In my eyes, Ms. Li is the most beautiful teacher because of her warm heart and her love for us. I am lucky to have such a great teacher.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

1. 识别赞美语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
2. 识别请求许可语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
3. 识别请求通话语境 → 匹配表示歉意的应答 → 选择 You are right
4. 识别告知计划语境 → 匹配表示赞同或鼓励的应答 → 选择 You are right
5. 识别询问价格语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
6. 识别日常对话中表达赞同的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对陈述的肯定 → 得出答案
7. 识别日常对话中表达同意或接受请求的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对请求的应允 → 得出答案
8. 识别日常对话中回应邀请的固定表达 → 匹配“Thank you”作为对邀请的礼貌回应 → 得出答案
9. 识别日常对话中表达遗憾或婉拒的固定回应 → 匹配“You are welcome”作为对坏消息的礼貌性回应 → 得出答案
10. 识别日常对话中回应请求或提供帮助的固定表达 → 匹配“Thank you”作为对帮助请求的礼貌回应 → 得出答案

考点：社交应答　赞美回应　感谢回应　歉意回应　赞同回应　日常对话回应　语境选词

2. 【答案】D

1. 识别赞美语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
2. 识别请求许可语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
3. 识别请求通话语境 → 匹配表示歉意的应答 → 选择 You are right
4. 识别告知计划语境 → 匹配表示赞同或鼓励的应答 → 选择 You are right
5. 识别询问价格语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
6. 识别日常对话中表达赞同的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对陈述的肯定 → 得出答案
7. 识别日常对话中表达同意或接受请求的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对请求的应允 → 得出答案
8. 识别日常对话中回应邀请的固定表达 → 匹配“Thank you”作为对邀请的礼貌回应 → 得出答案
9. 识别日常对话中表达遗憾或婉拒的固定回应 → 匹配“You are welcome”作为对坏消息的礼貌性回应 → 得出答案
10. 识别日常对话中回应请求或提供帮助的固定表达 → 匹配“Thank you”作为对帮助请求的礼貌回应 → 得出答案

考点：社交应答　赞美回应　感谢回应　歉意回应　赞同回应　日常对话回应　语境选词

3. 【答案】C

1. 识别赞美语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
2. 识别请求许可语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
3. 识别请求通话语境 → 匹配表示歉意的应答 → 选择 You are right
4. 识别告知计划语境 → 匹配表示赞同或鼓励的应答 → 选择 You are right
5. 识别询问价格语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
6. 识别日常对话中表达赞同的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对陈述的肯定 → 得出答案
7. 识别日常对话中表达同意或接受请求的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对请求的应允 → 得出答案
8. 识别日常对话中回应邀请的固定表达 → 匹配“Thank you”作为对邀请的礼貌回应 → 得出答案
9. 识别日常对话中表达遗憾或婉拒的固定回应 → 匹配“You are welcome”作为对坏消息的礼貌性回应 → 得出答案
10. 识别日常对话中回应请求或提供帮助的固定表达 → 匹配“Thank you”作为对帮助请求的礼貌回应 → 得出答案

考点：社交应答　赞美回应　感谢回应　歉意回应　赞同回应　日常对话回应　语境选词

4. 【答案】C
1. 识别赞美语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
2. 识别请求许可语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
3. 识别请求通话语境 → 匹配表示歉意的应答 → 选择 You are right
4. 识别告知计划语境 → 匹配表示赞同或鼓励的应答 → 选择 You are right
5. 识别询问价格语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
6. 识别日常对话中表达赞同的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对陈述的肯定 → 得出答案
7. 识别日常对话中表达同意或接受请求的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对请求的应允 → 得出答案
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9. 识别日常对话中表达遗憾或婉拒的固定回应 → 匹配“You are welcome”作为对坏消息的礼貌性回应 → 得出答案
10. 识别日常对话中回应请求或提供帮助的固定表达 → 匹配“Thank you”作为对帮助请求的礼貌回应 → 得出答案

考点：社交应答　赞美回应　感谢回应　歉意回应　赞同回应　日常对话回应　语境选词

5. 【答案】B
1. 识别赞美语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
2. 识别请求许可语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
3. 识别请求通话语境 → 匹配表示歉意的应答 → 选择 You are right
4. 识别告知计划语境 → 匹配表示赞同或鼓励的应答 → 选择 You are right
5. 识别询问价格语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
6. 识别日常对话中表达赞同的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对陈述的肯定 → 得出答案
7. 识别日常对话中表达同意或接受请求的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对请求的应允 → 得出答案
8. 识别日常对话中回应邀请的固定表达 → 匹配“Thank you”作为对邀请的礼貌回应 → 得出答案
9. 识别日常对话中表达遗憾或婉拒的固定回应 → 匹配“You are welcome”作为对坏消息的礼貌性回应 → 得出答案
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考点：社交应答　赞美回应　感谢回应　歉意回应　赞同回应　日常对话回应　语境选词

6. 【答案】A
1. 识别赞美语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
2. 识别请求许可语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
3. 识别请求通话语境 → 匹配表示歉意的应答 → 选择 You are right
4. 识别告知计划语境 → 匹配表示赞同或鼓励的应答 → 选择 You are right
5. 识别询问价格语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
6. 识别日常对话中表达赞同的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对陈述的肯定 → 得出答案
7. 识别日常对话中表达同意或接受请求的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对请求的应允 → 得出答案
8. 识别日常对话中回应邀请的固定表达 → 匹配“Thank you”作为对邀请的礼貌回应 → 得出答案
9. 识别日常对话中表达遗憾或婉拒的固定回应 → 匹配“You are welcome”作为对坏消息的礼貌性回应 → 得出答案
10. 识别日常对话中回应请求或提供帮助的固定表达 → 匹配“Thank you”作为对帮助请求的礼貌回应 → 得出答案

考点：社交应答　赞美回应　感谢回应　歉意回应　赞同回应　日常对话回应　语境选词

7. 【答案】A
1. 识别赞美语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
2. 识别请求许可语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
3. 识别请求通话语境 → 匹配表示歉意的应答 → 选择 You are right

4. 识别告知计划语境 → 匹配表示赞同或鼓励的应答 → 选择 You are right
5. 识别询问价格语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
6. 识别日常对话中表达赞同的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对陈述的肯定 → 得出答案
7. 识别日常对话中表达同意或接受请求的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对请求的应允 → 得出答案
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10. 识别日常对话中回应请求或提供帮助的固定表达 → 匹配“Thank you”作为对帮助请求的礼貌回应 → 得出答案

考点：社交应答　赞美回应　感谢回应　歉意回应　赞同回应　日常对话回应　语境选词

8. 【答案】B

1. 识别赞美语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
2. 识别请求许可语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
3. 识别请求通话语境 → 匹配表示歉意的应答 → 选择 You are right
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6. 识别日常对话中表达赞同的固定回应 → 匹配“It’s OK”作为对陈述的肯定 → 得出答案
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10. 识别日常对话中回应请求或提供帮助的固定表达 → 匹配“Thank you”作为对帮助请求的礼貌回应 → 得出答案

考点：社交应答　赞美回应　感谢回应　歉意回应　赞同回应　日常对话回应　语境选词

9. 【答案】D

1. 识别赞美语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
2. 识别请求许可语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
3. 识别请求通话语境 → 匹配表示歉意的应答 → 选择 You are right
4. 识别告知计划语境 → 匹配表示赞同或鼓励的应答 → 选择 You are right
5. 识别询问价格语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
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考点：社交应答　赞美回应　感谢回应　歉意回应　赞同回应　日常对话回应　语境选词

10. 【答案】B

1. 识别赞美语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
2. 识别请求许可语境 → 匹配标准感谢回应 → 选择 Thank you
3. 识别请求通话语境 → 匹配表示歉意的应答 → 选择 You are right
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考点：社交应答　赞美回应　感谢回应　歉意回应　赞同回应　日常对话回应　语境选词

11. 【答案】C

识别专有名词Zhan Tianyou → 判断其为单数可数名词 → 根据发音选择不定冠词

考点：不定冠词a/an的用法　元音音素开头的单词前用an

12. 【答案】B

识别名词短语结构 → 判断woman与hero的复数变化规则 → 两者均需变为复数形式

考点：复合名词的复数变化规则　woman-man作定语时需与中心词同变复数

13. 【答案】C

分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别or连接的后果（bad for you） → 推断前文应为否定建议

考点：情态动词的语境含义　or连接的并列句逻辑关系

14. 【答案】C

识别it takes sb. + 时间 + to do sth.句型 → 判断sb.位置需用宾格代词

考点：it takes sb. 时间 to do sth.固定句型　人称代词的格（主格/宾格）

15. 【答案】D

识别原因状语从句的时态（woke up late） → 推断主句动作发生在过去 → 选择过去时否定形式

考点：一般过去时的用法　because从句与主句的时态呼应

16. 【答案】B

识别具体日期 → 匹配介词搭配规则 → 选择 on

考点：介词搭配　时间介词

17. 【答案】A

分析句意（不感到孤独） → 判断 friends 为可数名词复数 → 区分 few/a few 的肯定与否定含义 → 选择 a few

考点：近义词辨析　可数名词修饰语

18. 【答案】B

识别分数表达结构 → 应用分子大于1时分母用复数的规则 → 选择 Two thirds

考点：主谓一致　分数表达

19. 【答案】C

分析从句逻辑（无论去哪里） → 匹配地点状语从句引导词 → 选择 no matter where

考点：状语从句　让步状语从句

20. 【答案】D

识别 one of the + 最高级 + 复数名词 结构 → 应用最高级前需加 the 的规则 → 选择 the cutest

考点：SVO主干　最高级结构

21. 【答案】D

根据题干语境‘人类与自然的关系’ → 辨析四个动词短语的语义与搭配 → 选择表示‘和谐相处’的短语

考点：动词搭配辨析　语境选词

22. 【答案】A

分析句子结构 → 识别‘but’连接的并列句 → 判断第二个分句中‘painting’前需要一个限定词 → 根据先行词‘drawing’和关系词在从句中作定语的功能选择

考点：名词性从句　定语从句关系代词

23. 【答案】C

理解题干引用的古语‘性相近，习相远’ → 分析‘by nature’与‘by practice’的对比关系 → 选择与‘wide apart’（相去甚远）形成对比的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

24. 【答案】A

分析题干‘father’为单数 → 判断‘Eric and Helen’是共同拥有一个父亲 → 根据名词所有格规则选择正确形式

考点：名词所有格

25. 【答案】C

分析题干主语‘He’ → 确定反身代词需与主语人称、性别一致 → 选择正确的反身代词形式

考点：主谓一致与指代一致　反身代词

26. 【答案】A

识别句子主干 → 判断空格处为动名词作主语 → 选择 making

考点：动名词作主语

27. 【答案】C

识别感叹句结构 → 判断中心词为名词短语 → 选择 What an

考点：What引导的感叹句　冠词an的用法

28. 【答案】D

识别时间标志 already → 判断需用现在完成时 → 选择 have read

考点：现在完成时　主谓一致

29. 【答案】A

识别定语从句 → 判断先行词为人 → 选择关系代词 who

考点：定语从句　关系代词选择

30. 【答案】A

识别宾语从句 → 判断从句需用陈述语序 → 选择 where she will go

考点：宾语从句　陈述语序

31. 【答案】B

36 空 根据空格后不定式结构 'to protect elephants better' 判断，此处需要表示方式或途径的名词，且需为复数形式以匹配 'discussed' 的宾语语境。

37 空 根据固定搭配 'the protection of something' 判断，此处需要介词 'of' 来表示所属关系。

38 空 根据前文 'The 15 wild Asian elephants' 的复数主语，判断此处需要复数物主代词 'their' 指代大象们的栖息地。

39 空 根据空格后名词 'example' 及语境中专家将其视为正面案例的积极含义，判断需要形容词 'good' 修饰。
40 空 根据固定搭配 'focus on doing something' 及空格后动词原形 'survive'，判断此处需要动名词 'helping' 作介词宾语。
41 空 定位空格前后的动词不定式结构 'to ____ elephants' → 结合语境 'measures taken by Chinese zoos' → 判断动物园对大象的措施应为 '照顾' → 识别固定搭配 'take care of'
42 空 定位空格在 'elephants ____ in zoos' 中 → 分析句子主干 'there were around 150 elephants' → 判断空格处为后置定语修饰 'elephants' → 逻辑上大象是'被饲养'或'生活'在动物园，应用现在分词作定语表示主动或状态 → 选择 'living'
43 空 定位空格连接 'Humans' 和 'animals' → 分析句子 'Humans ____ animals share nature' → 判断两者是并列关系，共同作为主语 → 选择并列连词 'and'
44 空 定位空格在 'To protect elephants ____ to protect our planet' → 分析句子结构 'To protect elephants' 是不定式作主语 → 主语是单数概念 → 谓语动词应用单数形式 → 选择 'is'
45 空 定位空格在 'so that we ____ protect wild animals better' → 分析句子 'In the future, we can work with other countries so that...' → 'so that' 引导目的状语从句 → 主句是将来时态 'can work' → 从句表示目的，应用一般将来时 → 选择 'will'

考点：discuss ways to do sth　名词单复数　protection of　介词搭配　代词指代一致　名词性物主代词　形容词修饰名词　语境褒贬判断　focus on doing　动名词作宾语　动词搭配 take care of　语境选词　非谓语动词作定语　主谓一致　并列连词　SVO主干　时态与语态　目的状语从句

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33. 【答案】D

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将来时 → 选择 'will'

考点：discuss ways to do sth　名词单复数　protection of　介词搭配　代词指代一致　名词性物主代词　形容词修饰名词　语境褒贬判断　focus on doing　动名词作宾语　动词搭配 take care of　语境选词　非谓语动词作定语　主谓一致　并列连词　SVO主干　时态与语态　目的状语从句

35. 【答案】A

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42 空 定位空格在 'elephants ____ in zoos' 中 → 分析句子主干 'there were around 150 elephants' → 判断空格处

为后置定语修饰 'elephants' → 逻辑上大象是'被饲养'或'生活'在动物园，应用现在分词作定语表示主动或状态 → 选择 'living'
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词宾语。
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41. 【答案】D
定位关键词 'brush' → 在 'Chinese Painting Class' 介绍中找到 'done with a brush' → 匹配选项 D
考点：细节定位与捕捉

42. 【答案】B
定位 'Chinese Kite Class' → 提取其 'Place' 信息 'Room 101, Building 18' → 匹配选项 B
考点：细节定位与捕捉

43. 【答案】A
定位各课程价格 → 计算 68 元可负担的课程（Kite 30元，Painting 35元，Lantern 45元） → 推理 68 元足够支付 Kite Class（30元） → 匹配选项 A
考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

44. 【答案】A
定位 'Chinese Lantern Class' 介绍 → 提取 'includes the arts of painting paper-cut, paper bundling and knitting' → 计数为三种 → 匹配选项 A
考点：细节定位与捕捉

45. 【答案】C
分析篇章整体结构（课程介绍、时间、地点、价格） → 推断其为宣传或通知类文本 → 匹配选项 C（海报）
考点：篇章结构与写作目的

46. 【答案】B
定位题干人物 → 对应语篇中未直接提及 → 结合常识与选项推断 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　常识推理

47. 【答案】C
定位题干人物 → 对应语篇中未直接提及 → 结合常识与选项推断 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位与捕捉　常识推理

48. 【答案】C

定位题干人物与事件 → 对应语篇中未直接提及 → 结合常识与选项推断动机 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　动机推断

49. 【答案】D

逐一比对选项与语篇信息 → 排除无依据或相悖项 → 找到有依据项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　信息比对

50. 【答案】D

通览全文 → 概括核心人物与核心事件 → 匹配最全面概括的标题 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　标题概括

51. 【答案】B

定位语篇主题 → 对比题干陈述 → 发现语篇未提及舞狮 → 判断为错误

考点：细节定位与捕捉

52. 【答案】B

定位语篇主题 → 对比题干陈述 → 发现语篇未提及舞狮表演时间 → 判断为错误

考点：细节定位与捕捉

53. 【答案】B

定位语篇主题 → 对比题干陈述 → 发现语篇未提及舞狮使用真狮子 → 判断为错误

考点：细节定位与捕捉

54. 【答案】A

定位语篇主题 → 对比题干陈述 → 发现语篇未提及舞狮表演人数 → 无法判断为错误 → 判断为正确

考点：细节定位与捕捉

55. 【答案】A

定位语篇主题 → 对比题干陈述 → 发现语篇未提及舞狮表演地域 → 无法判断为错误 → 判断为正确

考点：细节定位与捕捉

56. 【答案】finished

定位时间状语 'Last year' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 动词 finish 变为过去式 finished

考点：一般过去时　时间状语

57. 【答案】practicing

定位谓语动词 'enjoy' → 判断其后需接动名词作宾语 → 动词 practice 变为 practicing

考点：动名词作宾语　enjoy doing sth.

58. 【答案】was reading

定位从句 'while my mother was cooking' → 判断主句描述过去某时正在进行的动作 → 使用过去进行时 was reading

考点：过去进行时　while引导的时间状语从句

59. 【答案】not throw

定位情态动词 'Could you please' → 判断其后接动词原形构成祈使句 → 否定形式为 'not + 动词原形'

考点：祈使句　could you please + 动词原形

60. 【答案】mine

定位介词 'from' → 判断其后需接名词性物主代词作宾语 → I 的名词性物主代词为 mine

考点：名词性物主代词　介词宾语

61. 【答案】teenagers'

分析句子结构 → 判断空格处为名词所有格修饰dream → 根据前文Many of the students确定复数名词所有格 → 得出答案

考点：名词所有格　复数名词所有格

62. 【答案】are put

分析句子主语与谓语的被动关系 → 根据usually判断时态为一般现在时 → 构成被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：一般现在时被动语态　主谓一致

63. 【答案】has planned

识别时间标志词so far → 判断时态为现在完成时 → 构成现在完成时结构 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　时间标志词

64. 【答案】more beautifully

分析句子结构 → 判断空格处修饰动词sing需用副词 → 根据much判断为比较级 → 构成副词比较级 → 得出答案

考点：副词比较级　副词修饰动词

65. 【答案】endangered

分析句子语境 → 判断空格处需要形容词修饰名词 → 根据protecting wild animals的语境 → 选择表示'濒危的'形容词 → 得出答案

考点：词根词缀　语境选词

66. 【答案】The Most Beautiful Teacher in My…

围绕“最美教师”主题，运用多种句式（如定语从句、非谓语结构）和恰当的动词搭配（如take on）来描述教师的品质与影响，构建一篇结构清晰、语言丰富的短文。

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　句式变化与复杂句构建

67. 【答案】My Favorite Teacher

My favorite teacher is…

根据题目要求，构建一篇结构完整、语法正确的短文，需运用多种句式和从句来丰富表达。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　定语从句　动词搭配 take on

68. 【答案】There are many excellent teachers in our…

学生需要围绕主题展开叙述，运用定语从句等复杂句式描述教师特质，并注意动词搭配等词汇运用。

考点：定语从句　动词搭配 take on　句式变化与复杂句构建