中考 · 2024年重庆市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 95 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 58 题 · 重庆市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、语法选择。（每小题1分，共10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. 语法选择。
A. to be B. be C. being

2. 语法选择。
A. a B. an C. the

3. 语法选择。
A. Of B. In C. On

4. 语法选择。
A. proud B. proudly C. pride

5. 语法选择。
A. or B. but C. and

6. 语法选择。
A. She B. Her C. Hers

7. 语法选择。
A. say B. says C. said

8. 语法选择。
A. introduced B. was introduced C. am introduced

9. 语法选择。
A. teacher B. teacher’ s C. teachers’

10. 语法选择。
A. interest B. interested C. interesting

二、完形填空。（每小题1.5分，共15分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

根据短文内容，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。 I could hardly believe my ears. I spoke in a rush. “Oh, thank you, sir!” I left the headmaster’ s office, feeling ___11___. I felt as tall as the sky. I wanted to shout, jump, or do something. I would get the beautiful gold and green ___12___! On the way home, I remembered how nervous I was when I asked Grandpa for money the day before. I told him that the rules were different. The scholarship (奖学金) jacket was not free this year. I had to pay fifteen dollars, or it would be given to someone else. I was so sad when Grandpa ___13___ to pay. I could remember his words. “___14___ you pay for it, it’ s not a scholarship jacket, is it? Tell your headmaster I will not pay the fifteen dollars.” Grandpa didn’ t fool me. I couldn’ t ___15___ to tell Grandpa and ran straight to the field. But when I saw him, I slowed down. I joined him in pulling up the grass ___16___ my hands. After I had a little pile (堆) of grass, I stood up, ___17___ him and said, “I’ m getting the scholarship jacket, Grandpa. That’ s after I told the headmaster what you said. He said you are ___18___. The scholarship jacket is for my highest grades. I don’ t have to pay for it.” Grandpa didn’ t say anything. He ___19___ smiled. After a while, he said, “Better go and see if your grandmother needs any help with supper.” I gave ___20___ a big smile and ran back to the house.

11. A. angry B. great C. young D. tired
12. A. grass B. house C. jacket D. field
13. A. refused B. offered C. agreed D. planned
14. A. Unless B. Until C. Before D. If
15. A. wait B. expect C. decide D. forget
16. A. by B. in C. with D. on
17. A. moved B. taught C. doubted D. faced
18. A. polite B. right C. wrong D. funny
19. A. just B. once C. never D. often
20. A. me B. you C. him D. her

三、阅读理解。（41-43小题，每小题1分，44-59小题，每小题2分，共35分）（共 15 小

阅读下列材料，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。 A Dumplings are traditional Chinese food. Jack is learning to make a dumpling meal for his family. Please help him choose three from the four pictures and match them with the steps below. ____41____ Prepare dumpling skins. Mix different kinds of vegetables and meat. ____42____ Put fillings onto dumpling skins. Fold them into the shape of yuanbao. ____43____ Put dumplings into boiling water. Cook fresh dumplings for about 5~8 minutes, and frozen dumplings for about 10~15 minutes. Don’ t forget to turn off the fire! A B. C. D. B “The Green Wall Initiative” is a project that encourages students to protect the environment by creating their own gardens on the walls. The project was started in 2007 by the African Union. Urban Middle School in Beijing is the first one to take part in the project in China. The project in Urban Middle School teaches students about sustainable (可持续的) practices, plant care and teamwork. In the project, students make plans. A piece of wall is given to each class. Then students choose right plants to grow on the wall. They take turns to take care of the plants. They also record the growth of the plants. The project is a success. Those living walls not only beautify the school environment, but also help make the air fresher and lower the temperature of the city. Students put into practice what they have learned in environmental science. They also learn to work with others and take care of their own community. Now, more and more schools follow the example, hoping to spread the idea of environmental protection.

21. When was the project started by the African Union?

A. In 2007. B. In 2010. C. In 2015. D. In 2023.

22. What does the writer think of the project?

A. It’ s boring. B. It’ s easy. C. It’ s a failure. D. It’ s a success.

23.

A. Example B. Achievement C. Reason D. Difficulty

Bill: (reading) “White like jade, bright as a mirror, thin as paper, sound like a bell.” Mom: Is that for your Chinese story competition? Bill: Yes. It describes porcelain(瓷器) in Jingdezhen, the “Porcelain Capital of the World”. You know porcelain is called china in English because it was first made in China! Mom: Interesting! Bill: Many cities in China have a long history of porcelain industry. They have created wonderful porcelain pieces. Mom: Like Rongchang? We made a bowl in the workshop. Bill: (smiling) Lots of fun. But that’s pottery (陶器). Rongchang is called the “Pottery Capital of China”, with Yixing, Jianshui, and Qinzhou. Chinese pottery has a very long history. Porcelain develops from pottery. Mom: Any differences? Bill: Er...(searching online) The clay(粘土) is different. And porcelain is fired at a temperature above 1,200°C; pottery below 1,000°C. Mom: But they look so similar. Bill: They are called “Taoci” in Chinese. But porcelain feels harder and produces a clear sound. Mom: (tapping a vase) Like this? Bill: (nodding) It’s blue and white porcelain, one of the four famous types in Jingdezhen, together with linglong porcelain, famille rose porcelain and color-glazed porcelain. Mom: Any others? Bill: Many well-known types there, and also in other cities, like Dehua near ancient Quanzhou. Mom: The Silk Road on the sea? Bill: Yes. Dehua porcelain was mainly collected by Europeans at that time. Along with China’s silk and tea, porcelain was one of the first goods traveling around the world. Mom: Chinese porcelain has deeply influenced the world porcelain industry. Bill: This is also in my story. And I’m thinking about what else I can talk about. Mom: How about some Chinese artists? They create priceless works and have students from all over the world. One of them said, “Color is universal. There is no barrier between cultural communications.” Bill: Yes! For cultural communication, there is no barrier; for Chinese culture, I will be a carrier! Mom: Excellent! Bill: Thank you, Mom. How can I know that much like you? There’s still something unclear. Mom: Visiting a porcelain museum? Bill: Good idea!

24. What will Bill mainly talk about in his Chinese story competition?

A. Chinese cities. B. Chinese history. C. Chinese pottery. D. Chinese porcelain.

25. What can we learn about porcelain and pottery?

A. Porcelain feels much softer than pottery.

B. Porcelain is fired at a temperature above 1,200°C.

C. Pottery has a much shorter history than porcelain.

D. Pottery and porcelain use the same kind of clay.

26. What does the underlined word “This” refer to?

A. A famous Chinese artist.

B. Dehua near ancient Quanzhou.

C. The Silk Road on the sea.

D. The influence of Chinese porcelain.

27. Why is Bill’ s mother always asking questions?

A. Because she knows nothing at all.

B. Because she wants to be an artist.

C. Because she is encouraging her son.

D. Because she is interested in her bowl. D Standing on the beach of Copacabana, I come to realize that any understanding of Brazil really begins on its beaches. Everyone here has his or her perfect beach and is ready to tell you where to find it. I’ m happy to take people’ s advice, but my final goal is to find my own dream beach. I head to Bahia, a place with Brazil’ s best coastline. Over the centuries, people of many races have arrived here, creating a wonderful cultural mix. This mix influences Bahia’ s language, food, music, and dance. On arriving at one of Bahia’ s best beaches —Prainha, I discover its golden sand lined by a row of perfect trees, moving softly in the ocean wind. As I enter the water, I have the feeling of swimming through moonlight. Prainha’ s beauty is like something you might see in a postcard. But for me, it’ s a little too perfect. ▲ I continue my search, heading north to Maceio, a fisherman’ s beach. Boats lie on their sides while nets hang out to dry on lines between fishermen’ s houses. We eat on the beach and later rest near the table. It’ s a great day, but I have one final place to visit. A few hundred kilometers out in the Atlantic, the islands of Fernando de Noronha are a national park, rich with birds and sea life. I visit a number of beaches on Fernando, but I leave the best one for last. The beach at Praia do Leao has perfect sand, sea and sky. The water is pale blue and warm, alive with colorful fish and other sea life; the sand is the color of honey. The rocks and strong winds have the touch of wildness I was looking for. I dig my toes in the sand deeply and imagine I can hold on to this place forever.

28. Which is the first beach the writer visits?

A. Maceio. B. Praia do Leao. C. Prainha. D. Copacabana.

29. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Prainha is a popular beach for fishermen.

B. Bahia is a place with a wonderful cultural mix.

C. The islands of Fernando are very rich in honey.

D. Maceio’ s beauty is like something in a postcard.

30. Which sentence can be put in the ▲ ?

A. The beach I’ m searching for needs to be a little wilder.

B. The beach I’ m looking for is a place for fishermen to fish.

C. The beach I’ m searching for needs to be famous to tourists.

D. The beach I’ m looking for is popular with parents and children.

31. What is the best title for this passage?

A. An Unknown Beach

B. Memories of Vacation

C. The Perfect Beach

D. A Tour of Education

①More than 100,000 people cheered at the breathtaking moment when 3,000 drones flew over Chaotianmen on the Chinese New Year Eve. The 15-minute drone show had 300 million views online. ②In fact, drones are easy to operate. People send orders to the control system. Rotors push against the air to make the drone rise or stay in the air. By changing the angle (角度) and the speed of different rotors, the drone flies in all directions. ③Drones can complete difficult and special tasks in a timely and effective way. ④After an earthquake, drones can fly over blocked roads to find people or record any possible danger. Reaching the mountain village by road may take several hours, but drones provide information in just a few minutes. ⑤For weak wildlife populations, drones can show where poachers are hiding and if they are carrying guns. At night, drones with infrared (红外线的) cameras can easily find them in the dark. ⑥Drones also provide convenience for the public. For example, at a sports event, drones are used to give a view from above or help coaches see how their players are doing. ⑦In a word, drones have been widely used in emergency (紧急情况), environmental protection, farming, transportation and others, with more fields on the way. ⑧As drones are cheaper, more practical and less dangerous than planes or helicopters, drone flight activities have become the important driving force for the growth of low-altitude economy (低空经济). Besides well-known leaders like DJI, more pioneering companies have appeared. At the end of last year, there were nearly 1.27 million registered (注册的) drones across the country. The drone industry is believed to be full of chances and possibilities.

32. What’ s the purpose in writing Paragraph 1?

A. To provide the background.
B. To lead into the subject.
C. To compare differences.
D. To introduce a festival.

33. What does the underlined word “poachers” in Paragraph 5 mean?

A. 非法捕猎者 B. 动物保护者 C. 无人机驾驶员 D. 野生动物管理员

34. Which of the following shows the structure of this passage?

A. B. C. D.

35. What will the writer probably discuss after the last paragraph?

A. The history of the drone industry.
B. The advantages of drones.
C. The future of the drone industry.
D. The standards of drones.

四、口语应用。（每小题1分，共5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

阅读下面对话，从7个选项中选择5个恰当句子完成此对话，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

A: Hi, Dave! _____36_____ B: Not good. A: _____37_____ B: My right leg began to hurt after I ran this morning. A: _____38_____ B: No. I forgot it. And I ran 5 kilometers. A: That’ s too much. And it’ s not right to run without warm-up exercises. B: _____39_____ What should I do now? A: You’ d better stop running and rest for a few days. If your leg still hurts, go to see a doctor. B: OK, I will. _____40_____ A: You are welcome.

36. 口语应用。

A. What happened?
B. How’ s it going?
C. Let’ s run together.
D. You are probably right.
E. Thanks for your advice.
F. How often do you exercise?
G. Did you do any warm-up exercises?

37. 口语应用。

A. What happened?
B. How’ s it going?
C. Let’ s run together.
D. You are probably right.
E. Thanks for your advice.
F. How often do you exercise?
G. Did you do any warm-up exercises?

38. 口语应用。

A. What happened?
B. How’ s it going?
C. Let’ s run together.
D. You are probably right.
E. Thanks for your advice.
F. How often do you exercise?
G. Did you do any warm-up exercises?

39. 口语应用。

A. What happened?
B. How’ s it going?
C. Let’ s run together.
D. You are probably right.
E. Thanks for your advice.
F. How often do you exercise?
G. Did you do any warm-up exercises?

40. 口语应用。

A. What happened?
B. How’ s it going?
C. Let’ s run together.
D. You are probably right.
E. Thanks for your advice.
F. How often do you exercise?
G. Did you do any warm-up exercises?

五、阅读下文并回答问题。（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

41. Did Liang Qichao educate his own children well?

_____

42. How long did it take Qian Xuesen to finally return to China from America?

_____

43. What qualities (品质) do the three great people have in common (共有的)?

_____

44. As there are different situations in real life, do you agree that nothing is final? Please explain.

_____

六、完成句子。（69-72小题，每空1分，73小题2分，共10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

45. She visited her grandparents last Sunday.（改为否定句） She _____ _____ her grandparents last Sunday.

46. Tom helps his parents to do housework after school.（对划线部分提问） _____ _____ Tom help his parents to do housework?

47. Please teach me how I can play the piano.（改为同义句） Please teach me how _____ _____ the piano.

48. 他更喜欢走路上学，因为那是好的锻炼方式。（完成译句） He prefers to go to school _____ _____ because it’ s good exercise

49. Helen,

七、短文填空。（每空2分，共16分）（共 8 小题，每小题 2 分，共 16 分）

根据下面短文内容及部分首字母提示，在短文的空格处填上一个最恰当的词，使短文完整、通顺。请将完整的单词填写在答题卡上对应的位置。 “Do you get enough sleep?” The answer is probably no if you ask a tired student who is always taking a nap (小睡) on a classroom desk. “I couldn’t get to sleep and experienced a restless night again.” You may often hear such words from an adult. Not having enough _____50_____ is a common problem around the world. However, sleep is just like food and water to us. _____51_____ of us can live if we don’t sleep at all. Sleep experts say that an adult requires 7 to 9 hours of sleep a night and a teenager needs 8.5 to 9.5 hours. Anything less could be h_____52_____ to our health. According to a study, sleeping only five hours a night for a week is like having a blood-alcohol (酒精) level of 0.1 percent. That is above the safe driving limit (限制) in most countries. Most people probably wouldn’t take an exam or go to work if they get drunk. But _____53_____ enough sleep, they still do these things. As a result, they _____54_____ in the exams or perform badly at work. What’s worse, doctors and nurses often work long hours. When they are sleepy, they might hurt a patient or even _____55_____ a patient’s death by accident. _____56_____ sleep is so important, many people these days are not getting enough. In a survey, twenty percent say that daytime sleepiness influences their daily work. They feel it hard to pay full attention during the day. However, they don’t seem to care. Some even show off how energetic they can be the next day just with little sleep. It may be time to wake up and _____57_____ the way we think. We should realize that not sleeping enough is a serious problem.

50. 短文填空。

51. 短文填空。

52. 短文填空。

53. 短文填空。

54. 短文填空。

55. 短文填空。

56. 短文填空。

_____

57. 短文填空。

_____

八、书面表达。（满分20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

58.（词数 80-120 · 20 分）

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. A	2. A	3. C	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. B
11. B	12. C	13. A	14. D	15. A
16. C	17. D	18. B	19. A	20. C
21. A	22. D	23. B	24. D	25. B
26. D	27. C	28. C	29. B	30. A
31. C	32. B	33. A	34. B	35. C
41. Yes, he did.	45. didn't visit	46. When does	47. to play	48. on foot
50. sleep	51. None	52. harmful	53. without	54. fail
55. cause	57. change			

36. B

37. A

38. G

39. D

40. E

42. It took him five years.

43. They all had the qualities of perseverance, dedication to their work, and a strong sense of responsibility to their country and people.

44. Yes, I agree. In real life, situations are always changing, and what seems final today may not be tomorrow. For example, scientific knowledge is constantly being updated, and personal goals can evolve over time. This mindset encourages us to keep learning and adapting.

49. Helen bought me a cake.

56. Although/Though

58. It was a rainy morning. I felt sad and upset because I forgot my umbrella. I had to rush to school in the rain, getting wet and worried about being late.

But when I arrived, something surprising happened. Our teacher announced a special indoor day! We had a class talent show, read stories, and even had a movie day. I forgot all about the rain and enjoyed the fun with my friends.

Later, I looked out the window. The raindrops on the plants looked beautiful, and the air was fresh. I realized that even rainy days can bring joy if we look on the bright side. I learned to better manage my feelings and not trouble myself over small things. It turned out to be a wonderful day after all!

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配 → 判断非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　固定搭配

2. 【答案】A

识别名词性从句 → 判断从句引导词 → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句　从句引导词

3. 【答案】C

识别固定搭配 → 判断介词选择 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配　介词选择

4. 【答案】B

识别句子成分 → 判断词性要求 → 得出答案

考点：SVO主干　词性判断

5. 【答案】C

识别逻辑关系 → 判断连接词 → 得出答案

考点：逻辑衔接词　连接词选择

6. 【答案】A

分析句子成分 → 判断空格在句中作主语 → 选择主格代词

考点：代词主格与宾格辨析　句子成分分析

7. 【答案】C

分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择动词过去式

考点：一般过去时　动词时态选择

8. 【答案】B

分析句子主语与动词的逻辑关系 → 判断主语是动作的承受者 → 选择被动语态

考点：被动语态构成　主谓逻辑关系判断

9. 【答案】C

分析名词所有格结构 → 判断是复数名词的所有格 → 选择复数名词所有格形式

考点：名词所有格　复数名词所有格构成

10. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 → 判断空格在系动词后作表语 → 选择形容词形式

考点：非谓语动词作表语　形容词与动词分词辨析

11. 【答案】B

31 空 根据后文'I felt as tall as the sky. I wanted to shout, jump, or do something.'的兴奋状态 → 推断空格处应为积极情绪形容词 → 得出答案great

32 空 定位前文'The scholarship jacket was not free this year' → 后文'I'm getting the scholarship jacket' → 确认空格处指代奖学金外套 → 得出答案jacket

33 空 根据后文爷爷的话'Tell your headmaster I will not pay the fifteen dollars' → 推断爷爷拒绝付款 → 辨析refused（拒绝）与offered/agreed/planned的语义差异 → 得出答案refused

34 空 分析爷爷话语的逻辑关系：'____ you pay for it, it's not a scholarship jacket' → 判断为条件状语从句 → 辨析If（如果）与Unless/Until/Before的逻辑差异 → 得出答案If

35 空 根据固定搭配'can't wait to do sth'（迫不及待做某事） → 结合后文'ran straight to the field'的急切动作 → 得出答案wait

36 空 定位动作‘pulling up the grass’ → 识别工具/方式介词搭配 → 得出答案

37 空 定位动作‘stood up’和‘said’ → 分析与‘him’的互动关系 → 得出答案

38 空 定位校长评价爷爷的话 → 分析爷爷之前的行为（拒绝付费）与结果（正确） → 得出答案

39 空 定位爷爷的反应‘didn’t say anything’和‘smiled’ → 分析微笑的性质 → 得出答案

40 空 定位动作‘gave’和‘smile’ → 分析动作发出者与接受者的关系 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 情感线索推断 细节定位 指代衔接 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑关系判断 固定搭配 动词搭配 主谓一致与指代一致

12. 【答案】C

31 空 根据后文'I felt as tall as the sky. I wanted to shout, jump, or do something.'的兴奋状态 → 推断空格处应为积极情绪形容词 → 得出答案great

32 空 定位前文'The scholarship jacket was not free this year' → 后文'I'm getting the scholarship jacket' → 确认空格处指代奖学金外套 → 得出答案jacket

33 空 根据后文爷爷的话'Tell your headmaster I will not pay the fifteen dollars' → 推断爷爷拒绝付款 → 辨析refused（拒绝）与offered/agreed/planned的语义差异 → 得出答案refused

34 空 分析爷爷话语的逻辑关系：'____ you pay for it, it's not a scholarship jacket' → 判断为条件状语从句 → 辨析If（如果）与Unless/Until/Before的逻辑差异 → 得出答案If

35 空 根据固定搭配'can't wait to do sth'（迫不及待做某事） → 结合后文'ran straight to the field'的急切动作 → 得出答案wait

36 空 定位动作‘pulling up the grass’ → 识别工具/方式介词搭配 → 得出答案

37 空 定位动作‘stood up’和‘said’ → 分析与‘him’的互动关系 → 得出答案

38 空 定位校长评价爷爷的话 → 分析爷爷之前的行为（拒绝付费）与结果（正确） → 得出答案

39 空 定位爷爷的反应‘didn’t say anything’和‘smiled’ → 分析微笑的性质 → 得出答案

40 空 定位动作‘gave’和‘smile’ → 分析动作发出者与接受者的关系 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 情感线索推断 细节定位 指代衔接 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑关系判断 固定搭配 动词搭配 主谓一致与指代一致

13. 【答案】A

31 空 根据后文'I felt as tall as the sky. I wanted to shout, jump, or do something.'的兴奋状态 → 推断空格处应为积极情绪形容词 → 得出答案great

32 空 定位前文'The scholarship jacket was not free this year' → 后文'I'm getting the scholarship jacket' → 确认空格处指代奖学金外套 → 得出答案jacket

33 空 根据后文爷爷的话'Tell your headmaster I will not pay the fifteen dollars' → 推断爷爷拒绝付款 → 辨析refused（拒绝）与offered/agreed/planned的语义差异 → 得出答案refused

34 空 分析爷爷话语的逻辑关系：'____ you pay for it, it's not a scholarship jacket' → 判断为条件状语从句 → 辨析If（如果）与Unless/Until/Before的逻辑差异 → 得出答案If
35 空 根据固定搭配'can't wait to do sth'（迫不及待做某事） → 结合后文'ran straight to the field'的急切动作 → 得出答案wait
36 空 定位动作‘pulling up the grass’ → 识别工具/方式介词搭配 → 得出答案
37 空 定位动作‘stood up’和‘said’ → 分析与‘him’的互动关系 → 得出答案
38 空 定位校长评价爷爷的话 → 分析爷爷之前的行为（拒绝付费）与结果（正确） → 得出答案
39 空 定位爷爷的反应‘didn’t say anything’和‘smiled’ → 分析微笑的性质 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词 情感线索推断 细节定位 指代衔接 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑关系判断 固定搭配 动词搭配 主谓一致与指代一致

14. 【答案】D

31 空 根据后文'I felt as tall as the sky. I wanted to shout, jump, or do something.'的兴奋状态 → 推断空格处应为积极情绪形容词 → 得出答案great
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34 空 分析爷爷话语的逻辑关系：'____ you pay for it, it's not a scholarship jacket' → 判断为条件状语从句 → 辨析If（如果）与Unless/Until/Before的逻辑差异 → 得出答案If
35 空 根据固定搭配'can't wait to do sth'（迫不及待做某事） → 结合后文'ran straight to the field'的急切动作 → 得出答案wait
36 空 定位动作‘pulling up the grass’ → 识别工具/方式介词搭配 → 得出答案
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15. 【答案】A

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16. 【答案】C

31 空 根据后文'I felt as tall as the sky. I wanted to shout, jump, or do something.'的兴奋状态 → 推断空格处应为积极情绪形容词 → 得出答案great

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34 空 分析爷爷话语的逻辑关系：'____ you pay for it, it's not a scholarship jacket' → 判断为条件状语从句 → 辨析If（如果）与Unless/Until/Before的逻辑差异 → 得出答案If

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36 空 定位动作‘pulling up the grass’ → 识别工具/方式介词搭配 → 得出答案

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35 空 根据固定搭配'can't wait to do sth'（迫不及待做某事） → 结合后文'ran straight to the field'的急切动作 → 得出答案wait

36 空 定位动作‘pulling up the grass’ → 识别工具/方式介词搭配 → 得出答案

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考点：语境选词 情感线索推断 细节定位 指代衔接 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑关系判断 固定搭配 动词搭配 主谓一致与指代一致

18. 【答案】B

31 空 根据后文'I felt as tall as the sky. I wanted to shout, jump, or do something.'的兴奋状态 → 推断空格处应为积极情绪形容词 → 得出答案great

32 空 定位前文'The scholarship jacket was not free this year' → 后文'I'm getting the scholarship jacket' → 确认

空格处指代奖学金外套 → 得出答案jacket
33 空 根据后文爷爷的话'Tell your headmaster I will not pay the fifteen dollars' → 推断爷爷拒绝付款 → 辨析refused（拒绝）与offered/agreed/planned的语义差异 → 得出答案refused
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19. 【答案】A
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考点：语境选词 情感线索推断 细节定位 指代衔接 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑关系判断 固定搭配 动词搭配 主谓一致与指代一致

20. 【答案】C
31 空 根据后文'I felt as tall as the sky. I wanted to shout, jump, or do something.'的兴奋状态 → 推断空格处应为积极情绪形容词 → 得出答案great
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37 空 定位动作‘stood up’和‘said’ → 分析与‘him’的互动关系 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词 情感线索推断 细节定位 指代衔接 近义词辨析 状语从句 逻辑关系判断 固定搭配 动词搭配 主谓一致与指代一致

21. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'project was started' → 在语篇B中找到 'The project was started in 2007 by the African Union.' → 直接匹配选项A。

考点：细节定位与捕捉

22. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'writer think of the project' → 在语篇B中找到作者评价 'The project is a success.' → 直接匹配选项D。

考点：观点态度

23. 【答案】B

定位题干要求判断No.3和No.4的内容 → 分析语篇B的结构：Process部分按时间顺序描述项目步骤 → No.3位于'choose right plants'和'record the growth'之间，应为种植/照料植物的步骤 → 结合选项，'Achievement'（成就）最符合该位置对项目成果的总结。

考点：篇章结构与写作目的

24. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'mainly talk about' → 分析对话核心：Bill的对话围绕'porcelain'展开，从描述、历史、特点到文化影响 → 对话结尾Bill明确说 'This is also in my story.'，指代前文关于瓷器的内容 → 得出答案。

考点：主旨大意

25. 【答案】B

定位原文关于瓷器与陶器差异的描述 → 提取温度信息 → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉

26. 【答案】D

定位“This”所在句 → 分析前文指代对象 → 匹配选项D

考点：指代与衔接

27. 【答案】C

分析对话中母亲提问的语境与目的 → 推断其意图是引导和鼓励 → 匹配选项C

考点：推理判断

28. 【答案】C

定位原文关于海滩的描述 → 识别“first”或顺序信息 → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位与捕捉

29. 【答案】B

通读全文，把握对话核心主题（瓷器与文化交流） → 概括主旨 → 匹配选项B

考点：主旨大意

30. 【答案】A

分析对话逻辑 → 识别Bill正在为故事比赛准备内容 → 推断缺失句子需承接上文关于瓷器的讨论并引出下文关于艺术家的建议 → 选项A的“wilder”与瓷器的“野性”或“原始”特质形成隐喻衔接

考点：篇章结构与逻辑衔接　上下文语境推断

31. 【答案】C

通读全文 → 概括对话核心：Bill为故事比赛准备关于中国瓷器的内容，与妈妈讨论其历史、种类、影响及文化意义 → 选项C“完美的海滩”作为隐喻，指代Bill心中理想的、能承载丰富文化内涵的故事素材

考点：主旨大意概括　隐喻理解

32. 【答案】B

分析段落功能 → 第①段描述无人机表演的壮观场面和巨大反响 → 此现象引出下文对无人机原理、应用及产业发展的系统介绍 → 因此第①段的作用是引出话题

考点：篇章结构分析　段落功能判断

33. 【答案】A

定位第⑤段 → 分析上下文线索：针对“弱小的野生动物种群”，无人机可以显示“poachers”藏在哪里以及是否携带枪支 → 结合“携带枪支”、“夜间红外相机”等线索，推断其为对野生动物有威胁的非法活动者

考点：词义猜测　上下文线索推理

34. 【答案】B

分析段落逻辑关系 → ①引出话题（无人机表演）；②解释原理；③-⑥举例说明应用（应急、环保、公共便利）；⑦总结应用广泛；⑧展望产业前景 → 结构为：引出话题 → 原理 → 应用（分述）→ 总结 → 展望

考点：篇章结构分析　段落功能归纳

35. 【答案】C

定位末段核心信息（低空经济、公司增长、注册数量、充满机遇）→ 推断作者下一步讨论方向（机遇与可能性指向未来）→ 得出答案

考点：篇章结构推断　末段信息归纳

36. 【答案】B

60 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’的含义 → 选择正确选项
61 空 分析空格前后语义逻辑 → 选择最符合语境的动词 → 得出答案
62 空 辨析四个近义词的细微差别 → 结合语境选择最贴切的词 → 得出答案
63 空 识别单词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 匹配正确选项 → 得出答案
64 空 分析单词的词根词缀 → 推断其含义 → 结合语境选择正确选项

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀

37. 【答案】A

60 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’的含义 → 选择正确选项
61 空 分析空格前后语义逻辑 → 选择最符合语境的动词 → 得出答案
62 空 辨析四个近义词的细微差别 → 结合语境选择最贴切的词 → 得出答案
63 空 识别单词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 匹配正确选项 → 得出答案
64 空 分析单词的词根词缀 → 推断其含义 → 结合语境选择正确选项

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀

38. 【答案】G

60 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’的含义 → 选择正确选项
61 空 分析空格前后语义逻辑 → 选择最符合语境的动词 → 得出答案
62 空 辨析四个近义词的细微差别 → 结合语境选择最贴切的词 → 得出答案
63 空 识别单词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 匹配正确选项 → 得出答案
64 空 分析单词的词根词缀 → 推断其含义 → 结合语境选择正确选项

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀

39. 【答案】D

60 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’的含义 → 选择正确选项
61 空 分析空格前后语义逻辑 → 选择最符合语境的动词 → 得出答案
62 空 辨析四个近义词的细微差别 → 结合语境选择最贴切的词 → 得出答案
63 空 识别单词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 匹配正确选项 → 得出答案
64 空 分析单词的词根词缀 → 推断其含义 → 结合语境选择正确选项

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀

40. 【答案】E

60 空 识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配语境中‘承担’的含义 → 选择正确选项
61 空 分析空格前后语义逻辑 → 选择最符合语境的动词 → 得出答案
62 空 辨析四个近义词的细微差别 → 结合语境选择最贴切的词 → 得出答案
63 空 识别单词在特定语境下的非常用含义 → 匹配正确选项 → 得出答案
64 空 分析单词的词根词缀 → 推断其含义 → 结合语境选择正确选项

考点：动词搭配 take on　语境选词　近义词辨析　熟词僻义　词根词缀

41. 【答案】Yes, he did.

识别一般疑问句结构 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 用助动词did构成简略回答

考点：一般过去时　简略回答

42. 【答案】It took him five years.

识别特殊疑问句结构 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 用It took sb. + 时间结构回答

考点：一般过去时　It took sb. + 时间

43. 【答案】They all had the qualities of perseverance,…

识别特殊疑问句结构 → 构建完整SVO主干回答 → 使用一般过去时

考点：SVO主干　一般过去时　品质列举

44. 【答案】Yes, I agree. In real life, situations are…

识别观点阐述题型 → 构建SVO主干表达同意 → 使用状语从句解释原因并举例

考点：SVO主干　状语从句　观点阐述

45. 【答案】didn't visit

识别肯定句结构 → 应用一般过去时否定规则 → 在动词原形前添加助动词did的否定形式并还原动词原形

考点：一般过去时否定句构成

46. 【答案】When does

识别划线部分为时间状语 → 选用疑问词When → 根据主语Tom和动词helps确定助动词does

考点：特殊疑问句构成　一般现在时助动词

47. 【答案】to play

识别句型teach sb. how to do sth. → 将从句how I can play转换为不定式结构how to play

考点：疑问词+不定式结构

48. 【答案】on foot

理解中文'走路上学'的含义 → 匹配英语固定搭配on foot → 确保介词与名词搭配正确

考点：固定搭配on foot

49. 【答案】Helen bought me a cake.

根据语境判断动作发生在过去 → 使用一般过去时bought → 确定主谓宾结构Helen bought me a cake

考点：一般过去时　双宾语结构

50. 【答案】sleep

74 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词不定式形式 → 得出答案
75 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态形式 → 得出答案
76 空 分析句子语义逻辑 → 判断空格处词性要求 → 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
77 空 分析固定搭配结构 → 识别介词搭配要求 → 选择正确介词 → 得出答案
78 空 分析句子成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择符合名词性从句要求的动词 → 得出答案
79 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动名词形式
80 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后为让步关系 → 选择让步状语从句连词
81 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断描述客观事实或普遍规律 → 选择一般现在时

考点：非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　语境选词　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句　让步状语从句

51. 【答案】None

74 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词不定式形式 → 得出答案
75 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态形式 → 得出答案
76 空 分析句子语义逻辑 → 判断空格处词性要求 → 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
77 空 分析固定搭配结构 → 识别介词搭配要求 → 选择正确介词 → 得出答案
78 空 分析句子成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择符合名词性从句要求的动词 → 得出答案
79 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动名词形式
80 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后为让步关系 → 选择让步状语从句连词
81 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断描述客观事实或普遍规律 → 选择一般现在时

考点：非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　语境选词　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句　让步状语从句

52. 【答案】harmful

74 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词不定式形式 → 得出答案
75 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态形式 → 得出答案
76 空 分析句子语义逻辑 → 判断空格处词性要求 → 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
77 空 分析固定搭配结构 → 识别介词搭配要求 → 选择正确介词 → 得出答案
78 空 分析句子成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择符合名词性从句要求的动词 → 得出答案
79 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动名词形式
80 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后为让步关系 → 选择让步状语从句连词

81 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断描述客观事实或普遍规律 → 选择一般现在时

考点：非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　语境选词　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句　让步状语从句

53. 【答案】without

74 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词不定式形式 → 得出答案
75 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态形式 → 得出答案
76 空 分析句子语义逻辑 → 判断空格处词性要求 → 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
77 空 分析固定搭配结构 → 识别介词搭配要求 → 选择正确介词 → 得出答案
78 空 分析句子成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择符合名词性从句要求的动词 → 得出答案
79 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动名词形式
80 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后为让步关系 → 选择让步状语从句连词
81 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断描述客观事实或普遍规律 → 选择一般现在时

考点：非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　语境选词　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句　让步状语从句

54. 【答案】fail

74 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词不定式形式 → 得出答案
75 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态形式 → 得出答案
76 空 分析句子语义逻辑 → 判断空格处词性要求 → 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
77 空 分析固定搭配结构 → 识别介词搭配要求 → 选择正确介词 → 得出答案
78 空 分析句子成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择符合名词性从句要求的动词 → 得出答案
79 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动名词形式
80 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后为让步关系 → 选择让步状语从句连词
81 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断描述客观事实或普遍规律 → 选择一般现在时

考点：非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　语境选词　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句　让步状语从句

55. 【答案】cause

74 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词不定式形式 → 得出答案
75 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态形式 → 得出答案
76 空 分析句子语义逻辑 → 判断空格处词性要求 → 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
77 空 分析固定搭配结构 → 识别介词搭配要求 → 选择正确介词 → 得出答案
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79 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动名词形式
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81 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断描述客观事实或普遍规律 → 选择一般现在时

考点：非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　语境选词　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句　让步状语从句

56. 【答案】Although/Though

74 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词不定式形式 → 得出答案
75 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态形式 → 得出答案
76 空 分析句子语义逻辑 → 判断空格处词性要求 → 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案
77 空 分析固定搭配结构 → 识别介词搭配要求 → 选择正确介词 → 得出答案
78 空 分析句子成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择符合名词性从句要求的动词 → 得出答案
79 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动名词形式
80 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后为让步关系 → 选择让步状语从句连词
81 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断描述客观事实或普遍规律 → 选择一般现在时

考点：非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　语境选词　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句　让步状语从句

57. 【答案】change

74 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动词不定式形式 → 得出答案

75 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断动作发生时间 → 选择正确时态形式 → 得出答案

76 空 分析句子语义逻辑 → 判断空格处词性要求 → 选择符合语境的形容词 → 得出答案

77 空 分析固定搭配结构 → 识别介词搭配要求 → 选择正确介词 → 得出答案

78 空 分析句子成分 → 判断从句类型 → 选择符合名词性从句要求的动词 → 得出答案

79 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空格在名词后作定语 → 选择动名词形式

80 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断前后为让步关系 → 选择让步状语从句连词

81 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断描述客观事实或普遍规律 → 选择一般现在时

考点：非谓语动词作定语　时态与语态　语境选词　动词搭配 take on　名词性从句　让步状语从句

58. 【答案】It was a rainy morning. I felt sad and upset…

根据提示构建一个包含心情变化（从烦恼到惊喜）的完整叙事，并运用多样句式和恰当词汇进行描述。

考点：心情变化叙事　句式变化与复杂句构建　语境选词