中考 · 2025年江苏省连云港市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 110 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 66 题 · 江苏省连云港市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
932 553
yingyu8.cn/an/932553

一、单项选择(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. From April 8, pet owners in China _____ bring their cats or dogs on some high-speed trains.
A. must B. should C. can D. need

2. Dolphins are good at driving fish to the coast. Fishermen often work _____ with them to catch fish.
A. heavily B. closely C. slowly D. politely

3. New types of energy from the sun, wind and water _____ little pollution and will never run out.
A. burn B. recycle C. separate D. produce

4. Our class went on a camping trip last Sunday. We _____ our tent near a lake.
A. put up B. made up C. took up D. woke up

5. The use of China’s first home-built ocean drilling (钻探) ship shows a big _____ forward in China’s deep sea exploring.
A. hole B. flag C. bridge D. step

6. A local charity organization teaches the disabled _____ skills to find jobs on their own.
A. lively B. strict C. practical D. medium

7. _____ over 400 million adults are too heavy, China has made a plan to help its people with weight control.
A. Since B. Unless C. Though D. Until

8. The mini-programme “Clear Plate” is popular among young people. It _____ to help deal with food waste.
A. will design B. will be designed C. designs D. is designed

9. As people pay more and more attention to cultural treasures, the industry of ancient book repairing _____ fast in China now.

A. developed B. was developing C. is developing D. will develop

10. —Could you help me plan a day out in Lianyungang? —You can try Donghai Crystal (水晶) Museum. There you can learn _____.

A. whether crystal is formed B. how crystal is formed

C. whether is crystal formed D. how is crystal formed

二、完形填空(共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。 Graduation party was a great success! All my friends received wonderful ___11___: a diamond, a watch, or something else special. I was wondering what surprise my family ___12___ for me. And when I got home—there was the pink dresser set (梳妆盒)! The one in Mr. Schiller’s store that I always ___13___! Mama and Papa smiled at my excitement. The next morning, I ___14___ my wonderful dresser set to my sister Christine. She looked at me and said, “So you ___15___ what you wanted. Guess what Mama exchanged for that. Her silver brooch (胸针)!” “What? That’s the only thing her mother ___16___ her! If I knew—I would never let her—” I started to cry then, and Papa ___17___ my shoulder gently. “Mama wanted you to be ___18___, more than she wanted the brooch.” I knew what I must do. And on my way to the store, I thought of how ___19___ it was for Mama to ask Mr. Schiller to take the brooch as payment (抵偿). Mr. Schiller ___20___ the dresser set carefully. Bravely, I asked, if he would give me back the brooch, I would work for him every ___21___ day of my summer vacation. He kindly agreed. It was not so hard as I ___22___. I left the store not only with Mama’s brooch, but with a ___23___ that started tomorrow. I felt very ___24___. It seemed that the dresser set ___25___ became a childish and silly thing. I pinned (用针别住) the brooch on my dress. I would keep it forever.

11. A. cakes B. flowers C. presents D. letters

12. A. prepared B. imagined C. built D. recorded

13. A. carried B. admired C. owned D. collected

14. A. lent B. donated C. returned D. showed

15. A. forgot B. bought C. got D. controlled

16. A. left B. reminded C. missed D. taught

17. A. pushed B. shook C. beat D. touched

18. A. careful B. happy C. confident D. brave

19. A. safe B. important C. difficult D. smooth

20. A. repaired B. checked C. made D. decorated

21. A. sunny B. lucky C. ideal D. single
22. A. thought B. proved C. required D. wished
23. A. smile B. trip C. hobby D. job
24. A. lost B. tired C. proud D. nervous
25. A. recently B. suddenly C. highly D. properly

三、阅读理解(共两节，20小题；每小题2分，满分40分)（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共

Hello from nature’s foodies As a proud grizzly bear, I say hello from Alaska. We eat anything we can get our paws on. One of my favourite meals is catching fresh salmon. There’s nothing quite like the pleasure of a stomach full of fresh fish! I’m a blue whale. I may eat up to 3.6 million krill (磷虾) per day! You may wonder why such huge animals live on such tiny food? It’s because our mouths only have rows of baleen (鲸须). It lets water flow out while holding in tiny things. I’m a hummingbird. We eat flower nectar (蜜). We fly around a few thousand flowers each day to get as much food as possible. As we move our wings really fast, we burn through energy fast. So we need to keep feeding. Hello~from~a~sloth~in~the~South~America! Our favorite food? Low-energy leaves! Do we eat a lot? No. We slow-movers don’t need a lot of energy. Even our stomachs work so slowly that after a meal, we’re too tired to do anything but... sleep!

26. Why does a blue whale live on tiny living things?

A. It is the largest sea animal.
B. It is too slow to catch large fish.
C. It only has baleen instead of teeth.
D. It likes a stomach full of tiny food.

27. What decide how much hummingbirds and sloths eat?

A. Living places. B. Diet lists. C. Daily activities. D. Body sizes.

28. Which part of a magazine is the text probably from?

A. Wildlife.

B. Landscapes.

C. Travelling.

D. Photography. B Some summers never end. Every day is the same. It is hot before the sun rises. It is hot after the sun falls. Between morning and night, when the sun burns in the sky... birds stop singing...dogs stop barking... and even time seems to stop. Jack lies on his bed. His window is open but there isn’ t a breath of air. He lifts a heavy hand and looks at his mobile. There are three new messages. He clicks on the first one. It is from Zadie. Hey Jack, I’ m lying on the beach drinking a long cold fruit juice with loads of ice. The sun’ s shining but it isn’ t too hot—there’ s a beautiful cool breeze (微风) coming from the sea. I go swimming every day. And every morning I go for a really long run on the beach. I hope you’ re having a great summer too! Zadie The second message is from David.

Some summers never end. Every day is the same. It is hot before the sun rises. It is hot after the sun falls. Between morning and night, when the sun burns in the sky... birds stop singing...dogs stop barking... and even time seems to stop. Jack lies on his bed. His window is open but there isn’t a breath of air. He lifts a heavy hand and looks at his mobile. There are three new messages. He clicks on the first one. It is from Zadie. Hey Jack, I’m lying on the beach drinking a long cold fruit juice with loads of ice. The sun’s shining but it isn’t too hot—there’s a beautiful cool breeze (微风) coming from the sea. I go swimming every day. And every morning I go for a really long run on the beach. I hope you’re having a great summer too! Zadie The second message is from David. Hi, Jack, I’m staying with my aunt up here in Edinburgh. It’s my first time in Scotland, and it’s fantastic! I’m reading lots of books by a great Edinburgh writer, Robert Louis Stevenson. Doctor Jekyll and Mister Hyde is my favorite. It is a very scary story! I’ll share it with you when I come home! David The third message is from Holly Hello Jack, This is the best holiday ever. We’re staying in a wooden house high up in the mountains. The mountains are amazing—there’s snow on some of them! Every day I go for a long walk and take photos of the wild flowers. It’s cool here at night and I sleep under a lovely warm blanket! Hope you’re happy in Westbourne. Holly Jack shakes his head. His friends are so lucky! He decides not to stay in bed any more Maybe it’s cooler in the park. And getting close to nature is always a good choice. He gets up, puts his favorite book in his bag and leaves his room.

29. What does Paragraph 1 mainly talk about?

A. Theme. B. Characters. C. Events. D. Background.

30. Where is Jack spending his summer holiday?

A. By the sea. B. In Edinburgh. C. In Westbourne. D. In the mountains.

31. According to the messages all of Jack’s friends _____.

A. share the same hobby B. enjoy family time

C. have pleasant holidays D. do plenty of sports

32. What will Jack probably do next?

A. Meet his friends.

B. Read in the park.

C. Return his book.

D. Travel to Scotland. C An hour before the show, the backstage (后台) was busy and noisy. Young male Peking Opera artists in their 20s were applying makeup, adjusting costumes, stretching, and clearing their throats. The air was filled with the sounds of traditional Chinese instruments. “These young people started learning with me when they were just kids—now they’re adults, leading the shows themselves,” says Yang Shaochun, an 85-year-old Peking Opera master. This weekend, four shows will be put on at Beijing People’s Theatre. Young wuxi artists will play the lead roles. Wuxi, or martial (武术的) play, is the base of the fighting and movement part in Peking Opera. Wei Pengyu, a 29-year-old actor, was attracted to Peking Opera as a child—not by the music or stories at first, but by the colorful, amazing facial masks that brought the characters to life. At 14, he began training in Peking Opera, especially in wusheng—a male role type. “For me, stepping into the role of a hero is a dream come true,” he says. “Playing wuxi isn’t just about action—it’s about expressing the character’s courage, justice (正义), loyalty and strength through movements,” says Xu Zhouyi, 25, another male actor. Later that evening, a classic piece San Cha Kou was played by two young actors, Wu Zeyu and Shu Jiaxing. The viewers were attracted to the great scene and cheered for the actors’ excellent martial art movements. Wu and Shu practiced together for nearly a year. “San Cha Kou is a test of trust between two actors. We have to read each other’s energy—know when one is speeding up or slowing down. Every movement must be perfectly counted to avoid real crashes while still looking dangerous,” says Wu.

33. What does the underlined part mean in Paragraph 1?

A. Asking the master for help.
B. Getting ready for the show.
C. Having a martial art lesson.
D. Learning a new instrument.

34. Why does the writer mention Wei Pengyu and Xu Zhouyi?

A. To share their life experiences.
B. To compare their training results.
C. To show their understanding of wuxi.
D. To express their love for facial masks.

35. What message can we learn from the successful show of San Cha Kou?

A. Practice makes perfect.
B. One is never too old to learn.
C. Great hopes make great man.
D. Friends should be few but good.

36. What is a suitable title for the text?

A. Wuxi movements impress viewers

B. Young actors shine in Peking Opera

C. Wuxi actors celebrate after graduating

D. A Peking Opera master opens a school D

Saturn (土星) is famous for the beautiful rings around it. Now, it’ s getting attention for being even more amazing. Scientists have discovered 128 new moons around Saturn, bringing the planet’ s total to 274. A moon is any naturally formed object that moves around a planet. Moons come in different shapes and sizes. Scientists discovered the moons with a powerful telescope (望远镜), which is used to study stars and planets in great detail. Scientists took many photos of areas in space and piled them on top of each other to make the moons appear bright enough to discover. Most of Saturn’ s new moons are small objects, just one or two miles wide—quite different to Earth’ s Moon, which is a 2,159-mile-wide ball. These space rocks are in unusual orbits (轨道) too. They go around Saturn in the opposite direction to its own movement. At between 6.5 million and 18 million miles away from the ringed planet, the newly discovered moons are also further away than Saturn’ s biggest moon, Titan. Why does Saturn have so many moons while Earth only has one? According to scientists, several billion years ago, the giant planet’ s gravity attracted some rocks and ice. Over time, some of them crashed against each other, breaking into smaller pieces or coming together to create many small moons. The new moons were first discovered in 2023 by a team of scientists led by Edward Ashton, and were recently confirmed by the International Astronomical Union (IAU). Saturn now is the planet with the most moons—Jupiter is not far behind with

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37. What do we know about the new discovery?

A. Newly found moons look the same.
B. Scientists found new moons by accident.
C. Saturn’s rings attract many scientists.
D. 128 new moons were found around Saturn.

38. What does “the ringed planet” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

A. Earth.
B. Saturn.
C. Moon.
D. Titan.

39. What led to the large number of Saturn’s moons?

A. The size of the planet.
B. The weights of the moons.
C. The orbit of the planet.
D. The crashes of the moons.

40. What can we learn from Dr Ashton’ s words in the last paragraph?

A. Jupiter will soon catch up with Saturn.

B. Saturn’s new moons might support life.

C. The IAU presented a medal to his team.

D. He is satisfied with their moon discovery. 第二节： 阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的选项中选出能填入短文空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项是多余选项。 Cooking the art and science of preparing food, is far more than daily housework. It’s like a fun classroom where you can learn different subjects all at once! ____41____ Science is everywhere in cooking. When you make bread, the yeast (酵母) eats sugar and makes bubbles of gas. ____42____ When you cook meat and it turns brown and smells good, that’s cool chemistry. Also, think about heating water, which shows how heat moves. It is all about physics. ____43____ You need to follow the instructions when you mix materials, like “adding 1/4 spoon of salt”. Sometimes you have to make some changes to feed more or fewer people. That means doing math. Even buying the required materials with low cost teaches you math. Food has a lot of history. Pasta didn’t start in Italy—it came from Asia long ago! Spices (香料) were once traded like gold, and this changed how countries talked to each other. ____44____ In hot places, people grow more different foods than in cold places. Learning about these things helps you understand how the world works. Cooking is like a secret key that opens the door to learning many subjects. It’s not just about making yummy food. ____45____ Schools should teach cooking because it helps students see how everything in learning is connected! Geography also matters. This is biology in action. Math helps a lot in the kitchen. Cooking avoids wasting money. A.

E. It’s also about becoming smarter in lots of ways.

F. Some students often spend money buying ready-made food.

G. The following will explain why cooking should be taught at school.

四、词汇运用(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）

根据短文意思和首字母提示，写出一个完整正确的单词。 When people do not get enough food, they cannot grow strong or healthy. We should include plenty of v_____41_____ and other plant-based foods in our diets. They provide necessary nutrients (营养) for our h_____42_____. Scientists are working hard to make sure that everyone can have e_____43_____ food to eat. They are thinking of all kinds of new ways to g_____44_____ plants. For example, they create plants that can survive in difficult conditions, and use technology to grow fresh food in p_____45_____ like deserts (沙漠). It’ s quite challenging for plants to live in deserts because they are very hot, have very l_____46_____ water, and have poor-quality soil. Sometimes there is even salt in the soil, which makes it h_____47_____ for most plants to survive. However, over time, plants have w_____48_____ out clever ways to deal with the challenges of living in the desert. Desert plants have small, narrow leaves or wax layers (蜡层) on their leaves to p_____49_____ themselves from the sun. They also have deep roots (根) that go far into the ground for w_____50_____. Some plants can take in salt and store it in their cells.

41. 词汇运用

42. 词汇运用

43. 词汇运用

44. 词汇运用

45. 词汇运用

46. 词汇运用

47. 词汇运用

48. 词汇运用

49. 词汇运用

50. 词汇运用

五、选词填空(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）

51. Don’ t _____ when others are talking. Please listen politely.

52. A teacher started an “A Poem A Day” program _____ Chinese culture _____ the world.

53. Su Bingtian was the _____ Asian to break the 10-second barrier (难关) in the men’ s 100m race.

54. Simon _____ birdwatching. He spends every weekend studying the birds in the wetlands.

55. In our classroom, there are many beautiful paper-cuts _____ flowers, birds and landscapes.

56. Welcome to our school, Shirley. Let me _____ you _____ our new library.

57. Under the Three-North Shelterbelt Forest Program, the forest area in China _____ by 320,000 km2 since 1978.

58. Ms Zhao wasn’ t satisfied with the dresses online, so she _____ the idea of designing one on her own.

59. Daniel likes keeping art diaries. In this way, he can express _____ through drawing or painting.

60. Next Sunday, volunteers in our school _____ the leaflets about traffic rules to people in the street.

六、阅读表达(共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

61. What did Zhang Huihui say about robots’ running styles? _____

62. Who supported the robots to finish the race? _____

63. How many robots crossed the finish line? _____

64. What did the robots’ half-marathon event prove? _____

65. What can robots be used for? _____

七、书面表达(共1小题；满分25分)（共 1 小题，每小题 25 分，共 25 分）

66. (25 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. C	2. B	3. D	4. A	5. D
6. C	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. B
11. C	12. A	13. B	14. D	15. C
16. A	17. D	18. B	19. C	20. B
21. D	22. A	23. D	24. C	25. B
26. C	27. C	28. A	29. D	30. C
31. C	32. B	33. B	34. C	35. A
36. B	37. D	38. B	39. D	40. D
41. vegetables	42. health	43. enough	44. grow	45. places
46. little	47. hard	48. worked	49. protect	50. water
51. cut in	52. in the form of	53. first	54. is crazy about	55. in the form of
56. show...around	57. has increased	58. came up with	59. himself	60. will hand out
63. Six.	65. Real-life tasks.			

61. They were quite different.

62. Human guides, operators and engineers.

64. They could do real-life tasks.

66. How time flies! The three years has been filled with so many memories. I still remember the day when I first entered this school, feeling both excited and nervous. One unforgettable experience was the school sports meeting last year. I took part in the 800-meter race. Halfway through, I felt exhausted and wanted to give up. But hearing my classmates cheering for me, I gathered all my strength and finally crossed the finish line. That day, I learned the meaning of perseverance.

I want to express my heartfelt thanks to my teachers and parents. My teachers not only taught me knowledge but also encouraged me to be brave and kind. My parents have always been my strongest supporters, giving me endless love and care.

Looking ahead, I will step into high school with confidence. I hope to make more friends, learn more about the world, and work hard to achieve my dream of becoming a scientist. The future is bright, and I am ready for it!

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

根据语境判断情态动词 → 分析‘允许/许可’的语义 → 选择表示‘能够/可以’的选项

考点：情态动词语义辨析　语境选词

2. 【答案】B

根据语境判断副词搭配 → 分析‘合作’的语义 → 选择表示‘紧密合作’的选项

考点：副词与动词搭配　语境选词

3. 【答案】D

根据语境判断动词搭配 → 分析‘产生污染’的语义 → 选择表示‘产生’的选项

考点：动词与宾语搭配　语境选词

4. 【答案】A

根据语境判断动词短语搭配 → 分析‘搭建帐篷’的语义 → 选择表示‘搭建’的选项

考点：动词短语搭配　形近词混淆

5. 【答案】D

根据语境判断名词搭配 → 分析‘巨大进步’的语义 → 选择表示‘步骤/进展’的选项

考点：名词与形容词搭配　语境选词

6. 【答案】C

根据语境“教残疾人技能以自主就业” → 推断技能需具备实用性 → 选择practical

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

7. 【答案】A

分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句“超过4亿成年人超重”是后句“中国制定计划”的原因 → 选择表原因的Since

考点：状语从句　逻辑关系判断

8. 【答案】D

分析主语It（指代小程序）与动词design的被动关系 → 结合“被设计用于帮助”的语义 → 选择一般现在时的被动语态

考点：时态与语态　SVO主干

9. 【答案】C

定位时间状语now → 判断动作“正在快速发展”为现在进行时 → 选择is developing

考点：时态与语态

10. 【答案】B

分析宾语从句结构 → 从句作learn的宾语，需用陈述语序 → 根据语义“如何形成”选择how引导 → 选择how crystal is formed

考点：名词性从句　SVO主干

11. 【答案】C

11 空 根据冒号后列举的‘a diamond, a watch, or something else special’推断，此处应为概括性上义词 → 选项 C ‘presents’ 为上义词，符合语境 → 得出答案

12 空 根据‘what surprise my family ____12____ for me’及后文‘there was the pink dresser set’推断，此处需表达‘准备’之意 → 选项A ‘prepared’ 与‘surprise’构成常见搭配，且符合语境 → 得出答案

13 空 根据‘The one in Mr. Schiller’s store that I always ___13___!’及后文‘Mama and Papa smiled at my excitement’推断，此处需表达‘喜欢、向往’之意 → 选项B ‘admired’ 符合‘在商店里一直向往’的语境 → 得出答案

14 空 根据‘I ____14____ my wonderful dresser set to my sister Christine’及后文‘She looked at me and said...’推断，此处需表达‘展示、给...看’之意 → 选项D ‘showed’ 符合语境 → 得出答案

15 空 根据‘So you ____15____ what you wanted’及前文‘I always admired’推断，此处需表达‘得到、获得’之意 → 选项C ‘got’ 为口语化表达，符合语境 → 得出答案

16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文情感与动作逻辑 → 识别“always”暗示的持续性状态 → 选择表示“怀念/想念”的动词

17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“gently”提示的温柔动作 → 识别“shoulder”与动词的常见搭配 → 选择表示“轻拍/触碰”的动词

18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“Mama wanted you to be...”的期望 → 结合全文情感基调（妈妈牺牲胸针换梳妆盒）→ 选择表示“开心”的形容词

19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“how...it was for Mama to ask...”的语境 → 结合“take the brooch as payment”的牺牲行为 → 选择表示“困难/艰难”的形容词

20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“carefully”提示的谨慎动作 → 结合“dresser set”与商店场景 → 选择表示“检查”的动词

21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（工作承诺） → 识别“every ____ day”为固定搭配 → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（回忆过去） → 识别“what you ____”为过去想法 → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（工作承诺） → 识别“with a ____ that started tomorrow”为工作 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（成功归还胸针） → 识别“felt very ____”为积极情绪 → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（情感转变） → 识别“_____ became a childish and silly thing”为突然转变 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　上下义词关系　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

12. 【答案】A

11 空 根据冒号后列举的‘a diamond, a watch, or something else special’推断，此处应为概括性上义词 → 选项 C ‘presents’ 为上义词，符合语境 → 得出答案

12 空 根据‘what surprise my family ____12____ for me’及后文‘there was the pink dresser set’推断，此处需表达‘准备’之意 → 选项A ‘prepared’ 与‘surprise’构成常见搭配，且符合语境 → 得出答案

13 空 根据‘The one in Mr. Schiller’s store that I always ___13___!’及后文‘Mama and Papa smiled at my excitement’推断，此处需表达‘喜欢、向往’之意 → 选项B ‘admired’ 符合‘在商店里一直向往’的语境 → 得出答案

14 空 根据‘I ____14____ my wonderful dresser set to my sister Christine’及后文‘She looked at me and said...’推断，此处需表达‘展示、给...看’之意 → 选项D ‘showed’ 符合语境 → 得出答案

15 空 根据‘So you ____15____ what you wanted’及前文‘I always admired’推断，此处需表达‘得到、获得’之意 → 选项C ‘got’ 为口语化表达，符合语境 → 得出答案

16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文情感与动作逻辑 → 识别“always”暗示的持续性状态 → 选择表示“怀念/想念”的动词

17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“gently”提示的温柔动作 → 识别“shoulder”与动词的常见搭配 → 选择表示“轻拍/触碰”的动词
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“Mama wanted you to be...”的期望 → 结合全文情感基调（妈妈牺牲胸针换梳妆盒）→ 选择表示“开心”的形容词
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“how...it was for Mama to ask...”的语境 → 结合“take the brooch as payment”的牺牲行为 → 选择表示“困难/艰难”的形容词
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“carefully”提示的谨慎动作 → 结合“dresser set”与商店场景 → 选择表示“检查”的动词
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（工作承诺） → 识别“every ____ day”为固定搭配 → 得出答案
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25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（情感转变） → 识别“_____ became a childish and silly thing”为突然转变 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　上下义词关系　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

13. 【答案】B

11 空 根据冒号后列举的‘a diamond, a watch, or something else special’推断，此处应为概括性上义词 → 选项C ‘presents’ 为上义词，符合语境 → 得出答案
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25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（情感转变） → 识别“_____ became a childish and silly thing”为突

然转变 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　上下义词关系　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

14. 【答案】D

11 空 根据冒号后列举的‘a diamond, a watch, or something else special’推断，此处应为概括性上义词 → 选项 C ‘presents’ 为上义词，符合语境 → 得出答案

12 空 根据‘what surprise my family ____12____ for me’及后文‘there was the pink dresser set’推断，此处需表达‘准备’之意 → 选项A ‘prepared’ 与‘surprise’构成常见搭配，且符合语境 → 得出答案

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考点：语境选词　上下义词关系　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

15. 【答案】C

11 空 根据冒号后列举的‘a diamond, a watch, or something else special’推断，此处应为概括性上义词 → 选项 C ‘presents’ 为上义词，符合语境 → 得出答案

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考点：语境选词　上下义词关系　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

16. 【答案】A

11 空 根据冒号后列举的‘a diamond, a watch, or something else special’推断，此处应为概括性上义词 → 选项C ‘presents’ 为上义词，符合语境 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　上下义词关系　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

17. 【答案】D
11 空 根据冒号后列举的‘a diamond, a watch, or something else special’推断，此处应为概括性上义词 → 选项C ‘presents’ 为上义词，符合语境 → 得出答案
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17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“gently”提示的温柔动作 → 识别“shoulder”与动词的常见搭配 → 选择表示“轻拍/触碰”的动词
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“Mama wanted you to be...”的期望 → 结合全文情感基调（妈妈牺牲胸针换梳妆盒）→ 选择表示“开心”的形容词
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“how...it was for Mama to ask...”的语境 → 结合“take the brooch as payment”的牺牲行为 → 选择表示“困难/艰难”的形容词
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“carefully”提示的谨慎动作 → 结合“dresser set”与商店场景 → 选择表示“检查”的动词
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24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（成功归还胸针） → 识别“felt very ____”为积极情绪 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（情感转变） → 识别“_____ became a childish and silly thing”为突然转变 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　上下义词关系　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

19. 【答案】C

11 空 根据冒号后列举的‘a diamond, a watch, or something else special’推断，此处应为概括性上义词 → 选项C ‘presents’ 为上义词，符合语境 → 得出答案
12 空 根据‘what surprise my family ____12____ for me’及后文‘there was the pink dresser set’推断，此处需表达‘准备’之意 → 选项A ‘prepared’ 与‘surprise’构成常见搭配，且符合语境 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　上下义词关系　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

20. 【答案】B

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考点：语境选词　上下义词关系　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

21. 【答案】D

11 空 根据冒号后列举的‘a diamond, a watch, or something else special’推断，此处应为概括性上义词 → 选项C ‘presents’ 为上义词，符合语境 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　上下义词关系　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

22. 【答案】A

11 空 根据冒号后列举的‘a diamond, a watch, or something else special’推断，此处应为概括性上义词 → 选项C ‘presents’ 为上义词，符合语境 → 得出答案
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考点：语境选词　上下义词关系　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

23. 【答案】D

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考点：语境选词　上下义词关系　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

25. 【答案】B

11 空 根据冒号后列举的‘a diamond, a watch, or something else special’推断，此处应为概括性上义词 → 选项 C ‘presents’ 为上义词，符合语境 → 得出答案

12 空 根据‘what surprise my family ____12____ for me’及后文‘there was the pink dresser set’推断，此处需表达‘准备’之意 → 选项A ‘prepared’ 与‘surprise’构成常见搭配，且符合语境 → 得出答案

13 空 根据‘The one in Mr. Schiller’s store that I always ___13___!’及后文‘Mama and Papa smiled at my excitement’推断，此处需表达‘喜欢、向往’之意 → 选项B ‘admired’ 符合‘在商店里一直向往’的语境 → 得出答案

14 空 根据‘I ____14____ my wonderful dresser set to my sister Christine’及后文‘She looked at me and said...’推断，此处需表达‘展示、给...看’之意 → 选项D ‘showed’ 符合语境 → 得出答案

15 空 根据‘So you ____15____ what you wanted’及前文‘I always admired’推断，此处需表达‘得到、获得’之意 → 选项C ‘got’ 为口语化表达，符合语境 → 得出答案

16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文情感与动作逻辑 → 识别“always”暗示的持续性状态 → 选择表示“怀念/想念”的动词

17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“gently”提示的温柔动作 → 识别“shoulder”与动词的常见搭配 → 选择表示“轻拍/触碰”的动词
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“Mama wanted you to be...”的期望 → 结合全文情感基调（妈妈牺牲胸针换梳妆盒）→ 选择表示“开心”的形容词
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“how...it was for Mama to ask...”的语境 → 结合“take the brooch as payment”的牺牲行为 → 选择表示“困难/艰难”的形容词
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“carefully”提示的谨慎动作 → 结合“dresser set”与商店场景 → 选择表示“检查”的动词
21 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（工作承诺） → 识别“every ____ day”为固定搭配 → 得出答案
22 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（回忆过去） → 识别“what you ____”为过去想法 → 得出答案
23 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（工作承诺） → 识别“with a ____ that started tomorrow”为工作 → 得出答案
24 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（成功归还胸针） → 识别“felt very ____”为积极情绪 → 得出答案
25 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（情感转变） → 识别“_____ became a childish and silly thing”为突然转变 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　上下义词关系　动词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

26. 【答案】C

定位蓝鲸段落 → 提取其解释原因的句子（It’s because our mouths only have rows of baleen） → 同义替换为选项C

考点：细节定位　因果关系理解　同义替换

27. 【答案】C

分别定位蜂鸟和树懒段落 → 提取各自进食量的原因（蜂鸟：burn through energy fast；树懒：don’t need a lot of energy） → 归纳共同点为能量消耗/需求，对应日常活动

考点：细节定位　信息归纳　同义替换

28. 【答案】A

通览全文 → 识别文章以第一人称介绍多种动物（熊、蓝鲸、蜂鸟、树懒）及其饮食习性 → 归纳主题为野生动物

考点：主旨概括　篇章结构识别

29. 【答案】D

定位第一段 → 分析其内容（描述炎热天气、万物停滞） → 判断其功能为故事发生的背景设定

考点：段落功能分析　篇章结构理解

30. 【答案】C

定位Holly的留言 → 捕捉其结尾句（Hope you’re happy in Westbourne） → 推断Jack所在地为Westbourne

考点：细节定位　间接信息推断

31. 【答案】C

定位三条信息内容 → 提取共同点（海滩、苏格兰、山中） → 归纳为假期愉快

考点：细节定位　信息归纳

32. 【答案】B

定位杰克最后行动 → 提取‘公园’ ‘书’ → 推断下一步行为

考点：细节定位　行为推断

33. 【答案】B

定位划线句上下文 → 分析‘时间似乎停止’的语境 → 推断其含义为准备演出

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

34. 【答案】C

定位人物提及段落 → 分析其与主题‘武术’的关联 → 推断写作目的

考点：主旨推断　写作目的

35. 【答案】A

定位三岔口成功演出段落 → 提取核心信息（练习、努力） → 匹配谚语

考点：主旨推断　谚语匹配

36. 【答案】B

通读全文，把握核心内容（Jack在酷暑中收到朋友分享不同夏日经历的信息）→ 概括主旨 → 匹配选项

考点：主旨大意概括

37. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'new discovery' → 在语篇中找到对应事实（发现128颗新卫星）→ 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与事实匹配

38. 【答案】B

定位指代词 'the ringed planet' → 回溯上文，寻找被修饰对象（Saturn）→ 确认指代关系

考点：指代与衔接

39. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'led to the large number' → 在语篇中找到因果解释（'gravity attracted...crashed against each other'）→ 推理出原因

考点：因果推理判断

40. 【答案】D

定位Dr. Ashton的话（最后一段）→ 分析其陈述内容（发现被确认，土星卫星数最多）→ 推断其隐含态度

考点：言外之意与意图推断　观点态度

41. 【答案】vegetables

46 空 根据上下文语境（如种植、收获、食用等）推断，此处需要表示‘蔬菜’的名词

47 空 根据上下文语境（如饮食、生活方式、身体状况等）推断，此处需要表示‘健康’的名词

48 空 根据上下文语境（如数量、程度、满足需求等）推断，此处需要表示‘足够’的形容词或副词

49 空 根据上下文语境（如植物、农业、自然过程等）推断，此处需要表示‘生长’的动词

50 空 根据上下文语境（如地点、场所、区域等）推断，此处需要表示‘地方’的名词复数形式

51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示程度的副词

52 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示方式的副词

53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的过去式，结合语境选择表示过去动作的动词

54 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词原形，结合语境选择表示目的的动词

55 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要名词，结合固定搭配选择表示抽象概念的名词

考点：语境选词　副词修饰动词　程度副词　方式副词　动词过去式　一般过去时　动词原形　目的状语　固定搭配　抽象名词

42. 【答案】health

46 空 根据上下文语境（如种植、收获、食用等）推断，此处需要表示‘蔬菜’的名词
47 空 根据上下文语境（如饮食、生活方式、身体状况等）推断，此处需要表示‘健康’的名词
48 空 根据上下文语境（如数量、程度、满足需求等）推断，此处需要表示‘足够’的形容词或副词
49 空 根据上下文语境（如植物、农业、自然过程等）推断，此处需要表示‘生长’的动词
50 空 根据上下文语境（如地点、场所、区域等）推断，此处需要表示‘地方’的名词复数形式
51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示程度的副词
52 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示方式的副词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的过去式，结合语境选择表示过去动作的动词
54 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词原形，结合语境选择表示目的的动词
55 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要名词，结合固定搭配选择表示抽象概念的名词

考点：语境选词　副词修饰动词　程度副词　方式副词　动词过去式　一般过去时　动词原形　目的状语　固定搭配　抽象名词

43. 【答案】enough

46 空 根据上下文语境（如种植、收获、食用等）推断，此处需要表示‘蔬菜’的名词
47 空 根据上下文语境（如饮食、生活方式、身体状况等）推断，此处需要表示‘健康’的名词
48 空 根据上下文语境（如数量、程度、满足需求等）推断，此处需要表示‘足够’的形容词或副词
49 空 根据上下文语境（如植物、农业、自然过程等）推断，此处需要表示‘生长’的动词
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51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示程度的副词
52 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示方式的副词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的过去式，结合语境选择表示过去动作的动词
54 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词原形，结合语境选择表示目的的动词
55 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要名词，结合固定搭配选择表示抽象概念的名词

考点：语境选词　副词修饰动词　程度副词　方式副词　动词过去式　一般过去时　动词原形　目的状语　固定搭配　抽象名词

44. 【答案】grow

46 空 根据上下文语境（如种植、收获、食用等）推断，此处需要表示‘蔬菜’的名词
47 空 根据上下文语境（如饮食、生活方式、身体状况等）推断，此处需要表示‘健康’的名词
48 空 根据上下文语境（如数量、程度、满足需求等）推断，此处需要表示‘足够’的形容词或副词
49 空 根据上下文语境（如植物、农业、自然过程等）推断，此处需要表示‘生长’的动词
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51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示程度的副词
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53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的过去式，结合语境选择表示过去动作的动词
54 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词原形，结合语境选择表示目的的动词
55 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要名词，结合固定搭配选择表示抽象概念的名词

考点：语境选词　副词修饰动词　程度副词　方式副词　动词过去式　一般过去时　动词原形　目的状语　固定搭配　抽象名词

45. 【答案】places

46 空 根据上下文语境（如种植、收获、食用等）推断，此处需要表示‘蔬菜’的名词
47 空 根据上下文语境（如饮食、生活方式、身体状况等）推断，此处需要表示‘健康’的名词
48 空 根据上下文语境（如数量、程度、满足需求等）推断，此处需要表示‘足够’的形容词或副词

49 空 根据上下文语境（如植物、农业、自然过程等）推断，此处需要表示‘生长’的动词
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51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示程度的副词
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53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的过去式，结合语境选择表示过去动作的动词
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55 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要名词，结合固定搭配选择表示抽象概念的名词

考点：语境选词　副词修饰动词　程度副词　方式副词　动词过去式　一般过去时　动词原形　目的状语　固定搭配　抽象名词

46. 【答案】little

46 空 根据上下文语境（如种植、收获、食用等）推断，此处需要表示‘蔬菜’的名词
47 空 根据上下文语境（如饮食、生活方式、身体状况等）推断，此处需要表示‘健康’的名词
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考点：语境选词　副词修饰动词　程度副词　方式副词　动词过去式　一般过去时　动词原形　目的状语　固定搭配　抽象名词

47. 【答案】hard

46 空 根据上下文语境（如种植、收获、食用等）推断，此处需要表示‘蔬菜’的名词
47 空 根据上下文语境（如饮食、生活方式、身体状况等）推断，此处需要表示‘健康’的名词
48 空 根据上下文语境（如数量、程度、满足需求等）推断，此处需要表示‘足够’的形容词或副词
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52 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示方式的副词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的过去式，结合语境选择表示过去动作的动词
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考点：语境选词　副词修饰动词　程度副词　方式副词　动词过去式　一般过去时　动词原形　目的状语　固定搭配　抽象名词

48. 【答案】worked

46 空 根据上下文语境（如种植、收获、食用等）推断，此处需要表示‘蔬菜’的名词
47 空 根据上下文语境（如饮食、生活方式、身体状况等）推断，此处需要表示‘健康’的名词
48 空 根据上下文语境（如数量、程度、满足需求等）推断，此处需要表示‘足够’的形容词或副词
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52 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示方式的副词

53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的过去式，结合语境选择表示过去动作的动词
54 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词原形，结合语境选择表示目的的动词
55 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要名词，结合固定搭配选择表示抽象概念的名词

考点：语境选词　副词修饰动词　程度副词　方式副词　动词过去式　一般过去时　动词原形　目的状语　固定搭配　抽象名词

49. 【答案】protect

46 空 根据上下文语境（如种植、收获、食用等）推断，此处需要表示‘蔬菜’的名词
47 空 根据上下文语境（如饮食、生活方式、身体状况等）推断，此处需要表示‘健康’的名词
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51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示程度的副词
52 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示方式的副词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的过去式，结合语境选择表示过去动作的动词
54 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词原形，结合语境选择表示目的的动词
55 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要名词，结合固定搭配选择表示抽象概念的名词

考点：语境选词　副词修饰动词　程度副词　方式副词　动词过去式　一般过去时　动词原形　目的状语　固定搭配　抽象名词

50. 【答案】water

46 空 根据上下文语境（如种植、收获、食用等）推断，此处需要表示‘蔬菜’的名词
47 空 根据上下文语境（如饮食、生活方式、身体状况等）推断，此处需要表示‘健康’的名词
48 空 根据上下文语境（如数量、程度、满足需求等）推断，此处需要表示‘足够’的形容词或副词
49 空 根据上下文语境（如植物、农业、自然过程等）推断，此处需要表示‘生长’的动词
50 空 根据上下文语境（如地点、场所、区域等）推断，此处需要表示‘地方’的名词复数形式
51 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示程度的副词
52 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要副词修饰动词，结合语境选择表示方式的副词
53 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词的过去式，结合语境选择表示过去动作的动词
54 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要动词原形，结合语境选择表示目的的动词
55 空 分析句子结构，判断空格处需要名词，结合固定搭配选择表示抽象概念的名词

考点：语境选词　副词修饰动词　程度副词　方式副词　动词过去式　一般过去时　动词原形　目的状语　固定搭配　抽象名词

51. 【答案】cut in

根据语境‘Don’t...when others are talking’和‘listen politely’推断，此处需要表示‘打断’的动词短语 → ‘cut in’符合语境与搭配

考点：动词搭配 cut in

52. 【答案】in the form of

根据语境‘started an “A Poem A Day” program’和‘Chinese culture’推断，此处需要表示‘以...形式’的介词短语 → ‘in the form of’符合语境与搭配

考点：固定搭配 in the form of

53. 【答案】first

根据语境‘was the...Asian to break the 10-second barrier’和常识（苏炳添是首位突破10秒的亚洲人）推断，此处需要表示‘第一’的序数词 → ‘first’符合语境

考点：语境选词 first

54. 【答案】is crazy about

根据语境‘He spends every weekend studying the birds’推断，此处需要表示‘对...着迷’的形容词短语 → ‘is crazy about’符合语境与搭配

考点：语境选词 is crazy about

55. 【答案】in the form of

根据语境‘many beautiful paper-cuts’和‘flowers, birds and landscapes’推断，此处需要表示‘以...形式’的介词短语 → ‘in the form of’符合语境与搭配

考点：固定搭配 in the form of

56. 【答案】show...around

根据语境‘带某人参观某地’ → 匹配固定搭配 show sb. around → 得出答案

考点：show sb. around

57. 【答案】has increased

根据时间状语 since 1978 → 判断需用现在完成时 → 得出答案

考点：现在完成时　since

58. 【答案】came up with

根据语境‘想出一个主意’ → 匹配固定搭配 come up with → 得出答案

考点：come up with

59. 【答案】himself

分析句子结构，express后需宾语 → 主语he为男性 → 匹配反身代词 himself → 得出答案

考点：反身代词　express oneself

60. 【答案】will hand out

根据时间状语 Next Sunday → 判断需用一般将来时 → 得出答案

考点：一般将来时　will

61. 【答案】They were quite different.

定位Zhang Huihui的发言 → 提取其对机器人跑步风格的评价 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

62. 【答案】Human guides, operators and engineers.

定位支持机器人完成比赛的人员信息 → 提取具体角色 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　信息列举

63. 【答案】Six.

定位关于完赛机器人数量的描述 → 提取具体数字 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　数字捕捉

64. 【答案】They could do real-life tasks.

定位关于半程马拉松事件意义的陈述 → 推断其证明的能力 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　意义推断

65. 【答案】Real-life tasks.

综合全文关于机器人能力的描述 → 推断其应用领域 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　综合推断

66. 【答案】How time flies! The three years has been…

根据题目要求，构建包含回顾、感恩、展望三个部分的完整篇章结构，并运用多样化的句式进行表达。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干句　句式变化与复杂句构建