中考 · 2025年江苏省宿迁市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 88.95 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 52 题 · 江苏省宿迁市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
581 892
yingyu8.cn/an/581892

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. Sandy hopes to be a _____ because she is really interested in dancing.
A. dancer B. singer C. doctor D. scientist

2. I left my Chinese book at home today. Simon shared _____ with me.
A. he B. his C. him D. himself

3. Linda is _____. She is never afraid of giving a talk in front of many people.
A. brave B. shy C. nervous D. honest

4. It’ s true that robots _____ do a lot of things, such as telling stories, doing kung fu and so on.
A. may B. must C. can D. might

5. Kitty will go to the English Corner _____ her English this Saturday afternoon.
A. to practise B. practising C. practised D. practise

6. Now the students in primary and junior high schools _____ a 15-minute break between classes.
A. had B. will have C. have D. would have

7. — Sun Yingsha won the women’ s singles final at the World Table Tennis Championships in Doha on May 25, 2025. — _____ exciting the news is!
A. What an B. What C. How an D. How

8. In yesterday’ s maths lesson, our group _____ the problem after a discussion.
A. cut out B. worked out C. put out D. handed out

9. — Excuse me, could you tell me _____? — It usually opens at nine o’ clock.
A. how I can get to the bank B. where the bank is
C. how far the bank is D. when the bank opens

10. — Our country has made great achievements in science and technology. — _____. We are proud of our country.

A. You’re welcome B. Exactly C. Never mind D. My pleasure

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，从短文后每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。 One spring morning, 8-year-old Amy received a small box from her grandma. Inside was only a seed (种子). “Plant it ___11___, and you’ll understand its secret.” Grandma said with a smile. Amy was very curious about what would happen to the seed. She thought planting it must be ___12___. She decided to plant it in the soil carefully at once. Every day she ___13___ it three times, singing to it like Grandma taught her. But after four days, only bare (光秃秃的) soil greeted her. She felt a little ___14___. “Maybe something is wrong with the seed.” Amy complained to Mr. Green, her elderly neighbour. Mr. Green was good at growing plants. Hearing her ___15___, he said, “Nature works on its own clock. I have spent a long time growing these plants. And you have just spent several days on the seed. ___16___ you need to be patient.” Amy didn’t believe ___17___ he said. She still watered the soil three times a day. She even used plant food which she bought from the shop. Another three days passed, the soil turned into a muddy mess (泥泞不堪). ___18___, a heavy rain poured down that weekend. Amy rushed out of the house and saw Mr. Green covering the soil with a piece of cloth. “I’ve killed the seed, haven’t I?” she said unhappily, pointing at the flooded soil. Mr. Green ___19___ the soil carefully and said, “You’ve paid too much attention. Be patient! Plants need ___20___ to grow.” This time, Amy took his ___21___. She didn’t check the seed again and again any longer. She simply made sure that it got enough sunlight. Five days passed quietly. Then one morning, a green shoot (嫩芽) pushed through the soil. Amy was too excited. She ran quickly to ___22___ Mr. Green about it. He said to her, “Let it grow! Still be patient!” Through summer, Amy watched and waited ___23___ patience (耐心). The plant grew taller and taller day by day. Finally golden petals(花瓣) came out and ___24___ a bright sunflower. It turned its face to follow the sun. When Grandma visited Amy in August, she smiled at the tall sunflower and said, “Aha, Amy! You’ve known the ___25___ at last.” Amy nodded her head. No matter what we do, we need patience as well as love. ___17___ A. how B. when C. what D. where

11. A. carefully B. happily C. carelessly D. quietly

12. A. boring B. clear C. terrible D. interesting

13. A. touched B. watered C. smelt D. sent

14. A. warm B. lazy C. glad D. sad

15. A. words B. wish C. story D. lie

16. A. Or B. But C. So D. Yet

17. A. how B. when C. what D. where
18. A. Unluckily B. Patiently C. Luckily D. Impolitely
19. A. bought B. checked C. painted D. collected
20. A. time B. water C. food D. heat
21. A. test B. advice C. present D. box
22. A. teach B. help C. treat D. tell
23. A. at B. with C. from D. without
24. A. offered B. received C. became D. protected
25. A. road B. rose C. secret D. shop

三、阅读(共两节，满分35分)（共 15 小题，每小题 2.33 分，共 34.95 分）

The following form is a simulated (模拟的) high-speed train schedule from Suqian to six cities.
Train Number Route Departure (出发) time Arrival time Platform (站台) Marker(标识) Color G2611 Suqian→Shanghai Hongqiao 12:05 15:31 2 Blue G2223 Suqian→Yangzhou 12:32 14:09 1 Orange G2571 Suqian→Chengdu East 13:00 15:27 2 Green G3284 Suqian→Chengdu East 14:24 23:17 3 Brown G8298 Suqian→Xuzhou East 15:30 16:04 1 Blue G2588 Suqian→Beijing South 18:16 22:10 4 Orange

26. Which of the following high-speed trains is from Suqian to Shanghai Hongqiao?
A. G2223. B. G2611. C. G2588. D. G3284.

27. What marker color should you follow on Platform 2 if your train number is G2571?
A. Brown. B. Blue. C. Green. D. Orange.

28. How long does it take from Suqian to Xuzhou East by G8298 train?

A. 206 minutes.

B. 147 minutes.

C. 97 minutes.

D. 34 minutes. B Among all types of paper, Xuan paper has earned a special place in Chinese culture. The history of Xuan paper dates back to the Tang Dynasty. At that time, paper was produced in Xuancheng, Jingxian, Ningguo and Taiping. They were counties (县) under the jurisdiction (管辖范围) of Xuanzhou. Among them, the paper made in Jingxian was the best for its excellent qualities. Since most paper distribution (分发) centers were in Xuancheng, the paper was then known as Xuan paper. Xuan paper is made from the bark (树皮) of the blue sandalwood (檀香木) tree and rice straw. The process (过程) of making it includes many procedures like washing, boiling, and drying. Each step needs a lot of time and care. The final product is soft, thin but strong. It doesn’ t tear (扯破) easily and can take in a lot of ink. Because of these qualities, Xuan paper has been loved by painters and calligraphers. It helps them fully express their creative ideas and feelings. Xuan paper is not only a material for art but also a cultural symbol. It represents the rich heritage (遗产) of the arts in Chinese history. Even in today’ s modern world, Xuan paper continues to hold an important position in Chinese art and cultural traditions. It serves as a bridge connecting the past with the present, allowing modern artists to look for good ideas from history while creating new works. The special treasures of Xuan paper ensure that the beauty of Chinese calligraphy and painting can remain and can be passed down through generations.

29. Where was the best Xuan paper made according to the passage?

A. Jingxian. B. Taiping. C. Ningguo. D. Xuancheng.

30. What does the underlined word “procedures” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Materials. B. Steps. C. Counties. D. Thoughts.

31. Why has Xuan paper been loved by painters and calligraphers?

A. Because of the price. B. Because of the size.

C. Because of the qualities. D. Because of the colour.

32. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

A. The types of Xuan paper.

B. The value of Xuan paper.

C. The weight of Xuan paper.

D. The ways of making Xuan paper. C Where does the water in our homes come from? How do people change sea water into fresh water? How does water come into our homes? This passage will answer these questions. In most places, people get their water from lakes and rivers. The water is usually seen all year round. In some places, people get their water from under the ground. They use wells to get the water. In some other places, windmills (风车) are used to get water from under the ground. In some country areas away from the city water supply, people collect rainwater that falls on their roofs (房顶). Pipes from the roofs lead the water into tanks (罐子). The water from rainwater tanks is usually clean enough to drink. In some countries that are in need of water, fresh water is made from sea water in special treatment factories. This is called desalination (脱盐). In most treatment factories, salt water is heated until it turns into steam (蒸汽) and the salt is left behind. When the steam is cooled, it becomes fresh water. Only a little salt is left in the fresh water. This makes the water taste better and also stops the pure water taking salts and minerals (矿物质) out of our bodies. Have you seen tanks or towers on the tops of buildings? These tanks or towers are used for storing clean water. Before the water is put into these tanks or towers, it goes to a water treatment factory. Some water from rivers or lakes is not clean. If we drink it directly, we may be ill. In the water treatment factory, workers make the water clean and safe for people to drink. Then pipes bring the water to our homes. Water is very important for all living things, but sometimes there is not enough water. We should use water wisely.

33. How does the writer begin the passage?

A. By comparing ideas.
B. By giving examples.
C. By asking questions.
D. By explaining reasons.

34. Where do people in most places get water from?

A. Lakes and rivers.
B. Lakes and underground water.
C. Rivers and rainwater.
D. Rainwater and underground water.

35. What does the underlined word “it” in paragraph 3 refer to (指代)?

A. Rainwater.
B. Salt water.
C. Fresh water.
D. Pure water.

36. What are tanks or towers used for according to the passage?

A. Storing salt.

B. Storing pipes.

C. Storing minerals.

D. Storing clean water. D This is a tale of a lonely old woman. She lived in the white North. There, the night is long in winter and the day is long in summer. The old woman lived alone in a small village. The villagers took good care of her, but she was still unhappy. She wanted a child of her own. One winter day, she walked out and saw a small white animal on the ice. It was a baby bear. The bear looked small and felt very cold. The old woman spoke softly to the bear, “Poor little thing. Come with me.” Then she carried him home. Inside her house, the old woman held the bear close until he was warm. She touched him gently and sang to him softly. He felt comfortable in her arms. From that day, when the old woman ate, she fed the little bear from her hand. When she slept, the bear slept beside her. They were a family now. The village children loved the bear too. They played together. Time passed quickly and the bear grew big and strong. One day, some villagers said to him, “Little Bear, go hunting with us. We’ ll teach you how to hunt.” The bear followed them. Soon the bear became a better hunter than the villagers. When the weather was bad, everyone stayed indoors. Then the bear went out into the snow and brought home enough food for the whole village. The old woman felt proud of him.

This is a tale of a lonely old woman. She lived in the white North. There, the night is long in winter and the day is long in summer. The old woman lived alone in a small village. The villagers took good care of her, but she was still unhappy. She wanted a child of her own. One winter day, she walked out and saw a small white animal on the ice. It was a baby bear. The bear looked small and felt very cold. The old woman spoke softly to the bear, "Poor little thing. Come with me." Then she carried him home. Inside her house, the old woman held the bear close until he was warm. She touched him gently and sang to him softly. He felt comfortable in her arms. From that day, when the old woman ate, she fed the little bear from her hand. When she slept, the bear slept beside her. They were a family now. The village children loved the bear too. They played together. Time passed quickly and the bear grew big and strong. One day, some villagers said to him, "Little Bear, go hunting with us. We'll teach you how to hunt." The bear followed them. Soon the bear became a better hunter than the villagers. When the weather was bad, everyone stayed indoors. Then the bear went out into the snow and brought home enough food for the whole village. The old woman felt proud of him. One day, some villagers said to the old woman, "The bear has grown big and strong enough. He is a good hunter now. You'd better let him go back to the wild." In the following days, the old woman was quiet, thinking. She thought aloud, "The bear belongs to the wild. I should let him go." Finally, she said to the bear, "It's time for you to leave. Be safe. Be free." She put her arms around his neck. Her tears ran into his fur. She was heartbroken. The bear walked slowly away from her and looked back again and again. Then he disappeared. When darkness fell, the old woman still stood there. Once more, she was alone. A long time passed. The winter came again. One day, the old woman stood at the same place for a long time. The wind blew snow around her face. Suddenly, the white bear appeared and ran to her. Now, once a year, in winter, the old woman and her little bear meet each other at the same place. (Adapted from Little Bear)

37. In which season did the old woman first meet the baby bear?

A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn. D. Winter.

38. Who taught the bear to hunt according to the tale?

A. The old woman. B. Some villagers.

C. The bear himself. D. The village children.

39. Which of the following is the correct order of the tale?

A. The white bear appeared and ran to her.

B. Soon the bear became a better hunter than the villagers.

C. The old woman held the bear close until he was warm.

D. The old woman decided to let the bear go back to the wild.

40. What can we infer (推断) from the underlined sentence in paragraph10?

A. The bear didn’t get well and was still ill.

B. The bear was too fat to walk any further.

C. The bear didn’t want to leave the old woman.

D. The bear said goodbye to the village children. 第二节(共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分) 阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。 Cycling is popular and enjoyable. It is not only a good way to keep healthy but also an action to protect the environment. ____41____ Here are some tips on how to keep safe while cycling. ____42____ Before you start cycling, you need to examine the condition of your bike with care. For example, make sure that the brakes (刹车) work well and the chain (链条) can turn with no problems. Use proper equipment. Wear a helmet. ____43____ Before you start cycling, you should fasten (扣紧) your helmet. Wear bright and reflective (反光的) clothes on the road. Make sure your bike has lights. All these can greatly reduce the risk of being hurt. Follow traffic rules. You are required to follow the same traffic rules as drivers. ____44____ For example, you should ride at a safe speed on the right side of the road, wait at the traffic lights and let passers-by go first. Stay focused (专注). ____45____ If you chat with others when you are cycling, it can distract (使分心) you and put yourself at the risk of road accidents. By following these tips, you can enjoy cycling and stay safe at the same time. Always remember that safety comes first! Happy cycling! You need to buy a new hat. It is important to stay focused. Examine (检查) your bike with care. Remember that your helmet fits you well. A.

E. Keep the traffic rules in mind all the time.

F. However, sometimes it may be dangerous.

G. You can do anything you want while cycling.

四、根据句意及所给中文提示、首字母或英文解释，写出句中所缺单词，每空限填一词。（共8小题；每小题1分，满分8分）（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

41. Helen, a British student, will enjoy _____ (她自己) during the summer holiday in China.

_____

42. There are many _____ (不同的) places of interest in our country.

_____

43. The Great Wall is one of the _____ (奇迹) in the world.

_____

44. Guilin is a beautiful city in the _____ (南部的) part of our country.

_____

45. Suzhou is _____ (known by many people) for its fantastic gardens.

_____

46. Mount Huangshan is always full of v_____ the whole year.

_____

47. The nice views of Jiuzhaigou also c_____ people’s attention.

_____

48. It is _____ (not special) to see souvenirs (纪念品) in these places. Why not buy some?

_____

五、阅读下面短文，用英语回答短文后的问题。（共 3 小题，每小题 2 分，共 6 分）

49. What are Li Ming’s neighbours like?

_____

_____

50. When do the volunteers usually have a “helping hands” meeting?

_____

_____

51. What can you do to help others in your daily life?

_____

_____

六、书面表达(满分15分)（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

52. (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. A	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. A
6. C	7. D	8. B	9. D	10. B
11. A	12. D	13. B	14. D	15. A
16. C	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. A
21. B	22. D	23. B	24. C	25. C
26. B	27. C	28. D	29. A	30. B
31. C	32. B	33. C	34. A	35. B
36. D	37. D	38. B	39. C	40. C
41. herself	42. different	43. wonders	44. southern	45. famous
46. visitors	47. catch	48. common	50. At the weekend.	

49. They are kind and helpful.

51. I can help my classmates with their homework. (答案不唯一，合理即可)

52. A Healthy Diet
Dear classmates,
I’ m Li Hua. I’ m glad to be here to give a speech. My topic is “A Healthy Diet”.

As we all know, a healthy diet is very important for us. First, it can provide enough energy for our daily study and activities. Second, it helps us build a strong body and keeps us away from diseases.

However, some students have bad eating habits. For example, eating too many sweets is bad for our teeth. Also, eating too much fried food may make us fat and unhealthy.

To keep healthy, we should eat meals on time. We’ d better eat more fruits and vegetables every day. Besides, we should drink enough water and avoid junk food. Finally, having a balanced diet is also a good choice.

That’ s all for my speech. Thank you for listening!

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A
   根据语境线索 'interested in dancing' → 匹配职业名词 → 得出答案
   考点：语境选词

2. 【答案】B
   分析句子结构 'shared _____ with me' → 判断空格处需物主代词 → 得出答案
   考点：主谓一致与指代一致

3. 【答案】A
   根据语境线索 'never afraid of giving a talk' → 推断性格特征 → 得出答案
   考点：语境选词

4. 【答案】C
   分析句子结构 'robots _____ do a lot of things' → 判断情态动词表能力 → 得出答案
   考点：时态与语态

5. 【答案】A
   分析句子结构 'go to the English Corner _____ her English' → 判断目的状语用不定式 → 得出答案
   考点：非谓语动词

6. 【答案】C
   根据语境中“Now”判断时态 → 一般现在时表示客观事实或习惯 → 选择have
   考点：时态与语态

7. 【答案】D
   识别感叹句结构 → 分析中心词“news”为不可数名词 → 选择How引导的感叹句
   考点：倒装句型

8. 【答案】B
   根据语境“the problem after a discussion”判断 → 选择表示“解决”的动词短语 → worked out
   考点：动词搭配　语境选词

9. 【答案】D
   根据答语“It usually opens at nine o’ clock.”判断 → 问句应询问时间 → 选择when引导的宾语从句
   考点：名词性从句

10. 【答案】B
    根据答语“We are proud of our country.”判断 → 表示赞同对方观点 → 选择Exactly
    考点：观点态度

11. 【答案】A

11 空 定位奶奶的指令 → 结合后文Amy的精心照料行为 → 推断出种植方式应为“仔细地”
12 空 定位Amy的心理活动 → 结合她“curious”和“carefully”的行为 → 推断她认为种植过程是“有趣的”
13 空 定位Amy照料种子的日常动作 → 结合后文“watered the soil”的重复信息 → 确定动作为“浇水”
14 空 定位Amy看到“bare soil”后的反应 → 结合她之前“curious”的期待 → 推断情绪为“有点难过/失望”
15 空 定位Mr. Green回应的触发点 → 结合Amy前文“complained”的内容 → 确定他听到的是“抱怨/诉苦”
16 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为原因（你只花了几天），后句为结果（你需要耐心） → 选择表因果的连词
17 空 分析宾语从句结构 → 从句中 said 缺少宾语 → 选择作宾语的关系代词
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后事件（土壤变泥泞 vs 大雨倾盆）的逻辑关系 → 选择表示负面结果的副词
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析人物动作（仔细_____土壤）与后文评价（你太关注了）的关联 → 选择表示检查的动词
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文艾米过度浇水施肥导致土壤变泥泞 → 推断植物需要的是时间而非更多水或食物
21 空 定位空格前动词took → 结合下文Amy改变行为（不再反复检查） → 推断Mr. Green之前给出了建议 → 识别固定搭配take one's advice
22 空 定位空格前动词ran quickly to → 结合下文Amy兴奋地分享嫩芽长出的消息 → 推断她想告知Mr. Green → 识别动词tell（告知）
23 空 定位空格前动词believe → 结合宾语从句he said → 识别固定搭配believe with sb.（相信某人的话）
24 空 定位空格前主语Mr. Green → 结合下文他检查土壤并给出建议 → 推断他仔细检查了土壤 → 识别动词became（变得）的过去式，此处需动词过去式描述动作 → 结合语境排除其他动词
25 空 定位空格前动词understand → 结合上文Grandma说'you'll understand its secret' → 推断空格处指代种子的秘密 → 识别secret（秘密）的复现

考点：语境选词　上下文逻辑　人物心理推断　固定搭配　情感逻辑推断　状语从句逻辑关系　因果衔接词　名词性从句　关系代词 what 的用法　逻辑衔接　细节理解　推理判断　固定搭配 take one's advice　近义词辨析　固定搭配 believe with sb.　动词时态与语义　熟词僻义/复现

12. 【答案】D

11 空 定位奶奶的指令 → 结合后文Amy的精心照料行为 → 推断出种植方式应为“仔细地”
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19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析人物动作（仔细_____土壤）与后文评价（你太关注了）的关联 → 选择表示检查的动词
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前文艾米过度浇水施肥导致土壤变泥泞 → 推断植物需要的是时间而非更多水或食物
21 空 定位空格前动词took → 结合下文Amy改变行为（不再反复检查） → 推断Mr. Green之前给出了建议 → 识别固定搭配take one's advice
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24 空 定位空格前主语Mr. Green → 结合下文他检查土壤并给出建议 → 推断他仔细检查了土壤 → 识别动词became（变得）的过去式，此处需动词过去式描述动作 → 结合语境排除其他动词
25 空 定位空格前动词understand → 结合上文Grandma说'you'll understand its secret' → 推断空格处指代种子的

秘密 → 识别secret（秘密）的复现

考点：语境选词　上下文逻辑　人物心理推断　固定搭配　情感逻辑推断　状语从句逻辑关系　因果衔接词　名词性从句　关系代词 what 的用法　逻辑衔接　细节理解　推理判断　固定搭配 take one's advice　近义词辨析　固定搭配 believe with sb.　动词时态与语义　熟词僻义/复现

13. 【答案】B

11 空 定位奶奶的指令 → 结合后文Amy的精心照料行为 → 推断出种植方式应为“仔细地”
12 空 定位Amy的心理活动 → 结合她“curious”和“carefully”的行为 → 推断她认为种植过程是“有趣的”
13 空 定位Amy照料种子的日常动作 → 结合后文“watered the soil”的重复信息 → 确定动作为“浇水”
14 空 定位Amy看到“bare soil”后的反应 → 结合她之前“curious”的期待 → 推断情绪为“有点难过/失望”
15 空 定位Mr. Green回应的触发点 → 结合Amy前文“complained”的内容 → 确定他听到的是“抱怨/诉苦”
16 空 分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为原因（你只花了几天），后句为结果（你需要耐心） → 选择表因果的连词
17 空 分析宾语从句结构 → 从句中 said 缺少宾语 → 选择作宾语的关系代词
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后事件（土壤变泥泞 vs 大雨倾盆）的逻辑关系 → 选择表示负面结果的副词
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25 空 定位空格前动词understand → 结合上文Grandma说'you'll understand its secret' → 推断空格处指代种子的秘密 → 识别secret（秘密）的复现

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14. 【答案】D

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18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后事件（土壤变泥泞 vs 大雨倾盆）的逻辑关系 → 选择表示负面结果的副词
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15. 【答案】A

11 空 定位奶奶的指令 → 结合后文Amy的精心照料行为 → 推断出种植方式应为“仔细地”
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16. 【答案】C

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考点：语境选词　上下文逻辑　人物心理推断　固定搭配　情感逻辑推断　状语从句逻辑关系　因果衔接词　名词性从句　关系代词 what 的用法　逻辑衔接　细节理解　推理判断　固定搭配 take one's advice　近义词辨析　固定搭配 believe with sb.　动词时态与语义　熟词僻义/复现

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26. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'Suqian to Shanghai Hongqiao' → 在表格中匹配对应车次 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

27. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词'G2571'和'Platform 2' → 在表格中匹配对应标识颜色 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

28. 【答案】D

定位G8298的出发时间15:30和到达时间16:04 → 计算时间差34分钟 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　数字运算

29. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'best Xuan paper'和'made' → 在语篇中匹配产地信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

30. 【答案】B

定位下划线词'procedures'所在语境 → 根据上下文推断词义 → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测

31. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】B

定位段落 → 概括段落核心内容 → 匹配选项主旨

考点：主旨概括　段落大意

33. 【答案】C

分析文章开头方式 → 识别写作手法 → 匹配选项

考点：篇章结构　写作手法识别

34. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 识别同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

35. 【答案】B

定位划线词 → 分析上下文指代关系 → 确定指代对象

考点：指代判断　上下文分析

36. 【答案】D

题干关键词'tanks or towers'在语篇中无对应信息 → 选项内容与语篇主题（火车时刻表）完全无关 → 判定为无中生有

考点：细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】D

定位语篇中描述老妇人与熊初次相遇的段落 → 提取时间信息'One winter day' → 同义替换为选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】B

定位语篇中描述熊学习狩猎的段落 → 提取信息'some villagers said to him... We’ ll teach you how to hunt' → 同义替换为选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】C

梳理故事发展脉络 → 比对选项事件在原文中的先后顺序 → 确定C（老妇人抱熊取暖）为最早事件

考点：篇章结构与写作目的

40. 【答案】C

定位第10段划线句（熊缓慢离开并不断回头） → 结合上下文（老妇人含泪告别，熊被放归野外） → 推断熊的行为表达了不舍

考点：推理判断

41. 【答案】herself

识别固定搭配 enjoy oneself → 确定反身代词 → 根据主语Helen（女性）选择herself

考点：enjoy oneself 固定搭配　反身代词与主语一致

42. 【答案】different

分析句子结构（形容词修饰名词places） → 根据中文提示'不同的' → 选择形容词different

考点：形容词作定语　词根词缀：differ（不同）+ -ent（形容词后缀）

43. 【答案】wonders

识别固定结构 one of the + 复数名词 → 根据中文提示'奇迹' → 选择wonder的复数形式wonders

考点：one of the + 复数名词结构　名词复数形式

44. 【答案】southern

分析句子结构（形容词修饰名词part） → 根据中文提示'南部的' → 选择形容词southern

考点：形容词作定语　词根词缀：south（南）+ -ern（方位形容词后缀）

45. 【答案】famous

识别固定搭配 be famous/known for → 根据中文提示'known by many people' → 选择famous

考点：be famous for 固定搭配　famous与known同义替换

46. 【答案】visitors

根据语境‘Mount Huangshan is always full of...’和首字母提示，推断需要表示‘人’的名词，且与‘full of’构成常见搭配。

考点：语境选词　名词搭配

47. 【答案】catch

根据语境‘...also c_____ people’s attention’和首字母提示，推断需要表示‘吸引’的动词，且与‘attention’构成固定搭配。

考点：动词搭配　语境选词

48. 【答案】common

根据括号内提示‘(not special)’和语境‘It is _____ to see souvenirs...’，推断需要表示‘常见的、普通的’的形容词。

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

49. 【答案】They are kind and helpful.

定位题干关键词 'Li Ming’s neighbours' → 在语篇第二句找到直接描述 → 提取形容词短语 'kind and helpful' 作为答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

50. 【答案】At the weekend.

定位题干关键词 'helping hands meeting' 和 'when' → 在语篇中找到对应句子 → 提取时间状语 'at the weekend' 作为答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

51. 【答案】I can help my classmates with their homework.…

理解语篇中志愿者帮助他人的具体事例（如辅导作业、购物、打扫） → 结合自身生活经验进行合理推断 → 生成一个符合语境且可行的帮助他人的具体行动

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

52. 【答案】A Healthy Diet

Dear classmates,

I’m Li Hua.…

根据题目要求，围绕“健康饮食”主题，运用多种句式（如并列句、从句）和词汇搭配，组织一篇结构清晰、内容完整的演讲稿。

考点：动词搭配 take on　定语从句　句式变化与复杂句构建