中考 · 2025年江苏省扬州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 120 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 76 题 · 江苏省扬州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
774 562
yingyu8.cn/an/774562

一、单项选择(共15小题；每小题1分，计15分)（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. The best things _____ life are free, like hugs, smiles, love and good memories.
A. on B. at C. by D. in

2. Red squirrels depend on _____ thicker winter fur and food hidden in autumn to survive.
A. its B. our C. their D. your

3. —Will you be able to finish the work in time? —I _____ promise anything, but I’ ll do my best.
A. can’ t B. shouldn’ t C. couldn’ t D. mustn’ t

4. —_____ do you remember about this week’ s news? —None, I’ m afraid.
A. How many B. How much C. How soon D. How long

5. The wind power of our country develops more quickly _____ we push for green energy.
A. though B. before C. as D. until

6. _____ the whole of this article _____ any part of it will be published unless the writer agrees.
A. Either; or B. Neither; nor C. Not only; but also D. Both; and

7. —What’ s the advantage of your transport services? —Whether it’ s by land, sea or air, we use our _____ to serve you.
A. courage B. challenge C. passage D. knowledge

8. With hard work and clear plans, you will become _____ in your study.
A. successful B. honest C. generous D. cheerful

9. Stress comes and goes. Sometimes you just need to _____.
A. sit down B. fall down C. calm down D. come down

10. He wouldn’ t allow bad moods to get _____ when he was doing his job.
A. on the way B. in the way C. along the way D. by the way

11. We should build on past achievements and work together _____ a better world.
A. make B. making C. made D. to make

12. When you feel cold air coming through your window, energy _____.
A. wastes B. is wasted C. wasted D. was wasted

13. During Guyu, the temperature usually _____ a lot and rain increases.
A. rises B. rose C. is rising D. has risen

14. —Could you tell me _____, sir? —Sure. It creates music in your own style.
A. if the AI app is expensive B. where the AI app was developed
C. when the AI app came into use D. what the AI app can do

15. —Oh, dear! I have broken your glass. —_____! I don’ t like it anyway.
A. Never mind B. I can’ t agree more
C. No way D. That’ s not the case

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

阅读下面短文，从文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。 It was a summer. After a 33-kilometre cycling, my cousin Gabriel and I were ___16___. We planned to get lunch and then ___17___ back to Valence, where I was spending my holiday with Gabriel’ s family. We bought a baguette. As we ate, I noticed a girl in a queue smiling to us. I met her again when she sat on a bench, enjoying her bread in front of a riverboat named Voyageur. Soon she boarded the boat. Then I noticed a colourful handbag on the ___18___. The girl had left it! She was on the upper deck (甲板)! I held up the bag and ___19___ it to get her attention. When she noticed the bag, she opened her mouth ___20___. But her face fell—the boat started to pull away from the dock (码头). “We can ___21___ it! The boat’ s next stop is Valence!” Gabriel came up. “Great! But do you think we can ___22___ ?” I asked. Gabriel laughed. “We’ re going to find out!” We set off. It was a race now: ___23___ against the boat. If the boat beat us to Valence, we might ___24___ have the chance to give back the bag. Pedaling hard, we quickly caught up to the Voyageur. When the boat disappeared ___25___ us, we felt confident enough to relax our pace. Then it happened: pffft! Flat tire (轮胎漏气)! My heart sank. We had to stop and took out tools when the Voyageur was coming near. I saw the girl again. She noticed our ___26___ and shook her head sadly. After a quick ___27___, we were back on our way. The boat pulled ahead. We watched ___28___ as the boat disappeared around a bend. Finally we arrived, ___29___ the Voyageur had docked. We failed! Gabriel suddenly shouted, “I see her!” The girl was strolling towards us! “You followed my boat!” she smiled. “No, your boat followed us,” I ___30___. “Until I got a flat tire, that is.” I handed her the bag. ___16___ A. hungry B. lazy C. relaxed D. bored ___27___ A. sleeping B. riding C. fixing D. swimming ___29___ A. and B. so C. or D. but

16. A. hungry B. lazy C. relaxed D. bored
17. A. walk B. drive C. ride D. fly
18. A. bench B. boat C. bike D. bread
19. A. threw B. opened C. dropped D. waved
20. A. in fear B. in surprise C. in silence D. in sadness
21. A. return B. borrow C. sell D. use
22. A. break down B. catch up C. go out D. get away
23. A. her B. it C. them D. us
24. A. usually B. sometimes C. never D. always
25. A. behind B. before C. beside D. opposite
26. A. effort B. trouble C. risk D. success
27. A. sleeping B. riding C. fixing D. swimming

28. A. happily B. angrily C. helplessly D. excitedly

29. A. and B. so C. or D. but

30. A. refused B. joked C. complained D. nodded

三、阅读理解(共15小题；每小题2分，计30分)（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

Alex and his classmates are working on a project about the Great Lakes. Here is the information sheet they have made. Part 1: Facts The Great Lakes—Ontario, Huron, Michigan, Erie and Superior—are five freshwater giants. They span across eight US states and two Canadian provinces. Part 2: Comparison ●Lake Ontario This lake has the smallest surface area at 7,336 square miles. Three dams (大坝) control the flow of water downstream and include locks so boats can enter from the Atlantic. ●Lake Huron This is the second largest lake by surface area in the system and home to Manitoulin Island, the world’s largest freshwater island. ●Lake Michigan It is joined to Lake Huron by the five-mile-wide Straits (海峡) of Mackinac, though they are still classed as two separate bodies. ●Lake Erie With a depth of 64 metres, this is the shallowest of the Great Lakes. It is generally the warmest, but also gets frozen more quickly than the others. ●Lake Superior At 406 metres deep, the distance from the lake’s surface to its deepest point is about the same as the length of four football pitches. Part 3: Covering an area of 94,250 square miles, these huge bodies of water take up more than one-fifth of the world’s total freshwater. The Great Lakes provide drinking water for more than 40 million people, important shipping routes for more than 800 ocean ships, and keep a rich ecosystem for fishing and agriculture. They also support wildlife, the national economy and the environment.

31. Alex draws a map of the Great Lakes. Which number stands for Lake Ontario?

A. ① B. ② C. ③ D. ④

32. Alex wants to try ice fishing as early as possible. Which lake will he most probably choose?

A. Lake Superior. B. Lake Erie. C. Lake Michigan. D. Lake Huron.

33. Which of the following will he put in the empty box?

A. Value.

B. Change.

C. Protection.

D. Development. B Inside the hall, the door was shut, and the key lay on the glass stand. Poor Alice, who was about one foot high after taking some drink, found a cake on the floor. She went up and soon ate all the cake. “How strange! How tall I am!” said Alice. She looked down at her feet—they seemed so far off. In fact, she was now over nine feet high, which meant she still couldn’t get through the door. She sat down, and had a good cry till there was a large pool all round her. Suddenly, she heard the sound of feet not far off. It was the Rabbit that had come back, with a fan in his hand. Alice felt so in need of help from someone, that when he came near, she called out, “If you please, sir....” The Rabbit started as if shot, dropped the fan and ran off as fast as possible. Alice picked up the fan and as the hall was hot, she fanned herself. “Dear, dear! How strange all things are today! I do wish to get out of the hall! ” she said. Then she noticed herself in the glass—she was now not more than two feet high, and still shrinking quite fast. That was the fan! She realized this and dropped it at once, or she would shrink to the size of an ant soon. Alice was in a sad fear at the quick change. “Things are worse,” said the poor girl, “I was never so small as this. How can I get out?” As she said these words, she lost her footsteps and was up to her chin (下巴) in salt water—her own tears. Just then Alice noticed a mouse swimming towards her. “Will it be useful now to speak to this mouse? All things are so strange here. I should think maybe it can talk. At least there’s no harm to try.” So she swam up.
—— Adapted from Alice in Wonderland

Inside the hall, the door was shut, and the key lay on the glass stand. Poor Alice, who was about one foot high after taking some drink, found a cake on the floor. She went up and soon ate all the cake. “How strange! How tall I am!” said Alice. She looked down at her feet—they seemed so far off. In fact, she was now over nine feet high, which meant she still couldn’t get through the door. She sat down, and had a good cry till there was a large pool all round her. Suddenly, she heard the sound of feet not far off. It was the Rabbit that had come back, with a fan in his hand. Alice felt so in need of help from someone, that when he came near, she called out, “If you please, sir....” The Rabbit started as if shot, dropped the fan and ran off as fast as possible. Alice picked up the fan and as the hall was hot, she fanned herself. “Dear, dear! How strange all things are today! I do wish to get out of the hall!” she said. Then she noticed herself in the glass—she was now not more than two feet high, and still shrinking quite fast. That was the fan! She realized this and dropped it at once, or she would shrink to the size of an ant soon. Alice was in a sad fear at the quick change. “Things are worse,” said the poor girl, “I was never so small as this. How can I get out?” As she said these words, she lost her footsteps and was up to her chin (下巴) in salt water—her own tears. Just then Alice noticed a mouse swimming towards her. “Will it be useful now to speak to this mouse? All things are so strange here. I should think maybe it can talk. At least there’s no harm to try.” So she swam up. —— Adapted from Alice in Wonderland

34. Which of the following is the correct order of the story?

A. Alice ate up a cake.
B. The Rabbit ran away with his fan left.
C. Alice became less than two feet high.
D. Alice cried to make a pool.
E. The water almost covered Alice.

35. Which sentence should go in the empty box in paragraph 4?

A. It’s bad to take his fan!
B. I need one more cake!
C. I like the Rabbit so much!
D. I am tired of this place!

36. What does the underlined word “shrinking” in paragraph 5 mean?

A. Becoming heavier.
B. Becoming lighter.
C. Becoming larger.
D. Becoming smaller.

37. What do we know about Alice according to the story?

A. She regretted what she did.

B. She wouldn’ t ask for any help.

C. She was trying to get out of trouble.

D. She was clear what would happen to her. C Have you ever wondered what else you can do on the train besides sleeping or scrolling through your phone? Actually, in China, trains have turned into centres which bring together the public and the nation’ s intangible cultural Heritage (ICH，非物质文化遗产). Trains go across China and they are becoming ideal places for introducing local traditional culture. A good example is the K7041 train from Harbin to Mohe in Northeast China’ s Heilongjiang Province. On the ICH train, Gulayier, dressed in traditional clothes, sang Oroqen folk songs and his partner played the Oroqen jaw harp, a musical instrument. Tourists on the train, especially those from southern China, sang and danced excitedly with the two performers (表演者) together. Gulayier said the train made it easier to hold tourists’ attention to his shows. He thought the train was a good platform for promoting (促进) ICH. Traditional heritage comes to life on trains. More ICH such as Qinhuai lanterns from Nanjing, Yulin puppet shows, and tea-picking operas in Guangxi have also made appearances on high-speed trains across China. It offers passengers a close-up way to experience traditional culture. Professor Xiao Fang from Beijing Normal University shares Gulayier’ s opinion on the new use of ICH trains. He has pointed out another advantage of this. Beyond cultural promotion, it offers help for tourism. When passengers enjoy local traditions on board, they often develop a deeper interest in exploring the places they pass through. However, the ICH train journeys still have challenges, including the narrow space on trains and passengers getting on and off at each station. Therefore, some solutions are coming up cultural corners show

traditional arts, and QR codes connect to more digital information. These help passengers to explore ICH at their own pace and continue learning after their journey ends. The success of ICH trains offers valuable lessons for cultural protection worldwide, proving that innovation (革新) and tradition can work together to keep cultural heritage alive for future generations.

38. What is the fresh experience for passengers on the K7041 train?

A. Travelling farther north.
B. Joining in live shows.
C. Wearing traditional clothes.
D. Having fun on the phone.

39. What do Gulayier and Professor Xiao both agree?

A. ICH encourages more local visits.
B. Trains help make ICH more popular.
C. ICH improves the Chinese train journeys.
D. Passengers welcome performers on ICH trains.

40. What does paragraph 5 mention about the ICH train journeys?

A. Their features and influence.
B. Their reasons and results.
C. Their problems and methods.
D. Their future and improvement.

41. What can be the best title for the passage?

A. Trains push China’ s cultural heritage further.
B. China puts arms around local artists on ICH trains.
C. More ICH trains begin running on railways in China.
D. Train passengers share different local cultures of China.

Many marine species (海洋物种) depend on specific routes to migrate (迁徙). The routes offer these seafaring travellers the right conditions, at the right time of year, to guide them through the oceans. We humans try to discover the routes and have drawn our own lines, but they are not clear to us because of unexpected changes in nature. To find out the routes that migratory marine species regularly take, a research team of scientists in Australia and the US have now created an interactive map that shows the paths connecting ocean habitats (栖息地). The new map, named the Migratory Connectivity in the Ocean (MiCO), collects data and makes it easier for scientists to see where migratory marine species may be falling into the paths. The database (数据库) includes information on 109 species, based on around 30 years of data, and shows where they are going to and from—including which species cross into whose national waters. “MiCO connects almost 2, 000 important habitats and shows the importance of cross-boundary teamwork,” says the research team. They find that all of the species recorded in MiCO have less protection at some point in their life history because of different situations in different countries. That means no country is able to fully protect migratory species if there is no help from others.

“For example, green turtles nest in Costa Rica and migrate north through Nicaragua and out to islands in the Caribbean,” the team says. “Although largely protected in Costa Rica, it is allowed to fish for turtles in Nicaragua and huge numbers are lost off the coast there every year.” MiCO works to provide useful knowledge on migratory connectivity to help protect marine species. In 2023, a UN report found climate (气候) changes are having bad influence on migratory species. MiCO catches the information from different time periods and the team hopes it may be used to tell those changes in connectivity. MiCO is also expected to collect information on more migratory marine species because there is less than one-third of data collected now.

“So far, the migratory information revealed within the MiCO system only touches the surface of the true connectivity of the global oceans,” the team says.

42. How does the writer lead in the topic?

A. By offering advice.

B. By presenting study results.

C. By expressing opinions.

D. By giving background information.

43. What is MiCO?

A. A map that humans draw to look for marine species.

B. A route which guides marine species through the oceans.

C. A database that shows the lines marine species migrate along.

D. A system which scientists use for researches on temperature changes.

44. Why does the writer take the example of green turtles?

A. To prove the harm in fishing for migratory species.

B. To show the importance of cross-country teamwork.

C. To share the methods of marine species protection.

D. To explain the reason for marine species to migrate.

45. Which of the following can be the data MiCO collects?

A. Over 10 laws are made on marine species protection.

B. There are mainly 3 elephant species living on the earth.

C. Leatherback turtles travel about 20,000 km from Indonesia to Oregon.

D. Thousands of people visit the whale shark habitat in South Africa every year.

四、词汇运用(共10小题；每小题1分，计10分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

46. Yangzhou _____ in central Jiangsu Province. (位于)

_____

47. Yangzhou is rich in _____ and cultural resources. (自然)

_____

48. Lots of people learn about Yangzhou through classical _____. (诗歌)

_____

49. Many poets express their love for Yangzhou by _____ its beauty in their works. (赞赏)

_____

50. “Take a journey to Yangzhou in the misty flowery _____” is a popular saying. (三月)

_____

51. Recently, more and more people have _____ to visit Yangzhou during holidays. (choose)

_____

52. Many tourists think _____ of Yangzhou for its beautiful places of interest. (high)

_____

53. With _____ treasures inside, Yangzhou Museum is well worth visiting. (wonder)

_____

54. Some tourists fall in love with Yangzhou _____ rather than just its tourist attractions. (it)

_____

55. The international influence of Yangzhou is getting _____ than before. (strong)

_____

五、阅读表达(共5小题；每小题2分，计10分)（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

56. How long does a new fashion trend last now? _____
_____

_____

57. Who usually first realizes a new fashion trend? _____
_____

58. Which situation means the trend has reached the highest point? _____
_____

59. Why do some people dislike following trends according to the survey? _____
_____

60. Do you prefer brands when buying clothes? Why or why not? _____
_____

六、缺词填空(共10空；每空1分，计10分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容和首字母提示，在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整。在答题卡标有题号的横线上，完整地写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空一词) Chinese writer Wang Zengqi once wrote “When I arrive man a new place... I prefer to visit the local farmers market to see live chickens and ducks, fresh vegetables and bright fruits. It’s lively and brings me a sense of the joy of l_____61_____.” Nowadays, more people feel the same as Wang. They love to explore farmers markets wherever they visit. These traditional markets, which used to be just local s_____62_____ places, are attracting visitors during holidays, especially the young. They think visiting a city w_____63_____exploring farmers markets is a waste of a trip. There they can enjoy mouthwatering food, local culture and real nature of a city. Luo Yan, a tour lover, travels around markets nationwide. He agrees these farmers markets are c_____64_____ to local people’s daily life than those scenic spots (风景点) and supermarkets which seem all the same everywhere. In Xi’an, he enjoyed tasty Roujiamo, w_____65_____ in Inner Mongolia, he tasted the famous air-dried beef. The generous sellers e_____66_____ shared with him some trade secrets. Foreign travellers, too, consider these markets as interesting w_____67_____ into Chinese daily life. Luo Yan noticed a group of American tourists walking around a farmers market in Beijing. They talked with the sellers though they had difficulties with l_____68_____ and could not stop trying local snacks. The visit left a lasting impression on those foreign visitors. They are touched by the energy of locals and the flavour of Chinese daily life. The popularity of farmers markets among visitors shows an important c_____69_____ —from a focus on scenes that cover every place to deeper experiences of local life. As part of this trend many old farmers markets are upgraded or set to reopen. One of them is the Chongwenmen farmers market, which was b_____70_____ in 1976. After 15 years of closure, it reopened to the public earlier this year.

61. 缺词填空

_____

62. 缺词填空

_____

63. 缺词填空

_____

64. 缺词填空

_____

65. 缺词填空

_____

66. 缺词填空

_____

67. 缺词填空

_____

68. 缺词填空

_____

69. 缺词填空

_____

70. 缺词填空

_____

七、A．句子翻译(共5小题；每小题2分，计10分)（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

71. 当我们遇到问题时，父母乐意帮助我们。 _____

72. 向父母倾诉我们的烦恼是非常必要的。 _____
_____

73. 父母很严格，但他们会尊重我们的想法。 _____

74. 我们最好和父母多交流，学会理解他们。 _____
_____

75. 请记住，家永远是一个温暖的地方。 _____
_____

八、B．写作(计20分)（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

76. (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. D	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. C
6. B	7. D	8. A	9. C	10. B
11. D	12. B	13. A	14. D	15. A
16. A	17. C	18. B	19. D	20. B
21. A	22. B	23. D	24. C	25. A
26. B	27. C	28. C	29. D	30. B
31. A	32. B	33. A	34. A	35. D
36. D	37. C	38. B	39. B	40. C
41. A	42. D	43. C	44. B	45. C
46. lies	47. natural	48. poems	49. praising	50. March
51. chosen	52. highly	53. wonderful	54. itself	55. stronger
61. life	62. shopping	63. without	64. closer	65. while
66. even	67. windows	68. language	69. change	70. built

56. Every couple of months.

57. Reporters, writers, and some other important people.

58. When everyone can get their hands on it.

59. Because a trend doesn't agree with how they feel about themselves.

60. No, because I think personal style is more important than brands.

71. When we meet with problems, our parents are willing to help us.

72. It is very necessary to talk to our parents about our worries.

73. Our parents are strict, but they will respect our ideas.

74. We'd better communicate more with our parents and learn to understand them.

75. Please remember that home is always a warm place.

76. To present the beauty of our school, we plan to record the beautiful views around our campus. We will take photos and short videos of the blooming flowers in spring, the green trees in summer, and the colorful fallen leaves in autumn. We will also write short descriptions to go with them.

We plan to share our work by creating a photo album and a short video. We will show them in our English class and post them on the school's website. We do this because we want more people to see and feel the beauty of our school, and to practice our English skills at the same time.

From this group activity, we expect to learn how to work together as a team. We also hope to improve

our English writing and speaking abilities. Most importantly, we want to develop a deeper love for our beautiful school.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 → 匹配介词 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 in life

2. 【答案】C

识别主语 → 判断主谓一致 → 选择对应物主代词

考点：主谓一致　物主代词

3. 【答案】A

分析语境逻辑 → 判断情态动词语气 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　情态动词

4. 【答案】B

分析答语 → 推断问句疑问词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　疑问词辨析

5. 【答案】C

分析从句逻辑关系 → 选择连词 → 得出答案

考点：状语从句　连词辨析

6. 【答案】B

分析句子逻辑关系（unless表除非）→ 判断空格处需表达否定含义 → 匹配连词搭配 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 neither...nor...　逻辑关系 unless

7. 【答案】D

分析语境（transport services, by land, sea or air）→ 判断空格处需表达专业知识或能力 → 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 knowledge　transport services 语境

8. 【答案】A

分析语境（hard work, clear plans, in your study）→ 判断空格处需表达积极结果 → 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词 successful　hard work and clear plans 语境

9. 【答案】C

分析语境（Stress comes and goes）→ 判断空格处需表达缓解压力的短语动词 → 匹配选项词义 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 calm down　语境选词

10. 【答案】B

分析语境（allow bad moods to get...when doing his job）→ 判断空格处需表达阻碍工作的介词短语 → 匹配固定搭配 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 in the way　语境选词

11. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为不定式作目的状语 → 选择 to make

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语

12. 【答案】B

分析句子主语 energy 与动词 waste 的被动关系 → 选择一般现在时的被动语态

考点：时态与语态　SVO主干分析

13. 【答案】A

根据时间状语 usually 和语境判断时态 → 选择一般现在时表示习惯性动作

考点：时态与语态

14. 【答案】D

分析答语内容 → 推断问句询问的是 AI 应用的功能 → 选择 what 引导的宾语从句

考点：名词性从句　语境推理

15. 【答案】A

分析答语后半句 I don't like it anyway → 推断说话者态度为宽慰/不在意 → 选择 Never mind

考点：观点态度　语境衔接

16. 【答案】A

16 空 定位前文‘33-kilometre cycling’与后文‘get lunch’ → 推断骑行后生理状态 → 得出答案

17 空 定位前文‘cycling’与后文‘back to Valence’ → 识别交通工具搭配 → 得出答案

18 空 定位‘handbag on the ____’ → 回溯前文‘boarded the boat’ → 推断手提包遗留位置 → 得出答案

19 空 定位‘held up the bag and ____ it to get her attention’ → 分析动作目的 → 辨析动词 → 得出答案

20 空 定位‘opened her mouth ____’ → 回溯前文‘noticed the bag’ → 推断情绪反应 → 得出答案

21 空 定位空格前文‘planned to get lunch and then ____ back to Valence’ → 根据‘back to’及‘Valence’为目的地 → 推断动词需表示‘返回’ → 匹配‘return’

22 空 定位空格前文‘do you think we can ____?’及后文‘We’re going to find out!’ → 结合下文‘race against the boat’及‘caught up to the Voyageur’ → 推断此处询问能否‘赶上’船 → 匹配‘catch up’

23 空 定位空格前文‘It was a race now: ____ against the boat’ → 分析句子结构，空格处需作主语，指代‘我们’（叙述者和Gabriel） → 根据主谓一致及指代一致，需用主格代词 → 匹配‘us’

24 空 定位空格前文‘If the boat beat us to Valence, we might ____ have the chance to give back the bag’ → 分析条件句逻辑：如果船先到，我们‘可能’就‘没有’机会了 → 根据语境推断需填入否定频率副词 → 匹配‘never’

25 空 定位空格前文‘When the boat disappeared ____ us’ → 分析‘disappear’与介词的搭配及空间逻辑：船在前方消失，即船在‘我们’前面 → 根据‘disappear behind’表示‘在…后面消失’（即船在前方，我们落后） → 匹配‘behind’

26 空 定位空格前文语境 → 分析人物情绪与处境 → 选择符合“无奈”语境的名词

27 空 定位空格前文语境 → 分析人物动作与工具 → 选择符合“修理”语境的动词

28 空 定位空格前文语境 → 分析人物情绪与处境 → 选择符合“无助”语境的副词

29 空 分析空格前后句逻辑关系 → 判断为转折关系 → 选择表示转折的连词

30 空 定位空格前文语境 → 分析人物对话的幽默语气 → 选择符合“开玩笑”语境的动词

考点：语境选词　因果逻辑　动词搭配　细节定位　指代衔接　近义词辨析　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

17. 【答案】C

16 空 定位前文‘33-kilometre cycling’与后文‘get lunch’ → 推断骑行后生理状态 → 得出答案
17 空 定位前文‘cycling’与后文‘back to Valence’ → 识别交通工具搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位‘handbag on the ____’ → 回溯前文‘boarded the boat’ → 推断手提包遗留位置 → 得出答案
19 空 定位‘held up the bag and ____ it to get her attention’ → 分析动作目的 → 辨析动词 → 得出答案
20 空 定位‘opened her mouth ____’ → 回溯前文‘noticed the bag’ → 推断情绪反应 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格前文‘planned to get lunch and then ____ back to Valence’ → 根据‘back to’及‘Valence’为目的地 → 推断动词需表示‘返回’ → 匹配‘return’
22 空 定位空格前文‘do you think we can ____?’及后文‘We’re going to find out!’ → 结合下文‘race against the boat’及‘caught up to the Voyageur’ → 推断此处询问能否‘赶上’船 → 匹配‘catch up’
23 空 定位空格前文‘It was a race now: ____ against the boat’ → 分析句子结构，空格处需作主语，指代‘我们’（叙述者和Gabriel） → 根据主谓一致及指代一致，需用主格代词 → 匹配‘us’
24 空 定位空格前文‘If the boat beat us to Valence, we might ____ have the chance to give back the bag’ → 分析条件句逻辑：如果船先到，我们‘可能’就‘没有’机会了 → 根据语境推断需填入否定频率副词 → 匹配‘never’
25 空 定位空格前文‘When the boat disappeared ____ us’ → 分析‘disappear’与介词的搭配及空间逻辑：船在前方消失，即船在‘我们’前面 → 根据‘disappear behind’表示‘在…后面消失’（即船在前方，我们落后） → 匹配‘behind’
26 空 定位空格前文语境 → 分析人物情绪与处境 → 选择符合“无奈”语境的名词
27 空 定位空格前文语境 → 分析人物动作与工具 → 选择符合“修理”语境的动词
28 空 定位空格前文语境 → 分析人物情绪与处境 → 选择符合“无助”语境的副词
29 空 分析空格前后句逻辑关系 → 判断为转折关系 → 选择表示转折的连词
30 空 定位空格前文语境 → 分析人物对话的幽默语气 → 选择符合“开玩笑”语境的动词

考点：语境选词　因果逻辑　动词搭配　细节定位　指代衔接　近义词辨析　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

18. 【答案】B

16 空 定位前文‘33-kilometre cycling’与后文‘get lunch’ → 推断骑行后生理状态 → 得出答案
17 空 定位前文‘cycling’与后文‘back to Valence’ → 识别交通工具搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位‘handbag on the ____’ → 回溯前文‘boarded the boat’ → 推断手提包遗留位置 → 得出答案
19 空 定位‘held up the bag and ____ it to get her attention’ → 分析动作目的 → 辨析动词 → 得出答案
20 空 定位‘opened her mouth ____’ → 回溯前文‘noticed the bag’ → 推断情绪反应 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格前文‘planned to get lunch and then ____ back to Valence’ → 根据‘back to’及‘Valence’为目的地 → 推断动词需表示‘返回’ → 匹配‘return’
22 空 定位空格前文‘do you think we can ____?’及后文‘We’re going to find out!’ → 结合下文‘race against the boat’及‘caught up to the Voyageur’ → 推断此处询问能否‘赶上’船 → 匹配‘catch up’
23 空 定位空格前文‘It was a race now: ____ against the boat’ → 分析句子结构，空格处需作主语，指代‘我们’（叙述者和Gabriel） → 根据主谓一致及指代一致，需用主格代词 → 匹配‘us’
24 空 定位空格前文‘If the boat beat us to Valence, we might ____ have the chance to give back the bag’ → 分析条件句逻辑：如果船先到，我们‘可能’就‘没有’机会了 → 根据语境推断需填入否定频率副词 → 匹配‘never’
25 空 定位空格前文‘When the boat disappeared ____ us’ → 分析‘disappear’与介词的搭配及空间逻辑：船在前方消失，即船在‘我们’前面 → 根据‘disappear behind’表示‘在…后面消失’（即船在前方，我们落后） → 匹配‘behind’
26 空 定位空格前文语境 → 分析人物情绪与处境 → 选择符合“无奈”语境的名词

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28 空 定位空格前文语境 → 分析人物情绪与处境 → 选择符合“无助”语境的副词
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考点：语境选词 因果逻辑 动词搭配 细节定位 指代衔接 近义词辨析 固定搭配 主谓一致与指代一致 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

19. 【答案】D

16 空 定位前文‘33-kilometre cycling’与后文‘get lunch’ → 推断骑行后生理状态 → 得出答案
17 空 定位前文‘cycling’与后文‘back to Valence’ → 识别交通工具搭配 → 得出答案
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19 空 定位‘held up the bag and ____ it to get her attention’ → 分析动作目的 → 辨析动词 → 得出答案
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21 空 定位空格前文‘planned to get lunch and then ____ back to Valence’ → 根据‘back to’及‘Valence’为目的地 → 推断动词需表示‘返回’ → 匹配‘return’
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20. 【答案】B

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24 空 定位空格前文‘If the boat beat us to Valence, we might ____ have the chance to give back the bag’ →

分析条件句逻辑：如果船先到，我们‘可能’就‘没有’机会了 → 根据语境推断需填入否定频率副词 → 匹配‘never’
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21. 【答案】A

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17 空 定位前文‘cycling’与后文‘back to Valence’ → 识别交通工具搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位‘handbag on the ____’ → 回溯前文‘boarded the boat’ → 推断手提包遗留位置 → 得出答案
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20 空 定位‘opened her mouth ____’ → 回溯前文‘noticed the bag’ → 推断情绪反应 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格前文‘planned to get lunch and then ____ back to Valence’ → 根据‘back to’及‘Valence’为目的地 → 推断动词需表示‘返回’ → 匹配‘return’
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22. 【答案】B

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29 空 分析空格前后句逻辑关系→判断为转折关系→选择表示转折的连词
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23. 【答案】D
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25 空 定位空格前文‘When the boat disappeared ____ us’→分析‘disappear’与介词的搭配及空间逻辑：船在前方消失，即船在‘我们’前面→根据‘disappear behind’表示‘在…后面消失’（即船在前方，我们落后）→匹配‘behind’
26 空 定位空格前文语境→分析人物情绪与处境→选择符合“无奈”语境的名词
27 空 定位空格前文语境→分析人物动作与工具→选择符合“修理”语境的动词
28 空 定位空格前文语境→分析人物情绪与处境→选择符合“无助”语境的副词
29 空 分析空格前后句逻辑关系→判断为转折关系→选择表示转折的连词
30 空 定位空格前文语境→分析人物对话的幽默语气→选择符合“开玩笑”语境的动词

考点：语境选词　因果逻辑　动词搭配　细节定位　指代衔接　近义词辨析　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

24. 【答案】C

16 空 定位前文‘33-kilometre cycling’与后文‘get lunch’ → 推断骑行后生理状态 → 得出答案
17 空 定位前文‘cycling’与后文‘back to Valence’ → 识别交通工具搭配 → 得出答案
18 空 定位‘handbag on the ____’ → 回溯前文‘boarded the boat’ → 推断手提包遗留位置 → 得出答案
19 空 定位‘held up the bag and ____ it to get her attention’ → 分析动作目的 → 辨析动词 → 得出答案
20 空 定位‘opened her mouth ____’ → 回溯前文‘noticed the bag’ → 推断情绪反应 → 得出答案
21 空 定位空格前文‘planned to get lunch and then ____ back to Valence’ → 根据‘back to’及‘Valence’为目的地 → 推断动词需表示‘返回’ → 匹配‘return’
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考点：语境选词 因果逻辑 动词搭配 细节定位 指代衔接 近义词辨析 固定搭配 主谓一致与指代一致 状语从句 逻辑衔接词

25. 【答案】A

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26. 【答案】B

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29. 【答案】D

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考点：语境选词　因果逻辑　动词搭配　细节定位　指代衔接　近义词辨析　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

30. 【答案】B
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考点：语境选词　因果逻辑　动词搭配　细节定位　指代衔接　近义词辨析　固定搭配　主谓一致与指代一致　状语从句　逻辑衔接词

31. 【答案】A

定位Lake Ontario描述 → 提取其特征（最小表面积） → 对应地图编号

考点：细节定位与捕捉

32. 【答案】B

定位各湖结冰特性 → 识别“最早结冰”对应“最浅” → 推断伊利湖为最早结冰的湖

考点：推理判断　细节定位与捕捉

33. 【答案】A

定位Part 3标题 → 分析该部分列举的供水、航运、生态、经济、环境等具体功能 → 归纳其共同指向的核心概念 → 得出答案

考点：主旨归纳　段落功能概括

34. 【答案】A

梳理故事时间线 → 匹配事件顺序 → 确定首事件

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　细节定位与捕捉

35. 【答案】D

定位第四段上下文 → 分析爱丽丝的心理状态与话语逻辑 → 匹配最连贯的句子

考点：指代与衔接　衔接连贯

36. 【答案】D

定位第五段 → 根据上下文‘still shrinking quite fast’与‘shrink to the size of an ant’推断词义 → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测　上下文线索

37. 【答案】C

定位全文关于Alice行为与心理的描述 → 综合她哭泣、呼救、扇扇子、尝试与老鼠说话等行为 → 推断其核心状态 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　细节综合

38. 【答案】B

定位与K7041列车相关的段落 → 捕捉‘live shows’、‘performers’等细节 → 与选项进行同义匹配 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

39. 【答案】B

定位Gulayier和Professor Xiao的观点陈述 → 提取共同点 → 与选项进行概括匹配 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　观点提取

40. 【答案】C

定位第五段 → 分析段落内部信息组织（如提出问题、描述现象、给出方法） → 概括段落主旨 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构　段落主旨

41. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 概括核心内容（Alice在仙境中的奇幻经历） → 匹配最佳标题

考点：主旨大意概括

42. 【答案】D

分析文章首段功能 → 识别其为背景介绍（海洋物种迁徙路线） → 匹配选项

考点：篇章结构分析　写作目的判断

43. 【答案】C

定位原文对MiCO的定义 → 提取关键信息（交互式地图、数据库、展示迁徙路径） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与信息提取

44. 【答案】B

定位绿海龟例子 → 分析其上下文（说明跨国保护的重要性） → 推断举例目的

考点：例证目的推断　上下文逻辑分析

45. 【答案】C

定位MiCO收集的数据类型 → 对比选项信息与原文描述 → 识别符合原文的选项

考点：细节信息匹配　信息范围判断

46. 【答案】lies

题干括号提示“位于” → 判断为客观事实描述 → 选用一般现在时 → 结合主语Yangzhou为单数 → 动词用lies

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致　lie in 表示位于

47. 【答案】natural

题干括号提示“自然” → 修饰名词resources → 需要形容词形式 → nature的形容词为natural

考点：词性转换　名词修饰语

48. 【答案】poems

题干括号提示“诗歌” → 位于classical之后 → 需要名词复数形式 → poem的复数为poems

考点：名词复数　可数名词

49. 【答案】praising

题干括号提示“赞赏” → 位于介词by之后 → 需要动名词形式 → praise的动名词为praising

考点：介词后接动名词　by doing结构

50. 【答案】March

题干括号提示“三月” → 位于flowery之后 → 需要月份名词 → 专有名词首字母大写

考点：专有名词　月份表达

51. 【答案】chosen

识别时间状语 'Recently' → 判断时态为现在完成时 → 结合 'have' 选择动词过去分词形式

考点：现在完成时　动词过去分词

52. 【答案】highly

识别固定搭配 'think highly of' → 结合语境 'for its beautiful places of interest' 确认褒义 → 选择副词形式

考点：固定搭配 think highly of　副词修饰动词

53. 【答案】wonderful

分析句子结构 'With _____ treasures inside' → 判断空格处需要形容词修饰名词 'treasures' → 将名词 'wonder' 转换为形容词 'wonderful'

考点：形容词作定语　词性转换

54. 【答案】itself

分析句子结构 'Some tourists fall in love with Yangzhou _____' → 判断空格处需要反身代词强调 'Yangzhou' 本身 → 选择 'itself'

考点：反身代词　强调用法

55. 【答案】stronger

识别比较结构 'getting _____ than before' → 判断需要形容词比较级 → 将 'strong' 转换为比较级 'stronger'

考点：形容词比较级　比较结构

56. 【答案】Every couple of months.

定位问题关键词 'How long' → 在语篇中捕捉时间表达 'Every couple of months' → 直接匹配

考点：细节定位与捕捉

57. 【答案】Reporters, writers, and some other important…

定位问题关键词 'Who' → 在语篇中捕捉人物列表 'Reporters, writers, and some other important people' → 直接匹配

考点：细节定位与捕捉

58. 【答案】When everyone can get their hands on it.

定位问题关键词 'highest point' → 在语篇中捕捉同义表达 'When everyone can get their hands on it' → 直接匹配

考点：细节定位与捕捉

59. 【答案】Because a trend doesn't agree with how they…

定位问题关键词 'Why' 和 'dislike' → 在语篇中捕捉原因 'Because a trend doesn't agree with how they feel about themselves' → 直接匹配

考点：细节定位与捕捉

60. 【答案】No, because I think personal style is more…

定位问题 'Do you prefer brands' → 在语篇中捕捉个人观点 'No, because I think personal style is more important than brands' → 直接匹配

考点：观点态度

61. 【答案】life

61 空 根据空格前的不定冠词 'a' 和空格后的名词 'of'，判断此处需要一个名词，且与 'of' 构成固定搭配，表示‘一种…的生活’。

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考点：名词词性判断　固定搭配 a life of　介词后接动名词　动名词作宾语　介词逻辑关系　否定条件 without any　形容词比较级　固定搭配 be closer to　状语从句连词　对比/让步逻辑 while　状语从句　逻辑关系词　主谓一致　名词单复数　语境选词　名词辨析　非谓语动词　SVO主干　时态与语态

62. 【答案】shopping

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63. 【答案】without

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64. 【答案】closer

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65. 【答案】while

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66. 【答案】even

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67. 【答案】windows

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68 空 分析句子语境和搭配 → 判断所需词义和词性 → 选择符合语境的名词
69 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空缺成分在句中的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
70 空 分析句子时态和语态 → 判断动作的完成状态 → 选择正确的过去分词形式

考点：名词词性判断　固定搭配 a life of　介词后接动名词　动名词作宾语　介词逻辑关系　否定条件 without any　形容词比较级　固定搭配 be closer to　状语从句连词　对比/让步逻辑 while　状语从句　逻辑关系词　主谓一致　名词单复数　语境选词　名词辨析　非谓语动词　SVO主干　时态与语态

68. 【答案】language

61 空 根据空格前的不定冠词 'a' 和空格后的名词 'of'，判断此处需要一个名词，且与 'of' 构成固定搭配，表示‘一种…的生活’。
62 空 根据空格前的介词 'for'，判断此处需要动名词形式，表示目的或用途。
63 空 根据空格前后文的逻辑关系，判断此处需要一个表示条件或假设的介词，与后文的 'any' 构成 'without any...' 的否定条件结构。
64 空 根据空格前的系动词 'are' 和空格后的介词 'to'，判断此处需要形容词比较级，构成 'be closer to' 的固定搭配，表示‘更接近’。
65 空 根据空格前后两个分句的逻辑关系，判断此处需要一个表示对比或让步的连词，连接两个同时存在但可能相反的情况。
66 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断为让步/对比状语 → 选择表示对比的连词
67 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断主谓一致和时态 → 选择正确的名词形式
68 空 分析句子语境和搭配 → 判断所需词义和词性 → 选择符合语境的名词
69 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空缺成分在句中的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式
70 空 分析句子时态和语态 → 判断动作的完成状态 → 选择正确的过去分词形式

考点：名词词性判断　固定搭配 a life of　介词后接动名词　动名词作宾语　介词逻辑关系　否定条件 without any　形容词比较级　固定搭配 be closer to　状语从句连词　对比/让步逻辑 while　状语从句　逻辑关系词　主谓一致　名词单复数　语境选词　名词辨析　非谓语动词　SVO主干　时态与语态

69. 【答案】change

61 空 根据空格前的不定冠词 'a' 和空格后的名词 'of'，判断此处需要一个名词，且与 'of' 构成固定搭配，表示‘一种…的生活’。

62 空 根据空格前的介词 'for'，判断此处需要动名词形式，表示目的或用途。

63 空 根据空格前后文的逻辑关系，判断此处需要一个表示条件或假设的介词，与后文的 'any' 构成 'without any...' 的否定条件结构。

64 空 根据空格前的系动词 'are' 和空格后的介词 'to'，判断此处需要形容词比较级，构成 'be closer to' 的固定搭配，表示‘更接近’。

65 空 根据空格前后两个分句的逻辑关系，判断此处需要一个表示对比或让步的连词，连接两个同时存在但可能相反的情况。

66 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断为让步/对比状语 → 选择表示对比的连词

67 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断主谓一致和时态 → 选择正确的名词形式

68 空 分析句子语境和搭配 → 判断所需词义和词性 → 选择符合语境的名词

69 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空缺成分在句中的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

70 空 分析句子时态和语态 → 判断动作的完成状态 → 选择正确的过去分词形式

考点：名词词性判断　固定搭配 a life of　介词后接动名词　动名词作宾语　介词逻辑关系　否定条件 without any　形容词比较级　固定搭配 be closer to　状语从句连词　对比/让步逻辑 while　状语从句　逻辑关系词　主谓一致　名词单复数　语境选词　名词辨析　非谓语动词　SVO主干　时态与语态

70. 【答案】built

61 空 根据空格前的不定冠词 'a' 和空格后的名词 'of'，判断此处需要一个名词，且与 'of' 构成固定搭配，表示‘一种…的生活’。

62 空 根据空格前的介词 'for'，判断此处需要动名词形式，表示目的或用途。

63 空 根据空格前后文的逻辑关系，判断此处需要一个表示条件或假设的介词，与后文的 'any' 构成 'without any...' 的否定条件结构。

64 空 根据空格前的系动词 'are' 和空格后的介词 'to'，判断此处需要形容词比较级，构成 'be closer to' 的固定搭配，表示‘更接近’。

65 空 根据空格前后两个分句的逻辑关系，判断此处需要一个表示对比或让步的连词，连接两个同时存在但可能相反的情况。

66 空 分析句子逻辑关系 → 判断为让步/对比状语 → 选择表示对比的连词

67 空 分析句子主语和谓语 → 判断主谓一致和时态 → 选择正确的名词形式

68 空 分析句子语境和搭配 → 判断所需词义和词性 → 选择符合语境的名词

69 空 分析句子结构 → 判断空缺成分在句中的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

70 空 分析句子时态和语态 → 判断动作的完成状态 → 选择正确的过去分词形式

考点：名词词性判断　固定搭配 a life of　介词后接动名词　动名词作宾语　介词逻辑关系　否定条件 without any　形容词比较级　固定搭配 be closer to　状语从句连词　对比/让步逻辑 while　状语从句　逻辑关系词　主谓一致　名词单复数　语境选词　名词辨析　非谓语动词　SVO主干　时态与语态

71. 【答案】When we meet with problems, our parents are…

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

72. 【答案】It is very necessary to talk to our parents…

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

73. 【答案】Our parents are strict, but they will respect…

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

74. 【答案】We'd better communicate more with our parents…

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

75. 【答案】Please remember that home is always a warm…

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

76. 【答案】To present the beauty of our school, we plan…

根据提示构建包含记录内容、方式、原因及预期收获的完整活动计划，需运用多种句式和清晰的篇章结构。

考点：SVO主干句构建　句式变化与复杂句构建　谋篇布局