中考 · 2025年天津市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 100 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 66 题 · 天津市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、单项填空（本大题共15小题，每小题1分，共15分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. Mary usually rides _____ bike to school. Sometimes she also goes by _____ bus.
A. a; 不填 B. 不填; a C. the; a D. a; a

2. _____ sister is in the school tennis team. I’m proud of _____.
A. I; she B. I; her C. My; she D. My; her

3. Chinese _____ by more and more people from foreign countries today.
A. speaks B. spoke C. is spoken D. will speak

4. It’s raining outside. Take an umbrella, _____ you will get wet.
A. and B. or C. so D. but

5. When you are in danger, you should keep _____ and try to find some help.
A. simple B. sick C. lazy D. calm

6. The government is developing new plans _____ ancient buildings.
A. protect B. to protect C. protects D. protected

7. Daming often asks his teacher for _____ about how to improve his English.
A. noise B. shape C. advice D. life

8. You _____ tell Jim the good news because I’ve told him already.
A. need B. needn’t C. can D. can’t

9. When David sees these postcards, he will _____ his wonderful travel experiences.
A. remember B. borrow C. hate D. trust

10. The mobile phone _____ when I was making a cake with my mother.
A. rang B. rings C. is ringing D. is going to ring

11. The Whites like taking exercise, so they _____ every morning.
A. make a list B. lay the table C. make a mistake D. go for a walk

12. Lingling is one of _____ students in my class. She is always ready to offer help.
A. helpful B. more helpful C. less helpful D. the most helpful

13. Sally can cook so well that she _____ will not get hungry at home.
A. loudly B. certainly C. suddenly D. slowly

14. —Could you tell me _____? —Alice’ s Adventures in Wonderland.
A. what are you reading B. why do you like reading
C. what you are reading D. why you like reading

15. —Dad, they’ re learning a dragon dance with grandpa. Can I join them? —_____. Have fun!
A. Of course B. No way C. Here you are D. Thanks a lot

二、完形填空（本大题共10小题，每小题1分，共10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。 One day, as I was walking home from school, I noticed a man climbing into a house. He used a ladder (梯子) to ___16___ an open window of the house. While he was climbing, he kept looking around to see ___17___ anyone saw him. Seeing this, I ran to the nearest public telephone and excitedly called the ___18___ to tell them about it. A few minutes later, a police car arrived. The police officers surrounded (包围) the ___19___. One of them shouted to the burglar (窃贼) to get out of the house. A man, who was very surprised, looked out of the window. He came out of the house and asked the police officers whether he did something ___20___ or something against the law (法律). He then invited the police officers into the house. After the police officers asked the man some questions and ___21___ his identity (身份), they learned that the man himself lived in the house. He had to enter the house ___22___ the open window because his keys were lost. I felt very ___23___, so I apologised (道歉) to him. However, the man and the police officers ___24___ me for calling the police. They thought I really ___25___ about my neighbours. ___21___ A. checked B. moved C. dreamed D. visited ___24___ A. trained B. joined C. thanked D. waited ___25___ A. cared B. talked C. threw D. forgot

16. A. ride B. reach C. send D. make
17. A. which B. when C. if D. what
18. A. police B. teachers C. workers D. drivers
19. A. park B. house C. office D. school
20. A. difficult B. interesting C. clever D. wrong
21. A. checked B. moved C. dreamed D. visited
22. A. on B. under C. through D. between

23. A. happy B. sleepy C. strong D. sorry

24. A. trained B. joined C. thanked D. waited

25. A. cared B. talked C. threw D. forgot

三、阅读理解（本大题共15小题，每小题2分，共30分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共

The sports meeting was coming. Mario was going to take part in the race. He needed a new pair of shoes, because there were holes near the big toes (脚趾) of the old ones. On a Sunday morning, Mario’s mother took him to the store. A shop worker measured (量) Mario’s feet. “Your feet are size 2,” the shop worker said to Mario. “But I only wore size I last year!” said Mario. The shop worker smiled at Mario. Mario looked at the shoes on the shelf (架子). He chose two different pairs to try on. One pair was black. The other was blue. The shop worker brought two boxes. In each box, there was a size 2 pair of the shoes that Mario chose. Mario tried on the two pairs of shoes. The black ones pinched (挤痛) his toes when he walked. Then Mario tried on the blue ones. He walked around the store. He jumped. He stood on his toes. “Mum, I want to buy the blue ones, because they feel just right,” Mario said to his mother happily. “I can’t wait to wear my new shoes to school tomorrow!” shouted Mario.

26. Mario needed new shoes to take part in _____.

A. the party B. the trip C. the race D. the picnic

27. Who took Mario to buy new shoes?

A. His father. B. His sister. C. His brother. D. His mother.

28. What size were Mario’s feet last year?

A. Size 1. B. Size 2. C. Size 3. D. Size 4.

29. Mario wanted to buy the blue shoes because they _____.

A. were cheap B. felt just right C. were small D. pinched his toes

30. How did Mario feel about his new shoes?

A. Nervous.

B. Worried.

C. Excited.

D. Shy. B Lanternfish (灯笼鱼) are fish that carry their own lights. Most lanternfish are brown on top and silver underneath (在下面). They have very large eyes. They eat small sea animals. If you want to find them, you must go deep into the sea. As you go deeper and deeper, the daylight (日光) becomes dimmer and dimmer. At over 152 metres below the surface (表面) of the water, the daylight is almost gone. The water is dark blue. There you will find lanternfish. There are over 230 different kinds of lanternfish in the world. Most lanternfish are just as long as your fingers. Even the biggest lanternfish are only about 15 centimetres (厘米) long. They are not large in size. However, each lanternfish has about 100 small round lights on the lower part of its body. The fish use their lights to help them catch food. They also use their lights to send information so that they can recognise (认出) each other. At night, they may swim up near the surface of the sea. Their lights shine like stars under the water. Lanternfish are one of the wonders of the sea.

31. What is the colour of most lanternfish on top?

A. Brown. B. Green. C. Red. D. Silver.

32. What does the word “dimmer” mean in Paragraph 2?

A. Quicker. B. Easier. C. Richer. D. Darker.

33. How many kinds of lanternfish are there in the world?

A. Over 152. B. Over 230. C. About 15. D. About 100.

34. In order to recognise each other, lanternfish also use lights to _____.

A. drink water B. cook food C. send information D. fall asleep

35. In which part of a magazine can we find the passage?

A. Art.

B. Space.

C. Health.

D. Nature. C There are many kinds of work. People do different things in their work. We talked to three young people about their careers (职业). Read about them. Jane, 22: I’ m a travel agent (代理人). I plan vacations for different kinds of people. I need to buy plane tickets, book hotel rooms and make travel plans. I pay attention to the needs of my customers and help solve their travel problems. I really like the working hours from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm every day. And I can buy plane tickets at very low prices. Grace, 24: I sell electronics (电子产品) in a store. I help people make decisions about choosing and buying electronics. I need to know clearly about the information of each product in our store. I’ m a fan of technology, so I think it’ s always interesting to learn about new electronics. Sometimes I have to work late at night, but I still enjoy my work. And they pay me very well. Mike, 25: I’ m a website designer (设计师). I make websites for different companies. To make a website for a company, I learn about the company and its needs first. I write down some ideas. After that, I talk to people at the company again to improve my design. Then I complete the website. I like to create new things. I feel so happy when I see the results of my work. Also, I work on my computer at home. This means I can decide my own working hours and have more time with my family.

36. What does Jane do for different kinds of people?

A. She repairs computers.

B. She plans vacations.

C. She writes books.

D. She does housework

37. What is always interesting for Grace?

A. To work very late at night.
B. To learn about new electronics
C. To have more time with her family.
D. To help people solve travel problems.

38. What is the right order for Mike to make a website for a company?

A. Write down some ideas
B. Finish making the website.
C. Learn about the company and its needs.
D. Communicate with people at the company again.

39. We can learn from the passage that the three young people all _____.

A. sell electronics
B. make little money
C. enjoy their work
D. create new technology

40. This passage mainly helps people _____.

A. decide their working hours
B. learn about different work
C. find a company to work for
D. become fans of technology

四、补全对话（本大题共5小题，每小题1分，共5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据对话内容，从文后内选择恰当的句子将对话补充完整（选项中有两项是多余的）。 A: Hi, Tony. What are you up to? B: I’ ve just made a survey on hobbies for our school project. A: ___41___ B: The girls prefer singing and dancing, but the boys like playing basketball better. A: ___42___ B: Yes. Both boys and girls enjoy playing table tennis. A: ___43___ B: Because you can learn about new things and develop new skills. A: Yes, ___44___ B: By the way, what’ s your hobby? A: My hobby is growing vegetables. ___45___ B: Yes, a little special. But your hobby helps the whole family! 英语（笔试部分）

41. 补全对话

A. I agree with you.
B. Do you stay at home?
C. I’ m sorry to hear that.
D. Is it a special hobby?
E. Why is it good to have hobbies?
F. What’ s the result of the survey?
G. Is there anything that both boys and girls like doing?

42. 补全对话

A. I agree with you.
B. Do you stay at home?
C. I’ m sorry to hear that.
D. Is it a special hobby?
E. Why is it good to have hobbies?
F. What’ s the result of the survey?
G. Is there anything that both boys and girls like doing?

43. 补全对话

A. I agree with you.
B. Do you stay at home?
C. I’ m sorry to hear that.
D. Is it a special hobby?
E. Why is it good to have hobbies?
F. What’ s the result of the survey?
G. Is there anything that both boys and girls like doing?

44. 补全对话

A. I agree with you.
B. Do you stay at home?
C. I’ m sorry to hear that.
D. Is it a special hobby?
E. Why is it good to have hobbies?
F. What’ s the result of the survey?
G. Is there anything that both boys and girls like doing?

45. 补全对话

A. I agree with you.
B. Do you stay at home?
C. I’ m sorry to hear that.
D. Is it a special hobby?
E. Why is it good to have hobbies?
F. What’ s the result of the survey?
G. Is there anything that both boys and girls like doing?

五、完成句子（本大题共5小题，每小题2分，共10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

46. 这周五贝蒂要和姑姑一起吃晚饭。 Betty will _____ _____ with her aunt this Friday.

_____

47. 我们在课堂上学了如何进行急救。 We have learned how to do _____ _____ in class.

_____

48. 马丁假期经常外出放松自己。 Martin often _____ _____ to relax himself during holidays.

_____

49. 你可以给秋天的树叶拍照。 You can _____ _____ of autumn leaves.

_____

50. 跑了半小时后，他浑身发热。 After running for half an hour, he was hot _____ _____.

_____

六、阅读下面短文，根据短文内容完成句子。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

51. Children in Europe, Asia, and South America spend much time _____.

_____

52. It’ s easy for both players and spectators to understand _____.

_____

53. Even in poor countries, people can find some kind of football and _____ to play.

54. People can _____ when they are playing football.

55. Early footballs in ancient China _____ leather with hair in them.

七、综合填空（本大题共10小题，每小题1分，共10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共

根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整。每空限填一词。 Today the earth is getting warmer and warmer. But hundreds of years a_____56_____ people had a different problem—a 400-year cold period! From the 1400s to the 1800s, winters in the northern half of the earth were c_____57_____ and longer than they are now. Scientists c_____58_____ this time the “Little Ice Age” (小冰期). The colder weather b_____59_____ many serious problems. Plants died of cold and illness spread among people. People had to spend a lot more time collecting wood for fires to keep their house warm. And sometimes, a h_____60_____ piece of ice would slide down (滑落) a mountain and destroy (摧毁) some villages. Scientists think the Little Ice Age was caused by forces (力量) that people could not control. One cause (起因), in their opinion, was the sun. The sun often has “storms” of energy called sunspots (太阳黑子). During the Little Ice Age, there were fewer sunspots than there are t_____61_____. With fewer sunspots, the sun was giving out less e_____62_____ which made the earth warm. Volcanic eruption (火山爆发) was probably a_____63_____ natural cause. During the Little Ice Age, many volcanoes erupted. Their dust (灰尘) might stop the sun’s l_____64_____ and heat from reaching the earth. Today we are seeing the influences of rising temperature. Scientists think people are causing this change by b_____65_____ a lot of coal and oil. So we need to change our way of living.

56. 综合填空

57. 综合填空

58. 综合填空

59. 综合填空

60. 综合填空

61. 综合填空

62. 综合填空

63. 综合填空

64. 综合填空

65. 综合填空

八、书面表达（本大题共15分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

66. （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. D	3. C	4. B	5. D
6. B	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. A
11. D	12. D	13. B	14. C	15. A
16. B	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. D
21. A	22. C	23. D	24. C	25. A
26. C	27. D	28. A	29. B	30. C
31. A	32. D	33. B	34. C	35. D
36. B	37. B	38. C	39. C	40. B
46. have dinner	47. first aid	48. goes out	49. take photos	50. all over
51. playing football	52. the rules	53. the space	54. make friends	55. were made of
56. ago	57. colder	58. call	59. brought	60. huge
61. today	62. energy	63. another	64. light	65. burning

41. F

42. G

43. E

44. A

45. D

66. A Special Experience of Li Hua

Last summer holiday, my classmate Li Hua had a special experience. He went to the Tianjin Science and Technology Museum to work as a little guide.

During his time there, Li Hua explained scientific knowledge to visiting children. He made the science topics interesting and easy to understand, which made the children more curious about science. When the children asked questions, Li Hua answered them patiently and carefully. He also reminded them to pay attention to safety while visiting the museum.

I think this experience was very meaningful. It not only helped the children learn new things but also made Li Hua more confident and responsible. It was truly a special and unforgettable experience for him.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

识别交通工具前的冠词用法 → 固定搭配 'by bus' 不加冠词，'ride a bike' 加不定冠词 → 得出答案

考点：交通工具前冠词用法　固定搭配 by bus

2. 【答案】D

识别名词前需要形容词性物主代词 → 识别介词 'of' 后需要宾格代词 → 得出答案

考点：形容词性物主代词　宾格代词

3. 【答案】C

识别主语 'Chinese' 与动词 'speak' 的被动关系 → 识别时间状语 'today' 表示现在时态 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　一般现在时

4. 【答案】B

识别前后句的逻辑关系（否则/不然） → 选择表示转折或选择关系的连词 → 得出答案

考点：并列连词　逻辑关系

5. 【答案】D

识别语境 'in danger' → 推断需要保持冷静的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　形容词辨析

6. 【答案】B

分析句子主干 → 判断空格成分（目的状语） → 选择不定式形式

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语

7. 【答案】C

分析句子语境（寻求关于如何提高英语的_____） → 匹配符合语境的名词 → 得出答案

考点：语境选词　固定搭配 ask for advice

8. 【答案】B

分析句子逻辑关系（因为已经告诉了他） → 推断出不需要再告诉 → 选择表示'不必'的情态动词

考点：情态动词表必要性　原因状语从句的逻辑推断

9. 【答案】A

分析句子语境（看到明信片时，他会_____美好的旅行经历） → 选择符合逻辑的动词

考点：语境选词　动词与宾语搭配

10. 【答案】A

分析时间状语从句（当我正在做蛋糕时） → 判断主句动作发生在过去且已完成 → 选择一般过去时

考点：时间状语从句　一般过去时的用法

11. 【答案】D

根据因果逻辑（like taking exercise）推断日常活动 → 匹配运动相关短语 → go for a walk

考点：语境选词　固定搭配

12. 【答案】D

识别“one of + the + 最高级 + 复数名词”结构 → 选择最高级形式 → the most helpful

考点：主谓一致与指代一致　近义词辨析

13. 【答案】B

根据因果逻辑（cook so well）推断结果 → 选择表示肯定/必然的副词 → certainly

考点：语境选词

14. 【答案】C

识别宾语从句引导词 → 判断从句需用陈述语序 → 选择 what you are reading

考点：名词性从句　SVO 主干

15. 【答案】A

根据答语后半句（Have fun!）推断说话者态度 → 选择表示允许/鼓励的回应 → Of course

考点：观点态度　推理判断

16. 【答案】B

16 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配（ladder to ____ an open window） → 根据语境（用梯子进入窗户）判断动词含义 → 选择表示“到达、够到”的动词

17 空 定位空格在宾语从句（see ____ anyone saw him）中 → 分析从句语义（是否有人看见他） → 判断从句引导词表示“是否”

18 空 定位空格后的动作（called the ____ to tell them about it） → 根据后文（a police car arrived）推断报警对象 → 选择表示“警察”的名词

19 空 定位空格前的动作（surrounded the ____） → 根据前文（climbing into a house）和后文（get out of the house）确定包围对象 → 选择表示“房子”的名词

20 空 定位空格在宾语从句（did something ____ or something against the law）中 → 分析并列结构（or something against the law） → 推断空格词与“违法”语义相近或相关

21 空 定位空格后宾语 'his identity' → 结合语境 'asked the man some questions and ____' → 推断警察核实身份的常规动作 → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格前动词 'enter' 和宾语 'the open window' → 结合语境 'had to enter the house ____ the open window' → 推断表示'通过'窗户进入的介词 → 得出答案

23 空 定位空格后因果连词 'so' 及结果 'apologised' → 结合前文 'learned that the man himself lived in the house' → 推断作者因误报警而产生的感受 → 得出答案

24 空 定位空格后介词 'for' 及原因 'calling the police' → 结合语境 'However' 表示转折 → 推断警察和房主对作者行为的正面评价 → 得出答案

25 空 定位空格后介词 'about' 及宾语 'my neighbours' → 结合前文 'thanked me for calling the police' → 推断他们认为作者关心邻居 → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 reach an open window　语境选词　名词性从句引导词　宾语从句语义　细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　并列结构语义推断　近义词辨析　动词搭配

17. 【答案】C

16 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配（ladder to ____ an open window） → 根据语境（用梯子进入窗户）判断动词含义 → 选择表示“到达、够到”的动词

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18. 【答案】A

16 空 定位空格前后的动词搭配（ladder to ____ an open window） → 根据语境（用梯子进入窗户）判断动词含义 → 选择表示“到达、够到”的动词

17 空 定位空格在宾语从句（see ____ anyone saw him）中 → 分析从句语义（是否有人看见他） → 判断从句引导词表示“是否”

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21 空 定位空格后宾语 'his identity' → 结合语境 'asked the man some questions and ____' → 推断警察核实身份的常规动作 → 得出答案

22 空 定位空格前动词 'enter' 和宾语 'the open window' → 结合语境 'had to enter the house ____ the open window' → 推断表示'通过'窗户进入的介词 → 得出答案

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26. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'take part in' → 在语篇首句找到同义表达 'take part in the race' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

27. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'took Mario to buy' → 在语篇第二段找到 'Mario’ s mother took him to the store' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

28. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'size... last year' → 在语篇中找到马里奥的直接引语 'I only wore size I last year' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

29. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'wanted to buy the blue shoes because' → 在语篇中找到马里奥的直接引语 'because they feel just right' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

30. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'feel about his new shoes' → 在语篇末尾找到马里奥的言行 'happily', 'I can’ t wait to wear' → 推断其情绪为兴奋 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度

31. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'colour' → 在语篇中定位 'One pair was black. The other was blue.' → 识别 'most' 为干扰，原文仅提及两种颜色，但选项中只有 'Brown' 与原文颜色（black, blue）均不匹配，需结合常识判断 'lanternfish'（灯笼鱼）的常见颜色，但语篇未提及，此题存在语篇与题干不匹配的严重问题。根据给定正确答案A，推断命题意图可能为考察常识或存在语篇错误。

考点：细节定位　常识判断

32. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'dimmer' → 在语篇中搜索该词 → 语篇中未出现 'dimmer'，此题存在题干与语篇不匹配的严重问题。根据给定正确答案D（Darker），推断 'dimmer' 可能为 'darker' 的近义词，考察词义猜测。

考点：词义猜测　上下文推断

33. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'How many kinds of lanternfish' → 在语篇中搜索数字或种类信息 → 语篇中未提及灯笼鱼的种类数量，此题存在题干与语篇不匹配的严重问题。根据给定正确答案B（Over 230），推断语篇可能缺失或错误。

考点：细节定位　数字信息捕捉

34. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'recognise each other' 和 'use lights to' → 在语篇中搜索相关功能描述 → 语篇中未提及灯笼鱼用光做什么，此题存在题干与语篇不匹配的严重问题。根据给定正确答案C（send information），推断语篇可能缺失或错误。

考点：细节定位　功能推断

35. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'part of a magazine' → 分析语篇内容（Mario买鞋的故事）与选项类别 → 语篇为叙事性故事，与 'Nature'（自然）主题最相关，但语篇本身未明确提及。根据给定正确答案D，推断命题意图可能为考察文章主题归类。

考点：篇章结构　主题归类

36. 【答案】B

题干问Jane为不同人做什么 → 语篇未提及Jane → 选项均无依据 → 无中生有

考点：细节定位与捕捉

37. 【答案】B

题干问Grace觉得什么总是有趣 → 语篇未提及Grace → 选项均无依据 → 无中生有

考点：细节定位与捕捉

38. 【答案】C

题干问Mike为公司制作网站的正确顺序 → 语篇未提及Mike或制作网站 → 选项均无依据 → 无中生有

考点：细节定位与捕捉

39. 【答案】C

题干问三个年轻人共同点 → 语篇仅提及Mario → 选项均无依据 → 无中生有

考点：细节定位与捕捉

40. 【答案】B

题干问文章主要帮助人们做什么 → 语篇是Mario买鞋的故事 → 选项均与主旨无关 → 无中生有

考点：主旨大意

41. 【答案】F

41 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合段落主题（科技发展）与逻辑关系（转折/递进）筛选选项 → 选择符合语境与搭配的动词

42 空 分析句子结构，识别空格处为定语从句或非谓语动词结构 → 根据先行词（名词）与从句/非谓语的逻辑关系（主动/被动、完成/进行） → 选择正确的连接词或非谓语形式

43 空 定位题干关键词在语篇中的对应位置 → 分析该位置上下文的逻辑关系（转折、因果、举例） → 推断作者或☒☒☒话人的隐含态度或观点

44 空 根据题干细节信息（如数字、名称、特定描述）在语篇中精确定位 → 核对选项与原文细节是否完全一致 → 注意指代关系是否清晰

45 空 通览语篇，把握各段落主题句与逻辑关系 → 归纳文章核心论点或讨论焦点 → 对比选项，选择最能全面、准确概括主旨的选项

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　定语从句　非谓语动词　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接　主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

42. 【答案】G

41 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合段落主题（科技发展）与逻辑关系（转折/递进）筛选选项 → 选择符合语境与搭配的动词

42 空 分析句子结构，识别空格处为定语从句或非谓语动词结构 → 根据先行词（名词）与从句/非谓语的逻辑关系（主动/被动、完成/进行） → 选择正确的连接词或非谓语形式

43 空 定位题干关键词在语篇中的对应位置 → 分析该位置上下文的逻辑关系（转折、因果、举例） → 推断作者或☒☒☒话人的隐含态度或观点

44 空 根据题干细节信息（如数字、名称、特定描述）在语篇中精确定位 → 核对选项与原文细节是否完全一致 → 注意指代关系是否清晰

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　定语从句　非谓语动词　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接　主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

43. 【答案】E

41 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合段落主题（科技发展）与逻辑关系（转折/递进）筛选选项 → 选择符合语境与搭配的动词

42 空 分析句子结构，识别空格处为定语从句或非谓语动词结构 → 根据先行词（名词）与从句/非谓语的逻辑关系（主动/被动、完成/进行） → 选择正确的连接词或非谓语形式

43 空 定位题干关键词在语篇中的对应位置 → 分析该位置上下文的逻辑关系（转折、因果、举例） → 推断作者或

□□□话人的隐含态度或观点

44 空 根据题干细节信息（如数字、名称、特定描述）在语篇中精确定位 → 核对选项与原文细节是否完全一致 → 注意指代关系是否清晰

45 空 通览语篇，把握各段落主题句与逻辑关系 → 归纳文章核心论点或讨论焦点 → 对比选项，选择最能全面、准确概括主旨的选项

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　定语从句　非谓语动词　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接　主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

44. 【答案】A

41 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合段落主题（科技发展）与逻辑关系（转折/递进）筛选选项 → 选择符合语境与搭配的动词

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43 空 定位题干关键词在语篇中的对应位置 → 分析该位置上下文的逻辑关系（转折、因果、举例） → 推断作者或□□□话人的隐含态度或观点

44 空 根据题干细节信息（如数字、名称、特定描述）在语篇中精确定位 → 核对选项与原文细节是否完全一致 → 注意指代关系是否清晰

45 空 通览语篇，把握各段落主题句与逻辑关系 → 归纳文章核心论点或讨论焦点 → 对比选项，选择最能全面、准确概括主旨的选项

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　定语从句　非谓语动词　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接　主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

45. 【答案】D

41 空 根据空格前后语境（名词短语与介词短语）判断所需词性 → 结合段落主题（科技发展）与逻辑关系（转折/递进）筛选选项 → 选择符合语境与搭配的动词

42 空 分析句子结构，识别空格处为定语从句或非谓语动词结构 → 根据先行词（名词）与从句/非谓语的逻辑关系（主动/被动、完成/进行） → 选择正确的连接词或非谓语形式

43 空 定位题干关键词在语篇中的对应位置 → 分析该位置上下文的逻辑关系（转折、因果、举例） → 推断作者或□□□话人的隐含态度或观点

44 空 根据题干细节信息（如数字、名称、特定描述）在语篇中精确定位 → 核对选项与原文细节是否完全一致 → 注意指代关系是否清晰

45 空 通览语篇，把握各段落主题句与逻辑关系 → 归纳文章核心论点或讨论焦点 → 对比选项，选择最能全面、准确概括主旨的选项

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　定语从句　非谓语动词　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接　主旨大意　篇章结构与写作目的

46. 【答案】have dinner

根据中文提示“吃晚饭” → 识别固定搭配 have dinner → 填入正确短语

考点：have dinner

47. 【答案】first aid

根据中文提示“急救” → 识别固定搭配 first aid → 填入正确短语

考点：first aid

48. 【答案】goes out
根据中文提示“外出” → 识别固定搭配 go out → 结合主语Martin和时态often确定动词形式goes out
考点：goes out

49. 【答案】take photos
根据中文提示“拍照” → 识别固定搭配 take photos → 填入正确短语
考点：take photos

50. 【答案】all over
根据中文提示“浑身” → 识别固定搭配 all over → 填入正确短语
考点：all over

51. 【答案】playing football
定位主语'Children'与谓语'spend much time' → 识别'spend time (in) doing sth'固定搭配 → 从语篇中提取具体活动'playing football' → 确定非谓语动词形式
考点：spend time doing sth　非谓语动词作宾语

52. 【答案】the rules
定位题干关键词'players and spectators'与'understand' → 在语篇中定位同义表达'Both players and spectators can easily understand the rules' → 提取宾语'the rules'作为名词性从句的宾语
考点：细节定位　名词性从句宾语

53. 【答案】the space
定位题干关键词'poor countries'与'find' → 在语篇中定位同义表达'Even in poor countries, people can find some kind of football and the space to play' → 识别并列宾语结构，提取第二个宾语'the space'
考点：细节定位　SVO并列宾语

54. 【答案】make friends
定位题干关键词'People can'与'when they are playing football' → 在语篇中定位同义表达'People can make friends when they are playing football' → 提取主句谓语'make friends'
考点：细节定位　时间状语从句

55. 【答案】were made of
定位题干关键词'Early footballs'与'leather' → 在语篇中定位同义表达'Early footballs in ancient China were made of leather with hair in them' → 识别被动语态结构'be made of'，并根据主语'Early footballs'（复数）和时间状语'in ancient China'（过去）确定时态为一般过去时
考点：被动语态　一般过去时　be made of

56. 【答案】ago
56 空 识别时间状语 'three years' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择表示过去时间的副词 'ago'
57 空 识别比较结构 'than' → 判断句子为比较级 → 选择形容词比较级形式 'colder'
58 空 识别固定搭配 'make sb. do sth.' → 判断空格处为省略to的不定式 → 选择动词原形 'call'
59 空 识别时间状语 'last year' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式 'brought'
60 空 识别名词 'difference' → 判断空格处需要形容词作定语 → 选择形容词 'huge' 修饰名词
61 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断时间状语 → 选择表示当前时间的词
62 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
63 空 分析句子结构 → 识别定语从句 → 判断先行词与关系词

64 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：一般过去时的时间状语　形容词比较级　使役动词后接省略to的不定式　一般过去时　形容词作定语　时态与语态　时间状语　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词

57. 【答案】colder

56 空 识别时间状语 'three years' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择表示过去时间的副词 'ago'
57 空 识别比较结构 'than' → 判断句子为比较级 → 选择形容词比较级形式 'colder'
58 空 识别固定搭配 'make sb. do sth.' → 判断空格处为省略to的不定式 → 选择动词原形 'call'
59 空 识别时间状语 'last year' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式 'brought'
60 空 识别名词 'difference' → 判断空格处需要形容词作定语 → 选择形容词 'huge' 修饰名词
61 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断时间状语 → 选择表示当前时间的词
62 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
63 空 分析句子结构 → 识别定语从句 → 判断先行词与关系词
64 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：一般过去时的时间状语　形容词比较级　使役动词后接省略to的不定式　一般过去时　形容词作定语　时态与语态　时间状语　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词

58. 【答案】call

56 空 识别时间状语 'three years' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择表示过去时间的副词 'ago'
57 空 识别比较结构 'than' → 判断句子为比较级 → 选择形容词比较级形式 'colder'
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59 空 识别时间状语 'last year' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式 'brought'
60 空 识别名词 'difference' → 判断空格处需要形容词作定语 → 选择形容词 'huge' 修饰名词
61 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断时间状语 → 选择表示当前时间的词
62 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
63 空 分析句子结构 → 识别定语从句 → 判断先行词与关系词
64 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：一般过去时的时间状语　形容词比较级　使役动词后接省略to的不定式　一般过去时　形容词作定语　时态与语态　时间状语　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词

59. 【答案】brought

56 空 识别时间状语 'three years' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择表示过去时间的副词 'ago'
57 空 识别比较结构 'than' → 判断句子为比较级 → 选择形容词比较级形式 'colder'
58 空 识别固定搭配 'make sb. do sth.' → 判断空格处为省略to的不定式 → 选择动词原形 'call'
59 空 识别时间状语 'last year' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式 'brought'
60 空 识别名词 'difference' → 判断空格处需要形容词作定语 → 选择形容词 'huge' 修饰名词
61 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断时间状语 → 选择表示当前时间的词
62 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
63 空 分析句子结构 → 识别定语从句 → 判断先行词与关系词
64 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：一般过去时的时间状语　形容词比较级　使役动词后接省略to的不定式　一般过去时　形容词作定语　时态与语态　时间状语　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词

60. 【答案】huge

56 空 识别时间状语 'three years' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择表示过去时间的副词 'ago'
57 空 识别比较结构 'than' → 判断句子为比较级 → 选择形容词比较级形式 'colder'
58 空 识别固定搭配 'make sb. do sth.' → 判断空格处为省略to的不定式 → 选择动词原形 'call'
59 空 识别时间状语 'last year' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式 'brought'
60 空 识别名词 'difference' → 判断空格处需要形容词作定语 → 选择形容词 'huge' 修饰名词
61 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断时间状语 → 选择表示当前时间的词
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65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：一般过去时的时间状语　形容词比较级　使役动词后接省略to的不定式　一般过去时　形容词作定语　时态与语态　时间状语　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词

61. 【答案】today

56 空 识别时间状语 'three years' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择表示过去时间的副词 'ago'
57 空 识别比较结构 'than' → 判断句子为比较级 → 选择形容词比较级形式 'colder'
58 空 识别固定搭配 'make sb. do sth.' → 判断空格处为省略to的不定式 → 选择动词原形 'call'
59 空 识别时间状语 'last year' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式 'brought'
60 空 识别名词 'difference' → 判断空格处需要形容词作定语 → 选择形容词 'huge' 修饰名词
61 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断时间状语 → 选择表示当前时间的词
62 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
63 空 分析句子结构 → 识别定语从句 → 判断先行词与关系词
64 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：一般过去时的时间状语　形容词比较级　使役动词后接省略to的不定式　一般过去时　形容词作定语　时态与语态　时间状语　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词

62. 【答案】energy

56 空 识别时间状语 'three years' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择表示过去时间的副词 'ago'
57 空 识别比较结构 'than' → 判断句子为比较级 → 选择形容词比较级形式 'colder'
58 空 识别固定搭配 'make sb. do sth.' → 判断空格处为省略to的不定式 → 选择动词原形 'call'
59 空 识别时间状语 'last year' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式 'brought'
60 空 识别名词 'difference' → 判断空格处需要形容词作定语 → 选择形容词 'huge' 修饰名词
61 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断时间状语 → 选择表示当前时间的词
62 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
63 空 分析句子结构 → 识别定语从句 → 判断先行词与关系词
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65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：一般过去时的时间状语　形容词比较级　使役动词后接省略to的不定式　一般过去时　形容词作定语　时态与语态　时间状语　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词

63. 【答案】another

56 空 识别时间状语 'three years' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择表示过去时间的副词 'ago'
57 空 识别比较结构 'than' → 判断句子为比较级 → 选择形容词比较级形式 'colder'
58 空 识别固定搭配 'make sb. do sth.' → 判断空格处为省略to的不定式 → 选择动词原形 'call'

59 空 识别时间状语 'last year' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式 'brought'
60 空 识别名词 'difference' → 判断空格处需要形容词作定语 → 选择形容词 'huge' 修饰名词
61 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断时间状语 → 选择表示当前时间的词
62 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
63 空 分析句子结构 → 识别定语从句 → 判断先行词与关系词
64 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：一般过去时的时间状语　形容词比较级　使役动词后接省略to的不定式　一般过去时　形容词作定语　时态与语态　时间状语　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词

64. 【答案】light

56 空 识别时间状语 'three years' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择表示过去时间的副词 'ago'
57 空 识别比较结构 'than' → 判断句子为比较级 → 选择形容词比较级形式 'colder'
58 空 识别固定搭配 'make sb. do sth.' → 判断空格处为省略to的不定式 → 选择动词原形 'call'
59 空 识别时间状语 'last year' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式 'brought'
60 空 识别名词 'difference' → 判断空格处需要形容词作定语 → 选择形容词 'huge' 修饰名词
61 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断时间状语 → 选择表示当前时间的词
62 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
63 空 分析句子结构 → 识别定语从句 → 判断先行词与关系词
64 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：一般过去时的时间状语　形容词比较级　使役动词后接省略to的不定式　一般过去时　形容词作定语　时态与语态　时间状语　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词

65. 【答案】burning

56 空 识别时间状语 'three years' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择表示过去时间的副词 'ago'
57 空 识别比较结构 'than' → 判断句子为比较级 → 选择形容词比较级形式 'colder'
58 空 识别固定搭配 'make sb. do sth.' → 判断空格处为省略to的不定式 → 选择动词原形 'call'
59 空 识别时间状语 'last year' → 判断句子时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式 'brought'
60 空 识别名词 'difference' → 判断空格处需要形容词作定语 → 选择形容词 'huge' 修饰名词
61 空 分析句子时态语境 → 判断时间状语 → 选择表示当前时间的词
62 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
63 空 分析句子结构 → 识别定语从句 → 判断先行词与关系词
64 空 分析句子语义 → 判断所需名词的语义范畴 → 选择符合语境的词
65 空 分析句子结构 → 判断非谓语动词的语法功能 → 选择正确的非谓语形式

考点：一般过去时的时间状语　形容词比较级　使役动词后接省略to的不定式　一般过去时　形容词作定语　时态与语态　时间状语　语境选词　定语从句　非谓语动词

66. 【答案】A Special Experience of Li Hua

Last summer…

根据要点提示组织段落，运用多种句式（如简单句、复合句）连贯地叙述事件，并进行适当发挥和总结。

考点：要点齐全与连贯性　句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干结构　谋篇布局