

时;由于从句主语为 changes,故填 are。

29. However 句意为:然而,他相信有一件事永远不会改变——那棵可爱的老树。根据句意可知,此处与前文是转折关系;由于此空位于句首,且空格后有逗号隔开,故填 However。

30. his 句意为:家乡是拥有他最美好的回忆的地方。分析句子结构可知,此空修饰名词 memories,应用形容词性物主代词 his。

B 话题突破练

话题 1 中国传统文化

话题

【Passage 1 · 语篇导读】本文介绍了中国传统文化中的点茶茶艺,并介绍了一名致力于传播点茶文化的手艺人。

1. what 句意为:你知道点茶是什么吗?根据“Diancha is a kind of tea art from the Tang and Song dynasties.”可知此处询问点茶是什么。故填 what。

2. believed 句意为:据信它在将来会变得更受欢迎。“it is believed that...”为固定句型,表示“据信……”。故填 believed。

3. in 句意为:韩喆明从小就对宋朝文化感兴趣。“be interested in...”为固定短语,表示“对……感兴趣”。故填 in。

4. has studied 句意为:此外,他从小就学习绘画。根据 since childhood 可知,本句用现在完成时;主语是 he,助动词用 has。故填 has studied。

5. the 句意为:同时,他认为自己有责任使点茶艺术恢复生机。at the same time 表示“同时”,为固定短语。故填 the。

6. nearly 句意为:这位 42 岁的男子用茶和勺子根据古代绘画创作了近 200 个图案。根据句意可知,此处应用副词 nearly,表示“将近”。故填 nearly。

7. it 句意为:它给人们更强的仪式感,使喝茶变得有趣……此处用代词 it 作形式宾语,指代后面的不定式短语 to drink tea。故填 it。

8. minutes 句意为:通常,整个过程必须在十分钟内完成,因为泡沫不会持续太久。空前有 ten,故填复数名词 minutes。

9. To spread 句意为:为了传播点茶文化,韩把点茶的流程放到社交媒体上。此处应用动词不定式结构表目的,句首单词首字母大写。故填 To spread。

10. more 句意为:他的一些视频的浏览量已超过 300,000 次。more than 表示“超过”,为固定短语,符合语境。故填 more。

【Passage 2 · 语篇导读】本文主要介绍了新中式服装。

11. getting 句意为:现在它正变得如此受欢迎,以至于一些人在日常生活中穿着它。根据 Now it is 和语境可知,此处时态为现在进行时,故填 getting。

12. On 句意为:3 月 6 日,一份报告显示马面裙的订单比去年增长了 841%。表示在具体某一天用介词 on,句首单词首字母大写,故填 On。

13. more popular 句意为:随着汉服变得比以前流行,传统时尚和现代时尚正在融合在一起。根据 becomes 和 than before 可知,此处用 popular 的比较级。故填 more popular。

14. also 句意为:这不仅影响了服装风格,也影响了人们的文化观念。“not only... but also...”为固定短语。故填 also。

15. its 句意为:一些汉服爱好者认为,汉服的每一种设计都有它自己的文化含义。空处在句中作定语,修饰名词 meaning,所以用形容词性物主代词。故填 its。

16. However 句意为:然而,其他买家认为美观和舒适更重要。根据语境可知此处表示转折关系,且空后有逗号隔开,所以用 however。句首单词首字母大写,故填 However。

17. who 句意为:她指出,对于那些不太了解传统服装的人来说,据信他们想要将古代美和现代时尚结合起来。分析句子可知空处引导定语从句,在从句中作主语,先行词为 those,指人,关系代词应用 who。故填 who。

18. mixing 句意见上一题解析。feel like doing sth 为固定搭配,表示“想要做某事”,所以空处用 mix 的动词-ing 形式。故填 mixing。

19. naturally 句意为:它将现代性和传统自然地结合在一起,并且它也显示了传统美在今天仍继续被中国人重视。空处修饰动词短语 puts together,所以用 natural 的副词形式。故填 naturally。

20. valued 句意见上一题解析。根据句意可知此处表示“被重视”,空处应用动词的过去分词构成被动语态。故填 valued。

【Passage 3 · 语篇导读】本文讲的是四川唐昌镇的布鞋的历史和现状,以及赖淑芳和她的同事等是如

中考必刷题 英语

何传承这一项非物质文化遗产的。

21. **their** 句意为:但是在古代的中国,许多人做自己的布鞋。此处修饰名词 shoes,应该用形容词性物主代词。故填 their。
22. **a** 句意为:唐昌,四川省一个拥有 700 多年制鞋历史的小镇,因它的布鞋而出名。这里泛指一个小镇,且 town 的发音以辅音音素开头。故填 a。
23. **for** 句意见上一题解析。由句意可知,这里应用 be known for,表示“因……而出名”。故填 for。

☆ 易混辨析

辨析 be known for、be known as
和 be known to

be known for 意为“因……而著名”。

be known as 意为“作为……而著名”。

be known to 意为“为……所熟知”。

24. **easily** 句意为:(穿着)唐昌布鞋走路很舒适,而且它们不容易打湿。此处修饰动词短语 get wet,应该用副词。故填 easily。
25. **were** 句意为:20 世纪 80 年代,唐昌布鞋在中国很受欢迎。根据时间状语 in the 1980s 可知应用一般过去时,句子的主语 shoes 为复数,所以应该用 were。
26. **but** 句意为:布鞋总是很好看,但是制作布鞋并不容易。根据 Cloth shoes always look nice 和 making cloth shoes is not easy 可知,前后分句为转折关系,空后无逗号,故填 but。
27. **years** 句意为:66 岁的赖淑芳在唐昌长大,是一名制作布鞋的大师,并且制鞋已经有 40 多年了。year 为可数名词,前面有 over forty,此处应该用其复数形式。故填 years。
28. **more difficult** 句意为:这项工作比以前难得多,而且运动鞋变得更受顾客们的欢迎。结合 is much 和 than before 可知这里应该用形容词的比较级形式。故填 more difficult。
29. **To make** 句意为:为了谋生和帮助文化遗产留存下来,赖和她的同事继续制作布鞋并且在她的商店出售它们。此处应该用动词不定式作目的状语。设空在句首,故填 To make。
30. **was added** 句意为:然后,蜀绣被赖的儿子艾鹏加到鞋上。根据上文可知这里应该用一般过去时,结合 by Lai's son,故应用一般过去时的被动语态。主语为第三人称单数,故填 was added。

☆ 长难句分析

The last, where Lai worked, shut down in 1998.
赖工作过的最后一个(工厂)在 1998 年关闭了。where Lai worked 是一个非限制性定语从句,补充说明工厂的情况。

【Passage 4 · 语篇导读】本文主要讲述了一个叫澎湃的女孩学习传统舞蹈的故事。

31. **of** 句意为:因为对舞蹈的热爱,她在三岁半就开始学习中国舞。because of 表示“因为”,后跟名词或名词性成分。故填 of。
32. **dancers** 句意为:在舞蹈中,身穿传统服装的舞者使用鼓作为道具。根据定语从句的谓语动词 are 可知,此处应用复数名词。结合语境,故填 dancers。
33. **their** 句意为:他们喜欢学习和分享舞蹈短视频来记录自己的成长。此处修饰名词 growth,应用形容词性物主代词。故填 their。
34. **has learnt/learned** 句意为:受此启发,澎湃从去年 11 月就学习上传舞蹈视频。根据 since last November 可知,此处用现在完成时,主语是第三人称单数,助动词用 has。故填 has learnt/learned。
35. **an** 句意为:王女士提到,她的女儿在完成作业后,每天花大约半个小时学习舞蹈。half an hour 表示“半小时”,符合语境。故填 an。
36. **completing** 句意见上一题解析。此处介词 after 后应跟动名词。故填 completing。
37. **performance/performances** 句意为:她充分利用时间以改善她的表演。her 后应跟名词,perform 的名词形式为 performance,符合语境,此处可用单数名词也可用复数名词,故填 performance/performances。
38. **is admired** 句意为:澎湃很高兴她的舞蹈在网上受到了那么多人的欣赏。从句主语与 admire 是被动关系,结合 is 及语境可知,时态是一般现在时,因此用一般现在时的被动语态;主语是 her dance,be 动词用 is。故填 is admired。
39. **Although/Though** 句意为:虽然她有时会觉得很累,但她想让更多的人……分析句子可知应用 although/though 引导让步状语从句。句首单词首字母大写,故填 Although/Though。
40. **importantly** 句意为:更重要的是,澎湃旨在进一步保护这种古老的舞蹈。此处修饰整个句子,应用副词,故填 importantly,表示“重要地”。

话题2 人物故事

话题

【Passage 1·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了张洪成为亚洲首位登顶珠穆朗玛峰的盲人,虽然他遇到了很多困难,但是在家人和一些登山者的鼓励下,他完成了挑战。

1. on 句意为:46岁的张洪于2021年5月24日登顶珠穆朗玛峰,这使他成为亚洲首位征服世界最高峰的盲人。此处表示在具体某一天,故应用介词 on。

2. heading 句意为:在前往珠穆朗玛峰之前,张已经征服了三座海拔6,000米以上的山峰。head for 表示“前往”,介词 Before 后加动名词。

3. luckily 句意为:但幸运的是,他被妻子救了下来。根据 he was saved by his wife 可知此处修饰整个句子,用副词 luckily,表示“幸运地”。

4. hopeless 句意为:当时我感到如此绝望。根据 “But my wife was always there and encouraged me.” 可知此处表示张洪当时很绝望,应用形容词 hopeless(绝望的)作表语。

5. a 句意为:这也让他萌生了试一试的想法。固定搭配 have a try 表示“尝试”。故填 a。

6. spoke 句意为:尽管他们说不同的语言,但他们都鼓励他。根据 They all encouraged him 可知句子用一般过去时,动词应用过去式。

7. his 句意为:张可以通过拥抱和拍拍肩膀感受到他们的温暖。空后是名词,故此处用形容词性物主代词 his。

8. to trust 句意为:张说攀登珠穆朗玛峰教会了他很多东西,比如如何信任别人。此处是“疑问词+动词不定式”结构。故填 to trust。

9. unless/until 分析句子可知,此处应用 unless 引导条件状语从句或用 until 引导时间状语从句。

10. climbers 句意为:我从我的家人和这些登山者那里获得了很多能量。根据句意可知此处指“登山者”,these 后加可数名词复数,故填 climbers。

【Passage 2·语篇导读】本文主要讲了威尔·基思·凯洛格发明玉米片的故事。

11. were invented 句意为:它们是由一个叫威尔·基思·凯洛格的人发明的。本句主语与动词 invent 为被动关系,且动作发生在过去,所以用一般过去时的被动语态;主语 They 是复数,be 动词用 were。故填 were invented。

12. His 句意为:他的第一份工作是在巴特克里

【Passage 5·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了泥塑手工艺及手艺人聂鹏。

41. encouraged 根据 has 并结合语境可知用现在完成时,故填 encouraged。

42. is 根据后一句可知此处用一般现在时,且主语是第三人称单数,故填 is。

43. a 此处表示泛指,且 child 的发音以辅音音素开头,故填 a。

44. his 设空处修饰名词 village,故用形容词性物主代词 his。

45. richer 根据 get 和 than 可知应填 richer。

46. started 根据时间状语 in 2010 可知时态用一般过去时,故填 started。

47. At at first 意为“起初”,是固定搭配。设空位于句首,故填 At。

48. sizes 根据 different 可知应填 size 的复数形式 sizes。

49. and 根据语境可知设空前后内容之间为并列关系,故填 and。

50. really 空处修饰动词 hopes,应用副词形式,故填 really。

【Passage 6·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了太极的相关知识。

51. beautiful 此处在句中作定语,修饰 actions,应用形容词,故填 beautiful。

52. an 此处表泛指,ancient 的发音以元音音素开头,故填不定冠词 an。

53. relax help sb do sth 为固定搭配,且根据音标可知此处填 relax。

54. perfectly 此处在句中修饰动词,应用副词,故填 perfectly。

55. how 根据语境可知,此处表示它也显示了我们是如何看待世界的,应用 how 引导宾语从句。

56. between 固定搭配 “between... and...”意为“在……和……之间”,符合语境。故填 between。

57. difference “make a difference to...”意为“对……有影响”,为固定短语。

58. encouraged 根据 are 和语境可知此处应用动词的过去分词构成被动语态,故填 encouraged。

59. Millions millions of 意为“数百万的”,为固定短语。设空处位于句首,首字母应大写。故填 Millions。

60. getting 根据 is 和语境可知,此处时态是现在进行时,故填 getting。

中考必刷题 英语

克疗养院当货品管理员。此处作定语修饰其后的名词,应用形容词性物主代词,且句首单词首字母应大写。故填 His。

13. **who/that** 句意为:这是一个为长期生病的人准备的地方。空处引导定语从句,先行词是人,关系词在从句中作主语。故填 who/that。

14. **the** 句意为:威尔试图找到一种好的食物来代替面包,但情况不太顺利。take the place of 表示“代替”,为固定短语,故填 the。

15. **accidentally** 句意为:然后,威尔偶然发现了甚至更好的东西。此处从句中作状语,用副词形式。故填 accidentally。

16. **better** 句意见上一题解析。分析句子并结合 even 可知,此处应用形容词比较级。故填 better。

17. **to serve** 句意为:他让他的哥哥把它们端给病人吃,他们很喜欢它们! ask sb to do sth 表示“让某人做某事”,为固定搭配。故填 to serve。

18. **began** 句意为:为了让他的玉米片更出名,威尔在 1906 年创立了一个新公司,销售包装好的早餐玉米片。根据 in 1906 可知,时态是一般过去时,动词用过去式。故填 began。

19. **countries** 句意为:不久之后,凯洛格的早餐玉米片在其他国家也受欢迎。由 other 和语境可知应用可数名词复数。故填 countries。

20. **with** 句意为:但他总是慷慨地与他人分享。“share... with...”为固定搭配,表示“与……分享……”。故填 with。

【Passage 3·语篇导读】本文讲述了作者领养猫的过程,还提到了养猫增强了作者的责任感。

21. **more difficult** 句意为:但是过程比我预想的更困难。根据 was 和 than 可知,此处应用形容词比较级,故填 more difficult。

22. **an** 句意为:在我能领养一只猫之前,我必须填一个有着许多问题的网上申请表。根据 online application form 可知此处应用不定冠词;由于 online 的发音以元音音素开头,故填 an。

23. **to/with** 句意为:填完表之后,我必须亲自看猫并且和收养机构的职员交谈。talk to/with sb 意为“和某人交谈”,符合语境。故填 to/with。

24. **be looked** 句意为:他们想要确保猫会被好好照顾。从句的主语 the cat 和动词短语 look after 之间为被动关系,故应用被动语态;由于 would 后接动词原形,故填 be looked。

25. **me** 句意为:我遇到的情况是,一个救助人员在

我之前收养了那只猫。介词短语 ahead of 后接人称代词宾格。故填 me。

26. **Finally** 句意为:最后,我领养了一只可爱的小猫崽。此处应用副词修饰整个句子;单词位于句首,首字母需要大写。故填 Finally。

27. **Keeping/To keep** 句意为:养猫使我知道了负责任的重要性。分析句子结构可知,此处为动名词/不定式作主语;设空位于句首,首字母需要大写。故填 Keeping/To keep。

28. **However** 句意为:然而,每年数百万只猫被抛弃。设空前内容存在转折关系;由于有逗号隔开,且单词位于句首,首字母需要大写,故填 However。

29. **reasons** 句意为:有许多不同的原因。由 many different 可知,此处应用可数名词的复数形式,故填 reasons。

30. **to take** 句意为:一些人抛弃他们的猫,因为他们没有时间照顾它们。have no time to do sth 意为“没有时间做某事”,故填 to take。

【Passage 4·语篇导读】本文讲述了作者当志愿讲解员的经历。

31. **an** 此处泛指一个艺术展览,且 art 的发音以元音音素开头,故填 an。

32. **first** 句意为:那是我第一次当志愿讲解员。根据空后的 time 及语境可知,此处指“第一次”,应用序数词表示顺序。故填 first。

33. **knowledge** 句意为:这项工作需要大量的艺术知识。根据空前的 a lot of 可知,此处应用不可数名词或可数名词复数,结合语境,故填不可数名词 knowledge。

34. **myself** 句意为:它们是有趣的、有创意的,而且有点难以理解,所以我必须严格要求自己。短语 be strict with sb 意为“对某人严格”。句子主语是 I,此处应用反身代词 myself,表示“对我自己要求严格”。

35. **were shown** 句意为:展览会上展出了许多艺术品。句子主语 Many artworks 与动词 show 之间存在被动关系,且此处为一般过去时,故应用一般过去时的被动语态,主语为复数,故填 were shown。

36. **in** 句意为:我必须记住所有关于展品的信息,而且我必须表现得像一个专业的讲解员。短语 keep sth in mind 意为“记住某事/物”。故填 in。

37. **most important** 结合语境和空前的 the 可知,

此处应用形容词的最高级形式,故填 most important。

38. if 句意为:此外,如果我的指导太枯燥,参观者就会对展览不感兴趣。根据语境可知此处应用 if 引导条件状语从句。故填 if。

39. successfully 分析句子结构可知此处应用副词修饰前面的动词 finished,结合语境,故填 successfully。

40. being 句意为:我很喜欢当一名讲解员。短语 enjoy doing sth 意为“喜欢做某事”,故填 being。

【Passage 5 · 语篇导读】本文讲述了美国一个名叫阿莱娜·威克的女孩为了实现梦想而不断努力的故事。

41. a 句意为:得克萨斯州一名 15 岁的女孩阿莱娜·威克梦想在 16 岁时成为一名美国国家航空航天局的工程师。根据句意可知,此处表泛指且 15-year-old 的发音以辅音音素开头,故填不定冠词 a。

42. impossible 句意为:这听起来似乎是不可能的……根据上文“Alena Wicker, _____ 15-year-old girl in Texas, dreams of becoming a NASA engineer by age sixteen.”可知,此处指“不可能的”。系动词 sound 后接形容词,故填 impossible。

43. herself 句意为:她还在自学西班牙语和阿拉伯语。learn sth by oneself 意为“自学某事/物”,主语为 She,故填 herself。

44. interest 句意为:她对工程学表现出极大的兴趣,因为她热爱建造东西。分析句子结构可知,此处应用名词。结合 a,故填 interest。

45. has played 句意为:从阿莱娜四岁开始,她就开始玩不同类型的乐高,并且对建造东西产生了极大的热爱。根据时间状语从句可知,主句应用现在完成时;主语是 Alena,故填 has played。

46. seriously 句意为:小阿莱娜过去常常看星星,并且严肃地说:“妈妈,我打算为/在美国国家航空航天局工作。我要去那上面。”分析句子结构可知,设空处在句中修饰动词 said,应用副词。故填 seriously。

47. for/at 句意见上一题解析。短语 work for/at 意为“为/在……工作”,符合语境。故填 for/at。

48. to follow 句意为:我想鼓励更多的女孩去追求她们的梦想。固定搭配 encourage sb to do sth 意为“鼓励某人做某事”。故填 to follow。

49. achieving 句意为:阿莱娜不会让任何事情阻止她实现自己的梦想。stop sb doing sth 意为“阻止某人做某事”。故填 achieving。

50. what 句意为:不管你打算做什么,只管去做……根据句意可知,此处指“什么”。故填 what。

【Passage 6 · 语篇导读】本文讲述了扎克和队友经过努力,虽然没有取得比赛的冠军,但教练依然为他们感到自豪的故事。

51. crazily 句意为:球队疯狂地练习,每个人都很努力。此处应用副词修饰动词 practised,故填 crazily。

52. were invited 句意为:然后他们被邀请参加一场足球锦标赛。根据上下文可知,句子是一般过去时,且主语 they 和 invite 之间是被动关系,主语为复数,故填 were invited。

53. to show 固定短语 do one's best to do sth 意为“尽某人最大努力做某事”。故填 to show。

54. their 句意为:教练告诉他们要尽自己最大的努力,发挥自己最佳水准。do one's best 意为“尽某人最大的努力”,故填形容词性物主代词 their。

55. However 句意为:然而,他也解释说,即使球队最终失败了,他们也应该为来到这里感到自豪。根据上下文可知,此处表示转折;空前有逗号,且设空位于句首,故填 However。

56. of 固定短语 be proud of 意为“为……自豪”。故填 of。

57. times 句意为:扎克和球队那天和一些非常好的球队比赛,他们有几次几乎输了。a few 修饰可数名词复数,故填 times。

58. more difficult 句意为:他们赢的比赛越多,比赛就变得越困难。“the+比较级,the+比较级”表示“越……,越……”。故填 more difficult。

59. a 句意为:每个人都对失败感到沮丧,但是教练告诉他们,作为一个新团队,他们做得很好。固定短语 do a good job 意为“做得很好”。故填 a。

60. knew 句意为:他们知道教练是对的,并且相信他们队明年会回来的。根据 was 和 believed 可知句子是一般过去时。故填 knew。

话题 3 观点看法

话题

【Passage 1 · 语篇导读】本文主要介绍了克兰与自己的狗之间的故事。

1. heroes 句意为:他们也可以成为英雄,因为他

他们可以拯救人们的生命。根据 They can also be 和语境可知,此处应用复数名词。故填 heroes。

2. **shared** 句意为: 克兰在一段视频中分享了他的关于他的狗的故事。结合 became 及语境可知时态为一般过去时,动词应用过去式。故填 shared。

3. **The** 句意为: 这只狗能在(癫痫)突然发作之前进行预测。这里指的是前文提到的名为塞恩的狗,应用定冠词表特指。句首单词首字母应大写,故填 The。

4. **In** 句意为: 2019 年,科学家发现癫痫发作有特殊气味。表示在哪一年应用介词 in,句首单词首字母应大写,故填 In。

5. **was trained** 句意为: 塞恩受过良好的训练,所以他很容易闻到克兰(癫痫)发作前发出的气味。此处指塞恩“被训练过”,结合语境可知应用一般过去时的被动语态。主语为 Zern,故填 was trained。

6. **to smell** 句意见上一题解析。此处为固定句型“it's+adj. +for sb/sth to do sth”,应用不定式作真正的主语。故填 to smell。

7. **Immediately** 句意为: 他马上摩擦克兰的腿来警示他。分析句子可知,设空处应用副词作状语,且设空位于句首,故填 Immediately。

8. **when/while** 句意为: 如果它发生在人们独自游泳或洗澡的时候,那可能会非常危险。根据句意可知应用 when/while 引导时间状语从句。

9. **dangerous** 句意见上一题解析。根据 be very 可知,此处应用形容词作表语。故填 dangerous。

10. **me** 句意为: 他让我独立。根据空前的动词 gives 并结合语境可知,此处应用人称代词宾格。故填 me。

【Passage 2 · 语篇导读】本文阐述了建立身体自信的相关信息。

11. **to look** 句意为: 有时候,我们都想看起来更像别人一点。want to do sth 表示“想要做某事”,为固定搭配。故填 to look。

12. **a** 句意为: 事实上,每个人都是不同的,那是一件好事。此处泛指“一件好事”,应用不定冠词。good 的发音以辅音音素开头,故填 a。

13. **Teenagers** 句意为: 青少年应该培养对自己的身体的信心。此处缺主语,teenager 为可数名词,空前无限定词,结合 their 可知用其复数形式。句首单词首字母应大写,故填 Teenagers。

14. **accepting** 句意为: 身体自信是指完全接受我

们的身体并理解它们能为我们做什么。介词 about 后接动名词。故填 accepting。

15. **them** 句意为: 因为如果我们对自己的身体感到满意,我们就更有可能照顾好它们。结合语境可知,介词 of 后接人称代词宾格。故填 them。

16. **well** 句意为: 研究甚至表明,我们更有可能参加活动,在学校表现良好。分析句子可知,此处应用副词修饰动词 perform。故填 well。

17. **about/by** 句意为: 相比之下,担心自己的身体会让我们时不时地感到沮丧。feel worried about/by 表示“对……感到担心”,为固定搭配。故填 about/by。

18. **but** 句意为: 建立一个积极的身体形象是很困难的,但仍然有一些方法……由 To develop an active body image is difficult 和 there are still some ways to be body-confident 可知,前后分句为转折关系,应用 but 来连接。故填 but。

19. **suggests** 句意为: 她还建议善待我们的身体——通过吃健康的食物,锻炼身体,保证充足的睡眠,像对待最好的朋友一样善待自己。由 Parnell says 可知,句子为一般现在时,She 作主语,动词用第三人称单数形式。故填 suggests。

20. **confidence** 句意为: 它可以帮助我们建立身体自信……由 develop their body confidence 可知,此处应填不可数名词 confidence(自信)。

【Passage 3 · 语篇导读】本文主要介绍了生活技能教育对于孩子们的重要性。

21. **countries** many 修饰可数名词复数,故填 countries。

22. **to take** 句意为: 教导孩子如何照顾自己和他人的发展非常重要。how to do sth 意为“如何做某事”。故填 to take。

23. **happiness** 句意为: 生活技能帮助他们在学校、工作和生活中找到幸福和成功。动词 find 后接名词作宾语,故填不可数名词 happiness。

24. **taught** 由于主语 life skills 和动词 teach 之间是被动关系,故应用被动语态。设空前有 are,故填 taught。

25. **in** 句意为: 这些技能对孩子们来说当然很重要,(它们让孩子们)能够面对日常生活中的挑战。根据句意可知,此处表示“日常生活中的挑战”。in everyday life 意为“在日常生活中”。故填 in。

26. **but** 句意为: 生活技能教育如今已经变得很普遍了,但许多人不知道这意味着什么。根据句意可知,设空前后分句为转折关系。故填 but。

27. **later** 句意为:这些帮助年轻人学习他们在以后的生活中需要的知识、态度和价值观。根据句意可知设空处表示“后来;以后”。故填 **later**。

28. **them** preparing 后用人称代词的宾格形式,故填 **them**。

29. **good** 句意为:它使孩子们有信心和能力作出好的决定,管理他们的情绪,以及建立牢固的关系。分析句子可知,名词 **decisions** 前用形容词作定语,结合语境可知填 **good**。

30. **the** 根据空后的最高级 **best** 可知应填定冠词 **the**。

【Passage 4·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了中国人的探月梦。

31. **has worked** 根据 **for nearly half a century** 可知应用现在完成时,主语是第三人称单数,助动词用 **has**。故填 **has worked**。

32. **to go** 句意为:对于我们的天文学家来说,月球是一个理想的去处……此空修饰名词 **place**,应用动词不定式作后置定语。故填 **to go**。

33. **an** 句意为:根据一个古老的故事,嫦娥是一个仙女,她服用了特殊的药……此处表示泛指,且 **ancient** 是发音以元音音素开头的单词,故填 **an**。

34. **took** 句意见上一题解析。根据 **gave** 可知,此句是一般过去时,动词用过去式。故填 **took**。

35. **least** 句意为:但中国至少还需要六年时间才能让航天员抵达那里。**at least** 为固定搭配,表示“至少”。故填 **least**。

36. **especially** 句意为:该计划提高了公众对太空计划的理解和人们对月球的认识——尤其是在年轻人中。根据句意可知应用副词 **especially**,表示“尤其”。故填 **especially**。

37. **of** 句意为:它的表面有数百万个凹陷。**millions of** 表示“数百万的”,为固定短语。故填 **of**。

38. **why** 句意为:那就是为什么人们想要在它上面着陆。“**That's why...**”表示“那就是为什么……”,符合语境。故填 **why**。

39. **beginning** 句意为:但对于像叶叔华这样的科学家来说,登月计划仅仅是个开始。根据 **the** 及语境可知应用单数名词。故填 **beginning**。

40. **today's** 句意为:登月将是当今年轻人的一项计划,而不是我的。此空修饰 **young people**,应用名词所有格。故填 **today's**。

话题4 介绍具体知识

话题

【Passage 1·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了“便利贴”的发明和使用。

1. **are called** 句意为:这些小的方形被称为便利贴。此句主语与动词 **call** 之间为被动关系,应使用被动语态;句子表述的是一般性的事实,时态为一般现在时,主语为复数,be 动词用 **are**。

2. **most popular** 句意为:毫无疑问,它们已经成为世界上最受欢迎的办公产品之一。“**one of the+形容词最高级+复数名词**”表示“最……的……之一”,故此处使用 **popular** 的最高级形式。故填 **most popular**。

3. **at** **at the age of** 表示“在……岁时”,为固定搭配。

4. **started** 句意为:1968年,西尔弗在3M公司首次开始研究弱黏合剂。根据句中的时间状语 **in 1968** 可知,此句应用一般过去时,故填 **start** 的过去式 **started**。

5. **a** 句意为:但他的同事阿瑟·弗里想出了一个绝妙的主意。此处指想出了一个绝妙的主意,表泛指,应用不定冠词,**wonderful** 的发音以辅音音素开头,故填 **a**。

6. **easily** 句意为:他把胶水放在小纸片上来创造出可以很容易地从一个地方移动到另一个地方的便条。空处修饰动词 **moved**,应使用 **easy** 的副词形式 **easily**。故填 **easily**。

7. **his** 句意为:他借了一些黄色的纸去研究他的创作。空后有名词 **creation**,应用形容词性物主代词修饰。故填 **his**。

8. **until** 句意为:没有胶的便利贴于1974年首次诞生,但是带胶的(便利贴)直到1977年才投入市场。根据“**but it wasn't brought to market... 1977**”可知,直到1977年有胶的便利贴才投入市场,空处应用 **until** 表示“直到”。

9. **achievements** 句意为:西尔弗因他的许多成就被选入(美国)国家发明家名人堂。形容词性物主代词 **his** 后跟名词,**achievement** 意为“成绩;成就”,是可数名词,符合语境。结合 **many** 可知此处应用可数名词的复数形式,故填 **achievements**。

10. **to take** 句意为:你可以用它们记笔记……**use sth to do sth** 表示“用某物做某事”。故填 **to take**。

☆ 高分技巧

语法填空的解题技巧

(一)通读短文,了解大意,先易后难,逐一攻破。

填词时要利用语境、空格在句子中的位置、充当的成分、语法规则等来判断所填词的正确形式,正确理解句意有助于准确判断所填的单词。

(二)认真分析所填词的词性。

做题时结合语境、语法要求去判断所填词的正确词性。

(三)注意固定搭配及连词的使用,虚词设题多集中于固定搭配的考查或连词的选择。

(四)填完单词后,不可孤立地逐个检查,必须将所有填入的词代入到文章中,复读全文,仔细检查所填词是否符合文章的语境、是否合乎语法,单词拼写是否有误,词性是否正确,发现问题要及时改正。

【Passage 2·语篇导读】这篇文章主要介绍了位于瑞士苏黎世的世界上最大的巧克力博物馆——瑞士莲巧克力之家。

11. **If** 句意为:如果你对这两个问题的回答都是“是的”,那么瑞士莲巧克力之家对你来说应该感觉像是天堂。根据句意可知应用 if 引导条件状语从句。设空在句首,故填 If。

12. **The** 句意为:该博物馆位于瑞士的苏黎世。此处特指前文提到的博物馆,应用定冠词。设空在句首,故填 The。

13. **opened/open** 句意为:它于 2020 年 9 月向公众开放。此处可表示“被开放”,空前有 was,故填过去分词 opened。此处也可为短语 be open to,故填 open。

14. **metres** 句意为:如果你打算在博物馆里拍一些精彩的照片,不要错过巧克力喷泉,它大约有 9 米高。nine 修饰可数名词复数。故填 metres。

15. **their** 句意为:他们不被允许把手伸进去。此处修饰名词 hands,应用形容词性物主代词作定语。故填 their。

16. **turning** 句意为:人们还可以了解将可可豆变成巧克力食品的过程。of 是介词,其后可用动名词作宾语。故填 turning。

17. **are** 句意为:一路上,有很多品尝的机会。此处为 there be 句型,本句时态是一般现在时,主语 many tasting chances 为复数。故填 are。

18. **for** 句意为:瑞士以其高质量的巧克力而闻名。此处应用固定搭配 be known for,表示“因……而闻名”。故填 for。

19. **national** 句意为:在瑞士人眼中,这种美味的棕色食物是国家的骄傲。此处应用形容词作定语,修饰名词 pride。根据下文“Almost everyone

in the country takes chocolate...”可知,此处应表示“国家的”。故填 national。

20. **seriously** 句意为:这个国家的几乎每个人都十分重视巧克力。“take... seriously”为固定搭配,表示“认真对待……”。故填 seriously。

【Passage 3·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了一种运动——墙球。

21. **and** 句意为:你仅需要一个球和一面墙……设空前后内容之间为并列关系,故填 and。

22. **are needed** 句意为:通常,手套是需要的,但你可以选择不戴它们。分析句子结构可知,主语 gloves 是动作的承受者,故用被动语态。根据 but you can 可知此处时态是一般现在时,所以设空处用一般现在时的被动语态,主语为复数名词,be 动词应用 are。故填 are needed。

23. **hands** 句意为:你可以用你两只手中的任何一只来击球。根据“You can use either of your... to hit the ball.”可知是指两只手中的任何一只,此处用名词复数形式,故填 hands。

知识归纳

either 的用法

either 是一个多功能的英语单词,可以用作代词、限定词、副词和连词。以下是 either 的详细用法:

一、作代词:意为“两者中的任何一个”,在句中可作主语和宾语。

e. g. Either of them can do the work.

—Do you like the two books?

—Yes, either is great.

二、作限定词:意为“(两者中的)每个”,作定语。

e. g. He saw two films, and either one was wonderful.

There are a lot of trees on either side of the street.

三、作副词:意为“也”,常用于否定句中。

e. g. They didn't go to the park yesterday. I didn't go there either.

四、作连词:与 or 一起构成固定搭配,意为“或……或……;不是……就是……”,用于连接两个并列的成分。此时注意使用就近原则。

e. g. Either you or I am wrong.

We can eat either cakes or bread for breakfast.

24. the 句意为: 然后另一个球员把它打回墙上。此处是“one... the other...”结构, 意为“一个……另一个……”, 故填 the。

25. to reach 句意为: 在开始之前, 确定你想达到多少分。want to do 意为“想要做”, 为固定搭配, 故填 to reach。

26. had 根据 Last month 可知, 此处是一般过去时, 动词用过去式, 故填 had。

27. more exciting 句意为: 每场比赛都比我想的更精彩。根据 than 可知, 此处应使用形容词比较级, 且此处形容物, 故填 more exciting。

28. me 句意为: 这让我疯狂……分析句子结构可知此处是动词后作宾语, 用代词宾格, 故填 me。

29. in 句意为: 现在越来越多的人对墙球感兴趣。become interested in 意为“对……产生兴趣”, 为固定短语, 故填 in。

30. certainly 分析句子结构可知此处是在句中修饰动词短语, 用副词, 故填 certainly。

【Passage 4 · 语篇导读】 本文介绍了钢琴的历史及现状等。

31. the 句意为: 弹钢琴甚至已成为一些人日常生活的一部分。表示演奏某种乐器时, 乐器前应加定冠词 the。故填 the。

32. brought 句意为: 钢琴给他们带来了许多乐趣。根据语境及 has 可知, 句子时态为现在完成时。故填 brought。

33. its 句意为: 但你对它的历史了解多少? 根据空前名词可知, 此处应用形容词性物主代词作定语。故填 its。

34. by 句意为: 钢琴已经存在了很多年, 它是由一位名叫巴尔托洛梅奥·克里斯托福里的意大利人发明的……根据 it was invented 以及 an Italian called Bartolomeo Cristofori 可知填 by。

35. musical 句意为: 他曾经是一名乐器制造商。根据空前名词 instruments 可知应用形容词作定语。故填 musical。

36. first 句意为: 据说, 钢琴第一次在公开音乐会上被演奏是在 1768 年。根据空前定冠词 the 及语境可知应用序数词。故填 first。

37. When 句意为: 钢琴传入中国时, 它并不便宜, 只有富人才能买一架(钢琴)。根据句子结构和语境可知应用 when 引导时间状语从句, 句首单词首字母大写, 故填 When。

38. lower 句意为: 但现在它的价格比以前低得多。根据 is much 和 than before 可知应用形容词比较级。故填 lower。

39. customers 句意为: 越来越多的普通消费者可以购买一架(钢琴)。根据 More and more 可知应用可数名词 customer 的复数形式。故填 customers。

40. listed 句意为: 而且, 在我国, 它被列为选修的科目之一。主语 it 和动词 list 之间存在被动关系, 应用被动语态; 空前有 is, 故填 listed。

C 检测验收练

速度

【Passage 1 · 语篇导读】 文本主要介绍了中国知识产权的发展。

1. a 句意为: 一份研究报告显示, 知识产权是主题公园的“心脏”。此处泛指一份研究报告, 应使用不定冠词, 且 research 的发音是以辅音音素开头的, 故填 a。

2. To develop 句意为: 为了开发中国自己的知识产权, 一些主题公园很好地利用了中国的传统文化……分析句子可知此处应使用不定式表目的, 句首单词首字母应大写, 故填 To develop。

3. stories story 为可数名词, 根据语境可知, 此处应使用其复数形式, 故填 stories。

4. encouraging 句意为: 令人鼓舞的是, 文化产业在创意作品方面迈出了一大步。本句为主系表结构, is 是系动词, 此处应用形容词作表语来修饰事物, encouraging 意为“令人鼓舞的”, 符合语境。

5. recently 句意为: 例如, 最近在上海和北京开设了一些著名的主题公园。此处应使用副词 recently 修饰整个句子, 故填 recently。

6. in 句意为: 在过去的几年里, 中国的文化知识产权经常出现在电影和电视剧中。此处表示在电影和电视剧中, 应用介词 in。

7. and 句意为: 例如, 中国电影《长安三万里》的成功要归功于其中的中国水墨画、古诗和高科技。设空前后构成并列关系, 用 and 连接。

8. was produced 句意为: 此外, 多年前制作的《花木兰》帮助中国传统文化被世界所知。本句主语是 produce 所表示的动作的承受者, 结合 years ago 可知用一般过去时的被动语态, 关系代

中考必刷题 英语

词 which 指代 *Mulan*, be 动词用 *was*。故填 *was* produced。

9. provides 句意为:中国传统文化为娱乐产业提供了特殊体验。主语为 *Traditional Chinese culture*,结合语境可知此处时态为一般现在时,故填 *provides*。

10. its 句意为:在高科技的帮助下,中国可以开发它的传统文化知识产权……此处应使用形容词性物主代词修饰空后的 IP,故填 *its*。

★长难句分析

It is encouraging that the Chinese cultural industry has been taking a big step in creative works. 令人鼓舞的是,中国文化产业在创意作品方面迈出了一大步。本句中的 *It* 是形式主语,真正的主语是 *that* 引导的从句。

【Passage 2 · 语篇导读】本文介绍了一些常见的食用植物是怎样传播到全世界的。

11. greatly 句意为:它们的食物也经常会有很大的不同。*great* 意为“大的”,为形容词,此处应用其副词形式 *greatly* 修饰形容词 *different*。故填 *greatly*。

12. tells 句意为:本文讲述了一些常见的食用植物是如何在世界各地传播的。*tell* 意为“讲述”,为动词。本句是一般现在时,主语是第三人称单数,谓语动词用其第三人称单数形式。故填 *tells*。

13. potatoes 句意为:早在公元前 5000 年,土豆就作为一种有价值的食物在南美洲进行贸易。*potato* 意为“土豆”,为可数名词,由 *were* 可知用其复数形式。故填 *potatoes*。

14. taken 句意为:它们在 16 世纪被带到欧洲……*take* 意为“带”,为动词。此处指土豆被带到欧洲,用被动语态,动词用其过去分词形式。故填 *taken*。

15. became 句意为:饮茶很快在那里成为一种时尚,但由于其价格高昂,它仍然是富人的饮品。*become* 意为“成为”,为动词。本句描述过去的事,应为一般过去时,谓语动词用其过去式。故填 *became*。

16. of 句意见上一题解析。由句意可知,此处是短语 *because of*,意为“由于”。故填 *of*。

17. a 句意为:8,000 多年前,在新几内亚岛,甘蔗首次

被用来生产一种甜果汁。由句意可知,此处是短语 *a kind of*,意为“一种”。故填 *a*。

18. wider 句意为:它的使用很快就传遍了东南亚,然后传播到了更广阔的世界。*wide* 意为“宽阔的”,为形容词。此处指甘蔗后来传播到更为宽阔的世界,暗含比较,应用其比较级修饰名词 *world*。故填 *wider*。

19. them 句意为:在 16 世纪 20 年代,欧洲人将其随身带回,并添加糖制成我们今天所知的甜味热饮。*they* 意为“他们”,为代词主格。此处应用其宾格形式 *them* 作介词 *with* 的宾语。故填 *them*。

20. Although/Though 句意为:虽然它很贵,但许多人仍然喜欢它。分析句子可知,此处缺少连词,指虽然它很昂贵,但是很多人仍然很喜欢,故用 *although/though* 引导让步状语从句。此处从句首,故单词首字母要大写。故填 *Although/Though*。

【Passage 3 · 语篇导读】本文介绍了一位 68 岁的山东老人制作钩针编织艺术品的信息。

21. for 句意为:她制作钩针编织艺术品已经约 50 年了。根据语境和句子的时态可知,此处表示持续一段时间,应用介词 *for*。故填 *for*。

22. to finish “It takes sb+时间+to do sth”是固定搭配,表示“做某事花费某人多长时间”。故填 *to finish*。

23. but 句意为:“我经常花一个星期才能完成一件钩针编织艺术品,但我从不感到厌倦,”老妇人说。根据句意可知设空前内容为转折关系,故填 *but*。

24. kinds 句意为:老妇人的作坊里有不同种类的五彩缤纷的产品。根据 *different* 可知此处应用可数名词复数,故填 *kinds*。

25. see 句意为:正如你能看到的……情态动词 *can* 后用动词原形,故填 *see*。

26. kids 句意为:它们可以用作家居装饰品或儿童玩具。*kid* 为可数名词,空前无限定词,故用其复数形式,故填 *kids*。

27. is 句意为:这位老妇人很热心。根据语境可知,此处时态为一般现在时,主语是第三人称单数,故填 *is*。

28. her 句意为:在她的空闲时间里她教女村民们制作钩针编织艺术品。*in one's free time* 是固定搭配,表示“在某人的空闲时间”。这里需要用

形容词性物主代词来修饰名词。故填 her。

29. more 句意为:她帮助她们赚到比以前更多的钱。根据 money 及 than before 可知,此处用比较级。故填 more。

30. a 句意为:这位老妇人有自己的工厂。此处表泛指,应用不定冠词,且 factory 的发音以辅音音素开头,故填 a。

31. doing 句意为:现在她正在尽最大努力开发一些新产品。根据 Now 和 is 可知用现在进行时,故填 doing。

【Passage 4 · 语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文,主要叙述了林太太带着儿子一起接女儿放学的情形。

32. younger 由 than 可知,此处应填 young 的比较低级。故填 younger。

33. schools different 后常接可数名词复数,此处应填 school 的复数形式。故填 schools。

34. happily 分析句子结构可知,空处修饰动词 playing,故填 happy 的副词形式。故填 happily。

35. for wait for 意为“等待”,为固定短语。故填 for。

36. rang 根据 Just then 及语境可知,本句时态为一般过去时,故填 ring 的过去式。故填 rang。

37. children 根据空前的 many 可知,此处应填 child 的复数形式。故填 children。

38. fifth 根据空前的 the 及空后的 one 可知,此处应填 five 对应的序数词。故填 fifth。

☆ 知识归纳

基数词变序数词

1、2、3 单独记,th 从 4 加起;

8 去 t,9 去 e,ve 要用 f 替;

整十基数变序数,ty 变为 tie;

要是遇到两位数,十位基数个位序;

th 最后加上,这个规律要牢记。

39. shouted 根据上下文可知,本句时态为一般过去时,故填 shout 的过去式。故填 shouted。

40. him 空处作 meet 的宾语,故填 he 的宾格形式。故填 him。

41. a 此处表示泛指,且 big 的发音以辅音音素开头,故填 a。

题型五 回答问题

A 湖南真题诊断练

副诊断

【Passage 1 · 语篇导读】本文中作者介绍了音乐是如何影响自己的生活的。

1. Yes. 根据第二段中的“Two years ago, my body ached all the time.”可知两年前作者病得很严重。

2. By playing some music for him. 根据第三段中的“The doctor wanted me to relax, so she played some music for me”可知医生为了帮助作者放松播放了一些音乐。

3. Happy. 根据第三段中的“... and one of the songs was Happy, which has been my favorite song till now.”可知作者最喜欢的歌曲是《幸福》。

4. The medicine of the mind. 根据第三段中的“John A. Logan once said, ‘Music is the medicine of the mind.’”可知对他来说音乐是思想的药剂。

5. How music has had a strong influence on David Smith's life./... 本文主要介绍了音乐如何影响了作者的人生。开放性试题,言之有理且无语法错误即可。

☆ 长难句分析

The doctor wanted me to relax, so she played some music for me, and one of the songs was Happy, which has been my favorite song till now. 医生想要我放松,所以她为我播放了一些音乐,其中一首歌是《幸福》,直到现在,它一直是我最喜欢的歌。本句中的 which has been my favorite song till now 为非限制性定语从句。

【Passage 2 · 语篇导读】本文讲述了湖南的一位残疾人经历种种困难后成为湘绣艺术家的故事。

6. She is from a small village in Hunan. 根据“... Ms Yang, a 35-year-old woman from a small village in Hunan.”可知她来自湖南的一个小村庄。

7. It's over 2,000 years. 根据第四段第一句可知湘绣有两千多年的历史。

8. By offering free lessons. 根据“By offering free lessons, Ms Yang helps lots of people, including many disabled ones.”可知答案。

9. Yes, I do. Because it is a traditional Chinese craft with a long history, and learning it can help me understand Chinese culture better./...

开放性试题,言之有理且无语法错误即可。

10. 当我们面对困难时,我们应该永不放弃。

★长难句分析

As Xiang embroidery is one of the four best-known styles of embroidery in China, she hopes to spread its culture and make more people learn about it. 因为湘绣是中国四种最著名的刺绣风格之一,她希望传播湘绣文化,让更多的人了解它。As 引导的是原因状语从句。

【Passage 3·语篇导读】本文是莱斯莉写给中国朋友的一封信,信中主要介绍了纽约的景点,尤其是百老汇。

11. **The Big Apple.** 根据第一段的“I do hope you can stop by and visit us in the Big Apple—a popular name for New York City.”可知,纽约城又被称为“大苹果”。

12. **Yes (, it is).** 根据第二段的“Broadway is well-known for its big theaters.”可知,百老汇以它的大剧院而众所周知。

13. **They are based on classic stories like *Les Miserables* or *Peter Pan*.** 根据第二段的“Many musicals are based on classic stories like *Les Miserables* or *Peter Pan*”可知答案。

14. **This winter.** 根据第三段的“My big news is that I am going to China on vacation this winter.”可知,莱斯莉准备今年冬天来中国度假。

15. **The Summer Palace.** /... 开放性试题,言之有理且无语法错误即可。

B 话题突破练

话题1 观点看法

话题

【Passage 1·语篇导读】本文主要讨论了野生动物是否应该被投喂。

1. **In Qinghai.** 根据“Yet, in the Hoh Xil National Nature Reserve in Qinghai”可知,可可西里国家级自然保护区在青海。

2. **Because they may get hit by boats or caught by fishing nets.** 根据第三段的最后两句可知是因为它们可能会被船只撞到或被渔网捕获。

3. **Diseases.** 根据“What’s more, sick animals may bring diseases to people who feed them.”可知,生病的动物可能会给喂养它们的人带来疾病。

4. **We should report the animal to the**

authorities instead of just feeding it. 根据最后一段可知答案。

5. **Yes. Because without feeding, some wild animals would die of hunger./No. Because it may disrupt the natural order./...** 开放性试题,言之有理且无语法错误即可。

【Passage 2·语篇导读】本文以李明(音译)一家为例,讨论了人们对于电子书和纸质书的态度。

6. **A university professor.** 根据第二段的“Li Ming, a university professor”可知,李明是一名大学教授。

7. **E-books.** 根据第二段的“When he is at the airport or on the train, he especially loves reading e-books.”可知,在机场时,他喜欢阅读电子书。

8. **From 8:00 to 9:00 each Friday evening.** 根据第三段的“There is reading time from 8:00 to 9:00 each Friday evening at home.”可知,李明家的阅读时间为每周五晚上8点至9点。

9. **Because his eyes will get tired.** 根据第四段内容可知,奶奶不建议李明读书太久是因为眼睛会累。

10. **No, I don’t think so. Because paper books hold more memories./Yes, I think so. Because e-books are more convenient to read./...** 开放性试题,言之有理且无语法错误即可。

【Passage 3·语篇导读】本文主要就“学习语法是否有用”进行了探讨。

11. **Two/2 hours.** 根据第一段的“Last week, a colleague of mine told me she had just spent two hours explaining to her students how to use the word ‘as’.”可知是两个小时。

12. **Because it controls how words are put together in order to form sentences.** 根据第二段的“Indeed, grammar is important. It controls how words are put together in order to form sentences.”可知答案。

13. **They think it is a waste of time.** 根据第三段的“Some researchers even consider it to be a waste of time.”可知,一些研究人员认为学习语法是浪费时间。

14. **No.** 根据第四段的“However, I think grammar shouldn’t be considered as a separate ‘skill’ or ‘course’.”可知此处应作否定回答。

15. **I think leaving students to discover the grammar rules on their own is helpful./...**

开放性试题,言之有理且无语法错误即可。

【Passage 4 · 语篇导读】本文主要谈论了 ChatGPT 是否该在教育界被禁止使用。

16. No (, it isn't). 根据第一段的“You can ask it to write stories and emails, create cookbooks, translate languages, and answer all kinds of questions.”可知,ChatGPT 并不是只用于帮助完成作业。

17. To prevent students from cheating on schoolwork and hold back the spread of inexact information. 根据第二段的“The move aims to prevent students from cheating on schoolwork and hold back the spread of inexact information.”可知答案。

18. Critical-thinking and problem-solving skills. 根据第二段的“It does not build critical-thinking and problem-solving skills, which are necessary for academic and lifelong success”可知,批判性思维和解决问题的技能是学术和毕生成功所必需的。

19. By trying to include more speaking exams and handwritten papers instead of typed ones. 根据第三段的“Some college teachers in the US try to include more speaking exams and handwritten papers instead of typed ones”可知答案。

20. It is not necessary to avoid the use of it completely. / ... 开放性试题,言之有理且无语法错误即可。

☆ 高分技巧

任务型阅读的解题技巧

首先要粗读文章,了解大意;其次要通过细读理解全文。在粗读的基础上,仔细阅读文章后所给的题目,再根据题目要求,有重点地返回原文仔细阅读。在阅读时要注意具体事实和重要情节,包括事件的起因、过程、结果及发生的地点、时间等,这对题目的判断至关重要。

话题 2 事物介绍

话题

【Passage 1 · 语篇导读】本文介绍了悉尼歌剧院的建造历史。

1. A kind of self-cleaning material. 根据第二段中的“As our guide told us, the Sydney Opera House was built with a kind of self-cleaning material.”可知悉尼歌剧院是由一种自清洁材料建造的。

2. Yes, it did. 根据第三段的“The cost of the building went over budget.”可知建筑费用超过了预算。

3. In 2017. 根据第四段的“The theatre was refurbished in 2017 with new high-tech equipment.”可知琼·萨瑟兰剧院在 2017 年被翻新。

4. Because he had an argument with the government and refused to give in. 根据第五段的“In 1966, Utzon had an argument with the government and refused to give in. He had to leave the country.”可知他与政府发生争执并拒绝屈服,所以离开了澳大利亚。

5. It is not only a famous building but a symbol of history and culture. 根据最后一段的“I learnt that the Sydney Opera House is not only a famous building but a symbol of history and culture”可知答案。

【Passage 2 · 语篇导读】本文主要介绍了《你当像鸟飞往你的山》这本书。

6. (The US writer) Tara Westover. 根据第一段的“In the book *Educated*, the US writer Tara Westover shows us how she deals with hard times.”可知答案。

7. No, she didn't. 根据第二段的“None of the kids in her family, including Westover herself, had ever been to a school or a hospital.”可知此处作否定回答。

8. Because she felt like getting away from her uncomfortable situation. / To get away from the uncomfortable situation. 根据第二段的“As she got older, she felt like getting away from her uncomfortable situation. Luckily, Westover went to college on a scholarship...”可知答案。

9. It meant breaking free from the limits of her family and becoming a better person. / Breaking free from the limits of her family and becoming a better person. 根据最后一段的“Westover said, ‘Education means breaking free from the limits of my family and becoming a better person.’”可知答案。

10. Yes. Because this book can help me better understand the significance of education. / ... 开放性试题,言之有理且无语法错误即可。

【Passage 3 · 语篇导读】本文介绍了蹴鞠的历史。

11. In Zibo. 根据第一段的“Zibo is called ‘the

中考必刷题 英语

home of football'. It's the birthplace of the ancient Chinese sport of *cuju*." 可知,蹴鞠最早出现在淄博。

12. It means/is an ancient type of leather ball.

根据第二段的“'Ju' means an ancient type of leather ball." 可知,鞠是一种古老的皮球。

13. In the Song Dynasty. 根据第二段的“ It entered the golden age in the Song Dynasty when it became popular among every class." 可知,蹴鞠在宋代最为流行。**14. Yes./Yes, it is.** 根据第三段的“ He has been practising *cuju* skills for 18 years. Mastering different *cuju* skills is not easy." 可知,学习蹴鞠很难,此处应作肯定回答。**15. 8/Eight hours.** 根据第三段的“ At the beginning, I spent eight hours a day practising juggling a ball." 可知,最初他每天花八个小时练习颠球。

话题3 社会活动

话题

【Passage 1·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了在一个长达8天的中美教育和文化交流活动中,两国的学生加深了对彼此的了解。

1. For eight days. 根据第一段的 during an eight-day exchange journey 可知交流之旅为期八天。**2. He loves Chinese food and Chinese people.** 根据第三段的“ Besides Chinese food, Michael also likes Chinese people" 可知迈克尔喜欢中国美食和中国人。**3. Because Michael does well in both personal development and schoolwork.** 根据第五段的“ Before I knew Michael, I thought the US students paid more attention to personal development than schoolwork. But to my surprise, Michael does well in both..." 可知答案。**4. He wants to teach English in Beijing or Shanghai in the near future.** 根据最后一段的“ Now, I'm dreaming about teaching English in Beijing or Shanghai in the near future." 可知迈克尔想在不久的将来在北京或上海教英语。**5. I think it is meaningful because it can make students from foreign countries understand China better./...** 开放性试题,言之有理且无语法错误即可。

【Passage 2·语篇导读】本文主要讲述了善良的蒂娜设立柠檬汁摊位来赚钱以帮助贫困地区的孩子的故事。

6. Eight/8 (years old). 根据第二段中的“ She has always been interested in helping others. It all began when she joined a winter camp at the age of eight." 可知蒂娜八岁的时候开始想去帮助贫困地区的孩子们。**7. Some elder kids.** 根据“ One sunny morning, Tina saw some elder kids selling lemon juice on the street. They wanted to raise money to help their friends. Then she came up with a good idea." 可知答案。**8. She plans to spend the money on clothes, toys and books for the poor kids.** 根据“ She is going to spend the money on clothes, toys and books for the poor kids" 可知,蒂娜打算用这些钱来为贫困孩子买衣服、玩具和书。**9. She is kind and helpful. Because she visited the kids in poor areas. After that, she set up a lemonade stand to raise money for the kids and she made it./...** 开放性试题,言之有理且无语法错误即可。**10. 她总是对帮助他人感兴趣。**

【Passage 3·语篇导读】本文主要介绍了上海的第一个“森林图书馆”的基本情况以及读者对它的一些看法和感受。

11. In a green space area near Shanghai Library East. 根据第二段的“ Known as Read & Joy Forest, the forest library lies in a green space area near Shanghai Library East." 可知答案。**12. They focus on reading or take an easy walk in the forest.** 根据最后一段的“ Most of the visitors to the forest library are young people and parents with their children. They focus on reading or take an easy walk in the forest." 可知答案。**13. Young people and parents with their children.** 根据“ Most of the visitors to the forest library are young people and parents with their children." 可知,大部分的游客是年轻人和带着孩子的父母。**14. They feel relaxed and pleased./...** 开放性试题,根据最后两段内容进行总结,回答合理的描述愉悦心情的形容词即可。**15. 我从我朋友们那里了解到了森林图书馆,所以/因此我来这儿了。**

话题4 传统文化

话题

【Passage 1 · 语篇导读】本文主要介绍了练太极拳的好处。

1. Many good how-to books and/or classes offered at health clubs. 根据第二段中的 “There are many good how-to books to get you started, or you can choose from classes offered at health clubs.” 可知答案。

2. Yes, they can. 根据倒数第二段中的 “Younger people probably need more challenges, but they can benefit from Tai Chi to reduce stress.” 可知, 年轻人也可以从太极拳中获益。

3. It may take a few months. 根据第四段中的 It can take a few months for the effects of Tai Chi to kick in 可知太极拳的效果可能需要几个月才能显现出来。

4. Yes, because it's good for my health and it's also very interesting./No. I don't want to learn it, because I think it's boring./... 开放性试题, 言之有理且无语法错误即可。

5. 研究显示, 练太极拳有助于健康的老年人减少摔倒。

【Passage 2 · 语篇导读】本文主要介绍了剪纸这门中国传统艺术。

6. On windows, doors, and walls. 根据第二段中的 “During the Spring Festival, people put them on windows, doors and walls as symbols of good luck.” 可知, 在春节期间, 人们把剪纸贴在窗户上、门上和墙上。

7. In the 6th century. 根据第三段中的 “But it didn't become popular until the 6th century.” 可知, 剪纸直到6世纪才变得受欢迎。

8. Because red paper cuttings mean good luck. 根据第三段中的 “In the 21st century, red paper cuttings which mean good luck can be often seen in the new year or weddings.” 可知红色剪纸代表着好运, 所以人们在新年或者婚礼上会经常使用。

9. Yes, because it's very interesting./No, I don't. Because it's difficult for me./... 开放性试题, 言之有理且无语法错误即可。

10. 当他们理解了这种艺术的精髓时, 他们最后就会爱上它。

【Passage 3 · 语篇导读】本文主要介绍了蜀绣。

11. To show the beauty of nature or the best wishes to others. 根据第一段中的 “In the past years, Chinese people often embroidered on hats, shoes and dresses to show the beauty of nature or the best wishes to others.” 可知答案。

12. Sichuan. 根据第二段中的 “Shu Xiu or Shu embroidery comes from Sichuan.” 可知蜀绣源自四川。

13. Meng Dezhi thinks that Shu Xiu stands for Sichuan culture and is also a symbol of Chinese culture. 根据第四段中的 “Although the work is hard, Shu Xiu stands for thousands of years of Sichuan culture. It is also a symbol of Chinese culture.” 可知答案。

14. Yes, because it can make me more patient./No, I don't. Because it will take me too much time to learn it./... 开放性试题, 言之有理且无语法错误即可。

15. 据说蜀绣是中国最古老的刺绣。

【Passage 4 · 语篇导读】本文主要介绍了雨水这个节气。

16. It symbolizes the increase in rainfall and rise in temperature. 根据 “Rain Water or Yushui is a symbol of the increase in rainfall and rise in temperature.” 可知雨水是降雨量增加和温度上升的象征。

17. Timely irrigation./Timely irrigation is the most important thing for northern farmers during the period of Yushui. 根据第三段中的 “Around this period of time, the most important thing for the farmers is timely irrigation, especially in northern China where the rainfall is less.” 可知答案。

18. A piece of red silk and a pot of stewed meat. 根据 “The traditional gifts are a piece of red silk which expresses the best wishes for the parents to have good health and a pot of stewed meat” 可知传统的礼物是一块红色的丝绸和一锅炖肉。

19. No, they shouldn't. Because there is usually a returning cold period. 根据 “... it would be better to keep your coat on for a little longer in the spring because there is usually a returning cold period, especially for elderly and children.” 可知答案。

20. 春雨贵如油/春天的雨和油一样珍贵

话题5 自然生态 & 灾害防范

副话题

【Passage 1 · 语篇导读】本文主要介绍了稻城亚丁的美丽风光以及三座雪山。

1. It is in the southwest of Sichuan Province.

根据第一段中的“Daocheng Yading is such a place... It is a magical land in the southwest of Sichuan Province.”可知其在四川省西南部。

2. About 6,000 metres high.

根据第三段中的“Yangmaiyong is the greatest one. It is about 6,000 metres in height...”可知,其高度大约为 6,000 米。

3. Yes (, they are.)

根据第三段中的“Next to it stand... For most visitors, their beauty is beyond words.”可知此处作肯定回答。

4. Because life naturally gets better when they walk on such a pure land./To make their wishes come true.

根据“Local people say that if one can walk around these great mountains three times, his wishes will come true.”和“They may tell you the reason: Life naturally gets better when you walk on such a pure land!”可知答案。

5. 大自然是最有创造力的艺术家。

【Passage 2 · 语篇导读】本文主要介绍了贵州金丝猴濒危的现状以及人们为了保护它们所做的努力。

6. In the Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve in Guizhou Province.

根据第二段首句“These monkeys only live in the Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve in Guizhou Province.”可知答案。

7. Two years.

根据第三段中的“We used to wait for three years for a baby monkey, but now it only takes two years...”可知现在需要两年时间。

8. Seven/7.

根据第四段中的“The Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve is now looking after seven Guizhou golden monkeys.”可知有 7 只。

9. Yes (, it does).

根据“Saving water is another method to protect them.”可知应作肯定回答。

10. So they can learn more about these/the monkeys.

【Passage 3 · 语篇导读】本文讲述了最近中国湖南省和湖北省经历了不同寻常的极寒天气,但是面对挑战,湖南和湖北的人民表现出了坚韧不拔、团结一致的精神。

11. Hunan and Hubei provinces.

根据“Recently, Hunan and Hubei provinces in China experienced unusual and extreme cold weather.”可

知,湖南省和湖北省经历了极寒天气。

12. Below 0°C. 根据“Recently, Hunan and Hubei provinces... Temperatures dropped below 0°C, with heavy snowfall and icy conditions.”可知,气温在零度以下。

13. Because of the bad weather conditions.

根据“Schools and businesses had to close because of the bad weather conditions.”可知答案。

14. In times of difficulty, we can overcome challenges by working together and supporting each other.

根据“The experience let us know the importance of community spirit and helping each other. It reminded us that in times of difficulty, we can overcome challenges by working together and supporting each other.”可知,从极寒天气中我们可以学到,在困难时期,我们可以通过共同努力和相互支持来克服挑战。

15. This made it difficult for people to travel.

C 检测验收练

副速度

【Passage 1 · 语篇导读】本文主要介绍了同伴阅读和一个关于阅读的项目。

1. Reading together with others./Reading together with others is (known as) buddy reading.

根据“Reading together with others, known as buddy reading”可知,与他人一起阅读的方式被称为同伴阅读。

2. By pairing up older students with younger ones./Schools/They usually pair up older students with younger ones.

根据 schools usually pair up older students with younger ones 可知,学校通常把年纪较大的学生和年纪较小的学生配对。

3. (For) 2 years./It/The program lasted (for) 2 years.

根据第三段第一句可知,这所学校的阅读项目持续了两年。

4. Because he became more confident.

根据“A student called Jason said that reading to a younger buddy was really helpful. He became more confident, as he knew he was a role model for someone.”可知答案。

5. The school/It became a closer community.

根据“The school also became a closer community.”可知,学校也成为更紧密的团体。

【Passage 2 · 语篇导读】本文主要介绍《小妇人》这

本书以及其中的一个场景。

6. In 1868. 根据“The classic has been changed into plays, films and television programs many times because of its popularity since it came out in 1868.”可知,《小妇人》于1868年出版。

7. Beth. 根据“Meg, the eldest, wants to live a better life very much. Jo, the second-born... The youngest daughter, Amy, dreams of being an artist.”可知,贝丝是三女儿。

8. They feel hopeful about the future. 根据“They feel hopeful about the future even though their dreams may not come true.”可知,她们对未来充满希望,即使她们的梦想可能不会实现。

9. Because she really needs them. 根据“I shall get a nice box of drawing pencils. I really need them...”可知,是因为埃米很需要它们。

10. Jo advises her sisters to buy what they need and work hard enough to make it. 根据“Let's each buy what we need. I'm sure we work hard enough to make it...”可知,乔建议姐妹们买需要的东西并且要努力工作。

☆长难句分析

It tells a story of a mother raising her four daughters, while their dad is away fighting a war. 它讲述了一个母亲在丈夫远征出去打仗时,独自抚养四个女儿的故事。本句含有 while 引导的时间状语从句。

【Passage 3 · 语篇导读】 本文主要讲述了一个组织拍摄中国西南部的云南省的巨树的过程。

11. To have a deeper understanding of the biodiversity of Yunnan Province. 根据第一段中的“To have a deeper understanding of the biodiversity of southwest China's Yunnan Province, Wild China Film, an organization, started a project to take pictures of giant trees in southwest China's Yunnan.”可知,开始这个项目的目的是深入了解云南境内的生物多样性。

12. In southwest China. 根据第三段中的“Southwest China is a place where some of the country's tallest trees can be found.”可知在中国西南部会发现这些巨树。

13. More than 10 kinds of plants living on the tree trunk. 根据第六段中的“The professional climber discovered more than 10 kinds of plants living on the tree trunk during the climb.”可知答案。

14. Nearly 70 hours. 根据最后一段中的“It took the photographers nearly 70 hours to finally take the first picture of the giant tree.”可知答案。

15. 大树要长得好需要大量的水

题型六 书面表达

类别 1 经历感受类

类别

Writing 1

One possible version:

What I've Got from Social Practice Activities

Social practice activities are important for students and we learn a lot from them. According to a survey from our school, 48% of the students know the meaning of hard work, while 35% develop the spirit of teamwork. For 12% of the students, such activities make them learn the ways to serve the society. And 5% have other ideas.

As for me, these activities provide me with a precious opportunity to understand the meaning of hard work. Once I tried picking grapes from trees. Cutting off

grapes sounded easy, but it turned out to be quite difficult. As branches got in the way, it was hard to move my arms. Besides, I had to be careful with the grapes as they broke easily. To my great joy, my hard work paid off—I got a total of 13 kilos of grapes.

Writing 2

One possible version:

Dear teachers and fellow students,

Good evening. It's my honour to give a speech today. How time flies! Looking back on the past three years, many memories appear in my mind. I really value the time we spent together. It was full of happiness and sadness, success and failure, hope and despair.

The most unforgettable people are all the teachers who are always patient with us. They are also kind,

中考必刷题 英语

caring and responsible. I will never forget their help. I'm also thankful to my classmates and friends who are very hard-working. I hope everyone will enter our dream high schools.

In senior high school, I'll try to make good use of time and spend more free time reading books. I believe the life in senior high school will be happy and colourful.

Thank you!

Writing 3

One possible version:

As teenagers, we are supposed to take part in all kinds of labour activities. Labour education is very important for our young people.

I often take part in community service. When I am free, I go to the old people's home to help them wash clothes. At school, I often help clean the classroom and throw rubbish away. At home, I often help my parents with housework. For example, I make my bed and sweep the floor every Sunday. After dinner, I wash the dishes.

I like to do labour activities. I think it can improve my life skills and reduce the burden on my parents. Doing labour activities makes me more independent. And it makes me a person full of responsibility. Do you want to be like me? Take action now!

类别2 事物介绍类

类别

Writing 1

One possible version:

My Dream High School Life

My senior high school life is just around the corner. I'm a student in Grade 9. Now I'm working hard in order to enter my dream high school.

My dream school is very big and beautiful. There will be fresh air and many green trees. It is clean and picturesque. I can do different things in different buildings. I can play basketball because I think it is meaningful. It can make me strong. I hope the lessons there will be lively and make me eye-opening. I can do more experiments in my lessons. They will be inspiring. After class, I can take part in different kinds of activities in different clubs to develop my hobbies.

I hope I can go to my dream high school, live healthily and study happily.

Writing 2

One possible version:

I have collected some meaningful photos taken in the school. Among them, one photo stands out the most. It shows a group of students gathered around a tree, having a gardening activity. In the photo, we are planting flowers and cleaning up the surrounding area.

This photo holds significant importance to me. It reminds me of the importance of teamwork and the influence we can make when we work together towards a common goal. Most importantly, this activity encourages us to make our school a greener and more beautiful place.

Every time I look at this photo, it fills me with a sense of pride and happiness, which brings me back to the most meaningful moment.

Writing 3

One possible version:

Let's Enjoy Our Wonderful Special Courses!

I took many wonderful special courses in our school. I was happy that I learnt a lot. Let me tell you my own experience in these wonderful courses.

I attended a gardening class where I planted vegetables and fruit. I also attended a cooking class. I could not only make dumplings, but also cook noodles there. More importantly, I took a programming course. I learnt how to write code and create a computer programme in the programming course.

I was satisfied and pleased after taking those courses. I hope you can enjoy our special courses, as it is good for you to enlarge your horizons.

类别3 观点看法类

类别

Writing 1

One possible version:

Good morning,

It is my great honour to give a speech here. Reading is very important in our daily life. Last week, we made a survey about reading among the teenagers. Here are the results.

59% teenagers read books more than 3 hours a week. 23% read books more than 2 hours a week. 12% read books 1—2 hours a week. And 6% read books less than 1 hour a week. The results of the Youth Reading

Survey make us worried. Some students don't have a good habit of reading books.

As we all know, reading books is good for all of us. It can not only open our minds, but also help us gain knowledge. Reading can make us happy too. How can we develop good habits of reading? First, go to the library as often as possible. Second, join the reading club. Reading with friends can give us a lot of fun. Let's read books together. The more books we read, the better future we will have.

That's all. Thanks for your listening.

Writing 2

One possible version :

We all know a good sleep plays an important role in our life. But unfortunately, most people have sleeping problems. So how to get a good sleep? Here are some suggestions for you.

First of all, having a good sleeping environment is very important. You can make your room quiet and dark and have a comfortable bed. Second, keeping a regular schedule instead of staying up late. This can ensure daily sleep time and high sleep quality. Third, drinking some milk and taking a bath before bedtime can help you fall asleep faster. What's more, proper exercise every day helps with sleep too.

If you take these suggestions, I believe your sleep will become better and better.

类别 4 做法建议类

类别

Writing 1

One possible version :

Dear Tim,

It's great to learn that you have been learning Chinese and it's normal for you to have met some difficulties. I'd like to give you some advice on how to learn Chinese well.

About listening, you should listen to the tapes and catch the key words. Watching Chinese movies and listening to Chinese songs also help. About grammar, I suggest you should discover grammar rules yourself because it will impress you more. You can also do some exercises to improve your grammar skills. About speaking, don't be shy and nervous; just relax yourself and speak. Speaking as much as possible will make you

confident and become good at Chinese. About writing, you can write an outline first and then add content slowly. Keeping a diary is a good way to improve your writing. You can make a Chinese pen friend too.

I hope my advice will be of some help.

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hao

Writing 2

One possible version :

Dear Angela,

I am sorry to hear that you are having a bad time now. In your letter you said that you have problems with parents and you have much study stress. Here is some helpful advice for you.

As for the problems with your parents, you should try to listen to them and communicate with them more often. In this way you may know each other better. It's also a good idea to take a walk with them or help them with housework. As for your study, don't put too much pressure on yourself. You should live a healthy life so that you can take care of your body, which is the most important thing to you. You'd better have a healthy diet, have enough sleep and keep exercising every day. What's more, why don't you listen to your favourite music to make yourself relaxed when you're tired or unhappy?

Good luck with everything!

Yours,

Li Hua

Writing 3

One possible version :

How to Be a Better Student

Last week, a heated discussion on "How to Be a Better Student" was held in Runxin Forum. Here are some ways to be a better student.

First, we should learn from mistakes and create an interest in what we learn. Second, we should be ready to help others and be sharing, caring, and understanding. Third, we should do sports and develop healthy eating habits. Finally, learning to relax is also of great importance. When we have problems, we can talk to our parents and friends. It's bad to push ourselves too hard.

To be a better student is not so difficult. If you

中考必刷题 英语

follow the above advice, you will make it.

Writing 4

One possible version:

How to Solve Our Stress

We all have some problems and stress in our lives. How should we solve them?

Firstly, we should take an active part in exercise. Sports can help us to have a healthier body and study better. Secondly, we need to talk with our teachers, parents and friends, trying to tell them our trouble. They may give us some useful advice. Thirdly, we can also listen to music and read books. They're good ways to relax ourselves. Fourthly, we should try our best to study hard and learn to face our grades bravely. Fifthly, if we have too much stress, we'd better see a doctor.

Writing 5

One possible version:

How to Be a Happy Student

Everyone wants to be happy. As a student, what can we do to be happy? Here is my advice.

It's necessary for us to keep healthy. To be healthy is to be happy. So remember to have good life habits and do more exercise. We can do some sports, such as running or playing basketball. We should also be friendly and ready to help others. When we help those in trouble, we can get much happiness. Besides, the most important thing for us is to stay in a good mood. If we are in good spirits, we can study better. We should have a positive attitude and be active.

I believe if we do so, we can have a happy life.

第三部分 中考新考向推荐

考向 1 实用性文本

📖考向

【语篇导读】本文介绍了烧伤(烫伤)急救小知识。

1. C 细节理解题。根据 Degrees of burns 下面的图片可知,材料中展示了三种程度的烧伤(烫伤)。故选 C。
2. D 细节理解题。根据“① Cool the burnt area under cool running water.”可知,如果我们不小心接触到了开水,我们首先应该用流动的冷水冷却烫伤部位。D选项的图片符合这一步骤。
3. B 细节理解题。根据“③ Apply a burn ointment or aloe vera. Don't use ice, eggs or oil.”可知,治疗烧伤(烫伤)可以涂抹药膏或芦荟。故选 B。
4. C 细节理解题。根据“▲ Avoid touching hot water directly. ▲ Stay away from fire. ▲ Deal with chemicals under instructions. ▲ Be careful when using electricity.”可知,我们要避免直接接触热水、远离火、在指导下处理化学品以及用电时要小心。结合选项,①③④正确。故选 C。
5. A 推理判断题。本文介绍了烧伤(烫伤)急救小知识,可能在“医疗保健”版块看到。故选 A。

考向 2 开放性试题

📖考向

【Passage 1 · 语篇导读】本文讲述了奥斯特小时候因为没带铅笔,没能得到喜欢的棒球运动员的签名,从此之后他养成了出门带铅笔的习惯,最后成了一名作家的经历。

1. A pencil. 根据“‘Sure, kid, sure,’ Mays

replied kindly. ‘Have you got a pencil?’”可知,为了得到签名,奥斯特需要一支铅笔。

2. He made it a habit to never leave his house without a pencil in his pocket. 根据“From that day on, Auster made it a habit to never leave the house without a pencil in his pocket.”可知,那天之后,奥斯特养成了口袋里不带铅笔绝不出门的习惯。
3. I think it's helpful/it's a good idea. Because this habit helps him get prepared/become a writer./... 开放性试题,言之有理且无语法错误即可。

【Passage 2 · 语篇导读】本文主要介绍了梁启超、钱学森和袁隆平三位伟人。

4. Yes./Yes, he did. 根据“Liang Qichao educated his own children well.”可知,梁启超把自己的孩子教育得很好。
5. 5 years./Five years. 根据 It took Qian Xuesen five years to finally return to China from America 可知,钱学森花了5年时间才从美国回到中国。
6. The spirit of never giving up when facing difficulties and the love for our country/China. 根据“Don't be afraid of the difficulties in life... but you should always keep your homeland in your heart.”“It took Qian Xuesen five years to finally return to China from America and ten years to complete the rocket project.”和“To make sure everyone had enough to eat, he worked in the fields for many years doing experiments... When hunger