中考 · 2022年湖北省荆州市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 64 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 35 题 · 湖北省荆州市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、单项选择。（共10分, 每小题1分）（共 9 小题，每小题 1 分，共 9 分）

1. —Is the girl in a red skirt your sister? —Yes. _____ favorite color is red.
A. Her B. She C. His D. He

2. —How’ s the _____ in your city? —Not very good. There are always long lines of cars on roads especially on rainy days.
A. food B. weather
C. culture D. traffic 3 —I always feel _____ when speaking in front of others. —Take it easy and be brave.

3. —Mike, I can’ t stop playing computer games. —For your eyes, my dear friend, I’ m afraid you _____ .
A. could B. may C. would D. have to

4. —Why are you taking a basket with you for shopping? —The store doesn’ t _____ shopping bags for shoppers to protect the environment.
A. lend B. count C. provide D. collect

5. —Does Ann work in the bank? —No. _____, she is an English teacher.
A. Recently B. Carefully C. Actually D. Hardly

6. — I am worried _____ I can enter a good high school or not. — Work hard and trust in yourself.
A. why B. what C. whether D. where

7. —The old man _____ all his money to the children in poor areas. —How kind he is!
A. helped out B. gave away C. sold out D. kept away

8. —Could you please tell me _____? —You can park it in the parking lot, across from the street.
A. where I can park my car B. when I can park my car
C. how can I get to the parking lot D. it is the way to the parking lot

9. —Let’s go to Mr. Yu’s speech on Chinese culture, shall we? —_____ We can go next time.
A. Why not? B. That’s all right.
C. Never mind. D. I’m afraid it’s too late.

二、完形填空 (共10分, 每题1分)（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的A. B. C. D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。 One night many years ago, an angry voice woke me up from sleep. It was my drunken (喝醉的) father. Those days, he would always ___10___ home very late. Sometimes, he would also go on to fight with my mom. My earliest memory of these events began when I was around four years old. I was filled with ___11___ at that time. There were lots of ___12___ — crying, shouting, and doors slamming (砰地关上). Then, there was a ___13___ knock at the door. My father opened the door. There were two tall men in blue. They wanted to come inside to ___14___ everyone was okay. In a moment, my father was taken away. Everything became peaceful. My father came back the next day. He became very friendly and ___15___ brought my mom flowers. I knew that these men in blue had taken away my fear. From that day on, ___16___ I wanted to be was a policeman. And my dream has come true. I realized that police officers not only ___17___ the little boy in me, but made me a helpful person. Once, my colleague (同事) and I jumped into a river and got a driver ___18___ a sinking (下沉的) car. Another day, we kicked open the door into a house ___19___ the fire spread through the whole building. Police officers will always be my heroes, and I will always love my job.

10. A. forget B. leave C. return D. miss
11. A. surprise B. pleasure C. interest D. fear
12. A. noises B. records C. choices D. results
13. A. lively B. wrong C. weak D. sudden
14. A. worry about B. cheer up C. make sure D. depend on
15. A. still B. just C. even D. almost
16. A. all B. none C. both D. neither
17. A. believed B. saved C. followed D. remembered
18. A. as for B. out of C. on to D. from among
19. A. until B. after C. since D. before

三、V．阅读选择。（共30分, 每题2分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

20. What should you write when taking notes?

A. Everything you hear.　　B. Some key words.

C. Long sentences.　　D. Less important points.

21. According to the passage, it might be best to take notes on _____ .

A. pieces of paper　　B. the textbook　　C. a notebook　　D. your desk

22. What should you do if you want to learn from your notes?

A. Read them often.　　B. Make them longer.

C. Change the speaker’ s meaning.　　D. Spend less time on them. B As we can learn from the story in our textbook, guide dogs are the “eyes” of blind people. But how can they be so helpful? The answer is simple. Guide dogs practice to be helpful. As part of the training, guide dogs practice getting to the places their owners will need to go. But before this, guide dogs must receive training in many other areas. This is because guiding a person safely is more important than just knowing where to go. Suppose a tree branch（树枝） is lying on the road in front of a blind person and his guide dog. Since the person cannot see the branch, it’ s up to the dog to let him know it is there. If the branch is small the dog may help guide its owner around it. If it is large, the dog will stop the person. Then he knows there is something in the way. He will work with his dog to find a way past the branch. Many people think a guide dog tells its owner when they can cross the road. This is not true. Instead, the dog usually stops its owner when they have reached the end of a road. Then the blind person listens to their situation and considers if it is safe to cross the road. A blind person and his dog always work as a team.

23. About guide dogs, we can know _____ from the first paragraph.

A. blind people can’ t afford a guide dog　　B. not all dogs can be trained to be helpful

C. dogs are born to be helpful to blind people　　D. guide dogs learn to be helpful through training

24. The underlined word “it” in Paragraph 2 refers to “_____”.

A. the road B. the tree branch C. the blind person D. the dog

25. If there is a large branch on the road in front of its owner, the guide dog will _____.

A. stop its owner B. ask someone for help

C. move it with its owner D. guide its owner around it

26. According to the passage, who will decide if it is safe for a blind person to cross a road?

A. The blind person himself. B. His guide dog.

C. Both he and his guide dog. D. A police officer. C Robots may seem smart, but they cannot even pick up a chess piece. Let’ s take a look at some tasks that are easy for kids but not for robots. Pick things up Picking things up is not easy. If we drop our pencil on the floor, our brains work hard. First, we must find the pencil. Then we move our hands to it. A robot cannot always move its “hand” to the right place. When we touch the pencil, it might roll（滚动） a little bit. Robots cannot easily understand this either. So, if you drop a pencil on the floor, a robot will probably roll it around the room. Get around in large space If someone drops us in a building we’ ve never been to, we might feel a bit lost. But we can look around, find a door and get out quickly. But a robot will look everywhere for a door, even on ceilings（天花板） and floors. This is because it’ s hard for them to understand spaces, especially large, blank things such as walls or ceilings. Understand the world made by people “Common sense” is what we don’ t need to think or talk about. Because of common sense, we do not look for doors on the ceiling. We pick up a coffee cup by its handle（把手）. We feel whether it has coffee inside, and whether it’ s hot. A robot? It may turn the cup upside down. It may hold the hot part of the cup. Scientists have tried teaching robots common-sense rules. But even huge databases（数据库） don’ t help much. Maybe they need more time to learn.

27. What may happen when a robot tries to pick up a pencil?

A. It may break the pencil.
B. It may roll the pencil.
C. It may not find the pencil.
D. It may watch the pencil roll.

28. What will a robot do in order to find a door?

A. Dig a big hole in the wall.
B. Only look for large and blank things.
C. Search everywhere even the ceilings.
D. Drop itself in a corner in the building.

29. What can we learn about common sense from the last two paragraphs?

A. Robots can teach themselves common sense.
B. Robots have the same common sense as humans.
C. Scientists tried teaching robots common-sense rules.
D. Huge databases help much for robots to learn common sense.

30. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Robots are not helpful to humans at all.

B. Robots are good at picking up small things.

C. It is easy for robots to understand large spaces.

D. Robots have trouble understanding our world. D When I was walking back home at around 12:15 p.m. one day, an apple core（果核） came flying toward me. It landed just before my feet. Surprised, but I felt lucky not to get hit by it. The apple was thrown over a wall by a school student. I live opposite a school. The wall separates my house from the school. Thinking it was a one-off（一次的） experience, I told my friends, and we laughed about it. Then, a week later, I was walking along exactly the same place at the same time and bam! Another apple core came over. This time it landed on the roof（屋顶） of a house. Oh, my God! I was nearly hit by it! Last week I was on my way home. I checked my phone. It was 12:15 p.m. I thought about those two times when I had seen apple cores thrown over the wall. But suddenly, another apple core was thrown over with speed! Enough was enough. Someone could be really hurt by these cores. Did the student(s) not realize that people live across the wall? Or did they not care? I told my friend about it. “You should just throw the apple back over the wall. That will teach them,” my friend suggested. But I don’t want to play that “game”. As they say, an eye for an eye leaves the whole world blind. Maybe I’ll call the school and let them know. The students need to know that they might hurt someone if they keep throwing their waste. What’s more, waste belongs in the bin, not anywhere else.

31. How did the writer feel after she saw the first thrown apple core?

A. Bored. B. Lucky. C. Embarrassed. D. Angry.

32. How many times did the writer see an apple core thrown over the wall?

A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times. D. Four times.

33. From the underlined sentence, we can learn that _____ .

A. the writer will set up a camera on the wall

B. the writer will throw the apple back next time

C. the writer was hit in the eye by the thrown apple core

D. the writer will not fight back by doing the same thing

34. What can we infer（推断） from the story?

A. Somebody was once hurt by thrown waste there.

B. The apple cores were thrown by the same student.

C. The students could see clearly when the writer was walking by.

D. The school may find out about the problem and make new rules.

四、短文写作。（共15分）（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

35. （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. D	4. C	5. C	6. C	7. B	8. A	9. D	10. C
11. D	12. A	13. D	14. C	15. C	16. A	17. B	18. B	19. D	20. B
21. C	22. A	23. D	24. B	25. A	26. C	27. B	28. C	29. C	30. D
31. B	32. C	33. D	34. D						

35. Dear Tom,
How’ s it going? Let me tell you something about our after-school activities.

Since the double-reduction policy was carried out, our school has offered many colorful after-school activities. We have sports clubs like basketball and football, art clubs such as painting and singing, and also science clubs for robotics.

Last Friday, I joined the basketball club. We practiced passing and shooting. Although I was tired, I felt very happy and learned the importance of teamwork.

These activities not only make our school life more interesting but also help us develop different skills. I really enjoy them.

Your friend,
Li Hua

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A
根据答句主语 'the girl' 确定性别 → 选择对应的所有格形容词 → 得出答案
考点：代词指代与性别一致　所有格形容词用法

2. 【答案】D
定位答句关键信息 'long lines of cars' → 推断问句询问交通状况 → 选择 'traffic'
考点：语境选词　名词搭配

3. 【答案】D
识别 'I'm afraid' 引导的委婉建议/必要性表达 → 判断语境为强制性要求 → 选择 'have to'
考点：情态动词辨析　语境中的必要性表达

4. 【答案】C
定位答句 'protect the environment' → 推断商店不提供购物袋 → 选择 'provide'
考点：动词搭配　近义词辨析

5. 【答案】C
识别答句 'No' 表示否定 → 定位转折信号词 → 选择表示实际情况的 'Actually'
考点：转折信号词捕捉　副词辨析

6. 【答案】C
识别宾语从句结构 → 根据固定搭配 'whether...or not' 判断从句引导词 → 选择 whether
考点：宾语从句引导词　whether...or not 固定搭配

7. 【答案】B
分析语境 'to the children in poor areas' → 识别动词短语的语义 → 选择表示‘捐赠’的 gave away
考点：动词短语语境辨析　give away 捐赠

8. 【答案】A
识别宾语从句结构 → 根据答语 'You can park it...' 判断问句询问地点 → 选择 where 引导的从句
考点：宾语从句语序　疑问词 where 指代地点

9. 【答案】D
分析答语 'We can go next time' → 推断说话者拒绝当前提议 → 选择表示委婉拒绝的选项
考点：对话意图推断　委婉拒绝的表达

10. 【答案】C
11 空 定位时间状语 'very late' → 推断父亲深夜回家的行为 → 匹配动词 'return' 的语境义
12 空 定位前文 'angry voice' 'drunken father' 'fight with my mom' → 推断四岁孩子的感受 → 匹配 'fear' 的情感色彩
13 空 定位破折号后的解释 'crying, shouting, and doors slamming' → 归纳这些声音的共同属性 → 匹配 'noises'
14 空 定位后文 'two tall men in blue'（警察）→ 推断敲门的性质 → 匹配 'sudden' 的突发性

15 空 定位警察身份 'men in blue' → 推断其上门目的 → 匹配 'make sure'（确保）的职责义
16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析父亲行为转变的递进关系 → 选择表示递进的副词
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语从句结构 → 选择能引导主语从句且符合语义的代词
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析警察对“我”的积极影响 → 选择与“帮助他人”并列的动词
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“从下沉的车中救出司机”的动作 → 选择表示“从…中”的介词短语
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“踢开门”与“火势蔓延”的时间先后关系 → 选择表示时间先后的连词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　固定搭配　近义词辨析　名词性从句　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句

11. 【答案】D

11 空 定位时间状语 'very late' → 推断父亲深夜回家的行为 → 匹配动词 'return' 的语境义
12 空 定位前文 'angry voice' 'drunken father' 'fight with my mom' → 推断四岁孩子的感受 → 匹配 'fear' 的情感色彩
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20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“踢开门”与“火势蔓延”的时间先后关系 → 选择表示时间先后的连词

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12. 【答案】A

11 空 定位时间状语 'very late' → 推断父亲深夜回家的行为 → 匹配动词 'return' 的语境义
12 空 定位前文 'angry voice' 'drunken father' 'fight with my mom' → 推断四岁孩子的感受 → 匹配 'fear' 的情感色彩
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20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“踢开门”与“火势蔓延”的时间先后关系 → 选择表示时间先后的连词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　固定搭配　近义词辨析　名词性从句　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句

13. 【答案】D

11 空 定位时间状语 'very late' → 推断父亲深夜回家的行为 → 匹配动词 'return' 的语境义
12 空 定位前文 'angry voice' 'drunken father' 'fight with my mom' → 推断四岁孩子的感受 → 匹配 'fear' 的情感色彩
13 空 定位破折号后的解释 'crying, shouting, and doors slamming' → 归纳这些声音的共同属性 → 匹配 'noises'
14 空 定位后文 'two tall men in blue'（警察）→ 推断敲门的性质 → 匹配 'sudden' 的突发性
15 空 定位警察身份 'men in blue' → 推断其上门目的 → 匹配 'make sure'（确保）的职责义

16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析父亲行为转变的递进关系 → 选择表示递进的副词
17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语从句结构 → 选择能引导主语从句且符合语义的代词
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析警察对“我”的积极影响 → 选择与“帮助他人”并列的动词
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“从下沉的车中救出司机”的动作 → 选择表示“从…中”的介词短语
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14. 【答案】C

11 空 定位时间状语 'very late' → 推断父亲深夜回家的行为 → 匹配动词 'return' 的语境义
12 空 定位前文 'angry voice' 'drunken father' 'fight with my mom' → 推断四岁孩子的感受 → 匹配 'fear' 的情感色彩
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18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析警察对“我”的积极影响 → 选择与“帮助他人”并列的动词
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“从下沉的车中救出司机”的动作 → 选择表示“从…中”的介词短语
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“踢开门”与“火势蔓延”的时间先后关系 → 选择表示时间先后的连词

考点：语境选词　动词搭配　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　固定搭配　近义词辨析　名词性从句　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句

16. 【答案】A

11 空 定位时间状语 'very late' → 推断父亲深夜回家的行为 → 匹配动词 'return' 的语境义
12 空 定位前文 'angry voice' 'drunken father' 'fight with my mom' → 推断四岁孩子的感受 → 匹配 'fear' 的情感色彩
13 空 定位破折号后的解释 'crying, shouting, and doors slamming' → 归纳这些声音的共同属性 → 匹配 'noises'
14 空 定位后文 'two tall men in blue'（警察）→ 推断敲门的性质 → 匹配 'sudden' 的突发性
15 空 定位警察身份 'men in blue' → 推断其上门目的 → 匹配 'make sure'（确保）的职责义
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　固定搭配　近义词辨析　名词性从句　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句

17. 【答案】B

11 空 定位时间状语 'very late' → 推断父亲深夜回家的行为 → 匹配动词 'return' 的语境义
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　固定搭配　近义词辨析　名词性从句　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句

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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　固定搭配　近义词辨析　名词性从句　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句

19. 【答案】D

11 空 定位时间状语 'very late' → 推断父亲深夜回家的行为 → 匹配动词 'return' 的语境义
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考点：语境选词　动词搭配　推理判断　细节定位与捕捉　固定搭配　近义词辨析　名词性从句　固定搭配（通用）　状语从句

20. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'taking notes' → 识别并列结构中的建议项 → 匹配 'key words' 与原文 'some key words' 同义替换

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

21. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'take notes on' → 识别建议的具体载体 → 匹配 'a notebook' 与原文 'in a notebook' 同义替换

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'learn from your notes' → 识别后续动作建议 → 匹配 'Read them often' 与原文 'read them often' 同义替换

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

23. 【答案】D

定位题干限定范围 'first paragraph' → 提取关于导盲犬的核心事实 → 匹配 'learn to be helpful through training' 与原文 'trained to be helpful' 同义替换

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

24. 【答案】B

定位第二段划线词 'it' → 分析其所在句子的语法结构与逻辑关系 → 根据前文 'tree branch' 与后文 'hit' 的动作逻辑，确定指代对象

考点：指代与衔接　逻辑衔接

25. 【答案】A

定位条件句 → 匹配导盲犬行为描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　行为描述匹配

26. 【答案】C

定位决策主体 → 匹配人与狗的协作关系 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　主体关系判断

27. 【答案】B

定位机器人拾取铅笔场景 → 匹配可能结果描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　场景结果匹配

28. 【答案】C

定位机器人寻找门的行为描述 → 匹配搜索范围 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　行为范围匹配

29. 【答案】C

定位最后两段 → 概括科学家尝试内容 → 得出答案

考点：主旨概括　段落意图推断

30. 【答案】D

综合全文信息 → 提炼作者对机器人能力的核心观点 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

31. 【答案】B

定位首次看到苹果核的描述 → 分析作者情感反应的关键词 → 推断其感受

考点：观点态度　推理判断

32. 【答案】C

通篇扫描苹果核被扔出的事件 → 统计明确提及的次数 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

33. 【答案】D

定位划线句子 → 分析其字面与隐含意义 → 结合上下文推断作者意图

考点：推理判断　指代与衔接

34. 【答案】D

综合故事细节与作者态度 → 推断事件可能的发展或普遍意义 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　主旨大意

35. 【答案】Dear Tom,

How’ s it going? Let me tell you…

根据题目要求，需要组织一封包含三个要点的书信，运用多种句式结构清晰、连贯地表达个人经历与体会。

考点：书信格式与谋篇布局　SVO主干句构建　句式变化与复杂句构建