中考 · 2023年北京市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 46 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 36 题 · 北京市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

本卷答案与讲解
065 185
yingyu8.cn/an/065185

一、单项填空 (每题0. 5分, 共6分)（共 12 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 6 分）

1. My sister enjoys singing and _____ favorite subject is music.
A. his B. her C. your D. their

2. It’ s a good idea to visit Beijing _____ October.
A. at B. on C. in D. to

3. —Must I stay here and wait for you? —No, you _____. You can go home now. A needn’ t
A. can’ t B. mustn’ t C. shouldn’ t

4. —Which do you like _____, swimming or skating? —Swimming.
A. well B. better C. best D. the best

5. —_____ do you tidy your own room? —Twice a week.
A. How often B. How soon C. How much D. How long

6. It was difficult to climb the mountain, _____ Sam got to the top at last.
A. or B. so C. for D. but

7. —Lucy, what are you doing? —I _____ a model ship
A. make B. made C. am making D. was making

8. The Shenzhou-15 astronauts _____ to Earth safely on June 4, 2023.
A. return B. returned C. will return D. have returned

9. If you go to the concert with us tomorrow, you _____ a great time there.
A. have B. had C. will have D. have had

10. Eric _____ many things since he became interested in science.
A. is learning B. was learning C. will learn D. has learned

11. The park is getting more and more beautiful because more kinds of flowers _____ every year.
A. are planted B. were planted C. plant D. planted

12. —Lily, can you tell me _____ during the Dragon Boat Festival this year? —Sure. We ate zongzi and watched a dragon boat race.
A. what you will do B. what you did C. what will you do D. what did you do

二、完形填空 (每题1分, 共8分)（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。 Be What’ s Missing Where was that cashier (收银员)? Impatient, I quickly looked at my watch. I hardly had enough time to eat a sandwich and rush back to work. I looked around the nearly empty ___13___, but the cashier was nowhere in sight. A woman stood wiping (擦) the far end of the counter. She looked at me coldly with sad, dark eyes. I ___14___, getting angry. I’ d been standing there for at least three minutes! Controlling my anger, I remembered Mom’ s words. “Whenever you find yourself in an unpleasant situation, just think about what is missing. If someone is unkind, then kindness is missing. If someone is hateful, then ___15___ is missing. If we will be what’ s missing, then we’ ll provide whatever the situation needs.” And here I was in an unpleasant situation. How should I “be what’ s missing”? What was missing was ___16___. Maybe I should just jump behind the counter and take my own order. Just then the woman walked slowly towards me. “May I help you?” she asked, still ___17___. She looked so tired. No doubt, she was overworked. I took a deep breath. With Mom’ s words ringing in my head, I gave the woman my order ... and smiled. “How are you today?” My question seemed to ___18___ her. She eyed me for a second before answering. “Not too good.” “I’ m sorry.” I said. “I hope it gets better starting right now.” She almost smiled as she looked at me. “Thanks. I hope you’ re right.” I thought to myself as I ate my sandwich. We’ re all the same, really. We have problems and angers, we get tired and we hurt. We need to be ___19___ to each other. After eating, I wiped the table cleaner than usual, and put the tray (托盘) back nicely on the stand. The woman was watching me, a big smile on her face. “Be what’ s missing.” It ___20___.

13. A. restaurant B. street C. school D. office
14. A. agreed B. finished C. waited D. left
15. A. trust B. love C. patience D. confidence
16. A. hope B. advice C. money D. service
17. A. nervously B. carefully C. coldly D. kindly
18. A. disappoint B. hurt C. trouble D. surprise
19. A. nicer B. cooler C. closer D. fairer
20. A. said B. worked C. read D. ended

三、阅读理解 (每题2分, 共26分)（共 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共 26 分）

21. _____ I’ m interested in designing clothes and want to study it at college. Alice

_____

22. _____ I enjoy making wall posters of animals and I’ d like to read picture books. Tony

_____

23. _____ I like making hags and want to visit art museums to get creative ideas. Harry (二) 阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容, 从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。 B Betty was excited to show her brother David the basket filled with seashells. But David was busy helping Dad get everything back into the car. “What are you going to do with those useless things?” he said. “You can’ t take them home.” “But I want these seashells,” Betty said unhappily. “Each one is a different shape and size. They are all special.” Suddenly, David saw the water rising along the beach. He shouted to Betty, “The waves （海浪）are about to take your toys!” As Betty ran to get her things, she called to David, “Please put my seashells into the car!” David was putting one of the beach chairs into the car when his foot accidentally knocked over the basket. As David lifted a heavy box, he slipped（滑倒）and dropped the box right on top of the seashells, breaking most of them into pieces.

_____

Harry (二) 阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容, 从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。 B Betty was excited to show her brother David the basket filled with seashells. But David was busy helping Dad get everything back into the car. “What are you going to do with those useless things?” he said. “You can’ t take them home.” “But I want these seashells,” Betty said unhappily. “Each one is a different shape and size. They are all special.” Suddenly, David saw the water rising along the beach. He shouted to Betty, “The waves （海浪）are about to take your toys!” As Betty ran to get her things, she called to David, “Please put my seashells into the car!” David was putting one of the beach chairs into the car when his foot accidentally knocked over the basket. As David lifted a heavy box, he slipped（滑倒）and dropped the box right on top of the seashells, breaking most of them into pieces. Betty came back with her toys. When she saw her seashells broken, she began to cry. David started to pick up the seashells and place them carefully back into the basket. Dad tried to explain to Betty that it was an accident. But Betty was still upset. David also felt sad. He thought about what he could do to make it up to his sister. When he got home, he had a perfect idea. The next morning David waited for Betty with the basket of seashells and some strong glue. He also had a framed（装框的）photo of the two of them. Together they looked through the basket and found several seashells that were not broken and could still be used. Then they glued the seashells to the frame. “I’ m really sorry, Betty.” David said. “Yesterday I was very careless with something special to you.” Betty looked at her brother and smiled. “You’ re the best big brother ever!”

24. What did Betty think of the seashells?

A. Clean. B. Useless. C. Expensive. D. Special.

25. Betty began to cry when _____.

A. she slipped and hurt herself B. she knocked over the basket

C. she saw the broken seashells D. she told her dad about the accident

26. David glued the seashells to the frame to _____.

A. make it up to his sister

B. develop his painting skill

C. prepare a gift for his dad

D. make the picture beautiful C Do you know that over 1/3 of all food produced in the world goes to waste? According to the United Nations (UN), every year around the world, about one billion (十亿) tons of food is wasted. At the same time, there are nearly one billion people who go hungry. Simply 1/4 of the food wasted is enough to keep them out of hunger. In addition, the wasted food produces over three billion tons of carbon dioxide (CO_2), which speeds up climate (气候) change. What can we do to solve this food waste problem? One effective solution is balancing food production with demand (需求). In hotels and other similar places, special instruments should be used so that cooking specialists just prepare and cook food as it is ordered. Another effective solution is starting programs to reduce (减少) food waste. Stores and buyers can try their best to be creative in food waste reduction. For example, stores can provide customers with instructions telling them how to make full use of food. Buyers can try not fixing their eyes only on food of the best quality (质量). Sometimes, the food of non-top quality is also good enough to eat, or can be bought and then used to make delicious dishes. One of the hardest solutions to achieve is for each and every one to buy and prepare food with a plan of their own so that less food is wasted. Challenging as it is, the use of meal plans in preparing food can play an important role in ending food waste in the family. Food recycling is one of the known solutions. Efforts are now already in progress. Food that is not safe for humans to eat is recycled into other products such as animal feeds and clothing. Yet, there is still a long way to go and much for improvement in this area. In a word, food waste has been one of the biggest problems in

the world that have influenced us greatly. Many solutions have been found and many more are yet to be worked out. If each of us can put in more efforts, food waste is sure to be reduced for the good of our future.

27. According to the passage, what is a possible result of food waste?

A. The problem of worldwide hunger.
B. A big increase in food production.
C. The speed-up of climate change.
D. A sudden drop in population.

28. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Food recycling has been hugely successful.
B. Buyers should give up non-top quality food.
C. Stores should train people to make delicious dishes.
D. Meal plans in the family are hard to put into practice.

29. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Benefits of reducing food waste.

B. Solutions to the food waste problem.

C. The importance of fighting food waste.

D. The attitude to the food waste problem. D When considering the kind of experience that makes life better, most people first think that happiness depends on experiencing pleasure: good food, good jobs, all the comforts that money can buy. If we couldn’ t have these, we might as well sit in front of the television on a quiet evening. Pleasure is an important part of the quality of life, but by itself it doesn’ t bring happiness. When people think further about what makes a worthy life, they tend (倾向于) to move beyond pleasant memories and begin to remember other events, other experiences that overlap (有重叠) pleasurable ones but fall into a group with a separate name: enjoyment. Enjoyable events take place when people have not only satisfied a need or met some earlier expectation, but also achieved something unexpected. Enjoyment is characterized by a sense of curiosity of achievement. Playing a tennis game that improves one’ s ability is enjoyable, as is reading a book that shows things in a new light, as is having a conversation that leads us to express ideas we didn’ t know we had. None of these experiences may be especially pleasurable when they are taking place, but when we think back on them afterwards, we would say, “That really was fun” and wish they would happen again. After an enjoyable event we know that we have changed, and grown. Experiences that give pleasure can also give enjoyment, but the two feelings are quite different. For example, everybody takes pleasure in eating. However, to enjoys food is more difficult — you have to pay enough attention to a meal, so as to sense and tell its various tastes. As this example suggests, we can experience pleasure without any psychic

energy, while enjoyment happens only as a result of full attention. A person can feel pleasure without any effort, as long as certain parts in his brain are stimulated (刺激). But it’ s impossible to enjoy a tennis game or a book without full attention. It’ s for this reason that pleasure does not last long, nor does it make us grow. Growth requires full attention to goals that are new, that are relatively challenging. Without enjoyment, life will go on, and it can even be pleasant. But it depends heavily on luck and the external (外部) environment. To achieve personal control over the quality of experience, however, we need to learn how to build enjoyment into what happens day in, day out.

30. You will most probably experience enjoyment when you _____.

A. buy expensive shoes
B. order a delicious meal
C. talk with friends for new ideas
D. sit quietly in front of a television

31. The words “psychic energy” in Paragraph 4 are closest in meaning to _____.

A. attention B. interest C. ability D. knowledge

32. The writer probably agrees that _____.

A. feeling pleasure stops people from achieving growth
B. feeling enjoyment comes with achieving growth
C. a worthy life depends on luck and environment
D. pleasure is the key to a happy and worthy life

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 4 小题，每小题 2 分，共 8 分）

33. What made the writer check the phone more often than before?

_____

34. When did the writer start noticing his changes? _____

35. What does the writer plan to do with his phone after the experiment?

_____

36. Would you like to follow the writer’s example? Why or why not? (Please give two reasons.)

_____

—— 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. B	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. A	6. D	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. D
11. A	12. B	13. A	14. C	15. B	16. D	17. C	18. D	19. A	20. B
21. B	22. A	23. C	24. D	25. C	26. A	27. C	28. D	29. B	30. C
31. A	32. B								

33. The fear of missing out something important.

34. After three weeks without a mobile phone.

35. He plans to stay away from his phone for as long as possible.

36. Yes, I would. Because I want to improve my focus and appreciate the real beauty of the world without distractions.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位主语 'My sister' → 判断其为女性单数 → 匹配所有格形容词 'her' → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致　代词指代

2. 【答案】C

定位时间状语 'October' → 判断其为月份 → 匹配介词 'in' → 得出答案

考点：介词搭配　时间介词

3. 【答案】A

定位问句 'Must I...?' → 判断为情态动词must的疑问句 → 根据答语 'No' → 匹配否定回答 'needn't' → 得出答案

考点：情态动词　虚拟语气

4. 【答案】B

定位比较对象 'swimming or skating' → 判断为两者比较 → 匹配比较级 'better' → 得出答案

考点：比较级　近义词辨析

5. 【答案】A

定位答语 'Twice a week' → 判断为频率表达 → 匹配疑问词 'How often' → 得出答案

考点：疑问词　场景词汇

6. 【答案】D

分析前后句逻辑关系（困难 vs. 最终登顶） → 识别转折关系 → 选择转折连词 but

考点：状语从句　转折连词

7. 【答案】C

分析对话场景（正在做什么） → 识别现在进行时标志 → 选择 am making

考点：现在进行时　时态与语态

8. 【答案】B

定位时间状语 on June 4, 2023 → 判断为过去具体时间点 → 选择一般过去时 returned

考点：一般过去时　时态与语态

9. 【答案】C

识别 if 引导的条件句 → 判断为真实条件句（将来时） → 主句用一般将来时 will have

考点：真实条件句　虚拟语气

10. 【答案】D

定位时间状语 since he became interested → 判断为从过去持续到现在的动作 → 选择现在完成时 has learned

考点：现在完成时　时态与语态

11. 【答案】A

分析句子主干 → 判断主语与动词的被动关系 → 结合时间状语确定时态 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　一般现在时

12. 【答案】B

分析对话上下文 → 判断从句类型与语序 → 根据答句确定时态 → 得出答案

考点：宾语从句语序　一般过去时

13. 【答案】A

13 空 定位前文线索（cashier, counter, order） → 推断场景为餐饮场所 → 得出答案
14 空 定位前文线索（impatient, looked at watch, getting angry） → 推断人物情绪与动作 → 得出答案
15 空 定位前文句式（If someone is unkind, then kindness is missing） → 推断平行结构与语义对应 → 得出答案
16 空 定位前文线索（cashier不在，无人服务） → 推断当前情境缺失的核心要素 → 得出答案
17 空 定位前文线索（She looked at me coldly） → 推断人物态度的一致性 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（叙述者主动问候，对方反应出乎意料） → 选择表示“惊讶”的动词
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文主旨（从自身经历得出“我们都需要善待彼此”的结论） → 选择表示“友善”的形容词
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“Be what‘s missing”这一理念在故事中的实践与结果 → 选择表示“奏效、起作用”的动词

考点：语境选词　场景词汇　情绪推断　近义词辨析　平行结构　场景推断　态度推断　熟词僻义

14. 【答案】C

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考点：语境选词　场景词汇　情绪推断　近义词辨析　平行结构　场景推断　态度推断　熟词僻义

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20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“Be what‘s missing”这一理念在故事中的实践与结果 → 选择表示“奏效、起作用”的动词

考点：语境选词　场景词汇　情绪推断　近义词辨析　平行结构　场景推断　态度推断　熟词僻义

16. 【答案】D

13 空 定位前文线索（cashier, counter, order） → 推断场景为餐饮场所 → 得出答案
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17. 【答案】C

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18. 【答案】D

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19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文主旨（从自身经历得出“我们都需要善待彼此”的结论） → 选择表示“友善”的形容词
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“Be what‘s missing”这一理念在故事中的实践与结果 → 选择表示“奏效、起作用”的动词

考点：语境选词　场景词汇　情绪推断　近义词辨析　平行结构　场景推断　态度推断　熟词僻义

19. 【答案】A

13 空 定位前文线索（cashier, counter, order） → 推断场景为餐饮场所 → 得出答案
14 空 定位前文线索（impatient, looked at watch, getting angry） → 推断人物情绪与动作 → 得出答案
15 空 定位前文句式（If someone is unkind, then kindness is missing） → 推断平行结构与语义对应 → 得出答案
16 空 定位前文线索（cashier不在，无人服务） → 推断当前情境缺失的核心要素 → 得出答案
17 空 定位前文线索（She looked at me coldly） → 推断人物态度的一致性 → 得出答案
18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文逻辑（叙述者主动问候，对方反应出乎意料） → 选择表示“惊讶”的动词
19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文主旨（从自身经历得出“我们都需要善待彼此”的结论） → 选择表示“友善”的形容词
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“Be what‘s missing”这一理念在故事中的实践与结果 → 选择表示“奏效、起作用”的动词

考点：语境选词　场景词汇　情绪推断　近义词辨析　平行结构　场景推断　态度推断　熟词僻义

20. 【答案】B

13 空 定位前文线索（cashier, counter, order） → 推断场景为餐饮场所 → 得出答案
14 空 定位前文线索（impatient, looked at watch, getting angry） → 推断人物情绪与动作 → 得出答案
15 空 定位前文句式（If someone is unkind, then kindness is missing） → 推断平行结构与语义对应 → 得出答案
16 空 定位前文线索（cashier不在，无人服务） → 推断当前情境缺失的核心要素 → 得出答案
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19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文主旨（从自身经历得出“我们都需要善待彼此”的结论） → 选择表示“友善”的形容词
20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“Be what‘s missing”这一理念在故事中的实践与结果 → 选择表示“奏效、起作用”的动词

考点：语境选词　场景词汇　情绪推断　近义词辨析　平行结构　场景推断　态度推断　熟词僻义

21. 【答案】B

定位人物需求（设计衣服、大学学习）→ 匹配课程描述中的同义表达 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位人物需求（制作动物海报、阅读图画书）→ 匹配课程描述中的同义表达 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】C

定位人物需求（制作包、参观艺术博物馆获取创意）→ 匹配课程描述中的同义表达 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

24. 【答案】D

定位Betty对贝壳的直接评价 → 匹配选项中的同义词 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

25. 【答案】C
定位Betty哭泣的直接原因 → 匹配选项中的同义表达 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　因果推理

26. 【答案】A
定位到David的道歉与行动 → 推断其行为目的 → 匹配选项A的同义改写
考点：细节定位　目的推断　同义替换

27. 【答案】C
定位到语篇中关于食物浪费后果的描述 → 匹配选项C的同义改写
考点：细节定位　同义替换

28. 【答案】D
综合全文关于家庭食物浪费的讨论 → 推断作者对家庭餐食计划的态度 → 匹配选项D
考点：推理判断　主旨概括　态度推断

29. 【答案】B
通览全文，识别核心话题（食物浪费）及主要讨论内容（解决方案） → 匹配选项B
考点：主旨大意　话题识别

30. 【答案】C
定位到语篇中关于享受的描述或隐含信息 → 推断其条件 → 匹配选项C
考点：推理判断　细节定位　同义替换

31. 【答案】A
定位第四段中'psychic energy'所在语境 → 分析其上下文逻辑与指代 → 得出答案
考点：词义猜测

32. 【答案】B
通读全文，把握作者对快乐、享受与成长关系的整体态度 → 分析各选项与作者观点的契合度 → 得出答案
考点：观点态度　推理判断

33. 【答案】The fear of missing out something important.
定位题干关键词 'check the phone more often' → 在语篇第三段找到同义表达 'made me check the phone more often than before' → 提取其主语 'the fear of missing out something important' 作为答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

34. 【答案】After three weeks without a mobile phone.
定位题干关键词 'start noticing changes' → 在语篇第五段找到同义表达 'I started noticing changes' → 提取其时间状语 'after three weeks without a mobile phone' 作为答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

35. 【答案】He plans to stay away from his phone for as…
定位题干关键词 'plan to do with his phone' → 在语篇最后一段找到同义表达 'I am planning to stay away from my phone' → 提取其具体计划 'for as long as possible' 作为答案
考点：细节定位　同义替换

36. 【答案】Yes, I would. Because I want to improve my…

理解作者在文中描述的积极变化（专注力提升、发现真实世界之美）→ 基于这些正面体验进行合理推断，形成个人观点并给出两个理由

考点：推理判断　观点态度