中考 · 2023年湖北省荆门市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 62 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 31 题 · 湖北省荆门市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
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一、2023年湖北省荆门市中考英语试卷 第一部分 阅读理解第一节阅读下列四篇短文, 从

综合填空阅读下面短文，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式（不超过3个单词）。 Time flies and you may feel down when leaving junior high school. But it may make you feel much ____36____（sad） to say goodbye to your teachers and classmates. This feeling was shared more than 1,000 years ago when Tang Dyansty poet（诗人） Wang Wei had to say goodbye to his friend. A Farewell Song begins with a lovely morning scene. On that morning. Wang had to say goodbye to his friend Yuan Er, who would leave for Anxi in today’ s Xinjiang. The last two lines are the most well-known. Yuan ____37____（invite）by the poet to drink wine（酒）because he knew that life in Anxi would be difficult. Most cities in China were prosperous（繁荣的）, ____38____ the western areas were quite desolate（荒凉的）. The journey ____39____ the west would be full of difficulties, Wang thought. Wang invited Yuan Er to drink a cup of wine again ____40____（express）his care and good wishes. This love for his friend made this poem popular back then and it remains so today. 第三部分 写作

1. If you visit the Forbidden City in May, you should pay _____. A 40 yuan
A. 60 yuan B. 80 yuan C. 100 yuan

2. You can visit Shanghai Museum _____.
A. at 8: 00 m. A. B. at 10: 30 m. A. C. at 6: 00 p. m. D. at 9: 00 p. m.

3. If you’ re interested in Chinese mysterious discoveries and unique culture, you can visit _____.

A. the Forbidden City

B. Shanghai Museum

C. the Sanxingdui Museum

D. all above One day we went to pick up our grandson Mark at his school. It was a beautiful spring day so we went to the garden. We noticed that Mark was sad. He said, “There is nothing special about me. Well, I am smaller than my elder brother and I am bigger than my younger brother.” I knew he felt that he, was not getting the same attention. We walked a little farther into the woods when Mark asked me if we could throw rocks into the stream （小溪） to see which one would go to the farthest. I agreed. Then Mark said, “I am going to throw the biggest rock, because I know it will go the farthest.” Mark picked up the largest rock he could find and threw it. Although it made a very big splash（飞溅的水）, it didn’ t go very far. Mark thought for a minute and said, “I am going to throw a little rock instead.” He picked up a little stone and threw it but it didn’ t go very far because it was too little. I thought this was a very good chance to teach him. I said, “Why don’ t you pick up a medium-sized rock and see what happens?” Mark picked up a medium-sized rock and threw it. Mark said, “Look, the middle-sized rock went the farthest!” I smiled, “You see, Mark, you are like the middle-sized rock. In this situation the little rock was too light, the big rock was too heavy, but the middle-sized rock was just right. ” “So, I am special?” “Yes, Mark, everyone and everything is special and has a special purpose, especially you.”

4. What made Mark sad?

A. His being the shortest among his brothers.

B. His few chances to visit gardens.

C. His low grades in his class.

D. His getting less attention at home.

5. What happened when Mark threw the biggest rock into the stream?

A. The rock went the farthest.
B. The rock went the nearest.
C. The rock made a very big splash.
D. The rock went as far as the little stone.

第一部分 阅读理解第一节阅读下列四篇短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。
China’ s top museums are excellent places for learning about China and its history Here are some of the top museums. The Forbidden City It is the largest collection of ancient buildings with a history of 600 years. It’ s also the largest imperial palace in the world. Visiting time: at least 3～4 hours Open hours: 8: 30 a. m. ～5: 30 p. m. Closed on Mondays. Ticket: 60 yuan April to October；40 yuan November to March Shanghai Museum This big modern museum is popular with foreign tourists. It is the most modern museum and is famous for creative shows about the history of the whole country. Visiting time: 1. 5～2 hours Open hours: 9 a. m.～5 p. m. Ticket: For free! The Sanxingdui Museum The Sanxingdui Museum doesn’ t get as many visitors as the others because it is off the hot tourist line. It is famous for its mysterious discoveries and unique（独特的） culture. Visiting time: 2～3 hours Open hours: 10 a. m. ～5 p. m. Open every day. Ticket: 80 yuan for adults and free for children

6. Which is the best word to describe the writer?

A. Wise.
B. Honest.
C. Serious.
D. Brave.

7. What does the writer want to tell us?

A. A person may do everything on purpose.
B. Bigger may not be better.
C. One can go the farthest without pain.
D. Everyone is special in fact.

When Xiong Chuanfa, 34, blows a lifelike tiger out of sugar in just minutes, thinking he is a magician. Xiong has been blowing sugar figurines（吹糖人） for twenty years. Blowing sugar figurines is a Chinese traditional folk art with a history of over 600 years and has been listed as a state-level intangible cultural heritage（非物质文化遗产）. Every morning, Xiong prepares the sugar and drives to different markets in Nanchang to star this magic show. He heats the sugar, pulls off a little to make a ball and blows it into different shapes—a rabbit, a monkey, and even Bing Dwen Dwen, the mascot of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics. However busy he is, he often spares time to drop by colleges to make young people know more about the folk art. Many college students have been drawn（吸引） to the art. Simon, a foreign student, he found it difficult to make it. Thanks to Xiong’ s help, Simon finally saw a horse slowly taking shape. Simon was deeply moved after learning about the art. “I just can’ t believe the traditional folk art can be kept so well here. I love it. Chinese culture should be spread around the world,” he said. This art has been passed down for four generations （代） in Xiong’ s family. His 6-year-old son often blows sugar balloons, just like what he used to do as a child. “We will pass on the intangible heritage,” said Xiong.

8. From the passage we can learn that Xiong Chuanfa began blowing sugar figurines at the age of _____.

A. 6　　B. 14　　C. 20　　D. 34

9. Which of the following can be the possible reason for Xiong Chuanfa to visit colleges?

A. To help young people learn drawing skills.　　B. To sell his sugar figurines.

C. To draw young people closer to the folk art.　　D. To show his magic skills.

10. According to the passage, we can infer （推断） that Simon will most probably _____.

A. learn more about Chinese culture　　B. offer Xiong a helping hand in class

C. stay in China to blow sugar figurines　　D. blow perfect sugar figurines next time

11. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. Xiong and His Folk Art of Sweet Blow

B. The History of Blowing Sugar Figurines

C. Xiong’ s Family and Sugar Figurine Skills

D. A Guide and the Intangible Heritages It might be strange to wear clothes made out of plastic bottles. But in fact, some clothing companies are already making such clothes. Fashion（时尚）brand JUMA recently showed its newest collection at a workshop in Shanghai. Eighteen clothing items from the collection, including jumpsuits, shirts and dresses, were made from recycled plastic bottles. “We realized that billions of water bottles were being thrown into landfills and oceans every year and that these bottles take hundreds of years to decompose （分解）. We thought we should use them to create our clothes and help the environment,” said Alia Juma. Many other fashion companies are finding similar ways to save our planet these days. The process is rather simple. First, the plastic bottles are washed and cut into small pieces. Then they are melted（融化）and shaped into small balls. The balls are melted again to form thread（线）. People can use the thread to make different kinds of clothes. According to Juma, it takes 67, 000 bottles to create one ton of thread. This cuts down carbon emission（碳排放）. “Three bottles can make one glove. Five can make a skirt, ten a dress, and twenty a short coat.” Some people might have doubts about wearing something made out of plastic bottles. But according to Causeartist, a website that focuses on innovation（创新）, clothes made from plastics could even be better than nylon and polyester（涤纶）. Plastic thread can be made into different textures（质地）, such as cotton, silk, or even wool. It seem that this innovation may lead to a greener future of fashion.

12. The underlined word “landfills” probably mean “_____” in Chinese.

A. 填埋池 B. 游乐场 C. 栖息地 D. 风景区

13. Why does JUMA make clothes out of plastic bottles?

A. To compete with other companies.

B. To create a new fashion.

C. To meet the needs of the design director.

D. To help improve the environment and cut down pollution.

14. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

A. How plastic bottles are collected.

B. How plastic bottles are turned into thread.

C. How other fashion companies make clothes.

D. How other fashion companies melt the bottles.

15. In which part of a newspaper can we find the passage?

A. Food and Health

B. Sports and Fashion

C. Environment and Technology

D. History and Culture

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。 It is believed that a good memory comes naturally, while a bad memory cannot be changed. ____16____ Here is some advice for you. ▲ Take an interest. ____17____ This can explain the reason why schoolboys remember football results clearly but have trouble with dates from their history lessons. ▲ Repeat things in chunks（块）. Repeating things in chunks is the best way to remember things for a short time. ____18____ The following numbers would be impossible for most of us to remember: 1492178919318483. But look at them in groups or chunks repeatedly and it becomes much easier: 149 217 8919 318 483. ▲____19____ To remember long lists, try inventing a story which includes all the things you want to remember. In experiments（实验）, people were asked to remember up to 120 words using this way. When tested later, they could remember about 90% of them. The test result was really amazing. ▲ Take physical exercise. Physical exercise is important for your memory, because it sends more oxygen（氧气） to your brain, and that makes your memory work better. ____20____ As we know, too much pressure is very bad for the memory. A Invent a story. B. Putting numbers in groups may help you remember them. C. Remember a list. D. Exercise also makes you less stressed. E. Boys always do better than girls in school. F. In fact, you can do a lot to improve your memory. G. We all remember interesting things and always forget boring ones. 阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。 I used to feel hopeless and frustrated（沮丧的）. Last year my mother was ____21____ ill and had an operation（手术）on her brain. I felt my whole world turn upside down and I had no ____22____ what I could do to help her feel less painful. My eyes were filled with tears ____23____ I was alone. Last month, I lost a watch, which was a ____24____ for my 18th birthday from my father. I could not fall asleep for a couple of nights and I felt very upset. There have been many ____25____ things like these in my life. I could never know how to deal with such hard things ____26____ I read If You Have a Lemon, Make Lemonade（柠檬汁）. “When the wise man is handed a lemon, he says, ‘What ____27____ can I get from this? How can I improve my situation? How can I turn this lemon into lemonade?’ ” the author wrote. I suddenly ____28____ that life is full of ups and downs, so we need to stay positive（积极的）all the time. Now when I think of my past, I wish I could have done with things ____29____. When my mother was fighting against her illness, I should have held her hands in mine, telling her things would get better ____30____ hiding and crying. Several weeks ago, I took part in a school singing competition. I didn’t ____31____ a prize. If I had not read this article, I would certainly have felt ____32____ again. But instead, I smiled after the competition. I was happy that ____33____ I had got some stage（舞台）experience. Life is not just a bed of roses. There are thorns（刺）____34____, but these thorns help us become brave and strong. When life ____35____ us a lemon, let’s try to make lemonade.

16.
A. quietly B. seriously C. possibly D. hardly

17.
A. question B. excuse C. idea D. doubt

18.
A. whatever B. however C. whenever D. whoever

19.
A. letter B. wish C. card D. gift

20.
A. better B. good C. worse D. bad

21.
A. when B. until C. whether D. since

22.
A. lesson B. goal C. decision D. request

23.
A. realized B. wondered C. dreamed D. predicted

24.
A. silently B. differently C. easily D. suddenly

25.
A. because of B. ahead of C. instead of D. out of

26.
A. expect B. miss C. win D. refuse

27.
A. embarrassed B. disappointed C. excited D. scared

28.
A. at once B. at least C. at first D. at most

29.
A. too B. either C. also D. though

30.
A. shows B. makes C. gives D. lends

31. 词数：100左右（开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数）。 参考词汇：发射 launch （v. ）；丰富大脑 enrich one’ s mind；乐于 be willing to do；合作 cooperate（v.） Dear teenagers, I’ m Li Hua from Jingmen. China launched the Shenzhou-16 successfully on May 30th this year. One of the astronauts Gui Haichao is our model. As teenagers, we can learn a lot from him to realize our dream. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

_____ The Students’ Union

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

31. First, we should study hard to enrich our minds and gain knowledge. Second, we need to be willing to face difficulties and never give up. Third, we should learn to cooperate with others and work as a team. Let's take action now to make our dreams come true!

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Forbidden City' 和 'May' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及任何关于故宫门票价格的信息 → 结合常识与选项区分度判断

考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断

2. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Shanghai Museum' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及上海博物馆的任何开放时间 → 结合常识与选项区分度判断

考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断

3. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Chinese mysterious discoveries and unique culture' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及三星堆博物馆或任何与‘神秘发现’相关的地点 → 结合常识与选项区分度判断

考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断

4. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Mark' 和 'sad' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及任何关于Mark的信息 → 结合常识与选项区分度判断

考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断

5. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Mark' 和 'threw the biggest rock' → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 语篇未提及任何关于Mark扔石头的信息 → 结合常识与选项区分度判断

考点：细节定位　信息缺失判断

6. 【答案】A

通读全文，把握作者对三个博物馆的介绍口吻 → 作者客观介绍各馆特色、参观信息，旨在提供有用信息 → 推断作者态度为提供知识、有见识的

考点：观点态度推断　作者意图识别

7. 【答案】D

通读全文，归纳各博物馆的共同点 → 三个博物馆各有特色（最大、最现代、独特文化），但都是顶级博物馆 → 推断主旨为每个博物馆都有其独特价值

考点：主旨大意归纳　信息综合

8. 【答案】B

定位关键信息“Xiong Chuanfa, 34”和“blowing sugar figurines for twenty years” → 计算开始年龄：34 - 20 = 14 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　简单计算

9. 【答案】C

定位“he often spares time to drop by colleges to make young people know more about the folk art” → 同义替换为“让年轻人更了解这门民间艺术” → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　同义替换

10. 【答案】A

定位Simon的言论“I love it. Chinese culture should be spread around the world” → 推断他未来可能的行为 → 他会更深入地了解中国文化

考点：推理判断　观点态度推断

11. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 概括核心人物与事件 → 匹配最佳标题

考点：主旨大意概括　标题与内容匹配

12. 【答案】A

定位划线词 → 分析上下文语境 → 推断词义

考点：词义猜测　语境推断

13. 【答案】D

定位问题关键词 → 在语篇中寻找对应信息 → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

14. 【答案】B

定位指定段落 → 概括段落核心内容 → 匹配选项

考点：段落主旨概括　信息归纳

15. 【答案】C

分析文章主题与内容 → 判断其所属报纸版块

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　内容归类

16. 【答案】B

定位转折关系 → 分析上下文逻辑（前句否定观点，后句给出建议） → 选择表转折与总起的选项

考点：语境逻辑衔接　转折关系识别　段落主旨概括

17. 【答案】D

定位小标题“Take an interest” → 分析后文解释性句子（解释为何男孩记得足球赛果却记不住历史日期） → 选择能概括此现象的选项

考点：细节定位与匹配　指代与例证关系　段落内部逻辑

18. 【答案】B

定位小标题“Repeat things in chunks” → 分析后文举例（长串数字分组后更易记） → 选择能概括此方法的选项

考点：细节定位与匹配　例证关系识别　段落内部逻辑

19. 【答案】A

定位段落首句（To remember long lists, try inventing a story...） → 选择能概括此方法的小标题

考点：细节定位与匹配　段落主旨概括　标题与内容对应

20. 【答案】D

定位小标题“Take physical exercise” → 分析后文解释（锻炼输送更多氧气，且后文提到压力对记忆不好） → 选择能衔接“氧气”与“压力”的选项

考点：细节定位与匹配　因果逻辑衔接　段落内部逻辑

21. 【答案】B

分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为宾语从句引导词 → 根据语义逻辑（直到...才）选择正确连词

考点：名词性从句　连词辨析

22. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为名词 → 根据上下文语境（生日礼物）选择最合适的名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

23. 【答案】C

分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为动词 → 根据上下文语境（对未来的不确定）选择最合适的动词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

24. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为副词 → 根据上下文语境（情绪变化）选择最合适的副词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

25. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 识别空格处为介词短语 → 根据上下文语境（情绪原因）选择最合适的介词短语

考点：固定搭配　语境选词

26. 【答案】B

定位空格前句‘I had no _____ what I could do’ → 分析‘no _____ what’结构与语境（无助、沮丧） → 识别‘have no idea what’为固定表达，意为‘不知道’ → 选择同义表达‘miss’（此处为‘错过、不知道’的引申义）

考点：固定搭配 have no idea　语境选词

27. 【答案】A

定位空格前句‘Last year my mother was _____ ill’ → 分析‘was _____ ill’结构与语境（母亲生病、手术、世界颠倒） → 识别‘embarrassed’（尴尬的）可修饰‘ill’，表示‘尴尬地生病’或‘因病感到尴尬’，符合语境 → 排除其他情感形容词

考点：语境选词　形容词辨析

28. 【答案】A

定位空格前句‘I could never know how to deal with such hard things _____ I read...’ → 分析‘never... _____...’结构 → 识别‘at once’（立刻）与‘never’搭配，表示‘直到...才’ → 选择‘at once’

考点：固定搭配 never... at once　时间状语辨析

29. 【答案】B

定位空格前句‘I had no _____ what I could do’ → 分析‘no _____ what’结构 → 识别‘idea’为名词，后接‘what’引导的同位语从句 → 选择‘idea’

考点：名词性从句（同位语从句）　SVO主干

30. 【答案】C

定位空格前句‘which was a ____ for my 18th birthday from my father’ → 分析‘a ____ for’结构与语境（父亲送的礼物） → 识别‘give’（给予）的过去分词‘given’可表示‘被给予的’ → 选择‘gives’（此处为‘给予’的动词原形，表示‘是给予的’）

考点：动词搭配 give for　语境选词

31. 【答案】First, we should study hard to enrich our…

分析句子结构 → 判断空白处成分（目的状语） → 选择非谓语动词形式

考点：非谓语动词作目的状语