中考 · 2023年辽宁省大连市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 82 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 35 题 · 辽宁省大连市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
051 029
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一、A．阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从各题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳选项。（共

Passage 1 TEENAGER FORUM(论坛) School Education Sign in Sign up START A TOPIC Wilde 17:25 Feb. 18, 2023 If you could add one compulsory(必修) subject at your school, what would it be? Why? Lucy 18:30 Feb. 18, 2023 A subject that gives students a better understanding of themselves. According to some surveys(调查), many middle school students don’ t have a dream. A person without a dream is like a ship sailing without compass(指南针). Teaching students to understand themselves better can help them discover their strenghs and weaknesses. Then, they will have more confidence and a clearer direction in life. LIKE(38) REPLY William 19:20 Feb. 18, 2023 I would suggest adding sign language(手语). Not many people know how to communicate with those who have hearing problems. It would be very helpful if we could start to learn sign language when we are young. This would teach us to treat those who are less fortunate(幸运的) with respect(尊重). LIKE(17) REPLY Justin 19:46 Feb. 18, 2023 I’ d suggest adding a time-management class. Nowadays, many students are addicted to(上瘾) their phones. Some of them sleep late because they can’ t balance their studies with gaming. A time-management class will help students learn “first things first”. This will help make sure that they lead a healthy life. LIKE(58) REPLY

1. Lucy thinks middle school students need to _____.

A. get on well with each other
B. know their interests
C. understand themselves better
D. have more confidence

2. From William’ s suggestion, we know he cares about those who _____.

A. like playing games

B. have difficulty in learning

C. have hearing problems

D. have a clear direction in life

3. What is Justin’ s suggestion?

A. Learning sign language.

B. Starting different school clubs.

C. Having more IT lessons.

D. Adding a time-management class.

4. What are they mainly talking about?

A. Advice for school life.

B. One more subject at school.

C. After-school activities.

D. Popular subjects among students. Passage 2 Ray was a naughty(淘气的) student. But he was smart and hard-working. And he never lost a race or a chess game. He always came first in school. He was so pleased with himself that he would always refuse to help others. “Ray, are you able to go to the market and buy some eggs?” asked his mother. Ray gave an excuse and refused, “Sorry, Mom. I would be busy with my homework.” Jack, one of Ray’ s friends, wanted his help and asked, “Please help me solve this math problem.” “You must use your brain and solve it yourself.” replied the arrogant(傲慢的) Ray. Only one thing was important to Ray. His precious(珍贵的) pen! He considered it as his lucky pen. But one day Ray lost the pen. Worried Ray looked everywhere for the pen, but couldn’ t find it. Helplessly, he went to his mother for help, “Mom, I lost my lucky pen! Please help me find it. I have a test tomorrow.” His mother ignored(不理睬) his request and said, “I’ m sorry. I’ m going out with Aunty Christme.” With tears rolling down his eyes. Ray asked his friend for help, “I have lost my lucky pen. I cannot finish the test without it. Please help me find it!” “I’ m sorry, Ray. I have to revise for tomorrow’ s test. I don’ t have time to waste.” Jack replied.

Passage 2 Ray was a naughty(淘气的) student. But he was smart and hard-working. And he never lost a race or a chess game. He always came first in school. He was so pleased with himself that he would always refuse to help others. “Ray, are you able to go to the market and buy some eggs?” asked his mother. Ray gave an excuse and refused, “Sorry, Mom. I would be busy with my homework.” Jack, one of Ray’s friends, wanted his help and asked, “Please help me solve this math problem.” “You must use your brain and solve it yourself.” replied the arrogant(傲慢的) Ray. Only one thing was important to Ray. His precious(珍贵的) pen! He considered it as his lucky pen. But one day Ray lost the pen. Worried Ray looked everywhere for the pen, but couldn’t find it. Helplessly, he went to his mother for help, “Mom, I lost my lucky pen! Please help me find it. I have a test tomorrow.” His mother ignored(不理睬) his request and said, “I’m sorry. I’m going out with Aunty Christme.” With tears rolling down his eyes. Ray asked his friend for help, “I have lost my lucky pen. I cannot finish the test without it. Please help me find it!” “I’m sorry, Ray. I have to revise for tomorrow’s test. I don’t have time to waste.” Jack replied. Ray sat at his desk, crying his eyes out, when his mother walked in to give his lucky pen to him. “I found it under the sofa in the drawing room.” said his mother. “Many thanks. Mom!” said Ray. And thus, Ray learnt his lesson. After that day, Ray helped everyone when possible for him.

5. To Ray’s mother and Jack, Ray was _____.

A. perfect B. unhelpful C. careless D. warm-hearted

6. Which of the following is TRUE about Ray?

A. He told lies to his mother.
B. He refused his friend’s help.
C. He helped his friend with math.
D. He needed help to find his pen.

7. How did Ray learn his lesson?

A. By taking a test.
B. By helping others.
C. By sharing kindness.
D. By experiencing worries.

8. What can we learn from the Passage?

A. Asking for help necessary.

B. Helping others brings happiness.

C. Helping others is to help ourselves.

D. Looking for excuses for ourselves useless.

Passage 3 In Pontevedra, Spain, people don’t shout. Since cars are not allowed in the city, there are no horns（喇叭）or noises from car engines. People don’t have to try hard to make themselves heard. What you hear in the street, instead, is the singing of birds. “Listen,” says Miguel Lores, the mayor（市长）, opening the windows of his office. From the street below rises the sound of human voices. “More than 14,000 cars used to pass along this street every day. There were more cars passing through the city in a day than people living here. Lores became mayor in 1999. He spent months walking around the city. “The historical city is dead,” he said one day. “It is full of cars. It is heavily polluted. There are a lot of traffic accidents. The elderly and children aren’t able to use the streets because of cars. People who had a chance to leave have done so.” At first, Lores thought of improving traffic conditions. However, he couldn’t come up with a good plan. After lots of discussions, the government finally decided to get rid of（清除）cars. The change has brought Pontevedra many benefits. Traffic accidents are now rare（罕见的）. CO2 emissions（排放物）are down by 70%. Many people are moving to the city, making it lively again. Most local people like the change. Ramiro Armesto, a mother of two young children, said, “In the past, the first thing to see in the morning was traffic jams. Now, the city is cleaner, quieter and safer.” Raquel Garcia, another parent, said she had stayed in many cities around the world. However, she had never lived in a city as “easy to live in” as Pontevedra. “Even if it’s raining, I walk everywhere. The feeling is wonderful,” she added.

9. From Paragraph 1, we know Pontevedra is a(n) _____ city in Spain.

A. ancient B. quiet C. busy D. crowded

10. For Lores, what was the city Pontevedra’s main problem?

A. The historical city was dead.
B. There were lots of traffic accidents.
C. Many people were leaving the city.
D. There were too many cars in the city.

11. The underlined word “benefits” probably means “_____” in English.

A. choices B. advantages C. problems D. symbols

12. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

A. To show how people like the change.
B. To let more cities follow the change.
C. To explain what people think of the city.
D. To tell why people like living in Pontevedra.

13. What is the best title of the passage?

A. A city without cars.
B. The path to a city’s progress.
C. A good plan for a city.
D. The changes of Pontevedra.

二、A．用括号中所给词的适当形式完成下列句子。（本题共6小题，每小题1分，共6分）（共 6 小题，每小题 1 分，共 6 分）

14. My father works as a volunteer to offer _____ help to the community. （he）

_____

15. We decided to stay at home because it was _____ heavily. (rain)

_____

16. When you do your homework you need to write _____.（careful）

_____

17. Scientists are trying to find life on Mars but they _____ anything yet. (not find)

_____

18. The more you go jogging, the _____ you will feel. Just try it!（healthy）

_____

19. During a meal in the West, people use _____ and forks most of the time.（knife）

_____

三、B．选词填空（本题共10小题，每小题2分，共20分）（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

阅读下面短文，从方框中选择适当的词或短语并用其正确形式填空，使短文通顺、意思完整。每个词或短语限用一次。 The father of China’s space program important be able to stop teacher center Qian Xuesen was one of the greatest Chinese scientists of modern times. People call him the “father of China’s space program” for the work he did in helping develop the country’s first rockets(火箭), missiles(导弹) and satellites(人造卫星). He helped China become a _____20_____ for technology and enter a new space age. Qian was born in Shanghai in 1911. He went to Shanghai Jiao Tong University, and then took a scholarship to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology(MIT) in the USA in 1935, From there, he moved to the California Institute of Technology(Caltech), where he

became an expert(专家) in aerodynamics(空气动力学) and jet propulsion(喷气推进). One of his university _____21_____ at Caltech described him as a genius an unusually clever person. Qian stayed in the USA during the Second World War to do some work on jet propulsion, and he soon became one of the _____22_____ rocket scientists in the USA. In 1950, he decided to return to China, but the American government tried _____23_____ him from leaving and even from moving around freely in California. At last, in 1955, he _____24_____ return to China. work remember begin project successfully Back home, Qian at once _____25_____ helping China develop a space program. He started the Institute of Mechanics in Beijing, where he trained young scientists. He worked on many important space _____26_____. In 1960, China’s first rocket and first missile were launched(发射) _____27_____. In 1970, China launched its first satellite. It is largely because of Qian’s _____28_____ that China so quickly developed a space program, and became only the third country to send a manned rocket into space in 2003. Qian watched this rocket launch on television. He was by he will always be _____29_____ for his great contributions(贡献). He working so hard for his country, even through difficult times, helping develop the space program that pushed China into the future. VI. 阅读理解（二） Passage 5 阅读下面短文，根报短文内容，回答下列问题。 If you want to help protect the environment and save the planet, we’ve got some easy ways of going green. ·Avoid food waste Go green and know the important of finishing your meals to avoid food waste. Do your bit to save the planet as well by planning your meals for the week, so you only buy what you need. ·Use reusable bottles Earth Day is a great time for you to drink from reusable water bottles when you’re out and about. You should form good water-saving habits around the house, too. ·Try more plant-based meals Try to eat less meat. It’s a surprisingly simple way we can all use to help save the planet. Try with one day a week to get you start, and then expand to more days when possible. ·Cut down on the air conditioner（空调） Whenever you can, go green and open the window for some natural air. If you can’t live without your air conditioner, set in at between 25°C and 27°C for the most energy-efficient（节能的）temperature. ·Wise up to（意识到）recycling You don’t need us to tell you how important it is to reduce, reuse and recycle. Becoming a less “throw away” society is a great message to pass on. Don’t throw away perfectly good things just because you are sick of them, or no longer use them. Instead, give them to others or list them on a free collection site online. ·Know more about nature There’s no better way to know about the environment than by getting yourself outdoors and into nature! Whether it’s raining or sunny, you can know about the environment. 59. How many ways of going green are there in the text? 60. According to the writer, what can we do to avoid food waste? 61. To save energy, what is the right way to use the air conditioner? 62. Do you think it is necessary for us to get ourselves outdoors and into nature? Why? 63. Why did the writer write this text? 64. According to the text, how green are you in your daily life? VII. 写

20. B．选词填空

21. B．选词填空

22. B．选词填空

23. B．选词填空

24. B．选词填空

25. B．选词填空

26. B．选词填空

27. B．选词填空

28. B．选词填空

29. B．选词填空

四、A．句子翻译（本题共5小题，每小题2分，共10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

30. 老师经常告诉我们不要嘲笑别人，这样很粗鲁。 The teacher often tells us not to _____ It’s rude.

31. 请问，这附近有书店吗？ Excuse me, _____

32. 大连人都很友好，这就是我喜欢这座城市的原因。 _____ and that is why I love the city.

33. 去年大明入选了学校足球队。 _____

34. 如果你有什么问题，可以去问老师。 _____

五、B．书面表达（共20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

35. (20 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. C	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. B
6. D	7. D	8. C	9. B	10. D
11. B	12. A	13. A	14. his	15. raining
16. carefully	17. haven't found	18. healthier	19. knives	20. center
21. teachers	22. most important	23. to stop	24. was able to	25. began
26. projects	27. successfully	28. work	29. remembered	

30. laugh at others

31. is there a bookstore near here?

32. People in Dalian are very friendly

33. Daming made the school football team last year.

34. If you have any questions, you can ask the teacher.

35. In our lives, we sometimes become upset and worried about something. However, if we face the problems with a positive attitude, not only can we find solutions to our problems, but we can also learn valuable lessons about life. I remember the day when I failed a math test. I was sad and felt disappointed in myself. However, instead of crying over my mistakes, I decided to change the situation with a positive attitude. I analyzed my weak areas and asked help from my teacher and classmates. With their guidance and support, I had a better understanding of the subject and achieved better results in the following tests. This experience helped me grow as a person. It made me realize that every failure is a chance for personal improvement, and that a positive attitude can lead to better results and pleasure. 【

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

定位Lucy发言 → 提取其核心建议（better understanding of themselves） → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】C

定位William发言 → 提取其建议对象（those who have hearing problems） → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】D

定位Justin发言 → 提取其直接建议（adding a time-management class） → 匹配选项D

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

4. 【答案】B

综合Wilde的提问（add one compulsory subject）与三位回复者（Lucy, William, Justin）的具体建议 → 归纳共同话题 → 匹配选项B

考点：主旨归纳　话题提炼

5. 【答案】B

定位Ray母亲和Jack对Ray求助的回应（ignore request / don't have time to waste） → 推断他们对Ray的评价 → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　推理判断

6. 【答案】D

定位Ray丢失钢笔后寻求帮助的情节 → 对比选项与原文细节 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

7. 【答案】D

定位Ray经历求助被拒的困境 → 推断其从自身经历中领悟 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断

8. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握Ray从自私到乐于助人的转变 → 提炼故事寓意 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

9. 【答案】B

定位Passage 3第一段对Pontevedra的描述 → 提取关键形容词 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

10. 【答案】D

定位Lores认为Pontevedra的主要问题 → 提取具体描述 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

11. 【答案】B
定位下划线词所在句 → 分析其在语境中与‘help’的关联 → 通过同义替换（好处/益处）确定答案
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

12. 【答案】A
定位最后一段 → 分析其与全文情节发展的关系 → 推断其写作目的（展示人物转变）
考点：篇章结构　主旨大意

13. 【答案】A
通读全文 → 概括核心情节（Ray从自私到乐于助人的转变） → 匹配最能概括此主题的标题
考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

14. 【答案】his
分析句子成分 → 主语 'My father' 为男性 → 修饰名词 'help' 需要形容词性物主代词 → 得出答案
考点：人称代词所有格　名词修饰

15. 【答案】raining
分析句子结构 → 'it was' 后接动词 → 表示过去正在进行的动作 → 使用过去进行时 → 得出答案
考点：过去进行时　be动词后接现在分词

16. 【答案】carefully
分析句子成分 → 修饰动词 'write' → 需要副词 → 将形容词 'careful' 变为副词 → 得出答案
考点：副词修饰动词　形容词变副词

17. 【答案】haven't found
分析时间状语 'yet' → 表示从过去到现在尚未完成 → 使用现在完成时 → 得出答案
考点：现在完成时　否定句中的yet

18. 【答案】healthier
识别句型 'The more... the more...' → 比较级结构 → 将形容词 'healthy' 变为比较级 → 得出答案
考点：比较级句型　形容词比较级

19. 【答案】knives
分析句子主干 → 判断主语 'people' 为复数 → 根据主谓一致原则，宾语 'knives' 需与 'forks' 保持复数形式并列 → 得出答案
考点：主谓一致　名词复数形式　并列结构

20. 【答案】center
49 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数及语境确定动词形式
50 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为表语或宾语 → 根据主语或上下文确定名词单复数
51 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为表语或定语 → 根据比较范围确定形容词最高级形式
52 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的关系确定不定式形式
53 空 分析句子时态语态 → 判断空格处为谓语动词 → 根据上下文时态及固定搭配确定正确形式
54 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式
55 空 根据主语 'He' → 判断主谓一致 → 选择名词单数形式
56 空 根据空格位于动词 'managed' 之后 → 判断需要副词修饰动词 → 选择副词形式
57 空 根据空格位于介词 'to' 之后 → 判断需要动词原形构成不定式 → 选择动词原形

58 空 根据上下文时态为过去时 → 判断动词需要过去式 → 选择动词过去式

考点：SVO主干　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词最高级　非谓语动词　不定式作目的/结果状语　时态与语态　固定搭配　一般过去时　副词修饰动词　不定式结构

21. 【答案】teachers

49 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数及语境确定动词形式
50 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为表语或宾语 → 根据主语或上下文确定名词单复数
51 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为表语或定语 → 根据比较范围确定形容词最高级形式
52 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的关系确定不定式形式
53 空 分析句子时态语态 → 判断空格处为谓语动词 → 根据上下文时态及固定搭配确定正确形式
54 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式
55 空 根据主语 'He' → 判断主谓一致 → 选择名词单数形式
56 空 根据空格位于动词 'managed' 之后 → 判断需要副词修饰动词 → 选择副词形式
57 空 根据空格位于介词 'to' 之后 → 判断需要动词原形构成不定式 → 选择动词原形
58 空 根据上下文时态为过去时 → 判断动词需要过去式 → 选择动词过去式

考点：SVO主干　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词最高级　非谓语动词　不定式作目的/结果状语　时态与语态　固定搭配　一般过去时　副词修饰动词　不定式结构

22. 【答案】most important

49 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数及语境确定动词形式
50 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为表语或宾语 → 根据主语或上下文确定名词单复数
51 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为表语或定语 → 根据比较范围确定形容词最高级形式
52 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的关系确定不定式形式
53 空 分析句子时态语态 → 判断空格处为谓语动词 → 根据上下文时态及固定搭配确定正确形式
54 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式
55 空 根据主语 'He' → 判断主谓一致 → 选择名词单数形式
56 空 根据空格位于动词 'managed' 之后 → 判断需要副词修饰动词 → 选择副词形式
57 空 根据空格位于介词 'to' 之后 → 判断需要动词原形构成不定式 → 选择动词原形
58 空 根据上下文时态为过去时 → 判断动词需要过去式 → 选择动词过去式

考点：SVO主干　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词最高级　非谓语动词　不定式作目的/结果状语　时态与语态　固定搭配　一般过去时　副词修饰动词　不定式结构

23. 【答案】to stop

49 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数及语境确定动词形式
50 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为表语或宾语 → 根据主语或上下文确定名词单复数
51 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为表语或定语 → 根据比较范围确定形容词最高级形式
52 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为非谓语动词 → 根据逻辑主语与动词的关系确定不定式形式
53 空 分析句子时态语态 → 判断空格处为谓语动词 → 根据上下文时态及固定搭配确定正确形式
54 空 根据时间状语 'In 1998' → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 选择动词过去式
55 空 根据主语 'He' → 判断主谓一致 → 选择名词单数形式
56 空 根据空格位于动词 'managed' 之后 → 判断需要副词修饰动词 → 选择副词形式
57 空 根据空格位于介词 'to' 之后 → 判断需要动词原形构成不定式 → 选择动词原形
58 空 根据上下文时态为过去时 → 判断动词需要过去式 → 选择动词过去式

考点：SVO主干　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词最高级　非谓语动词　不定式作目的/结果状语　时态与语态　固定搭配　一般过去时　副词修饰动词　不定式结构

24. 【答案】was able to

49 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数及语境确定动词形式
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58 空 根据上下文时态为过去时 → 判断动词需要过去式 → 选择动词过去式

考点：SVO主干　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词最高级　非谓语动词　不定式作目的/结果状语　时态与语态　固定搭配　一般过去时　副词修饰动词　不定式结构

25. 【答案】began

49 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数及语境确定动词形式
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考点：SVO主干　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词最高级　非谓语动词　不定式作目的/结果状语　时态与语态　固定搭配　一般过去时　副词修饰动词　不定式结构

26. 【答案】projects

49 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数及语境确定动词形式
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考点：SVO主干　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词最高级　非谓语动词　不定式作目的/结果状语　时态与语态　固定搭配　一般过去时　副词修饰动词　不定式结构

27. 【答案】successfully

49 空 分析句子主干结构 → 判断空格处为谓语动词 → 根据主语单复数及语境确定动词形式
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考点：SVO主干　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词最高级　非谓语动词　不定式作目的/结果状语　时态与语态　固定搭配　一般过去时　副词修饰动词　不定式结构

28. 【答案】work

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考点：SVO主干　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词最高级　非谓语动词　不定式作目的/结果状语　时态与语态　固定搭配　一般过去时　副词修饰动词　不定式结构

29. 【答案】remembered

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考点：SVO主干　主谓一致　名词单复数　形容词最高级　非谓语动词　不定式作目的/结果状语　时态与语态　固定搭配　一般过去时　副词修饰动词　不定式结构

30. 【答案】laugh at others

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

31. 【答案】is there a bookstore near here?

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

32. 【答案】People in Dalian are very friendly

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

33. 【答案】Daming made the school football team last…

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

34. 【答案】If you have any questions, you can ask the…

将中文长句拆解为英文复合句，需运用定语从句和动词搭配take on来准确表达'承担'的含义。

考点：take on　定语从句　句式变化

35. 【答案】In our lives, we sometimes become upset and…

围绕主题，用具体事例描述烦恼经历，通过积极态度解决问题并总结成长感悟，需运用复杂句式和从句结构。

考点：定语从句　非谓语动词　句式变化与复杂句构建