中考 · 2023年山东省青岛市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 60 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 49 题 · 山东省青岛市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
886 118
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一、从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. I watched The Wandering Earth II last night. It is _____ wonderful film.
A. a B. an C. the D. /

2. Before flying a plane, a _____ must take a lot of training.
A. policeman B. musician C. nurse D. pilot

3. It was reported that visitors were _____ on May Day this year.
A. everywhere B. anywhere C. somewhere D. nowhere

4. —Is that Jim running on the playground? —It _____ be him. He is always in the library at this time.
A. mustn’t B. shouldn’t C. can’t D. needn’t

5. We should eat _____ fruit and vegetables to keep healthy.
A. free B. fresh C. soft D. sweet

6. My hometown has changed a lot _____ the subway was put into use.
A. unless B. since C. if D. when

7. Tom, an English doctor, hopes to go _____ for vacation. China is his first choice.
A. back B. down C. abroad D. up

8. —Excuse me. How can I get to the park? —Go along the street. It is across from the hospital. Which map is the conversation about?
A. B. B. D.

9. —Are you ready for the show? —No. It’s easy to _____ a play but difficult to act it out.
A. make up B. take up C. look up D. put up

10. —Bob, could you tell me _____? —Of course. Every day.

A. when the teacher will come
B. why you keep a diary
C. how long you slept last night
D. how often you exercise Ⅱ.完形填空(本题10小题，每小题1分，共10分) 阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。 My husband’s grandmother aged 75, has been living with us in Beijing for a month now. Full of energy, she ____11____ to cook meals for us every day. The food she prepares is very delicious. That’s not all. Granny helps us with chores in our house. When we go out for a walk, I try hard to keep up with her. ____12____, what surprises me most is how excitedly she accepts the latest progress in high technology life. Mind you, she had received only primary school education. When she joined us, we bought her a Beijing transportation card ____13____ she could use city buses and subways. One day, she came back ____14____ an e-card fixed on her smartphone. “It’s far more convenient. I saw others walk into the subway station just by scanning (扫描) their ____15____. I asked one for help to set it up on my phone,” she said with a big smile. Later, we taught her how to watch videos, buy clothes and vegetables on smartphones, and even play mahjong (麻将) online. It quickly became her ____16____ smartphone app (应用软件). Though she was unable to understand well at first, our ____17____ help a few times and some encouragement helped her overcome the troubles. Most importantly, such communication has made ____18____ family relationship deeper. As for me, I’m very ____19____ to play mahjong online with Grandma. The other day, she knocked on my door and said, “Come, we need a fourth player to play mahjong together.” We realize an elderly-friendly society means the old people can get great satisfaction and ____20____. When grandparents turn to their

grandchildren for help with smartphones, a little more patience from the young can go a long way in encouraging the old to move further in high technology life.

11. 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。
A. hopes B. plans C. attends D. volunteers

12. 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。
A. However B. Though C. Besides D. Instead

13. 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。
A. but B. so C. or D. while

14. 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。
A. by B. with C. on D. to

15. 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。
A. computers B. cards C. phones D. faces

16. 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。
A. favorite B. perfect C. secret D. proper

17. 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。
A. medical B. patient C. polite D. friendly

18. 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。
A. their B. her C. your D. our

19. 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。
A. sorry B. creative C. glad D. sad

20. 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。
A. luck B. health C. wealth D. happiness

二、阅读下列文本，选出最佳选项。（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

☒Always ♣Often ◆Once in a while ♠Never Results: ☒Mostly ☒: Congratulations! You’ re a person who truly cares for the environment. You know how to protect the environment. Great! ☒ Mostly ♣ You are a person who cares for the environment most of the time, but you could be better! Think carefully and improve yourself. ☒Mostly ◆ You know a little about environmental protection. Learn more and begin from now. ☒Mostly ♠: Oh, dear! You have no idea of environmental protection. What you need is to learn, or you may get into trouble one day.

21. Where is this survey probably from?
A. A website. B. A poster. C. A book. D. A newspaper.

22. What information does this survey include?
A. Age, job and suggestions. B. Address, questions and answers.
C. Name, questions and suggestions. D. Questions, answers and suggestions.

23. If Sam chooses ♦ mostly, what do you think of him according to the survey?

A. He does well in environmental protection.

B. He doesn’ t care about the environment at all.

C. He often does properly and wisely to protect the environment.

D. He needs to learn more and do better in environmental protection.

24. Which of the following things are mentioned (提到) in the survey? ①Taking a quick shower. ②Going to school by bike. ③Bringing a bag for shopping. ④Using second-hand things. ⑤Carrying a bottle instead of using a paper cup. A ①②

A. ①③ B. ②⑤ C. ③④

25. What is the purpose of the survey?

A. To tell people how to protect the environment.

B. To share some helpful ways to live a green life.

C. To call on people to protect the environment.

D. To help people know the advantages of a green life. B The 21-year-old student from the college of Special Education of Changchun University, Jilin Province, Zhan Junyi has been deaf since birth. But he has overcome great difficulties to achieve his dream of becoming a professional dancer, and is now able to hear music through an artificial cochlea (人工耳蜗). When he was 2, his parents took him to some training courses, and he learned to understand people by reading lips (嘴唇). During the slow and hard process, not only his parents but also some teachers from the training center offered great help to him. Thanks to their lasting efforts and help, Zhan had the chance to achieve as much as someone who can hear. Zhan had an artificial cochlea implanted (移植) when he was 4 years old. Then he was able to better understand people with its help. In the summer of 2008, Zhan watched a dance show of Avalokiteshvara Bodhisattva (千手观音) by the China Disabled People’ s Performing Art Troupe (剧团) at the closing ceremony of the Beijing 2008 Paralympic Games (残奥会) on TV. Deeply moved by their excellent skill and energy, he began to watch videos of performances and competitions, learned to copy the movements and dreamed of becoming a dancer like them. After graduating from primary school in 2015, Zhan passed the exam for the troupe and began to learn dance with the other members. To help him keep up, his teacher repeatedly played the drum and told him where the beats and rhythm (节奏) points were. Then, the teacher also guided him by using sign language. What’ s more, as his artificial cochlea could easily fall out, he had to wear a headband to help keep it in.

Through lasting efforts and hard work, Zhan came to be perfect at dancing and entered Changchun University to study dance in 2021. In recent years, Zhan has built up lots of experience performing at events such as the opening and closing ceremonies of the Beijing 2022 Winter Paralympic Games and the 2023 Spring Festival Gala (春晚). After he graduates, Zhan wants to return to the troupe and become a national-level dancer. He hopes to help other children like him to learn how to dance and feel its joy.

26. How did Zhan understand other people before he was four?

A. By reading other people’ s lips.
B. By learning at a training center.
C. By using an artificial cochlea.
D. By getting help from his parents.

27. What can we inter (推断) from Paragraph Four?

A. What the feelings of the dancer were.
B. Why the teacher taught Zhan to dance.
C. It was difficult for Zhan to learn to dance.
D. More people will become interested in dancing.

28. Which words can be used to describe Zhan according to the passage?

A. Strict and honest.
B. Encouraging and hard-working.
C. Clever and careful.
D. Humorous and warm-hearted.

29. What is the best title (题目) of the passage?

A. A Helping Hand to a Deaf Boy.

B. A Brave Boy with a Hearing Problem.

C. A Dance Class for Disabled People.

D. A Deaf Dancer’ s Road to Success. C Enjoy Nature with Foraging (搜寻)! Do you enjoy walking in nature? Do you like learning about trees and plants? ____31____. Foraging is a lot like looking for a treasure. You look around in places like forests and lakes to find different kinds of plants that you can eat. Foraging is a lot of fun. ____32____. Some of these plants are dangerous. Some of them are good to eat. You can spend many relaxing hours walking around in the wild, looking for good plants to eat. ____33____. It is exciting and challenging to find plants that you can eat, but do not eat them until you are very sure of what they are. Before you go foraging, take a class about it. Learn how the different kinds of plants that you can eat look in the wild. Practice finding them with your foraging teacher. Then join a group of foragers. ____34____. Never eat anything until you are 100% sure of what it is. Some people have become sick by accident because they ate a wild plant that was dangerous. Foragers follow some important rules. They do not collect all of the plants in one area. If you take all the plants from one area, no more will grow there. ____35____, like by a road or parking lot. If the area is very dirty, the plants there will not be good to eat and may make you very sick. 根据短文内容，从选项中选出能填入文中空白处的最佳选项，选项中有一项为多余选项。

三、用所给词的适当形式填空。每词限用一次。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

30. A set of paper cutting _____ to the foreign teacher as a gift when he left China last week.

_____

31. —Have you decided on the project for your science club? —Yes, we _____ “Sea Animals” as our research project already.

_____

32. Every year, our city _____ books and school things for the children in mountain villages.

33. —Where is your brother? —He _____ the Internet pages for information about how to make zongzi.

34. Welcome to our museum. Today, we _____ what we have achieved in our hometown in the past twenty years. 用所给词的适当形式或汉语提示完成句子。每空一词。

35. —Who teaches him English? —Nobody. He learns it by _____ (he).

36. Qi Jiguang is one of our national _____ (英雄) who should be remembered forever.

37. Tom was playing chess when the rain began to beat _____ (heavy) against the window.

38. We shouldn’t compare our clothes or shoes with our _____ (同学).

39. In the English word competition, he won the first place with the _____ (少) mistakes. V阅读表达 (本题10小题共20分) A

四、阅读下面文本，完成46至51小题。(共10分)（共 9 小题，每小题 1.11 分，共 9.99 分)

40. What does “that” refer to(指的是) in Paragraph Two?

_____

41. Which sentence in the passage has the similar meaning to the following one? The elephants didn’t hurt anyone, but only ate some farm plants in the field.

_____

42. Why did the government create “dining halls” for the wild elephants?

_____

43. How did Migmar and his friends save wild animals?

_____

44. Ask ONE question about one of the following numbers from the passage. (A) 50,000 (B) 2019 (C) 17

_____

45. What do the two examples have in common? _____

B Chinese writing has a history of six or seven thousand years. Calligraphy(书法) the art of writing, is almost as old as writing itself. In ancient times, written Chinese was first symbols and pictures. Then, they gradually became characters. Later, characters and even full sentences were written on animal bones or shells for communication. With time passing by, a number of written forms appeared. Each had its own local style. In the 3rd century BC, the First Emperor, Qinshihuang, set the same standard for the written characters— “small seal” script. It was first used in his own state of Qin, then in the whole nation. That writing system was very important in uniting(联合) the Chinese people and culture. At the same time, Cheng Miao developed another style called “clerical” script. It used short, straight brush strokes (笔画) to write quickly. By Han times, calligraphers had created a new style known as “regular” script. From the Tang Dynasty, it became the standard form used in government exams. Over the centuries, Chinese artists and people with knowledge saw beauty in the forms of their written language. They turned calligraphy into one of the fine arts, in which calligraphers expressed themselves. In the Tang Dynasty, calligraphy was helpful for a person to get a place in the government. The tools of calligraphy were simple enough. What we needed were the Four Treasures of the study: a brush, ink(墨), an ink stone and a writing surface. Students of calligraphy practiced the main types of script and improved their skills by copying the works of past masters. With the increase of their knowledge and practice, they slowly developed their own styles. The art of calligraphy reached a high point in the 4th century. At that time, calligrapher Wang Xizhi was often regarded as the greatest master. Calligraphy remains a living art form to this day. It has become part of the school courses to pass on the Chinese culture.

_____

46. What is the Chinese meaning of “characters” in Paragraph Two?

_____

_____

47. Why did the writer mention Emperor Qinshihuang in the passage?

_____

_____

48. What is the main idea of Paragraph Two? _____

_____

五、根据短文内容填空。(每空不超过三个单词)（共 1 小题，每小题 2 分，共 2 分）

49. 文中不得出现真实的姓名、校名等相关信息。 From the cartoon, I can know_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

—— 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. A	4. C	5. B
6. B	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. D
11. D	12. A	13. B	14. B	15. C
16. A	17. B	18. D	19. C	20. D
21. A	22. D	23. D	24. B	25. C
26. A	27. C	28. B	29. D	30. was given
31. have chosen	32. provides	34. will review	35. himself	36. heroes
37. heavily	38. classmates	39. fewest	46. 汉字	49. get a position

33. is looking through

40. An elephant appearing at her doorstep.

41. The elephants were harmful to no one, but had corn and beans on the farm.

42. To grow their favorite food, such as elephant grass and bamboo.

43. They learned to bandage the animals and clean their wounds, and set them free into the wild when they got well again.

44. How many wild animals have Migmar and his friends saved? (Or: When was the wildlife rescue station set up? / How much money did the villagers lose?)

45. They both show that people are changing their attitudes towards wild animals and are now protecting them.

47. To show that the 'small seal' script was set as the same standard for written characters and was important in uniting the Chinese people and culture.

48. The development of written Chinese from symbols and pictures to characters and sentences.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

识别名词 film 为可数名词单数 → 根据不定冠词用法规则 → 选择不定冠词 a

考点：不定冠词 a/an/the 的用法　可数名词单数前需加限定词

2. 【答案】D

定位关键动作 flying a plane → 匹配职业语义场 → 选择 pilot

考点：语境选词　职业与动作的逻辑匹配

3. 【答案】A

分析语境 May Day（五一假期）→ 推断游客数量多 → 选择表示'到处都是'的 everywhere

考点：语境选词　节假日与人流密度的逻辑关联

4. 【答案】C

识别否定推断语境 He is always in the library → 判断为对现在事实的否定推测 → 选择 can't

考点：情态动词表推测　can't 表示对现在事实的否定推测

5. 【答案】B

定位目的状语 to keep healthy → 匹配健康饮食的语义场 → 选择 fresh

考点：语境选词　形容词与名词的语义搭配

6. 【答案】B

分析句子逻辑关系 → 识别时间状语从句 → 选择表示‘自从’的连词

考点：时间状语从句　连词辨析

7. 【答案】C

分析语境线索 → 识别‘中国是他的第一选择’暗示出国 → 选择表示‘国外’的副词

考点：语境选词　副词辨析

8. 【答案】B

定位关键信息‘across from the hospital’ → 在地图中寻找医院对面的公园 → 匹配正确地图

考点：细节定位　空间关系理解

9. 【答案】A

分析句子对比结构 → 识别‘编造剧本’与‘表演出来’的对比 → 选择表示‘编造’的动词短语

考点：动词短语辨析　语境选词

10. 【答案】D

分析答语‘Every day’ → 识别其表示频率 → 选择询问频率的疑问词组

考点：宾语从句　疑问词辨析

11. 【答案】D

根据语境中‘help out’的含义，推断出‘volunteers’（志愿服务）最符合‘帮助’的语义场，排除其他表示‘希望’、‘计划’、‘参加’的选项。

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

12. 【答案】A

根据前后句的逻辑关系（转折），选择表示转折的连词‘However’，排除表示让步、递进和替代的选项。

考点：逻辑衔接词

13. 【答案】B

根据前后句的因果逻辑关系，选择表示结果的连词‘so’，排除表示转折、选择和对比的选项。

考点：逻辑衔接词

14. 【答案】B

根据动词短语‘take on’的固定搭配，选择介词‘on’，排除其他表示方式、伴随和方向的介词。

考点：动词搭配 take on　固定搭配（通用）

15. 【答案】C

根据语境中‘face-to-face’（面对面）的提示，推断出‘faces’（面孔）最符合‘识别’的语义场，排除其他表示‘计算机’、‘卡片’和‘电话’的选项。

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

16. 【答案】A

根据语境线索（如‘most’、‘go-to’等）推断最符合逻辑的形容词 → 选择表示‘最喜欢的’选项

考点：语境选词

17. 【答案】B

根据语境线索（如‘doctor’、‘hospital’等）推断最符合逻辑的名词 → 选择表示‘病人’的选项

考点：语境选词

18. 【答案】D

分析句子主语（如‘we’、‘us’） → 根据主谓一致或指代一致规则选择对应物主代词 → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致与指代一致

19. 【答案】C

根据语境线索（如‘good news’、‘smile’等）推断最符合逻辑的形容词 → 选择表示‘高兴的’选项

考点：语境选词

20. 【答案】D

根据语境线索（如‘most important’、‘in life’等）推断最符合逻辑的抽象名词 → 选择表示‘幸福’的选项

考点：语境选词

21. 【答案】A

识别语篇呈现形式（符号选项、结果反馈） → 推断其交互性特征 → 匹配网络媒介

考点：语篇形式识别　媒介特征推断

22. 【答案】D

逐项核对语篇构成要素（问题选项、结果反馈）→ 排除未提及信息 → 确定包含内容

考点：细节核对　信息排除

23. 【答案】D

定位“Mostly ◆”对应结果描述 → 提取评价要点（了解一点、需学习）→ 匹配选项

考点：细节定位　同义转述

24. 【答案】B

核对语篇中具体环保行为描述 → 与选项列举项逐一匹配 → 确定提及项

考点：细节核对　信息匹配

25. 【答案】C

综合语篇整体内容（问题、结果反馈、建议）→ 推断核心意图（呼吁行动）→ 匹配选项

考点：主旨推断　意图识别

26. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'before he was four' → 在语篇中定位到相关细节 'read lips' → 同义替换为 'reading other people’ s lips' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

27. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Paragraph Four' → 分析第四段内容，推断出詹学习舞蹈的困难 → 选项C 'It was difficult for Zhan to learn to dance' 是对段落内容的合理推断 → 得出答案

考点：段落推断　合理推断

28. 【答案】B

通读全文，把握作者对詹的描述 → 提炼关键形容词 'encouraging' 和 'hard-working' → 选项B 'Encouraging and hard-working' 与原文描述一致 → 得出答案

考点：观点态度　人物特征概括

29. 【答案】D

通读全文，把握文章主旨 → 文章核心是讲述一位聋哑舞者克服困难走向成功的故事 → 选项D 'A Deaf Dancer’ s Road to Success' 最能概括全文主旨 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　标题概括

30. 【答案】was given

识别时间状语 'last week' → 判断动作发生在过去 → 主语 'A set of paper cutting' 为单数 → 选择一般过去时的被动语态

考点：一般过去时　被动语态　主谓一致

31. 【答案】have chosen

识别时间状语 'already' → 判断动作已完成且对现在有影响 → 选择现在完成时

考点：现在完成时　already的用法

32. 【答案】provides

识别主语 'our city' → 判断为客观事实或习惯性动作 → 选择一般现在时 → 根据语境 'provide...for...' 搭配选择动词

考点：一般现在时　动词搭配 provide...for...

33. 【答案】is looking through

识别问句 'Where is your brother?' → 判☒☒☒回答描述的是此刻正在进行的动作 → 选择现在进行时

考点：现在进行时　SVO主干

34. 【答案】will review

识别语境 'Welcome to our museum. Today...' → 判断为将来要进行的活动或安排 → 选择一般将来时

考点：一般将来时　SVO主干

35. 【答案】himself

识别固定搭配 'by oneself' → 根据主语 'He' 确定反身代词形式 → 得出答案

考点：反身代词　固定搭配 by oneself

36. 【答案】heroes

识别 'one of + 复数名词 + 定语从句' 结构 → 根据 '英雄' 的复数形式规则 → 得出答案

考点：one of 后接复数名词　不规则名词复数

37. 【答案】heavily

识别动词 'beat' 需要副词修饰 → 根据 'heavy' 的词性转换规则 → 得出答案

考点：形容词变副词　副词修饰动词

38. 【答案】classmates

识别 'our' 后需要名词 → 根据 '同学' 的复数形式规则 → 得出答案

考点：名词复数　不规则名词复数

39. 【答案】fewest

识别 'the + 最高级 + 名词' 结构 → 根据 '少' 的比较级和最高级变化规则 → 得出答案

考点：形容词最高级　不规则形容词变化

40. 【答案】An elephant appearing at her doorstep.

定位第二段首句 → 识别代词that指代前文事件 → 提取核心事件

考点：代词指代　细节定位

41. 【答案】The elephants were harmful to no one, but had…

理解题干句意 → 在语篇中定位同义表述 → 匹配原文句子

考点：细节匹配　同义改写

42. 【答案】To grow their favorite food, such as elephant…

定位“dining halls”相关句子 → 提取目的状语 → 理解其保护意图

考点：细节定位　目的推断

43. 【答案】They learned to bandage the animals and clean…

定位Migmar相关段落 → 提取具体救助行为描述 → 概括方式

考点：细节捕捉　行为概括

44. 【答案】How many wild animals have Migmar and his…

识别数字在语篇中的上下文 → 构建针对该数字的合理问题 → 确保问题可回答

考点：数字信息提取　问题构建

45. 【答案】They both show that people are changing their…

定位两个例子（云南村民与西藏猎人）的共同点 → 提炼其行为转变（从驱赶/猎杀到保护） → 归纳出态度转变的核心

考点：主旨大意　推理判断

46. 【答案】汉字

定位第二段中“characters”一词 → 结合上下文“Chinese writing”与“six or seven thousand years”判断其指代 → 确定其为“汉字”

考点：语境选词

47. 【答案】To show that the 'small seal' script was set…

定位提及秦始皇的段落 → 分析其在论证“汉字统一”这一观点中的作用 → 判断其为举例论证

考点：篇章结构　推理判断

48. 【答案】The development of written Chinese from…

定位第二段 → 概括其核心内容（从符号图画到文字句子的发展） → 选择最能概括该段主旨的选项

考点：主旨大意

49. 【答案】get a position

识别题干为语法填空，根据语境与动词搭配规则，推断空格处需填入表示‘承担、接受’含义的动词短语 → 匹配固定搭配 take on → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on