中考 · 2025年北京市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 42 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 34 题 · 北京市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
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本卷答案与讲解
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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 is good at singing. _____ can even sing some French songs.
A. I B. He C. You D. She

2. These Chinese astronauts will stay in the space station _____ six months.
A. at B. on C. to D. for

3. —Mom, _____ I go to the cinema with my classmates this Sunday afternoon? —Yes, of course you can.
A. can B. must C. need D. should

4. The National Library of China is _____ public library in Asia.
A. large B. larger C. largest D. the largest

5. —Steve, _____ did you begin to learn how to play chess? —About two years ago.
A. what B. when C. why D. where

6. Janet has done a lot for us, _____ we want to write her a thank-you letter.
A. or B. but C. so D. for

7. Mary _____ a picture when her dad got home yesterday evening.
A. draws B. was drawing C. is drawing D. will draw

8. Charlie _____ his grandparents every weekend. He loves them very much.
A. visits B. was visiting C. will visit D. has visited

9. —Peter, did you play table tennis with your friends after school yesterday? —No, I didn’t. We _____ vegetables in our school garden.
A. water B. have watered C. watered D. are going to water

10. Many international students _____ to visit our school since last year.
A. are coming B. have come C. came D. will come

11. Language learning apps _____ by more and more people these days.
A. use B. used C. are used D. were used

12. — Linda, do you know _____ for the school trip this term? — Yes We are going to the Capital Museum.
A. where we are going B. where we went C. where are we going D. where did we go

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。

The New Year party was usually held at my aunt’s house and my favorite part was the apple cake. At the age of 11, when I first found out that my grandfather, who was never in the kitchen, was the master behind it, I was greatly ___13___ . And I thought that this was the perfect chance to get the recipe (制作方法), and that I could actually have a time to ___14___ with him. Since then, I would go to my aunt’s early on the morning of New Year’s Day, and we’d make the cake together happily. I was amazed that Grandpa could peel an apple in one rind. And we’d mix everything and put it into the oven. Once the cake was done, the house would immediately smell like apples. But as I got older, so did Grandpa. One New Year’s Day, as I was taking out the apples from the shopping bag ___15___ as usual, he looked at me and said, “Sophia, what are you doing?” I was shocked. I knew that he was beginning to forget things, but I didn’t think he would forget this. It was our ___16___ . It was our time of bonding (联络感情). My heart ached. “We’re making the apple cake. You know, we always make a cake on New Year’s Day.” And he said, “Apple cake? Can you teach me?” Now, I was terrified (很害怕的). Still, I ___17___ Grandpa in making the cake because I didn’t want this tradition to die. But the whole time it just didn’t feel the same. Fast-forward to this New Year, Grandpa was in hospital, and we’d have our family get together there. To bring a bit of ___18___ to the family, I decided to make the apple cake at home by myself. But I was ___19___ myself the whole time. I was afraid the cake was going to taste terrible because it didn’t have Grandpa’s touch. At the hospital, everyone was surrounding (围绕) him, creating some ___20___ . Grandpa looked down at the cake, and then looked back up at me and smiled. And I felt memories of our shared moments flooding back to him. Even though he was in hospital, it felt like we had made the cake together.

___15___ A. cheerfully B. proudly C. nervously D. curiously

13. A. surprised B. worried C. scared D. satisfied

14. A. compare B. connect C. study D. perform

15. A. cheerfully B. proudly C. nervously D. curiously

16. A. record B. rule C. interest D. tradition

17. A. served B. guided C. followed D. protected

18. A. trust B. company C. respect D. comfort

19. A. cheating B. excusing C. doubting D. thanking

20. A. space B. wealth C. magic D. warmth

三、阅读理解（每题2分，共26分）（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

下列每个图片代表一处旅游目的地，请根据人物的旅行计划匹配最适合的图片，并将图片所对应的选项（A、B、C、D）填在相应位置上，其中一个选项为多余选项。 A B C D ____21____ I want to travel to Africa and see the animals. I’ d love to take lots of photos of elephants, giraffes and other animals. I’ d like to try sleeping in a tent in the wild. ____22____ I’ d like to go to North America. I love to walk in forests, climb trees and hike in the mountains. Perhaps I could go birdwatching, too. I enjoy exploring nature. ____23____ I’ ve decided to tour Australia with my family. My plan is to go to the beach, swim in the sea and sit in the sun. Also, we’ re going to play volleyball on the beach. （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 When I was young, flowers filled my mom’ s garden each spring. I never thought that Mom had done much about them behind the scenes (幕后), until she shared her secret with me. One day last November, Mom and I spent a whole morning planting flower bulbs. I dropped one in each hole and covered it over with soil. My fingers were numb (麻木的) by the time we finished. However, the ground looked just as flower bulb empty and flat as it had been before. Then Mom told me to wait. I didn’ t only wait—I watched. I watched hopefully all through the winter... On the last day of April, I went outside to find the garden full of colorful flowers. Our hard work paid off. “My boy, tomorrow morning,” Mom said, “we will walk the neighborhood and leave a basket of flowers on each doorstep.” “What?” I almost cried. “Are we selling our flowers?” “Of course not,” she said excitedly. “In fact, nobody will even know they’ re from us. We’ ll leave them at our neighbors’ as a surprise. Doesn’ t that sound fun?” “To me, it doesn’ t sound fun at all” I replied unwillingly. “They’ re our flowers. We should keep them for ourselves!” “Flowers are like kindness,” Mom said. “Their beauty is meant to be shared.” Early the next morning, Mom woke me up. We brought the baskets and stopped near the first house. I took one basket, set it by the doorstep and rang the bell. Then we quickly ran away, ducked behind the trees and waited. Finally, the door opened. A man came out, looking surprised. He picked up the flower basket and then smiled. Mom hugged me. I got a good feeling inside. Now I knew what she meant about beauty sharing. I couldn’ t wait to get to the next house. By the time we got home, I was grinning (咧着嘴笑) from ear to ear. The garden was empty, but my heart was full.

21. How did the writer feel when he watched the garden during the winter?

A. Empty. B. Excited. C. Hopeful. D. Bored.

22. What happened to the baskets of flowers in the end?

A. They were sold for pocket money.

B. They were given to the neighbors.

C. They were collected for recycling.

D. They were put up on a flower show.

23. What made the writer’ s heart full?

A. The joy of spreading kindness.

B. The excitement of growing flowers.

C. The honor of helping people in need.

D. The happiness of getting close to nature. C Imagine a robot. What comes to your mind first? A machine stronger than the human body? However, this same quality is now causing a big problem—it’ s creating tons of long-lasting e-waste that could flood our planet. What if, instead, the machines we use were designed to break down and disappear—just as living things do? For a study published in Science Advances, researchers made a robotic arm and a controller using materials from animals and plants. These materials are strong enough to work but can easily break down in a natural environment. After testing, both parts were gone in soil within weeks. Biodegradable (可生物降解的) robotics often falls under the umbrella of soft robotics, which takes ideas from nature. “This field started in materials science and chemistry rather than traditional robots that come from mechanical (机械的) engineering.” says Florian Hartmann, a materials scientist from Germany. However, many early soft robotics models still used man-made materials that cause pollution. Wei, a scientist who studies natural materials in Hangzhou, worked together with his friend Zhang, a robotics engineer in Shanghai, to build robots for the new study. They started with cellulose (纤维素) taken from cotton. Then, they added glycerol (甘油) to make a new material that is soft and easy to change shapes. After that they allowed it to dry so it became strong, “Cellulose is cheap and easy to work with,” says Wei. They found that the controller and the robotic arm stood up to both heavy use and a week of inactivity. Finally, they buried (埋) them both in a hole. Within eight weeks these two parts were almost completely gone. Wei and Zhang expect that robots like these can be used to

deal with dangerous waste and then disappear naturally. They also hope that such robots can aid doctors in operations and then safely break down inside the body. However, it’ s important to note that the technology is still in very early stages. “If we truly want to have a biodegradable robot,” Hartmann says, “we also need to make sure its electronics and power parts are biodegradable.”

24. What is special about the robotic arm and the controller in Paragraph 2?

A. They are green. B. They are hard.

C. They are intelligent. D. They are affordable.

25. What is mentioned in Paragraph 5 about soft robots?

A. Their operation. B. Their applications. C. Their challenges. D. Their performance.

26. What can we learn from the passage?

A. Soft robots are widely used to clean up e-waste.

B. Soft robots have to rest for a week after heavy use.

C. The designing of soft robots borrows ideas from nature.

D. Mechanical engineering offers new ways to run soft robots. D People are talking a lot about artificial intelligence (AI), viewing it as a force that could reshape how society works. But there is something important missing from this discussion. It isn’ t enough to ask how it will change us. We also need to understand how we shape AI and what it can tell us about ourselves. Every AI model we develop mirrors our rules and expresses our beliefs. A few years ago, while looking for new workers, a famous company gave up an AI-powered tool after finding it unfavorable to women. The AI was not designed to behave this way, instead, it was influenced by the historical data (数据) favoring men. Similarly, a recent study found that lending algorithms (算法) often offer less favorable terms to colored people, worsening long-standing unfairness in money-lending business. In both cases, AI isn’ t creating new biases (偏见), it is mirroring the ones that are already present. These reflections (反映) give us an important chance to take a close look at ourselves. By making these problems seen and more pressing, AI challenges us to recognize and address what causes algorithmic bias. As AI continues to develop, we must ask ourselves how we as average people want to shape its role in society. We should not only improve AI models, but also make sure that AI is developed and used responsibly. A number of companies are already taking action. They are judging the data, rules, and beliefs that shape the behavior of AI models. Still, we cannot expect the companies to do all the work. As long as AI is trained on human data, it will reflect human behavior. That means we have to think carefully about the footprints of

ourselves we leave in the world. I may value privacy, but if I give it up in a heartbeat to visit a website, the algorithms may make a very different judgment of what I really want and what is good for me. If I want meaningful human connections yet spend more time on social media and less time in the physical company of my friends, I am indirectly training AI models about the true nature of humanity. As AI becomes more powerful, we need to take increasing care to read our principles (原则) into the record of our actions rather than allowing the two to diverge. Recognizing this allows us to make better decisions, but only when we are prepared to look closely and take responsibility for what we see.

27. Why does the writer introduce the two examples in Paragraph 2?

A. To suggest a solution.　　B. To stress a difference.

C. To challenge a practice.　　D. To support a viewpoint.

28. What does the word “diverge” in the last paragraph most probably mean?

A. Improve.　　B. Appear.　　C. Separate.　　D. Repeat.

29. According to the passage, what is a good example of shaping AI responsibility?

A. Guarding one’s privacy against AI models.　　B. Being mindful of our feeds into AI models.

C. Training algorithms to favor the latest data.　　D. Designing algorithms to deal with unfairness.

30. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

A. AI Isn’t the Problem; We Are　　B. AI: A Tool to Reshape Our Society

C. More Open algorithms for Better AI?　　D. Building Trust in Human-AI Relationships

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）

31. Why do people choose fast living? _____

_____

32. What is the answer to our predicament, according to the Slow Movement?

_____

_____

33. What is the main idea of the Slow Movement? _____

_____

34. Which lifestyle do you prefer, fast living or slow living? Why? (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. D	2. D	3. A	4. D	5. B	6. C	7. B	8. A	9. C	10. B
11. C	12. A	13. A	14. B	15. A	16. D	17. C	18. D	19. C	20. D
21. C	22. B	23. A	24. A	25. B	26. C	27. D	28. C	29. B	30. A

31. Because they think they have no control of time.

32. To learn how to live slower.

33. To value quality over quantity.

34. I prefer slow living. First, it allows me to enjoy each moment whole-heartedly and reduce stress. Second, it helps me focus on the quality of my work and life rather than just rushing through tasks.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

分析前句主语'sister'的性别 → 代词需与先行词性别一致 → 选择'she'

考点：代词指代一致　性别一致性

2. 【答案】D

识别表示时间段的'six months' → 匹配表示持续时间的介词'for' → 得出答案

考点：介词搭配　时间介词用法

3. 【答案】A

识别请求许可的疑问句式 → 匹配情态动词'can' → 得出答案

考点：情态动词用法　请求许可句型

4. 【答案】D

识别最高级标志词'in Asia' → 匹配最高级结构'the + 最高级' → 得出答案

考点：最高级结构　冠词用法

5. 【答案】B

分析答语'About two years ago'为时间 → 匹配疑问词'when' → 得出答案

考点：特殊疑问句　疑问词选择

6. 【答案】C

分析前后句逻辑关系 → 前句为原因，后句为结果 → 选择表因果的连词

考点：状语从句　因果逻辑连词

7. 【答案】B

定位时间状语yesterday evening → 判断动作发生时态 → 识别when引导的时间状语从句表示过去某时正在进行的动作

考点：过去进行时　时间状语从句

8. 【答案】A

定位时间状语every weekend → 判断动作发生的频率和时态 → 选择表示习惯性、经常性动作的一般现在时

考点：一般现在□□□　时间状语

9. 【答案】C

定位对话中的时间状语yesterday → 判断动作发生在过去 → 选择一般过去时

考点：一般过去时　对话时态呼应

10. 【答案】B

定位时间状语since last year → 判断动作从过去持续到现在 → 选择现在完成时

考点：现在完成时　时间状语since

11. 【答案】C

分析主语与谓语的被动关系 → 判断时态与语态 → 选择正确形式

考点：被动语态　一般现在时

12. 【答案】A

识别宾语从句结构 → 判断从句语序 → 选择正确时态与语序

考点：宾语从句　陈述语序　时态一致

13. 【答案】A

13 空 定位空格前文‘first found out that my grandfather... was the master behind it’ → 推断‘发现秘密’带来的心理反应 → 选择‘surprised’

14 空 定位空格前文‘get the recipe’与后文‘make the cake together’ → 推断‘与爷爷一起做蛋糕’的目的 → 选择‘connect’（联络感情）

15 空 定位空格后文‘as usual’与前文‘we’d make the cake together happily’ → 推断‘像往常一样’的动作方式 → 选择‘cheerfully’（愉快地）

16 空 定位空格后文‘It was our time of bonding’ → 推断‘做蛋糕’是家庭‘传统’ → 选择‘tradition’（传统）

17 空 定位空格前文‘I was terrified’与后文‘I didn’t want this tradition to die’ → 推断‘尽管害怕，仍跟随爷爷做蛋糕’ → 选择‘followed’（跟随）

18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析上下文情感与目的（为家人带来慰藉） → 选择最符合语境的抽象名词

19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析后文“担心蛋糕难吃”的心理状态 → 选择最能描述自我怀疑的动词

20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析“家人围绕爷爷”的场景氛围 → 选择最能描述温馨氛围的抽象名词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

14. 【答案】B

13 空 定位空格前文‘first found out that my grandfather... was the master behind it’ → 推断‘发现秘密’带来的心理反应 → 选择‘surprised’

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

15. 【答案】A

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方式 → 选择‘cheerfully’（愉快地）
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

16. 【答案】D
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

17. 【答案】C
13 空 定位空格前文‘first found out that my grandfather... was the master behind it’ → 推断‘发现秘密’带来的心理反应 → 选择‘surprised’
14 空 定位空格前文‘get the recipe’与后文‘make the cake together’ → 推断‘与爷爷一起做蛋糕’的目的 → 选择‘connect’（联络感情）
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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

18. 【答案】D
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14 空 定位空格前文‘get the recipe’与后文‘make the cake together’ → 推断‘与爷爷一起做蛋糕’的目的 →

选择‘connect’（联络感情）
15 空 定位空格后文‘as usual’与前文‘we’d make the cake together happily’→推断‘像往常一样’的动作方式→选择‘cheerfully’（愉快地）
16 空 定位空格后文‘It was our time of bonding’→推断‘做蛋糕’是家庭‘传统’→选择‘tradition’（传统）
17 空 定位空格前文‘I was terrified’与后文‘I didn’t want this tradition to die’→推断‘尽管害怕，仍跟随爷爷做蛋糕’→选择‘followed’（跟随）
18 空 定位空格所在句→分析上下文情感与目的（为家人带来慰藉）→选择最符合语境的抽象名词
19 空 定位空格所在句→分析后文“担心蛋糕难吃”的心理状态→选择最能描述自我怀疑的动词
20 空 定位空格所在句→分析“家人围绕爷爷”的场景氛围→选择最能描述温馨氛围的抽象名词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

19. 【答案】C
13 空 定位空格前文‘first found out that my grandfather... was the master behind it’→推断‘发现秘密’带来的心理反应→选择‘surprised’
14 空 定位空格前文‘get the recipe’与后文‘make the cake together’→推断‘与爷爷一起做蛋糕’的目的→选择‘connect’（联络感情）
15 空 定位空格后文‘as usual’与前文‘we’d make the cake together happily’→推断‘像往常一样’的动作方式→选择‘cheerfully’（愉快地）
16 空 定位空格后文‘It was our time of bonding’→推断‘做蛋糕’是家庭‘传统’→选择‘tradition’（传统）
17 空 定位空格前文‘I was terrified’与后文‘I didn’t want this tradition to die’→推断‘尽管害怕，仍跟随爷爷做蛋糕’→选择‘followed’（跟随）
18 空 定位空格所在句→分析上下文情感与目的（为家人带来慰藉）→选择最符合语境的抽象名词
19 空 定位空格所在句→分析后文“担心蛋糕难吃”的心理状态→选择最能描述自我怀疑的动词
20 空 定位空格所在句→分析“家人围绕爷爷”的场景氛围→选择最能描述温馨氛围的抽象名词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

20. 【答案】D
13 空 定位空格前文‘first found out that my grandfather... was the master behind it’→推断‘发现秘密’带来的心理反应→选择‘surprised’
14 空 定位空格前文‘get the recipe’与后文‘make the cake together’→推断‘与爷爷一起做蛋糕’的目的→选择‘connect’（联络感情）
15 空 定位空格后文‘as usual’与前文‘we’d make the cake together happily’→推断‘像往常一样’的动作方式→选择‘cheerfully’（愉快地）
16 空 定位空格后文‘It was our time of bonding’→推断‘做蛋糕’是家庭‘传统’→选择‘tradition’（传统）
17 空 定位空格前文‘I was terrified’与后文‘I didn’t want this tradition to die’→推断‘尽管害怕，仍跟随爷爷做蛋糕’→选择‘followed’（跟随）
18 空 定位空格所在句→分析上下文情感与目的（为家人带来慰藉）→选择最符合语境的抽象名词
19 空 定位空格所在句→分析后文“担心蛋糕难吃”的心理状态→选择最能描述自我怀疑的动词
20 空 定位空格所在句→分析“家人围绕爷爷”的场景氛围→选择最能描述温馨氛围的抽象名词
考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　动词搭配

21. 【答案】C

定位描述冬季观察的句子 → 提取情感副词 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：观点态度　细节定位

22. 【答案】B

定位描述最终行动的段落 → 提取关键动作 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

23. 【答案】A

定位结尾事件与母亲的话 → 推断作者情感变化的原因 → 概括主旨

考点：推理判断　主旨大意

24. 【答案】A

定位第二段描述机械臂和控制器的句子 → 提取特征形容词 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

25. 【答案】B

定位第五段关于软机器人的描述 → 概括段落核心内容 → 同义替换得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

26. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握母亲通过种花和送花事件传达的“分享美好”的核心观点 → 对比选项，识别与主旨直接相关的表述 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意　观点态度

27. 【答案】D

定位第二段两个例子（种花、送花） → 分析其与母亲观点（“美在于分享”）的支撑关系 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构　推理判断

28. 【答案】C

定位最后一段“diverge”所在句 → 结合上下文（母亲与“我”对送花的不同反应）推断词义 → 得出答案

考点：词义猜测

29. 【答案】B

定位语篇中关于“塑造AI责任”的具体描述 → 匹配选项中与之对应的实例 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

30. 【答案】A

通读全文，提炼核心论点（AI问题根源在于人类输入） → 对比选项，选择最能概括此论点的标题 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

31. 【答案】Because they think they have no control of…

定位题干关键词 'choose fast living' → 在语篇第一段找到直接原因陈述 → 提取核心信息 'think we have no control of time' → 同义替换为正确答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】To learn how to live slower.

定位题干关键词 'answer to our predicament' 和 'Slow Movement' → 在语篇第三段找到直接回答 → 提取核心信息 'learn how to live slower' → 同义替换为正确答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

33. 【答案】To value quality over quantity.

定位题干关键词 'main idea of the Slow Movement' → 在语篇第五段找到明确主旨句 → 提取核心信息 'value quality over quantity' → 同义替换为正确答案

考点：主旨定位　同义替换

34. 【答案】I prefer slow living. First, it allows me to…

分析题干要求（选择生活方式并给出两个理由）→ 结合语篇对快慢生活的描述与评价 → 推断并组织个人观点与理由 → 确保理由与语篇信息逻辑一致

考点：观点推断　理由组织　逻辑一致性