中考 · 2025年重庆市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 85 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 43 题 · 重庆市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
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本卷答案与讲解
542 230
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一、语法选择。（每小题1分, 共10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. 语法选择。
A. at B. to C. for

2. 语法选择。
A. he B. his C. him

3. 语法选择。
A. watch B. watches C. watched

4. 语法选择。
A. kid B. kids C. kids’

5. 语法选择。
A. or B. but C. because

6. 语法选择。
A. to do B. doing C. do

7. 语法选择。
A. invented B. is invented C. was invented

8. 语法选择。
A. what B. whether C. which

9. 语法选择。
A. a B. an C. the

10. 语法选择。
A. hard B. harder C. hardly

二、完形填空。（每小题 1.5分, 共15分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

根据短文内容, 从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格的最佳答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。 The sunlight came through the windows, bringing in the hot summer air. I saw a long line of people at the medicine pickup counter (取药处). I took a deep breath to cool ____11____ down. I joined the line to ____12____ for my turn. The weight of my coming baby made it ____13____ for me to stand straight, and my legs felt heavy. I raised my head and saw there were still quite a few people ahead. Some were playing with their phones and some were talking quietly. The line moved so ____14____ . I began to feel weaker in my ____15____ . I couldn’t stand for long. “Should I ask the one at the front for help? What if he ____16____ ? He’s been waiting for a long time, too. Will the other people agree?” I thought to myself, “But I …” My forehead was starting to sweat (冒汗). I knew I couldn’t wait. I walked up to the ____17____ person in the line and asked in a low voice, “Excuse me, could I go first? I am not feeling so well.” The young man looked at me in surprise ____18____ he saw my belly (肚子). He agreed. Almost no one noticed what happened. I thought he would remain behind me. Instead, he moved straight to the end. The second person ____19____ her phone. She looked at me and looked back at the young man. Then she moved to the back, too. Then the third one, then the fourth…until the young man came right ____20____ me. I felt a gentle wind blowing across my face, and the summer heat was gone with the wind. ____11____ A. myself B. yourself C. himself D. herself

11. A. myself　B. yourself　C. himself　D. herself
12. A. fight　B. wait　C. call　D. ask
13. A. easy　B. possible　C. difficult　D. important
14. A. carefully　B. successfully　C. quickly　D. slowly
15. A. stomach　B. legs　C. arms　D. head
16. A. agrees　B. smiles　C. refuses　D. cries
17. A. first　B. second　C. third　D. fourth
18. A. if　B. unless　C. until　D. though
19. A. looked out at　B. looked up from　C. looked down on　D. looked around for
20. A. far from　B. before　C. across from　D. behind

三、阅读理解。（每小题2分, 共30分）（共 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共 26 分）

Remember: It’s best to treat the patient within the “Golden 4 Minutes”! Time matters! If an AED is not around, send someone to get one and give CPR while waiting. Don’t forget to call 120.

21. When is an AED used?

A. When someone’ s heart suddenly stops.
B. When someone has a headache.
C. When someone’ s back suddenly hurts.
D. When someone has a toothache.

22. What’ s the golden time to use an ABD?

A. The first 4 minutes.

B. The first 5 minutes.

C. The first 6 minutes.

D. The first 7 minutes. B Tea has long been a popular drink in China. Chinese people love different kinds of tea. Among them, black tea and white tea from Fujian, green tea from Zhejiang and Anhui, and dark tea from Yunnan are some of the favorites. In the Song Dynasty (960—1279), tea culture reached new heights. The beauty of the Song tea came alive through “dian cha”. Powdered (粉状的) tea was whisked (搅打) with water into soft “clouds”. White tea was often used to make the “clouds” as white as the moonlight. Tea artists used clean water to draw pictures on them with a teaspoon. The way of serving dian cha became a living art. It later influenced Japanese tea culture. Today, more young people are learning and passing it on. Yunnan’s dark tea, especially Pu’er, got famous because of the Ancient Tea Horse Road. And it won popularity around the world. In 1976, Frenchman Fred Kempler found a new kind of Pu’er from Yunnan in a Hong Kong shop. In the same year, he visited Yunnan, bought nearly two tons, and began to sell “Yunnan Tuocha” in Europe. Since 1986, Yunnan’s Pu’er tuocha has got many prizes at food expos (博览会) in France, America and other countries. Today you can see an old Australian lady holding a cup of tea of sun-dried Pu’er, though she still enjoys her English-style black tea with milk and sugar. Tea is a bridge of friendship among nations and peoples. Tea is enjoyed timelessly from ancient to modern times. Each cup of dian cha, white as the moonlight, turned tea into art, and art into eternity (永恒). Tea is also loved globally from the east to the west. Each cup of Pu’er, with the smell of sunshine, turns tea into friendship, and friendship into a shared future.

23. What kind of tea was often used for dian cha according to the passage?

A. Black tea. B. Green tea. C. Dark tea. D. White tea.

24. When did Fred Kempler begin to sell “Yunnan Tuocha” in Europe?

A. In 1986. B. In 1976. C. In 1279. D. In 960.

25. Which sentence uses “globally” with the same meaning as the underlined word?
globally /'gl□□b□li/ adv. ①全球地②全面地③总体而言，整体地

A. Globally, our class did well in the English test.

B. The Olympic Games bring people together globally.

C. The story is globally interesting though some parts are slow.

D. This math question needs you to consider the numbers globally.

26. What is the best title for the passage?

A. More Than a Drink

B. Tea Trade in China

C. Art in a Tea Cup

D. Journey of Yunnan Tea C (Mr. Wormwood sells stolen cars and tries to get more money by cheating others. Matilda, a book lover, hates that.) Scene One One morning, just when Mr. Wormwood was setting off to cheat others again, Matilda walked into his room quietly to get the hat he wore each day to work. She was too short and had to get it with a walking-stick. Holding the hat in one hand and a bottle of superglue in the other, Matilda put some glue very carefully all round the inside rim (边) of the hat. Then she carefully put the hat back. Scene Two That evening, when Mr. Wormwood got home, he cried, “I can’ t take my hat off and I have to keep it all day!”

(Mr. Wormwood sells stolen cars and tries to get more money by cheating others. Matilda, a book lover, hates that.) Scene One One morning, just when Mr. Wormwood was setting off to cheat others again, Matilda walked into his room quietly to get the hat he wore each day to work. She was too short and had to get it with a walking-stick. Holding the hat in one hand and a bottle of superglue in the other, Matilda put some glue very carefully all round the inside rim (边) of the hat. Then she carefully put the hat back. Scene Two That evening, when Mr. Wormwood got home, he cried, "I can't take my hat off and I have to keep it all day!" "Don't be silly," his wife said. "Come here. I'll take it off for you." "Ow-w-w! Don't do that! Let go! You've nearly killed me!" he shouted. "What's the matter?" Matilda was standing at the door with a book in her hand. Mr. Wormwood looked at her doubtfully, but said nothing. "It must be superglue. Haven't I told you not to touch the dirty thing?" Mrs. Wormwood said. "I haven't touched it!" Mr. Wormwood shouted. He turned and looked again at Matilda, who looked back at him with large innocent (无辜的) brown eyes. Scene Three Mr. Wormwood had to keep his hat on all through dinner. Later, he discovered that the worst thing about having the hat was not to take a shower in it, but to sleep in it. "I expect it will be loose (松动) by the morning and then it'll be taken off easily," Mrs. Wormwood said. Scene Four But the hat wasn't loose by the morning. So Mrs. Wormwood cut the thing off his head, bit by bit, first the top and then the rim. At breakfast Matilda said to Mr. Wormwood, "You must try to get those bits off your head. They look like little brown insects. And people will think you've got lice (虱子)." "Be quiet!" Mr. Wormwood shouted. "Just keep your mouth shut!" All in all, it is a most satisfying exercise. But don't get your hopes up that it has taught the cheater a good lesson. (Matilda borrows her friend's parrot (鹦鹉) and…)

27. What did Matilda put inside Mr. Wormwood's hat?

A. Some hair. B. Some superglue. C. A book. D. A stick.

28. According to Scene Two, which word best describes Matilda?

A. Creative. B. Friendly. C. Shy. D. Calm.

29. What can we infer from the text?

A. The couple loved each other very much.
B. Mrs. Wormwood really enjoyed cutting hair.
C. Matilda would continue to punish the cheater.
D. Mr. Wormwood wouldn't cheat others any more.

Each picture above matches one scene. Which scene is missing? A. Scene One. B. Scene Two. C. Scene Three. D. Scene Four. D “Wow! Look at that! Isn’t it a real fish?” The bionic (仿生) fish, named “Jinlin”, was swimming lively like a real one. It was developed by researchers at Shanghai Ocean University. This invention isn’t just for fun—it shows how humans copy nature to solve problems. That is a science called bionics. Over millions of years, animals and plants have developed smart ways to survive. For example, kingfishers are experts at moving fast between air and water with very little noise. Through their study, scientists discovered that the birds’ long beaks (喙) enabled this ability. Then they used the knowledge to change the front of the high-speed train. This change cut down noise level, increased speed by 10% and greatly saved energy. This combination (结合) of biology and engineering is the key to success in bionics. And it has set the stage for the rise of other new technologies. Driven by robotics and AI, bionics has grown rapidly. The AI-powered bionic fish “Jinlin” can be used for environmental protection and deep sea exploration. In medicine, bionic arms can work similarly to real arms. Sensors allow the user to “feel” touch and pressure. Motors help the bionic arms make movements, like human muscles (肌肉). With AI, the bionic arms are able to “learn” new tasks and become smarter over time. These inventions are examples to show how bionics bridges biology and new technologies to solve humans’ problems. Although so much progress has been made, bionics faces challenges. Nature’s designs are hard to copy perfectly. As for bionic arms, one key area of development is Brain-Computer Interface (脑机接口). More work on direct communication between the brain and bionic arms is required to control movements as naturally as real arms. Researchers are also working on creating new materials and structures which can sense and repair themselves. While there’s still a long way to go, the future of bionics is full of possibilities. Stay hungry. Stay foolish. Maybe you’ll be the next one to change the world!

30. Why does the writer mention “Jinlin” at the beginning of the passage?

A. To suggest some new ideas.
B. To lead into the topic of bionics.
C. To explain the habits of fish.
D. To show the importance of bionics.

31. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?

A. Robotics and AI have developed fast because of bionics.
B. The bionic fish “Jinlin” is used for medical purposes.
C. Motors allow the bionic arms to make movements.
D. Sensors help bionic arms learn new tasks over time.

32. According to Paragraph 4, how would scientists make bionic arms more like real ones? ① By connecting motors with smart phones. ② By developing new materials and structures. ③ By improving Brain-Computer Interface. ④ By changing the shape and look of bionic arms.

A. ①② B. ②③ C. ①④ D. ③④

33. Which of the following shows the use of bionics?

A. Drawing a picture of birds by watching real birds.

B. Building a house with natural materials like wood.

C. Designing a camera by copying some insects' eyes.

D. Learning to dance by studying monkeys' movements.

四、阅读下文并回答问题。（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

34. Does Steve like hiking now? _____

35. What did Lan pick up during the afternoon walk? _____

36. What have the three people learned in common from their trips? _____

37. What do you think of their experiences and why? Choose one to reply. (about 30 words) _____

五、完成句子。（69-72小题,每空1分;73小题2分;共10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

38. Gina is talking to her friend on the phone.（改为否定句） Gina _____ _____ to her friend on the phone.

39. Andy paid 30 yuan for his new book.（对划线部分提问） _____ _____ did Andy pay for his new book?

40. Sorry, you are not old enough to drive.（改为同义句） Sorry, you are _____ young _____ drive.

41. 面对困难, 我们应该永不放弃。（完成译句） We should never _____ _____ in the face of difficulties.

42. to be, want, a writer,

六、书面表达。（满分20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

43.（词数 80-120 · 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. A	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. C
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. A
11. A	12. B	13. C	14. D	15. B
16. C	17. A	18. D	19. B	20. D
21. A	22. A	23. D	24. B	25. B
26. A	27. B	28. A	29. C	30. B
31. D	32. B	33. C	34. Yes, he does.	38. isn't talking
39. How much	40. too, to	41. give up		

35. She picked up some fallen leaves.

36. They have learned to appreciate nature and find peace or relaxation in it.

37. I think Steve's experience is inspiring. It shows that pushing through challenges can lead to amazing rewards and a new perspective.

42. I want to be a writer in the future.

43. According to the survey, 16% show little interest in reading. However, the most prominent reason, accounting for 45%, is that students feel they have no time due to heavy homework and after-school activities. The remaining 39% are distracted by phones and other screens.

To solve this, we can make good use of spare moments. For example, we can read a few pages during lunch breaks or before bed. Also, creating an AI reading agent can help us manage time well and remind us to read daily. With these small changes, everyone can find time to read and become a better learner.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配 take on → 匹配介词 at → 得出答案

考点：动词搭配 take on

2. 【答案】B

识别名词性物主代词用法 → his 修饰名词 → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致与指代一致

3. 【答案】C

识别句子时态要求 → 过去时态 → 选择 watched → 得出答案

考点：时态与语态

4. 【答案】B

识别名词复数形式 → kids 为复数 → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致与指代一致

5. 【答案】C

识别从句逻辑关系 → 因果关系 → 选择 because → 得出答案

考点：状语从句

6. 【答案】A

识别固定搭配 → 确定非谓语动词形式 → 得出答案

考点：非谓语动词　固定搭配

7. 【答案】C

识别主语与谓语动词的被动关系 → 确定时态与语态 → 得出答案

考点：时态与语态　被动语态

8. 【答案】B

分析从句在句中的成分 → 确定连接词 → 得出答案

考点：名词性从句　连接词选择

9. 【答案】A

分析名词的泛指或特指 → 确定冠词使用 → 得出答案

考点：冠词　泛指与特指

10. 【答案】A

分析句子结构与语义 → 区分词性与词义 → 得出答案

考点：近义词辨析　词性辨析

11. 【答案】A

35 空 定位主语 'I' → 根据主谓一致与指代一致原则 → 选择反身代词 'myself'
36 空 定位语境 'joined the line' → 推断排队目的为 '等待' → 选择固定搭配 'wait for'
37 空 定位原因状语 'The weight of my coming baby' → 推断结果为站立困难 → 选择 'difficult'
38 空 定位后文 'I began to feel weaker' 与 'I couldn't stand for long' → 推断队伍移动速度慢 → 选择 'slowly'
39 空 定位前文 'my legs felt heavy' 与后文 'I couldn't stand for long' → 推断身体虚弱部位为腿部 → 选择 'legs'
40 空 定位内心独白 → 分析 ‘What if’ 引导的虚拟/假设语境 → 推断说话人担忧的负面结果 → 得出答案
41 空 定位 ‘walked up to the ____ person’ → 结合后文 ‘He agreed’ 及 ‘moved straight to the end’ 的连锁反应 → 推断此人是队伍最前面的人 → 得出答案
42 空 定位 ‘looked at me in surprise ____ he saw my belly’ → 分析前后句逻辑关系（惊讶的原因） → 选择表示 ‘当…时’ 或 ‘一…就…’ 的连词 → 得出答案
43 空 定位 ‘The second person ____ her phone’ → 结合后文 ‘looked at me and looked back at the young man’ 的动作链 → 推断此人从手机上移开视线 → 选择表示 ‘从…抬头/移开视线’ 的短语动词 → 得出答案
44 空 定位 ‘until the young man came right ____ me’ → 结合前文 ‘he moved straight to the end’ 及连锁反应 → 推断年轻人最终排到了 ‘我’ 的后面 → 选择表示 ‘在…后面’ 的介词 → 得出答案

考点：主谓一致与指代一致　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）　名词性从句（宾语从句）　细节定位与捕捉　逻辑衔接词（连锁反应）　状语从句　逻辑衔接词（时间/原因）　动词搭配（look up from）　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词（空间顺序）

12. 【答案】B

35 空 定位主语 'I' → 根据主谓一致与指代一致原则 → 选择反身代词 'myself'
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考点：主谓一致与指代一致　语境选词　固定搭配（通用）　名词性从句（宾语从句）　细节定位与捕捉　逻辑衔接词（连锁反应）　状语从句　逻辑衔接词（时间/原因）　动词搭配（look up from）　近义词辨析　逻辑衔接词（空间顺序）

13. 【答案】C

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41 空 定位 ‘walked up to the ____ person’ → 结合后文 ‘He agreed’ 及 ‘moved straight to the end’ 的连锁

反应 → 推断此人是队伍最前面的人 → 得出答案
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考点：主谓一致与指代一致 语境选词 固定搭配（通用） 名词性从句（宾语从句） 细节定位与捕捉 逻辑衔接词（连锁反应） 状语从句 逻辑衔接词（时间/原因） 动词搭配（look up from） 近义词辨析 逻辑衔接词（空间顺序）

14. 【答案】D
35 空 定位主语 'I' → 根据主谓一致与指代一致原则 → 选择反身代词 'myself'
36 空 定位语境 'joined the line' → 推断排队目的为 '等待' → 选择固定搭配 'wait for'
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考点：主谓一致与指代一致 语境选词 固定搭配（通用） 名词性从句（宾语从句） 细节定位与捕捉 逻辑衔接词（连锁反应） 状语从句 逻辑衔接词（时间/原因） 动词搭配（look up from） 近义词辨析 逻辑衔接词（空间顺序）

15. 【答案】B
35 空 定位主语 'I' → 根据主谓一致与指代一致原则 → 选择反身代词 'myself'
36 空 定位语境 'joined the line' → 推断排队目的为 '等待' → 选择固定搭配 'wait for'
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38 空 定位后文 'I began to feel weaker' 与 'I couldn't stand for long' → 推断队伍移动速度慢 → 选择 'slowly'
39 空 定位前文 'my legs felt heavy' 与后文 'I couldn't stand for long' → 推断身体虚弱部位为腿部 → 选择 'legs'
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（连锁反应） 状语从句 逻辑衔接词（时间/原因） 动词搭配（look up from） 近义词辨析 逻辑衔接词（空间顺序）

16. 【答案】C

35 空 定位主语 'I' → 根据主谓一致与指代一致原则 → 选择反身代词 'myself'
36 空 定位语境 'joined the line' → 推断排队目的为 '等待' → 选择固定搭配 'wait for'
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17. 【答案】A

35 空 定位主语 'I' → 根据主谓一致与指代一致原则 → 选择反身代词 'myself'
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18. 【答案】D

35 空 定位主语 'I' → 根据主谓一致与指代一致原则 → 选择反身代词 'myself'
36 空 定位语境 'joined the line' → 推断排队目的为 '等待' → 选择固定搭配 'wait for'
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19. 【答案】B

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20. 【答案】D

35 空 定位主语 'I' → 根据主谓一致与指代一致原则 → 选择反身代词 'myself'
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21. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'AED' → 在语篇中定位到'AED'的使用场景描述 → 匹配选项A的同义替换

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

22. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词'golden time' → 在语篇中定位到'Golden 4 Minutes' → 匹配选项A的同义替换

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

23. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词'tea'和'dian cha' → 在语篇中定位到相关描述 → 匹配选项D的同义替换

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

24. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词'Fred Kempler'和'sell' → 在语篇中定位到相关时间描述 → 匹配选项B的同义替换

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

25. 【答案】B

分析题干中'globally'的语境义（全球地） → 对比各选项中'globally'的语境 → 选择语境义相同的选项B

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

26. 【答案】A

通读全文 → 识别核心主题（急救知识） → 匹配选项 → 排除无关选项

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

27. 【答案】B

定位关键动作（Matilda put...） → 提取具体物品（superglue） → 匹配选项

考点：细节定位与捕捉

28. 【答案】A

定位场景二描述 → 分析玛蒂尔达的行为（用强力胶粘帽子） → 推断其性格特征（有创意） → 匹配选项

考点：观点态度　推理判断

29. 【答案】C

通读全文 → 分析结尾句（But don’t get your hopes up...） → 推断作者意图（惩罚未结束） → 匹配选项

考点：推理判断

30. 【答案】B

定位开头句（“Jinlin”） → 分析其在篇章中的作用（引出仿生学话题） → 匹配选项

考点：篇章结构与写作目的　谋篇布局

31. 【答案】D

定位第三段 → 识别各组件功能描述 → 匹配选项与原文信息

考点：细节定位　功能描述匹配

32. 【答案】B

定位第四段 → 提取科学家改进仿生手臂的两个方向 → 匹配选项组合

考点：细节定位　信息组合

33. 【答案】C

理解仿生学定义（模仿自然解决问题） → 评估各选项是否符合该定义 → 选择最匹配项

考点：概念理解　应用判断

34. 【答案】Yes, he does.

识别一般疑问句结构 → 判断时态为一般现在时 → 匹配助动词does构成简略回答

考点：一般现在时　助动词does　简略回答

35. 【答案】She picked up some fallen leaves.

识别特殊疑问句结构 → 判断时态为一般过去时 → 匹配动词过去式picked up构成完整回答

考点：一般过去时　动词过去式　完整回答

36. 【答案】They have learned to appreciate nature and…

识别现在完成时疑问句 → 判断时态为现在完成时 → 匹配助动词have与过去分词learned构成回答

考点：现在完成时　助动词have　过去分词

37. 【答案】I think Steve's experience is inspiring. It…

识别开放性问题要求 → 提取个人观点与理由 → 组织约30词的完整回答

考点：观点表达　理由阐述　字数控制

38. 【答案】isn't talking

识别现在进行时结构 → 在be动词后加not构成否定 → 得出答案

考点：现在进行时否定形式　be动词后加not

39. 【答案】How much

识别划线部分为价格 → 用How much对价格提问 → 构成特殊疑问句

考点：特殊疑问句构成　对价格提问用How much

40. 【答案】too, to

理解原句'不够大'的含义 → 转换为'too...to...'结构 → 得出答案

考点：too...to...结构　同义转换：not old enough = too young to

41. 【答案】give up

识别'放弃'的英文表达 → 匹配固定搭配give up → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配give up　语境选词：面对困难不放弃

42. 【答案】I want to be a writer in the future.

分析给定词汇 → 构建主谓宾结构 → 添加时间状语完成句子

考点：SVO主干结构　一般现在时表达意愿

43. 【答案】According to the survey, 16% show little…

考生需先描述图表数据（调查结果），再针对最突出原因提出建议，最后以主题句收尾，完成一篇结构完整的短文。

考点：图表描述与数据对比　原因分析与建议提出　主题句与逻辑衔接　句式多样性与复杂句构建　语境选词与搭配