



2024 年全国中考真题精编卷①

英 语

(考试时间:120 分钟 满分:120 分)



扫码听音频

一、听力测试。(本大题共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分)

(一)听句子,选图片。

你将听到五个句子,请选出与所听句子内容相符的图片,有一幅图是多余的。每个句子读两遍。图见文件夹



A



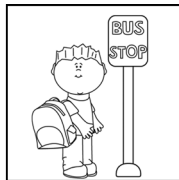
B



C



D



E



F

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

(二)听短对话,选择最佳答案。

你将听到五段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,请根据对话内容,选出最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

- ( )6. What did the woman get on her birthday?  
A. A dress. B. A shirt. C. A scarf.
- ( )7. What animals does Jimmy like best?  
A. Pandas. B. Bears. C. Monkeys.
- ( )8. How did the man come here?  
A. By car. B. By bus. C. By underground.
- ( )9. What is Tony looking for?  
A. His pen. B. His notebook. C. His ruler.
- ( )10. What color is Anna's coat?  
A. Blue. B. Purple. C. Pink.

(三)听长对话,选择最佳答案。

你将听到三段对话,请根据对话内容,选出每个问题的最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话,回答第 11~13 小题。

- ( )11. What's wrong with the man?  
A. He's got a cold again. B. He's got a stomachache. C. He's busy lately.
- ( )12. Where is the speakers' office?  
A. On the fourth floor. B. On the fifth floor. C. On the sixth floor.

- ( )13. What may the man begin to try?  
A. Go to the gym. B. Ride a bike. C. Climb the stairs.

请听第二段对话,回答第 14~16 小题。

- ( )14. When did the woman go to Scotland?  
A. In July. B. In August. C. In October.
- ( )15. How was the weather during the boat trip?  
A. Windy. B. Sunny. C. Rainy.
- ( )16. How much did the woman and her husband spend in total during the boat trip?  
A. \$ 20. B. \$ 35. C. \$ 55.

请听第三段对话,回答第 17~20 小题。

- ( )17. What does the woman want to buy?  
A. Seafood. B. Fast food. C. Drinks.
- ( )18. How far is the market from here?  
A. About an hour on foot. B. About an hour by taxi. C. About an hour by bus.
- ( )19. Why does the man advise the woman to take a bus there?  
A. Because it is \$ 20 cheaper than taking a taxi.  
B. Because it is \$ 18 cheaper than taking a taxi.  
C. Because it is \$ 2 cheaper than taking a taxi.
- ( )20. How does the woman get to the bus stop?  
A. Walk across the road and turn left.  
B. Cross the road at the traffic light.  
C. Walk over the footbridge and turn left.

(四)听短文,选择最佳答案。

你将听到一篇短文,请根据短文内容,选出每个问题的最佳答案。短文读两遍。

- ( )21. Where does the speaker's father probably work?  
A. In a car factory. B. In a school. C. In a bookstore.
- ( )22. How long does it take the speaker to go to school by car?  
A. About 20 minutes. B. About 30 minutes. C. About 40 minutes.
- ( )23. Why does the speaker like math?  
A. Because of the speaker's teacher. B. Because of the speaker's mother.  
C. Because of the speaker's father.
- ( )24. What do the speaker and the father usually do at the weekend?  
A. Cook dinner. B. Go to the library. C. Enjoy music.
- ( )25. What does the speaker express(表达) in the end?  
A. Interest. B. Pride. C. Thanks.

(五)听短文,填信息。

你将听到一篇短文,请根据短文内容,将所缺信息填入对应的横线上,每空一词。短文读三遍。

Stop Wasting	
Clean our <u>26.</u> _____	When we have meals, we say no to wasting. We need to finish the food we <u>27.</u> _____.
Other ways	We should turn off the <u>28.</u> _____ when we leave the classroom.
	Our school has <u>29.</u> _____ up some places for gardening and taught us how to grow <u>30.</u> _____.

二、(2024·新疆改编)补全对话。(本大题共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

根据对话内容,从方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。有一个选项是多余的。

(Summer holiday is coming. Two friends are talking about their plans.)

A: What are you going to do this holiday?

B: 31.\_\_\_\_\_

A: What can you do there?

B: 32.\_\_\_\_\_ What about you?

A: 33.\_\_\_\_\_ I am going to learn to take  
photos.

B: 34.\_\_\_\_\_

A: Because I want to take photos for my family when we travel.

B: Wow. Where are you going?

A: Beijing.

B: Sounds great! Have a good time.

A: The same to you. 35.\_\_\_\_\_

B: Bye!

三、(2024·广东)完形填空。(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面语篇,从各小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Betty is a biologist. She studies brain diseases that come along with aging. Her 36 is not an easy one. She is trying to understand what goes wrong with the brain over time, and how people can age in a healthy way. It is very important, especially when people are living a 37 life now. Betty does not have a natural gift (天赋) for math. She never 38 that she could be a scientist one day when she was little. Now, she has got a doctor's degree in biology and become a famous 39 researcher. Betty has made it partly because she is curious about everything. This is a very 40 quality for a scientist. Another 41 is that she is a creative thinker. "After all, science is all about problem-solving," Betty said.

Betty thinks the best part of her research is trying out an idea to see if it will work. Her heart is filled with joy when her idea is proved right and 42 by other scientists. But when things don't go 43 as she plans, she feels no disappointment. She says mistakes may 44 a new idea.

Few are born to be a 45. According to Betty, curiosity and creativity play the biggest role.

- ( )36. A. job B. book C. excuse  
( )37. A. slower B. longer C. simpler  
( )38. A. argued B. reported C. thought  
( )39. A. social B. medical C. educational  
( )40. A. poor B. strange C. important  
( )41. A. reason B. example C. purpose  
( )42. A. changed B. accepted C. questioned  
( )43. A. safely B. blindly C. smoothly  
( )44. A. turn down B. lead to C. break down  
( )45. A. dentist B. coach C. scientist

四、阅读理解。(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

第一节 阅读下列语篇,从各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A(2024·南充改编)

+ FIRST AID FOR BURNS	
<p><b>Degree of burns</b></p>  <p><b>I II III</b></p>	<p><b>Treatment</b></p> <p><b>If you have a first-degree burn, follow these steps:</b></p> <p>①Cool the burnt area under cool running water. ②Remove jewellery (去除配饰) and any clothing unless stuck to the burn. ③Apply (涂抹) a burn ointment(烧伤药膏) or aloe vera(芦荟). Don't use ice, eggs or oil. ④Cover the burnt area with a clean cloth.</p> <p><b>If the burn is serious, call 120 or go to the hospital at once.</b></p>
<p><b>Prevention</b></p> <p>▲Avoid touching hot water directly. ▲Stay away from fire. ▲Deal with chemicals under instructions. ▲Be careful when using electricity.</p>	

- ( )46. How many degrees of burns are shown in the material?  
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.  
( )47. If we touch boiling water by accident, what should we do first?



- ( )48. Which of the following can be used in the treatment of burns?  
A. Oil. B. Aloe vera. C. Ice.

- ( )49. What can we do to prevent ourselves from getting burnt according to the material?
- ①Keep away from fire.                      ②Don't use electricity alone.  
③Follow instructions when using chemicals.    ④Don't touch hot water directly.
- A. ①②③                      B. ①②④                      C. ①③④

- ( )50. In which part of a newspaper is the material probably from?
- A. Health Care.                      B. Science Study.                      C. Travel Life.

B(2024 • 广东改编)

People know animals do have feelings, but they are not sure if these feelings are correctly understood. In recent years, scientists have done research about the feelings of cows, frogs and pandas. ▲ It says that humans can tell whether a chicken is happy or sad by listening to its calls.

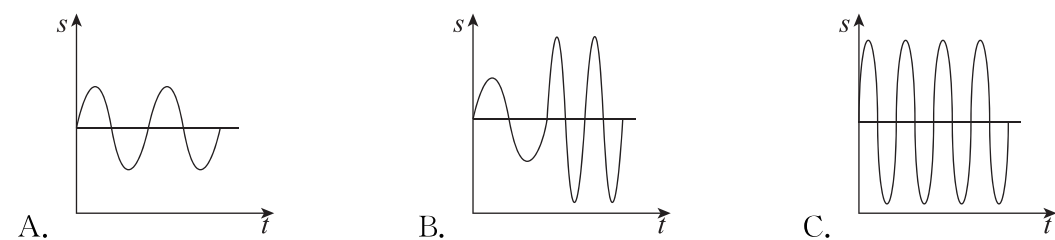
The researchers put a bowl behind a door. Inside the bowl, sometimes, there was something chickens love to eat, such as rice or insects. Sometimes, there was nothing. When the chickens saw food behind the door, they seemed happy and produced fast and loud sounds, known as food calls. When there wasn't food, the chickens made low and long noises to express disappointment. The researchers recorded all these sounds and studied their waves.

Then the researchers chose 16 recordings of such chicken noises. Half were from the chickens seeing the food and half were from the chickens finding no food. The recordings were played to 194 volunteers. Sixty-nine percent of the volunteers correctly understood whether the chickens were feeling happy or not, and some of them even had no experience of taking care of chickens.

The result shows that humans have the natural ability to understand the feelings of chickens. Hopefully, this finding can bring about new technology to help with chicken-raising, a big industry in many countries. Some scientists are already working on a smart computer program that can identify chickens' feelings. This is good news for farmers who want to make the birds happier and healthier.

- ( )51. Which of the following can be put in “▲” in Paragraph 1?
- A. Humans may not like animals.                      B. Scientists know nothing about it.  
C. A new study adds chickens to the list.

- ( )52. Which is most probably the sound wave of a happy call by a chicken?



- ( )53. How did the volunteers help with the research?
- A. By listening to the chicken calls.                      B. By taking care of the chickens.  
C. By finding food for the chickens.

- ( )54. What does the underlined word “identify” mean in Paragraph 4?
- A. Control.                      B. Hide.                      C. Recognize.

- ( )55. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Happy Chickens, Sad Chickens  
B. Farmers' Best Choice  
C. Smart Farmers, Healthy Farmers

C(2024 • 滨州改编)

①Zigong, in Sichuan Province, is home to Chinese lanterns. Zigong lantern is known as the best lantern in the world. The Zigong Lantern Festival dates back to the Tang Dynasty. The festival has rapidly developed with traditional culture and modern technologies. In 2008, the Zigong Lantern Festival was listed as a national intangible cultural heritage(国家级非物质文化遗产), becoming a shining name card for Chinese culture to go out into the world.

②“Making a huge lantern for exhibition requires 17 steps,” said Wan Songtao, an inheritor(传承人) of Zigong lantern-making. “Each step is finished by a team instead of a single maker.” Wan added. The sundial(日晷), a kind of lantern, made by Wan's team, for example, took about 80 makers over 50 days to complete the whole process. Unlike the lanterns in other places, Zigong lanterns use modern technologies such as AI, mechanical engineering(机械工程), and holography(全息摄影术). They are perfect combinations(结合) of lights, sounds and movements.

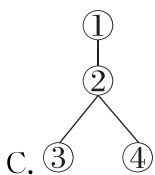
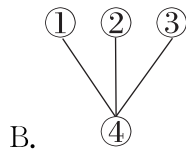
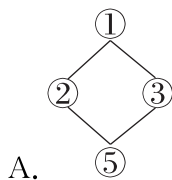
③What's more, the theme of the lantern can be chosen in different ways. “Anything that can be designed on a lantern can make a wonderful show, and everyone is encouraged to turn their ideas into real works,” said Zhang Fanglai, a leading researcher at the Colorful Lantern Museum of China. And the rich themes of Zigong lanterns show the spirit of creativity and warmth from the bottom of the local people's heart.

④The government encourages local people to learn lantern-making widely. Without a doubt, at the heart of the Zigong Lantern Festival's success is the local tradition of pulling together. Zigong lanterns are getting more and more popular. Driven by the collective efforts of the whole city, they have reached over 80 countries. It's believed that Zigong lanterns will reach every corner of the world in the future.

- ( )56. Which of the following poets could probably enjoy Zigong lanterns?
- A. Li Bai.                      B. Tao Yuanming.                      C. Cao Zhi.

- ( )57. What can we infer(推断) from Paragraph 2?
- ①Holography is a kind of traditional technology.  
②It's hard for makers to complete a huge lantern for exhibition.  
③Zigong lanterns are different from the lanterns in other places.  
④The workers of Zigong Lantern-making work together in a team.
- A. ①④                      B. ②③④                      C. ②③

- ( )58. According to the passage, what’s Paragraph 3 mainly about?
- A. The rich themes of Zigong lanterns.  
B. The long history of Zigong lanterns.  
C. The excellent inheritors of Zigong lanterns.
- ( )59. What does the underlined word “they” in Paragraph 4 refer to?
- A. People in Zigong.                      B. Zigong lanterns.                      C. The makers of Zigong lanterns.
- ( )60. Which of the following best shows the structure of this passage?
- (①=Paragraph1, ②=Paragraph 2...)



第二节 任务型阅读 阅读下面的短文,然后依据短文内容回答问题。

D(2024·湖南长沙)

Hello, I’m David Smith. Now I’d like to share with you the story of how music has had a strong influence on my life.

Have you ever faced a time when things looked dark and you had no hope at all? Two years ago, my body ached all the time. So I went to the doctor. I was told I had a serious illness which was difficult to cure (治愈). And I thought I didn’t have much longer to live. I was very afraid and I felt so lonely and discouraged.

Then one day, I had to go through a two-hour medical treatment. The doctor wanted me to relax, so she played some music for me, and one of the songs was *Happy*, which has been my favorite song till now. This positive (积极的) and uplifting song gave me strength (力量) and helped me go through the darkness. From then on, I began to listen to music all the time. John A • Logan once said, “Music is the medicine of the mind.” And it’s true. Music worked wonders for me. It helped me recover (恢复) and come back to life.

Of course, I hope none of you have to experience the same kind of suffering (痛苦) that I did. However, we all go through some periods when we feel sad or lonely. During those times, music can help you in the same way that it helped me. I hope all of you will value music and make it a part of your life.

61. Was David Smith seriously ill two years ago?
- \_\_\_\_\_
62. How did the doctor help the writer to relax during the medical treatment?
- \_\_\_\_\_

63. What is the writer’s favorite song?
- \_\_\_\_\_
64. What is music like for John A • Logan?
- \_\_\_\_\_
65. What’s the passage about?
- \_\_\_\_\_

五、(2024·河南)选词填空。(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

根据语篇内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词,并用其正确形式填空。将单词填写在对应的横线上。每个单词只能用一次。

sell   he   and   rock   popular   movie   need   catch   great   about

Have you ever heard of Bao Zheng or Bao Qingtian? Today, I’m going to tell you a story about Bao, which is 66. \_\_\_\_\_ among Chinese people.

A young boy made a living by 67. \_\_\_\_\_ fried dough sticks (油条) in the market. One day he fell asleep on a 68. \_\_\_\_\_ after he got 100 copper coins. When he woke up, he found 69. \_\_\_\_\_ coins were gone. The boy cried because the money was 70. \_\_\_\_\_ to pay for the medical treatment of his sick mother.

Bao happened to pass through the market. After knowing 71. \_\_\_\_\_ the situation, he ordered everyone in the market to put a coin into a basin (盆) filled with water. When a coin created an oil bloom (油花) in the water, Bao 72. \_\_\_\_\_ the man who dropped the coin and told everyone that he stole the boy’s coins. Bao explained, “The boy was the only one who sold oily products in the market 73. \_\_\_\_\_ the man’s coin was the only one that created an oil bloom in the basin.”

Many of the stories about Bao were made into some 74. \_\_\_\_\_, novels, operas and so on. Today Bao is still considered as one of the 75. \_\_\_\_\_ officials in history and is loved by Chinese people.

六、(2024·云南)书面表达。(15 分)

你校校刊英语专栏正在开展以“Getting Close to Nature”为题的征文活动。请你用英语写一篇短文,向专栏投稿,叙述一次你接近自然的经历及感悟(如郊游、研学、劳动实践等),或谈谈亲近自然的好处。

写作要求:1. 根据所给题目,写一篇短文,词数不少于 80;2. 语言流畅、书写规范、卷面整洁;3. 文中不能出现真实姓名及学校名称。

Getting Close to Nature

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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2024 年全国中考真题精编卷②

英 语

(考试时间:120 分钟 满分:120 分)

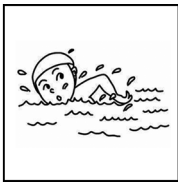
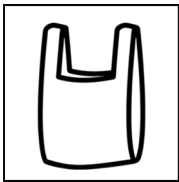
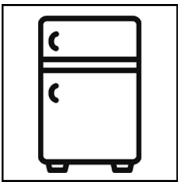
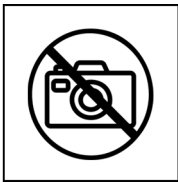


扫码听音频

一、听力测试。(本大题共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分)

(一)听句子,选图片。

你将听到五个句子,请选出与所听句子内容相符的图片,有一幅图是多余的。每个句子读两遍。



- A B C D E F
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

(二)听短对话,选择最佳答案。

你将听到五段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,请根据对话内容,选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

- ( )6. Who planted the most trees yesterday?  
A. Linda. B. Alice. C. David.
- ( )7. What does Tom's father do?  
A. A driver. B. A policeman. C. A teacher.
- ( )8. How much are the boy's shoes and socks?  
A. \$ 20. B. \$ 22. C. \$ 30.
- ( )9. Why can't Anna go to the party?  
A. Because she has a fever.  
B. Because she has to study for the test.  
C. Because she has to meet her friend.
- ( )10. How often should the man take the medicine?  
A. Once a day. B. Twice a day. C. Three times a day.

(三)听长对话,选择最佳答案。

你将听到三段对话,请根据对话内容,选出每个问题的最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话,回答第 11~13 小题。

- ( )11. What does the man want to buy?  
A. A card. B. A fan. C. A scarf.
- ( )12. What is it made of?  
A. Cotton. B. Wool. C. Silk.

- ( )13. How much will the man pay?  
A. 115 yuan. B. 150 yuan. C. 100 yuan.

请听第二段对话,回答第 14~16 小题。

- ( )14. How many people will go to Yangshuo together?  
A. Four. B. Three. C. Two.
- ( )15. What season is it now?  
A. Summer. B. Spring. C. Autumn.
- ( )16. How will they go to Yangshuo?  
A. By bus. B. By car. C. By train.

请听第三段对话,回答第 17~20 小题。

- ( )17. Why does Amy look worried these days?  
A. Because she doesn't sleep well at night.  
B. Because she failed the exams.  
C. Because she's going to take some exams.
- ( )18. How does Jack relax himself?  
A. By playing basketball. B. By playing volleyball. C. By playing table tennis.
- ( )19. What does Jack advise Amy to do before going to bed?  
A. Drink a cup of tea. B. Eat some fruit. C. Drink a glass of milk.
- ( )20. What's the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Classmates. B. Teacher and student. C. Mother and son.

(四)听短文,选择最佳答案。

你将听到一篇短文,请根据短文内容,选出每个问题的最佳答案。短文读两遍。

- ( )21. When did the school term finish?  
A. Two days ago. B. Two weeks ago. C. Two months ago.
- ( )22. Why did Jenny and her family go to the small village?  
A. They went boating. B. They went fishing. C. They went camping.
- ( )23. What did Jenny see in the morning?  
A. A rabbit. B. A monkey. C. A bear.
- ( )24. How long did Jenny and her family stay there?  
A. For four days. B. For three days. C. For two days.
- ( )25. How does Jenny feel about the camping?  
A. She is pleased with it.  
B. She doesn't want to go camping any more.  
C. She doesn't think it's a great experience.

(五)听短文,填信息。

你将听到一篇短文,请根据短文内容,将所缺信息填入对应的横线上,每空一词。短文读三遍。

Some Suggestions on How to Make Friends at a New School	
Be <u>26.</u> to start a conversation.	If you see someone, give them a smile or say hi. They will smile and <u>27.</u> themselves to you too.
Join some clubs and activities.	A new school and a new group of classmates offer more <u>28.</u> to explore some new interests.
Have an <u>29.</u> .	Do you want to help the old or protect the environment? Speak up. Your new schoolmates will remember you <u>30.</u> .

二、(2024·广东)补全对话。(本大题共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。有一个选项是多余的。

Dad: What are you doing on the computer, Ann?

Ann: 31.

Dad: Do you know them well?

Ann: 32. They are my friends in real life.

Dad: Good. You know, it can be dangerous to make friends online.

Ann: Sure, Dad. 33.

Dad: That's right. And you may advise your friends to be careful, too.

Ann: I will tell them later. In fact, I'll meet them this afternoon.

Dad: 34.

Ann: To the city library. We'll work as volunteers there for the Internet Safety Day.

Dad: I'm so proud of you. 35.

- A. Have fun there!
- B. It's my pleasure.
- C. Don't worry, Dad.
- D. Where are you going?
- E. I know I need to protect myself.
- F. I'm chatting with my friends online.

三、(2024·安徽改编)完形填空。(本大题共10小题,每小题1.5分,共15分)

阅读下面语篇,从各小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Pets aren't just a fun member of the family. They are also good for your health and happiness.

People with pets are more likely (可能的) to be 36. Playing with a cat or taking a dog for daily 37 around the garden gets you moving your body, and out in the fresh air too.

Spending time with your pet helps you get 38. Talking to your pet about your worries can make you feel comfortable and helps you feel 39. When you're with your pet, you can let go of problems 40 you give them your full attention.

Having an animal in the family helps you learn new 41, like how to teach them to understand orders, such as "Sit" or "Lie down". 42 games to play with them allows you to practice being creative. Learning how to 43 pets, understanding what they want and making sure that they live 44, teaches you to understand others' feelings. Pets can also help you get to know other dog owners on walks, or help you become 45 with them when you tell funny stories about your pets.

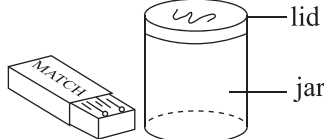
- ( )36. A. active B. careful C. modern
- ( )37. A. tests B. talks C. walks
- ( )38. A. tired B. touched C. relaxed
- ( )39. A. prouder B. better C. wiser
- ( )40. A. as B. as if C. unless
- ( )41. A. skills B. languages C. spirits
- ( )42. A. Watching B. Attending C. Inventing
- ( )43. A. search for B. depend on C. look after
- ( )44. A. quietly B. happily C. busily
- ( )45. A. friends B. relatives C. trainers

四、阅读理解。(本大题共20小题,每小题2分,共40分)

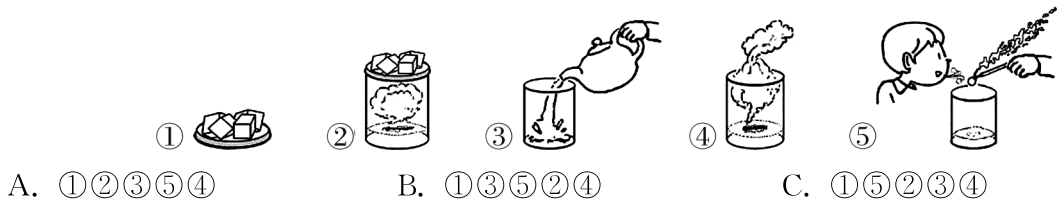
第一节 阅读下列语篇,从各题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A(2024·福建改编)



<b>Materials</b>	◇A wide glass jar with a lid ◇Very hot water ◇Some ice ◇A match <b>Very important! Only parents deal with matches!!!</b>	
<b>Steps</b>	1. Turn the lid upside down and fill it with ice. 2. Fill the jar about 1.5cm with very hot water. 3. <b>Ask your parent</b> to light a match. Then blow out the match just above the jar. Hold the smoking stick inside. (You want smoke from the match to fill the jar.) 4. Quickly put the lid with ice on the jar. Cover the jar completely. 5. Let the cloud form for a few minutes. Then take the lid off and meet the cloud!	
<b>Result</b>	A real cloud comes up. But it is not round and it disappears soon.	

- ( )46. What are the boy and his father talking about?  
A. Flowers. B. Trees. C. Clouds.
- ( )47. Which is very important when you use matches in the experiment?  
A. Very hot water. B. Some ice. C. Your parent's help.
- ( )48. What is the right order of "making the cloud"?



- ( )49. What is the result of the experiment?  
A. A real cloud comes up. B. The cloud is round. C. The cloud lasts a few hours.
- ( )50. Where does the text probably come from?  
A. A novel. B. A storybook. C. A science magazine.

B(2024·南充改编)

Sugar painting, as the name means, is a painting made of sugar. It's the sugar for us to taste, and the painting for us to admire.

Since the Warring States Period (战国时代), the ancient people loved sweets and developed methods of producing sugar. In the Tang Dynasty, there was huge progress in the technology of sugar making. And sugar, the precious product once only served to the emperors and princes, also went into common people's homes. With the cultural and economic (经济的) development of the Song and Yuan Dynasties, people became less interested in only tasting sweetness. In the Ming Dynasty, some people added pictures with good luck into the bowl of sugar, and sugar painting appeared.

Sugar painting is different from normal painting. Sugar painters use syrup (糖浆) as the material, a spoon as the "paintbrush", and a smooth table as the "paper". To make syrup, they have to make sugar hot before painting. Since syrup may become hard if it cools, the painters have to produce the work very quickly. They move the spoon full of syrup up and down, left and right. Soon a sugar painting is done.

However, it's a pity that this folk art is dying recently. The sugar painting that used to be rich in shapes has become poorer and poorer because of fewer needs. What's worse, few people seem to be willing to pass on the art except those aging sugar painters.

For most people, painting is a kind of art and difficult to understand. However, sugar painting has pulled the art down into people's daily lives. Through it, we may see the spiritual support of the ancient people across centuries. Now, sugar painting has been listed as an intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产) in China. Therefore, the art should be remembered, missed and passed on.

- ( )51. What does the underlined word "precious" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?  
A. Valuable and expensive. B. Special but worthless. C. Simple but priceless.
- ( )52. When did sugar painting appear?  
A. In the Warring States Period. B. In the Tang Dynasty.  
C. In the Ming Dynasty.
- ( )53. Why should sugar painters make the work very quickly?  
A. To show their excellent skills. B. To avoid syrup becoming hard.  
C. To reduce people's waiting time.
- ( )54. What's the writer's attitude (态度) towards today's sugar painting according to Paragraph 4?  
A. Uncaring. B. Doubtful. C. Worried.

- ( )55. Which can be a suitable title for the passage?  
A. Exploring the Art of Sugar Painting B. Improving the Taste of Sugar Painting  
C. Effects of the Sugar Producing Technology

C(2024·江西改编)

In October 2018, someone in South Carolina won \$1.5 billion. The nearly impossible odds (概率) of winning were 1 in 302.5 million! Many people probably wish they'd been the lucky ones happily accepting the prize.

It's not hard to imagine the things one could do with this newfound wealth, but would this money actually make someone happy? The experiences of several lottery (抽奖) winners show that it probably wouldn't. Suddenly coming into big money can change a person's life in unexpected and sometimes unpleasant ways. Take William Post, for example, who had only \$2.46 in the bank when he won \$16.2 million in a New York lottery in 1998. Within 3 months, he was poor again because of careless spending. He wasn't as happy as he felt before winning the prize.

Then there was Callie Rogers, a British teenager from a common family, won \$3 million in 2003. She bought her family and friends lavish gifts and bought herself expensive clothes. After six years, Callie lost all her money and realized that money didn't make her happy. In fact, she became worried that people were friendly with her only to get her money.

Lottery winners are not the only ones who can end up unhappy. People who get big money for some other reasons, e.g. receiving money from others, are also at risk. They may not know how to deal with money and do not ask experts for advice. They waste money on things they don't need and give away too much money to friends and relatives.

Researchers found that people are happy when they are able to pay for their basic needs, such as food, clothes, a safe place to live, and health care. People are also happy when they give reasonable (合理的) amounts of money to charities. Giving makes them feel as if they're making a difference. Lavish things, such as expensive clothes and cars, only make people happy for a moment.

People can hope and wish to suddenly come into lots of money to improve their lives, but perhaps there are better ways to find happiness.

根据语篇内容,选择最佳选项。

- ( )56. How does the writer support his opinion in Paragraph 2?  
A. By giving an example. B. By listing numbers. C. By asking a question.
- ( )57. What did William and Callie have in common according to the passage?  
A. They came from the same country.  
B. They were poor before winning the lotteries.  
C. They spent their money quickly and carelessly.
- ( )58. What does the underlined word "lavish" in Paragraph 3 mean?  
A. Expensive. B. Funny. C. Surprising.
- ( )59. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?  
A. Big money brings lasting happiness.



- B. Reasonable spending makes people happy.
- C. The basic needs of people are easily satisfied.
- ( )60. What’s the writer’s purpose for writing the passage?
- A. To advise people to stay away from lotteries.
- B. To show his opinion about money and happiness.
- C. To share some success stories about finding happiness.

第二节 任务型阅读 阅读下面的短文,然后依据短文内容回答问题。

D(2024·山西)

<p>If you have a chance to learn by yourself, what might you do? Perhaps you choose to practice football skills; you would prefer to discuss something together; and you might just read. This is the most important thing of “unschooling”. It is also known as “natural learning” or “independent learning”.</p> <p>For this kind of educational practice, people think differently. Here are their comments (意见).</p>	<p><b>Know More Schooling</b> is education that children receive at school.</p> <p><b>Home schooling</b> is the practice of educating that children learn at home with a parent or a tutor.</p> <p><b>Unschooling</b> is an educational practice that allows children to decide how, what and where they want to learn.</p>
<p><b>Agree</b> Independent learning teaches children to be responsible for themselves. With no teacher around, children must manage themselves, and this is a really important skill for later life.</p> <p>Unschooling allows children to learn what they are really interested in. If learning is enjoyable, it’s more successful.</p> <p>Very young children learn in a natural way. Without being taught, they know colors and voices, and they learn smiling and walking. Why shouldn’t people continue to learn like this?</p> <p>Unschooling gives children more time for sports, volunteering and museum or park visits. They may meet different people who share their interests.</p>	<p><b>Disagree</b> Unschooling requires parents’ support and attention. They need to create a learning space that excites children and remind them of their daily routines.</p> <p>Teachers can push children to learn what they don’t enjoy but can be important later in life.</p> <p>Unschooling sounds too good to be true. It can be helpful when children are very young. But it puts too much pressure on children because they can learn difficult subjects easily only with teachers’ help.</p> <p>Unschooling happens at home, so children could have less contact with other sat their age. This means they could end up becoming shy.</p>

When deciding how you are going to learn, it’s necessary to think about which works. Choose what is suitable for you and what can have a positive influence on your growth.

61. What is the most important thing of unschooling?

62. Whose support and attention do children need when they experience unschooling?

63. How can children become successful in learning?

64. Why are children under too much pressure from unschooling?

65. If possible, what kind of educational practice would you like to choose? Why?

五、(2024·湖北改编)选词填空。(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

根据语篇内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词,并用其正确形式填空。将单词填写在对应的横线上。每个单词只能用一次。

after attention clean collect come first he helpful hold life

Do you believe picking up rubbish has become a world competition?

In November of 2023, the first Rubbish Collection World Cup was 66. in Asia. Teams from 21 countries took part in it. According to the rules, each team will have 60 minutes to 67. rubbish as much as possible. Britain finally won the 68. prize. “We hope more people around the world will pay 69. to environmental problems,” said a British team member.

When Ken, the founder (创始人) of the competition, was interviewed, he talked about how he 70. up with the idea. Several years ago, he found many sea animals died 71. they ate the rubbish in the sea. So he started to pick up rubbish on 72. way to the beach every morning.

“Picking up a piece of rubbish may save a turtle’s (海龟的) 73. . It’s also a good way to keep the beach 74. .” In his eyes, changing people’s thoughts about rubbish was more important.

“Picking up rubbish is meaningful and 75. ,” added Ken, “Now, I am glad to hear that lots of people take part in it to protect our environment.”

六、(2024·滨州改编)书面表达。(15 分)

生活中有很多值得我们珍惜的东西,如时间、健康、亲人、生命等。假设你是李华,你们学校正在开展以“珍惜”为主题的征文活动,请结合自身经历用英语写一篇短文投稿。

写作内容:1. 你珍惜什么;2. 描述你的一次经历;3. 谈谈这次经历带给你的收获。

写作要求:1. 要点齐全,并适当发挥;2. 文中不得出现真实姓名与校名;3. 80 词左右,开头已给出,不计入总词数。

There are many important things that are worth valuing in our daily lives.





2024 年全国中考真题精编卷③

英 语

(考试时间:120 分钟 满分:120 分)



扫码听音频

一、听力测试。(本大题共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分)

(一)听句子,选图片。

你将听到五个句子,请选出与所听句子内容相符的图片,有一幅图是多余的。每个句子读两遍。



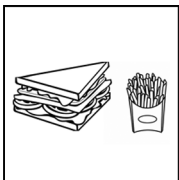
A



B



C



D



E



F

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

(二)听短对话,选择最佳答案。

你将听到五段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,请根据对话内容,选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

- ( )6. What does the woman think of the man's advice?  
A. It's impossible.      B. It's bad.      C. It's great.
- ( )7. What will Mary have?  
A. Oranges.      B. Milk.      C. Juice.
- ( )8. What does the boy want to be in the future?  
A. A teacher.      B. A doctor.      C. A nurse.
- ( )9. What's the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Classmates.      B. Wife and husband.      C. Mother and son.
- ( )10. Why does Nick feel so upset?  
A. Nobody talked to him.      B. He failed the exam.      C. He was late for the class.

(三)听长对话,选择最佳答案。

你将听到三段对话,请根据对话内容,选出每个问题的最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话,回答第 11~13 小题。

- ( )11. What's the man going to do tonight?  
A. To sell some tickets.      B. To go to a concert.      C. To play some music.
- ( )12. When will it begin?  
A. At 6:00 p. m.      B. At 7:00 p. m.      C. At 8:00 p. m.
- ( )13. How much does the man pay?  
A. \$ 20.      B. \$ 35.      C. \$ 40.

请听第二段对话,回答第 14~16 小题。

- ( )14. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Their pets.      B. Their daily life.      C. How to keep pets well.

- ( )15. How old is the cat?  
A. 6 years old.      B. 7 years old.      C. 8 years old.
- ( )16. What can we learn about the man?  
A. He walks his dog every day.      B. He raises an old cat as a pet.  
C. He wants to have a rabbit.

请听第三段对话,回答第 17~20 小题。

- ( )17. Where does the woman come from?  
A. England.      B. America.      C. Canada.
- ( )18. What does the woman like about China?  
A. Buildings.      B. Food.      C. Art.
- ( )19. What is the man?  
A. A doctor.      B. A driver.      C. A teacher.
- ( )20. Why does the woman come to China?  
A. To find a job.      B. To go on a trip.      C. To visit her relatives.

(四)听短文,选择最佳答案。

你将听到一篇短文,请根据短文内容,选出每个问题的最佳答案。短文读两遍。

- ( )21. What's the speaker's new teacher like?  
A. Brave.      B. Patient.      C. Nice.
- ( )22. What did the speaker write about in the passage?  
A. The weather.      B. The family.      C. The hobby.
- ( )23. Who is Lily?  
A. The speaker's teacher.      B. The speaker's classmate.      C. The speaker's mother.
- ( )24. What did the speakers do after school?  
A. The speakers took a walk.      B. The speakers played basketball.  
C. The speakers wrote passages.
- ( )25. How does the speaker go to school?  
A. By bus.      B. By car.      C. On foot.

(五)听短文,填信息。

你将听到一篇短文,请根据短文内容,将所缺信息填入对应的横线上,每空一词。短文读三遍。

A School Trip	
When	this <u>26.</u> morning
Where	to the Qingxiu Mountain
How	by bus
What	● play some <u>27.</u> and interesting games ● have a picnic ● climb the mountain and <u>28.</u> the beauty of nature
Suggestions	● make sure of your safety ● wear <u>29.</u> sports shoes ● wear <u>30.</u> ● bring a camera if you have

二、(2024·江西改编)补全对话。(本大题共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。有一个选项是多余的。

(William is calling to make an appointment (预约) with the receptionist (接待员) to see Dr. Kim. William = W, receptionist = R)

R: Good morning. Dr. Kim's office. 31.

W: Hello. I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr. Kim.

R: 32.

W: William Jenson.

R: 33. Can you come in at 11:15?

W: Um...I'd prefer something in the afternoon. I work in the morning.

R: 34. Are you free then?

W: Let me see...Yes, that's fine.

R: OK. So your appointment with Dr. Kim is at 15:30 on Friday. 35.

W: Great! Thank you!

- A. How about 10:30 on Friday?
- B. What is your name, please?
- C. How can I help you?
- D. Please come about 15 minutes early.
- E. I can get you an appointment this Thursday.
- F. Would you be able to come in on Friday at 15:30?

三、(2024·天津改编)完形填空。(本大题共10小题,每小题1.5分,共15分)

阅读下面语篇,从各小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Some artists are often not famous during their lifetime. Vincent van Gogh (梵高) was such an artist. People did not pay much attention to his 36. He began to think he was not a very good painter. But he did not give up painting. He was so 37 in what he was painting that he did not want to stop. He would even 38 to eat!

39, his paintings were dark. He used pencils or charcoal sticks (炭条) to make them. Then he 40 colour. He used lots of brown and dark green.

Later, Vincent moved to France. He wanted to learn from the artists who 41 there. They were trying new 42 of painting. In France, Vincent began using bright colours. He used oil paints (油画颜料) to create his art. He painted both the countryside and people. He 43 painted self-portraits (自画像). He created more than 20 portraits of himself!

Vincent completed more than 2,000 paintings in his life. 44 people did not buy his paintings during his lifetime, his paintings sell for a lot of money today. People think his paintings are masterpieces (杰作). For example, the painting *Sunflowers* is very 45 all over the world.

- ( )36. A. trips B. paintings C. music
- ( )37. A. wrong B. lucky C. interested
- ( )38. A. forget B. hope C. agree
- ( )39. A. At last B. At least C. At first
- ( )40. A. helped B. added C. missed

- ( )41. A. worked B. sang C. danced
- ( )42. A. facts B. ways C. reports
- ( )43. A. hardly B. perhaps C. also
- ( )44. A. Before B. Though C. If
- ( )45. A. humorous B. polite C. famous

四、阅读理解。(本大题共20小题,每小题2分,共40分)

第一节 阅读下列语篇,从各题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A(2024·湖北改编)

Eat Well, Live Well We eat food so that we have energy to run, jump and play. We should have plenty of different things.	
<b>Dairy products(乳制品)</b> We should eat plenty of dairy products such as milk, cheese, and so on. Along with fish, beans and meat, dairy products make us strong. Do it! Look for low-fat milk and cheese. They are healthier.	<b>Grain products</b> We should also eat enough grain products so that we have energy to work and play. Grain products include bread, rice and noodles. Do it! Eat a certain amount (数量) of grain products to keep fit.
<b>Fruit and vegetables</b> Fruit and vegetables keep us healthy. We should eat plenty of them at every meal. Do it! Try to eat fruit and vegetables in different colors every day.	<b>Water</b> Don't forget to drink water. We should drink 6—8 glasses of water every day so that our bodies work properly.

- ( )46. Which of the following isn't a kind of dairy products?  
A. Fish. B. Cheese. C. Milk.
- ( )47. How many kinds of grain products are mentioned in the passage?  
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
- ( )48. Which is healthier than the other two according to the passage?

- A.

List 1  
milk  
fish  
carrots  
apples  
rice & water

- B.

List 2  
milk  
meat  
fish  
beans  
rice & water

- C.

List 3  
meat  
apples  
pears  
carrots  
rice & water

- ( )49. What’s the writer’s opinion about eating well?
- A. Eat plenty of food as you like every day.  
B. Vegetables make our bodies work properly.  
C. Have different kinds of food and enough water.
- ( )50. In which part of a magazine can we probably read the passage?
- A. Sports.                      B. Health.                      C. Education.
- B(2024 • 山西改编)**
- For Emma, PE class was the most difficult part. She didn’t mind the tiredness but the looks her classmates gave her. Emma was bigger than others of her age. A group of students often ran behind her, laughing and talking about how Emma ran.
- “Just one more year,” Emma kept telling herself, “One more year and I’ll graduate and won’t have to take this stupid PE class anymore.”
- But everything changed when a girl called Kit joined the class. She had short hair, bright eyes, and a long scar (伤疤) across the left side of her face. She introduced herself, “Hi, everyone, I’m Kit. I love sports and fashion. You might be wondering about the scar. I got it when I fell off my bike. I see it as a cool mark now.” Emma listened in surprise. How could the girl be so confident?
- During lunchtime, Emma was sitting at her usual table. Kit walked over to join Emma. Emma couldn’t believe such a confident girl would like to sit with her. She worked up the courage to share what was troubling her. “**Hug yourself!**” said Kit. Hearing that, Emma felt a wave of warmth wash over her. And she felt the weight lift off her shoulder.
- It was time for PE class again, but this time Kit was with her. Emma discovered that true confidence comes from within, not from others’ words. In the beautiful sunshine, the two girls walked together—one with a scar on the face and the other with a body that she finally felt she owned.
- ( )51. Why did Emma hate PE class?
- A. She always felt too tired to run.              B. She couldn’t get on well with others.  
C. She was laughed at because she was big.
- ( )52. What made Emma surprised?
- A. Kit’s hobbies.              B. Kit’s experience.              C. Kit’s confidence.
- ( )53. What did Kit advise Emma to do by saying “**Hug yourself!**”?
- A. Don’t mind what others say about youB. It’s better for you to keep close to others.  
C. You should be brave to ask others for help.
- ( )54. How did Emma feel after talking with Kit?
- A. She was relaxed about her PE grades.  
B. She wasn’t worried about her body shape.  
C. She was happy about choosing her favorite class.

- ( )55. What does the passage mainly tell us?
- A. Accept what you are and be yourself.  
B. Sharing is the key to solving problems.  
C. The same interest can bring people together.
- C(2024 • 河南改编)**
- An old saying used for forecasting (预测) the weather says, “Red sky at night, sailors’ delight. Red sky in the morning, sailors (水手) take warning.” Is the saying true? It turns out that it is. A red sky at sunset may mean that there are clear skies to the west, where the sun sets. A red sky at sunrise usually means that the clear weather has already passed, so storms might be coming.
- Forecasting the weather has been practiced for thousands of years. In the 5th century BC, the Greeks sent out forecasts to sailors. They used signs in nature to forecast the weather. But today, **meteorologists** send exact forecasts further in advance (提前). They use scientific instruments to study weather conditions around the world and make forecasts. Pilots, farmers and many other people depend on these forecasts. Luckily, most of us can simply look on the smartphone or turn on the TV to find out what kind of weather is coming.
- If you are looking for some signs of the weather, pay attention to nature. There are two basic rules used in weather forecasting: Weather generally moves from west to east, and low air pressure (压力) usually means rain or snow. So pay attention to the signs. If rainbows form in the west at sunrise, the sun is on the way. Smell the flowers—their smells are stronger in wet air. What are the ants doing? Are they moving to higher ground? This could mean a drop in air pressure. Are the birds flying low or high? Falling air pressure may influence birds’ ears, so they fly low. And if the sky is red at sunset, you might plan a picnic for the next day!
- ( )56. What is the old saying about?
- A. The beauty of sunrise.              B. The signs of the weather.              C. The sailors’ work.
- ( )57. What does the underlined word “**meteorologists**” mean?
- A. The persons who give daily weather reports on TV.  
B. The persons who carry out research on natural history.  
C. The persons who do scientific studies of weather conditions.
- ( )58. How does the writer develop his idea in Paragraph 2?
- A. By telling a true story about weather forecasting.  
B. By introducing different ways of forecasting the weather.  
C. By mentioning the difficulties in forecasting the weather.
- ( )59. What do we know from the last paragraph?
- A. It’ll be sunny if ants move to higher places.  
B. The smells of flowers are stronger in wet air.  
C. Birds fly higher because of the low air pressure.
- ( )60. What is the writer’s purpose in writing the text?



- A. To encourage people to get close to nature.
- B. To express the need for weather forecasting.
- C. To explain nature can tell us about the weather.

第二节 任务型阅读 阅读下面的短文,然后依据短文内容回答问题。

D(2024·河北)

Nature has many ways to solve problems. We humans learn a lot from animals and plants in nature. There is a science about how we copy great ideas from animals and plants to create helpful products. It is called biomimetics (仿生学).

Some animals such as this sugar glider have wing-like structures (结构) to help them fly from tree to tree. When they jump, they spread out their arms and legs to help them fly down easily. Wing-suits, a kind of clothes, can let people experience flying. The idea of these clothes comes from the sugar glider.



sugar glider

Some animals have structures used for self-protection. An armadillo has a hard cover that can protect it from other dangerous animals. When an armadillo feels that it is in danger, it will change into a ball. Once the dangerous animal goes away, it comes out of the ball. The armadillo has taught people to create a backpack with a hard surface. The surface of the backpack protects things inside from being broken.



armadillo

Plants have helped people come up with amazing inventions, too. Perhaps the best-known example is Velcro (尼龙搭扣). It includes two pieces of cloth. They stick to each other when they are pressed together. Velcro is used on everything from handbags to clothes. The idea of Velcro is from burrs (带芒刺的小果实) of a plant. They have special structures to allow themselves to stick to people's clothing or hair. They are taken to other places in this way.

From these examples, we can see biomimetics is widely used in our daily life. What other problems will nature help us solve in the future? Let's wait and see!

(61、62 题完成句子;63—65 题简略回答问题)

61. We humans learn a lot from \_\_\_\_\_.
62. The sugar gliders spread out \_\_\_\_\_ to help them fly down easily.
63. What will an armadillo do if it feels that it is in danger?
- \_\_\_\_\_
64. Where is Velcro used?
- \_\_\_\_\_
65. What do the kind of plant and two kinds of animals in the text have in common? (依据短文内容从两个不同的方面回答)
- \_\_\_\_\_

五、(2024·广东改编)选词填空。(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

根据语篇内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词,并用其正确形式填空。将单词填写在对应的横线上。每个单词只能用一次。

among and answer believe big city grow seldom they whenever

As summer comes around, outdoor activities are getting more and more popular. One of 66. \_\_\_\_\_ is bike riding, or biking. The biking craze (热潮) is now sweeping through China.

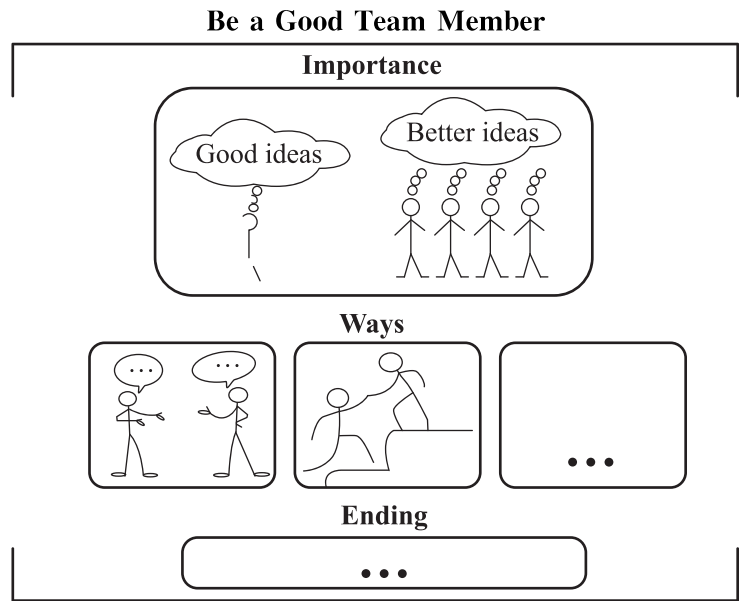
Wang Jing is a student from Hangzhou. She 67. \_\_\_\_\_ exercised before because she didn't like sports much. But since her hometown hosted the Asian Games in 2023, her interest in sports has 68. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. She has realized the benefits of sports 69. \_\_\_\_\_ is now a big fan of biking.

"I feel free and peaceful 70. \_\_\_\_\_ I ride," Wang said. "Biking allows me to experience the beauty along the road and the world seems to slow down," she added. Wang is only one of those who are deeply in love with biking. In 71. \_\_\_\_\_ like Chengdu and Beijing, thousands of people have started to join in the biking craze.

Will the craze in China last for a long time? The 72. \_\_\_\_\_ is "Yes." Thanks to the craze, there have been events like group rides and bike festivals. These create a sense of community 73. \_\_\_\_\_ bikers. They share road information, biking experience and sometimes even meals. They are just like a 74. \_\_\_\_\_ family. As biking has become a lifestyle, experts 75. \_\_\_\_\_ that this biking craze will continue. They expect a sharp increase in the number of bike riders.

六、(2024·成都)书面表达。(15 分)

你校英语报就“团队合作”这一话题征稿。请根据以下图示,以“Be a Good Team Member”为题写一篇短文投稿。



写作要求:1. 词数 80 左右;2. 文中不能出现真实姓名及学校名称。

**Be a Good Team Member**





2023 年全国中考真题精编卷①

英 语

(考试时间:120 分钟 满分:120 分)

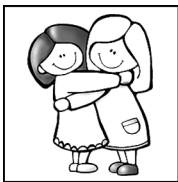


扫码听音频

一、听力测试。(本大题共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分)

(一)听句子,选图片。

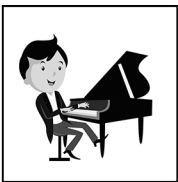
你将听到五个句子,请选出与所听句子内容相符的图片,有一幅图是多余的。每个句子读两遍。



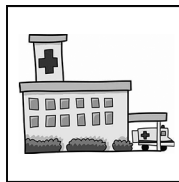
A



B



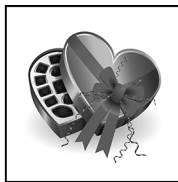
C



D



E



F

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

(二)听短对话,选择最佳答案。

你将听到五段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,请根据对话内容,选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

- ( )6. What language is the man learning?  
A. French. B. Russian. C. Chinese.
- ( )7. When may the man's birthday be?  
A. In March. B. In June. C. In September.
- ( )8. Where does the man live?  
A. In the east of the city center. B. In the south of the city center.  
C. In the north of the city center.
- ( )9. When did the man start to play the violin?  
A. At the age of six. B. At the age of eight. C. At the age of ten.
- ( )10. What happened to the woman?  
A. She was treated rudely. B. She wanted a low price.  
C. She had trouble in paying.

(三)听长对话,选择最佳答案。

你将听到三段对话,请根据对话内容,选出每个问题的最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话,回答第 11~13 小题。

- ( )11. Where is David now?  
A. In Britain. B. In China. C. In Canada.
- ( )12. What will David send to his mom?  
A. Some photos. B. Some presents. C. Some postcards.

- ( )13. How does David like the school trip?  
A. He finds it fun. B. He finds it terrible. C. He finds it boring.

请听第二段对话,回答第 14~16 小题。

- ( )14. What are the speakers going to do?  
A. Go shopping. B. Go boating. C. Have a picnic.
- ( )15. What will the weather be like this afternoon?  
A. Hot. B. Cool. C. Warm.
- ( )16. Where are the two speakers now?  
A. On the beach. B. At home. C. In the park.

请听第三段对话,回答第 17~20 小题。

- ( )17. Who is Carol?  
A. Cindy's cousin. B. Bill's cousin. C. Bill's friend.
- ( )18. Where are the speakers?  
A. In Japan. B. In China. C. In Italy.
- ( )19. What will the woman do first?  
A. Make some repairs. B. Learn how to cook. C. Borrow some money.
- ( )20. What does the woman invite the man to do?  
A. Taste her dishes. B. Make a menu. C. Run a restaurant.

(四)听短文,选择最佳答案。

你将听到一篇短文,请根据短文内容,选出每个问题的最佳答案。短文读两遍。

- ( )21. Where is Joby Aviation?  
A. In Japan. B. In America. C. In England.
- ( )22. What do the ANA and Joby Aviation need to do?  
A. Train flying taxi pilots.  
B. Make new air traffic rules.  
C. Build parking lots.
- ( )23. How far can the air taxi fly?  
A. 241 km. B. 321 km. C. 341 km.
- ( )24. What does Joby think of air taxis?  
A. It's expensive.  
B. It's dangerous.  
C. It's environmentally friendly.
- ( )25. Why is Japan a good place to test air taxis?  
A. Because most people live in towns and cities.  
B. Because Japan will host the 2025 World Expo.  
C. Because the Japanese government supports it strongly.







- (     )59. What can we learn from the text?  
A. AI will not be used in a proper way in the future.  
B. AI is so wise that it can treat people with medical problems.  
C. It’s expected that AI will help those speechless exchange ideas.
- (     )60. What can be the best title for the text?  
A. High Risks of Using AI                      B. Mind-reading Development  
C. Ways of Improving Technology

第二节 任务型阅读 阅读下面的短文,然后依据短文内容回答问题。

D(2024·江苏徐州)

**Skiping to victory**

Zhou Qi is a 17-year-old student from Hangzhou. Zhejiang. Last September he broke the Guinness (吉尼斯) World Record for the most single skips in one minute, with a result of 374. The record had stood unbroken for ten years. Daisuke Mimura from Japan held it with 348 skips in 2013.

Interestingly, Zhou’s new record is not even his personal best. “My best performance was 396 times in one minute. That was done in the 2nd Primary and Secondary School Students’ Rope Skipping Championship in 2020. My coach said I had already broken the world record. It was at that time that I made up my mind to apply for the Guinness World Record,” Zhou said.

However, the road to success was far from smooth. For years, Zhou practised with a special steel rope designed for competition. It’s light and strong. But because of the rope he used, his first Guinness application was considered invalid (无效). After online communication with the records management team, Zhou quickly changed to a common rope recognized (认证) by the Guinness World Records. He soon got used to it.

Whatever kind of rope Zhou used, his strict training stood him in good sporting condition. Zhou has been in the school rope skipping team for seven years. He has jumped rope for about four hours each day. He would also run around the playground to improve his physical strength.

Now a high school student, Zhou said he’ll put his studies first. But he won’t stop training and still hopes to beat his own record one day.

(每题答案不超过 6 个词)

61. When did Zhou Qi break the Guinness World Record for the most single skips?  
\_\_\_\_\_
62. What is Zhou Qi’s Guinness World Record for the most single skips?  
\_\_\_\_\_
63. Why was Zhou Qi’s first Guinness application considered invalid?  
\_\_\_\_\_
64. Which English saying will you use to describe Zhou Qi according to Paragraph 4?  
\_\_\_\_\_
65. What is Zhou Qi’s dream?  
\_\_\_\_\_

五、选词填空。(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

根据语篇内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词,并用其正确形式填空。将单词填写在对应的横线上。每个单词只能用一次。

finally    I    decide    hard    what    working    driver    in    year    young

Hi, David,

How are you doing? Do you remember we once talked about 66.\_\_\_\_\_ jobs and careers (职业) we might do in the future? I’m finding it very difficult to make up 67.\_\_\_\_\_ mind.

My parents tell me I’m too 68.\_\_\_\_\_ to be expected to know about my future. They say I can choose whatever I want to do in the end if I keep 69.\_\_\_\_\_ hard at school. I’m not sure if I agree with them. I feel as if I’m the only person 70.\_\_\_\_\_ my class who hasn’t got a career in mind! It’s a big decision to make, but even so it’s much 71.\_\_\_\_\_ than I thought.

Sometimes I think I’d like to go into medicine. My teacher thinks Chinese medicine will be greatly developed over the next few 72.\_\_\_\_\_. That sounds really interesting!

Then again, I’d also love to be a racing 73.\_\_\_\_\_. That’s a very interesting field too! When I’ve 74.\_\_\_\_\_ made my choice, I’ll let you know! Have you 75.\_\_\_\_\_ what you want to do? Do let me know if you have!

Li Hua

六、(2023·山西)书面表达。(15 分)

青春期对于每个人来说都是能彰显生命本色的特殊时期。为了引导同学们正确地认识自我,某校“阳光心理驿站”的老师们以“我发现自己真的很好”为主题,对 1127 名学生进行了问卷调查。下图是部分项目的统计结果。

假如你是该校的学生,请结合以上图表

信息以“I Find Myself Really Good”为题,用两段话写一篇短文。内容包括:

1. 简要说明图表内容;
2. 从图表中任选一项,结合自己的经历,谈谈它对你的生活产生的积极影响。

要求:1. 词数在 80 左右,开头已给出,不计入总词数;2. 文中不能出现真实的人名、校名。

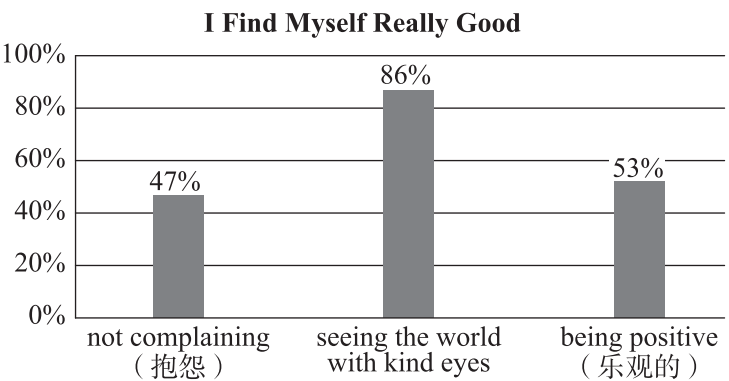
**I Find Myself Really Good**

Our school did a survey among 1,127 students on the topic of “I Find Myself Really Good”. Here are the results. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_







2023 年全国中考真题精编卷②

英 语

(考试时间:120 分钟 满分:120 分)



扫码听音频

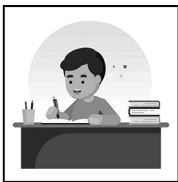
一、听力测试。(本大题共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分)

(一)听句子,选图片。

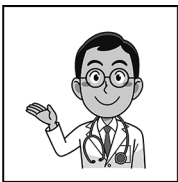
你将听到五个句子,请选出与所听句子内容相符的图片,有一幅图是多余的。每个句子读两遍。



A



B



C



D



E



F

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

(二)听短对话,选择最佳答案。

你将听到五段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,请根据对话内容,选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

- ( )6. What's the time now?  
A. 6:30. B. 7:30. C. 8:30.
- ( )7. What will people use in five years?  
A. Buses. B. Cars. C. Bikes.
- ( )8. Where is Jim now?  
A. In America. B. In the UK. C. In China.
- ( )9. What is Jacky's favorite animal?  
A. Pandas. B. Tigers. C. Lions.
- ( )10. Who does this book belong to?  
A. Lily. B. Kate. C. Jim.

(三)听长对话,选择最佳答案。

你将听到三段对话,请根据对话内容,选出每个问题的最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

请听第一段对话,回答第 11~13 小题。

- ( )11. What color is Alice's sweater?  
A. Green. B. Blue. C. White.
- ( )12. How much were Alice's shoes?  
A. \$ 15. B. \$ 20. C. \$ 22.

- ( )13. What does Jason's sister need?  
A. A sweater. B. A bag. C. A blouse.

请听第二段对话,回答第 14~16 小题。

- ( )14. What is the novel about?  
A. Changes in American history.  
B. Changes in Chinese history.  
C. Changes in French history.
- ( )15. What does Sam think of the novels?  
A. It is boring. B. It is interesting. C. It is difficult.
- ( )16. How old did the writer die?  
A. 65. B. 55. C. 45.

请听第三段对话,回答第 17~20 小题。

- ( )17. When will the 33rd Summer Olympics be held?  
A. In 2024. B. In 2026. C. In 2028.
- ( )18. Where did the 1924 Summer Olympics take place?  
A. In Los Angeles. B. In London. C. In Paris.
- ( )19. How many times has Los Angeles held the Summer Olympics so far?  
A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.
- ( )20. How many cities have held the Summer Olympics three times so far?  
A. Only one. B. Two. C. Three.

(四)听短文,选择最佳答案。

你将听到一篇短文,请根据短文内容,选出每个问题的最佳答案。短文读两遍。

- ( )21. When did Henry get a part-time job as a newspaper boy?  
A. At the age of 12. B. At the age of 14. C. At the age of 16.
- ( )22. When does Henry get up every morning?  
A. At 4:45. B. At 4:55. C. At 5:05.
- ( )23. How does Henry probably go to the post office every morning?  
A. By bicycle. B. By car. C. By bus.
- ( )24. How much does Henry make each month?  
A. About \$ 20. B. About \$ 60. C. About \$ 80.
- ( )25. Where does Henry want to go one day?  
A. To Canada. B. To England. C. To Australia.

(五)听短文,填信息。

你将听到一篇短文,请根据短文内容,将所缺信息填入对应的横线上,每空一词。短文读三遍。

A Bad Accident	
Place	At the <b>26.</b> _____ of Maple and Central Street.
Time	About 10 minutes ago.
People	Luis’ arm is cut very <b>27.</b> _____.
	Nelly got <b>28.</b> _____ on the head.
	The <b>29.</b> _____ workers are going to take Luis and Nelly to the hospital.
	The police officer is <b>30.</b> _____ the traffic.

二、(2023·江西改编)补全对话。(本大题共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。有一个选项是多余的。

(Andy and Henry are talking in the school. Andy=A, Henry=H)

A: Look! There’s a photo competition in the newspaper.

H: **31.**\_\_\_\_\_ I’d like to have a try.

A: Well, you have to take a nice animal photo.

H: **32.**\_\_\_\_\_ I can choose one.

A: No, it must be an animal that doesn’t live with you.

H: I see. **33.**\_\_\_\_\_

A: Good idea! There are lots of birds and wild ducks there.

H: **34.**\_\_\_\_\_

A: No, I don’t. What about you?

H: **35.**\_\_\_\_\_ It doesn’t work for a week.

A: Oh! Let’s go to ask Mr Lee for help.

- A. Mine’s broken.  
B. I agree with you.  
C. Sounds interesting!  
D. Do you have a camera?  
E. Let’s have a look by the lake.  
F. I have many photos of my cats!

三、(2023·福建)完形填空。(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面语篇,从各小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出最佳选项。

It was a warm Sunday afternoon in May, 2021. Beside the Lech River, many people were playing and picnicking, and they felt **36** and relaxed. Some people were cooling their feet in the **37** water from the snow-covered mountains nearby. From behind the bar (吧台) at the restaurant, Paul Blachut, a **38**, had a good view of the river.

A mother and two daughters were playing on the riverbank when, suddenly, they **39** into the fast-running water. A passer-by shouted **40**, “Help! Three people are being carried away by the water!” Looking up from his work, Paul noticed the three women flapping (摆动) their arms in the water, trying to **41** anything they could.

Paul rushed to the riverbank and jumped into the river. He didn’t **42** the cold. All he could think about was saving the women. As he got closer to them, he found the mother had the most **43** because her long dress made her so heavy. He pushed her to the bank first. Then he managed to save the two daughters with other people’s help.

Later, people expressed their admiration for Paul, **44** he was modest(谦虚的) about his

role. “It only took me two or three minutes,” he said, adding that he was happy to have received high praise from his boss for his **45**. Indeed, it was a job very well done.

- ( )**36.** A. tired B. strange C. comfortable  
( )**37.** A. calm B. cold C. salty  
( )**38.** A. boss B. waiter C. tourist  
( )**39.** A. fell B. ran C. looked  
( )**40.** A. politely B. bravely C. loudly  
( )**41.** A. catch B. shake C. cover  
( )**42.** A. get over B. care about C. keep out  
( )**43.** A. pleasure B. time C. trouble  
( )**44.** A. but B. or C. so  
( )**45.** A. advice B. courage C. advantage

四、阅读理解。(本大题共 20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

第一节 阅读下列语篇,从各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A(2023·南充改编)

Do you love sunflowers? This article will walk you through how to plant your sunflower seeds and care for them. Start it with the best temperatures: 18~33℃.

Part 1 Germinating (使发芽) Sunflower Seeds

1. Choose one kind you like.

2. Put the seeds in a plastic bag. Cover the seeds with wet paper towels. Put them in plastic bags. Once the seeds germinate, plant them.

Part 2 ▲

1. Choose a sunny location. Sunflowers grow best with six to eight hours of sunlight a day.

2. Plant the seeds in holes. Plant seeds 2.5 cm deep and 15 cm apart. Cover the seeds with soil after planting.

Part 3 Caring for Sunflower Plants

1. Water plants weekly. Water plants once a week.

2. Fertilize a little or not at all. If you are growing sunflowers for your own enjoyment, there is no need to fertilize.

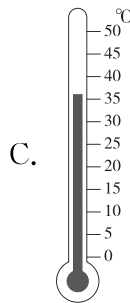
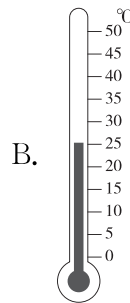
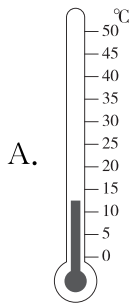
3. Harvest (收获) the seeds. Sunflowers usually take 80 to 120 days to mature (成熟) and produce new seeds.


Tips:

◆Protect the young plants from pests (害虫). Cover the ground with nets.

◆Support plants over 90 cm with sticks.

( )**46.** Which temperature is the most suitable to plant sunflowers?



- ( )47. Which of the following can be put in “”?  
A. Planting Sunflower Seeds                      B. Considering Seeds Quality  
C. Checking the Temperature
- ( )48. If you plant your seeds in April, you may harvest in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. January                      B. May                      C. July
- ( )49. \_\_\_\_\_ can be used when the sunflowers are 95 cm tall.  
A. Sticks                      B. Nets                      C. Paper towels
- ( )50. Where is the article probably from?  
A. A notice board.                      B. A planting diary.                      C. A gardening magazine.

B(2023·江西改编)

When we think of art, we probably think of painting a picture on a strong cloth or special paper, even on the walls of a city. However, in many cultures, people paint their faces instead.

①\_\_\_\_\_

In fact, face painting may be the very first form of art. Painting faces are in different colors and patterns. This has been part of people’s traditions for thousands of years. The way that people painted their faces can tell stories and lessons from the past.

②\_\_\_\_\_

People still paint their faces for lots of reasons. Patterns on faces connect people to a tribal (部落) family and can show who is the most important person in the family. For fighters, it is a way to make their enemies afraid. Face painting is also used in many ceremonies and special celebrations.

How is face painting important in theater?

Face painting was important in Japanese and Chinese ancient ceremonies. It was also used in traditional theatre to change the actors’ roles. Actors in those countries still wear white, black and red face painting today to show feelings and make the bad people look dramatic (戏剧性的) and awful.

③\_\_\_\_\_


Tribal people make face painting from the natural colors in plants and earth. Plant parts are used to make different colorings. The ingredients are dried over a fire and then made into a powder (粉末). This is then mixed with animal fat.

- ( )51. Match the title with each part.  
a. Is face painting art?    b. Is wall painting a symbol?    c. Why to paint your face?  
d. How to wear face painting?    e. Where does the painting come from?  
A. ① a, ② b, ③ c                      B. ① b, ② e, ③ d                      C. ① a, ② c, ③ e
- ( )52. How long has face painting been part of people’s traditions?  
A. For several centuries.                      B. For about 100 years.                      C. For thousands of years.
- ( )53. Why did fighters paint their faces when they fought?  
A. To look scary.                      B. To look funny.                      C. To look painful.

- ( )54. What can we know about face painting?  
A. Animal fat is used to make different colorings.  
B. Patterns on faces can show people’s ages in a family.  
C. Face painting in colors can show actors’ feelings in China.
- ( )55. Which of the following can be the best title?  
A. Face Art                      B. Traditional Painters                      C. Tribal Celebrations

C(2023·武汉改编)


Bert won a national prize called Young Heroes for his “green” project. This public-spirited young person was now a university student. His love for insects grew deeper and he was protecting them for the future.

. When he was around 4 or 5, he always loved to watch different insects, especially beautiful swallowtails(凤蝶). One interesting fact he learned about swallowtails was that their bright colors warned hungry animals that they tasted bad. And it was also fun to watch how they came into being. But the reason he really fell in love with them was that they were very accessible. For example, if you wanted to attract (吸引) swallowtails, you planted some zinnias, a kind of bright flowers.

Bert started a zinnia garden at his house, where he raised a large number of swallowtails over the years. With the world’s swallowtail population falling, Bert wanted people to realize that if insects like swallowtails disappeared, so would all the others above them on the food chain. To make the fact clear and easy to understand for other students, he also created a zinnia garden at his junior high school.

Part of the joy for Bert was watching the younger students get excited when running after swallowtails. “Whenever a swallowtail lands on them, the young students will soon fall in love with these cute insects. They develop a new appreciation for them,” he said.

Bert put his efforts into the environmental educational project and made it take flight.

- ( )56. After Bert was honored with Young Heroes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he set up his “green” project                      B. he became interested in swallowtails  
C. he went on protecting insects
- ( )57. Which of the following can be put in “”?  
A. Bert saved many swallowtails                      B. Bert had a dull childhood  
C. Bert found his love early in life
- ( )58. The underlined word “accessible” in Paragraph 2 means “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
A. easy to get close to                      B. hard to raise                      C. safe to reach
- ( )59. The main reason for Bert to create a zinnia garden at school was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to watch students have fun  
B. to stop swallowtails from disappearing  
C. to help kids learn about swallowtails



- (        )**60.** What would be the best title for the passage?
- A. A Bright Flower                      B. A Flying Project                      C. A Green Garden

第二节 任务型阅读 阅读下面的短文,然后依据短文内容回答问题。

**D**(2024·江苏扬州)

A total of 23 spotted seals (斑海豹) were put back into the waters off the coast of Dalian in Northeast China’s Liaoning Province on Tuesday, Dec. 12, 2023 as part of China’s continuous efforts to protect endangered wildlife.

The seals were hunted and sold, but have now been saved and marked for future protection. A fishery law enforcement ship arrived at the sea area near Dalian in the morning, carrying the spotted seals. The seals were let go free one by one into the sea. They swam freely in the water, returning to their natural home.

Spotted seals are nationally protected animals in China. They are the only kind of seals that can breed (繁殖) in Chinese waters. Like migratory (迁徙的) birds, they appear around October every year in Liaodong Bay, and take the long journey back to the Northwest Pacific in May after breeding. They are often considered as the “panda of the sea”.

Thanks to China’s top-class national protection in recent years, the population of spotted seals in Chinese waters has reached around 2,000, while the global population is between 400,000 and 600,000. Studies have shown that these 2,000 spotted seals are of great importance for the study and research on spotted seals.

To protect this rare animal and its ecological environment, the Liaoning Dalian Spotted Seal Wetlands were set up in 1992. In January 2002, they were included in the List of Wetlands of International Importance. Covering an area of 560,000 hectares with a coastline of about 370 kilometers, the wetlands are rich in biological resources. They have become home to nationally protected animals such as the spotted seal, finless porpoise, killer whales, false killer whales, common dolphins, bottlenose dolphins, and East Asian river dolphins.

Since 1992, researchers in Dalian have successfully saved 388 spotted seals and put 299 of them back into the wild.

(每题答案不超过 10 个词)

- 61.** Where were the 23 spotted seals put back into the sea?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- 62.** What is the other name of the spotted seal?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- 63.** With China’s protection, what has happened to the spotted seals in Chinese waters?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- 64.** What does the underlined word “they” in paragraph 5 refer to (指的是)?
- \_\_\_\_\_

- 65.** As a student, what can you do to protect wildlife?
- \_\_\_\_\_

**五、**(2023·广东改编)**选词填空。**(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

根据语篇内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词,并用其正确形式填空。将单词填写在对应的横线上。每个单词只能用一次。

it	be	because	what	by	invent	clean	popular	habit	hundred
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There is a small thing we use every day. We usually put **66.**\_\_\_\_\_ in the bathroom. Without it, we might have tooth problems. Can you guess **67.**\_\_\_\_\_ it is? Yes, it’s the toothbrush. But do you know anything about its history?

According to some research, before toothbrushes appeared, the ancient Chinese people **68.**\_\_\_\_\_ their teeth with some small tree branches (树枝). About 800 years ago, people made a kind of brush with pig hair and bamboo. It might **69.**\_\_\_\_\_ the world’s earliest form of toothbrushes. As time went **70.**\_\_\_\_\_, the forms of toothbrushes changed. For example, people chose horse-tail hair instead of pig hair **71.**\_\_\_\_\_ pig hair was too hard. Imagine that you travel back to **72.**\_\_\_\_\_ of years ago and brush your teeth comfortably. It sounds fantastic, doesn’t it?

Around the 15th century, the Chinese toothbrush found its way into Europe. It became **73.**\_\_\_\_\_ among local people soon. The **74.**\_\_\_\_\_ of toothbrushes was not as famous as that of paper-making, but it was very useful in daily life. Today we have a good **75.**\_\_\_\_\_ of brushing teeth. We should thank the ancient Chinese for it.

**六、**(2023·威海)**书面表达。**(15 分)

为倡导广大青少年积极参与体育运动,在运动中增强体质,享受乐趣,收获健康,某报刊英语专栏以“Together for a Healthy Future”为题向中学生开展征文活动。请结合自身实际,从以下两种情况中**任选其一**,用英文写一篇短文投稿。

情况	要点
1. 经常运动	你的运动习惯、经历,运动对你的影响,……
2. 不常运动	不常运动的原因,你对运动的看法,今后的打算,……

写作要求:1. 词数在 80 左右,首句已给出,不计入总词数;2. 内容须涵盖所选情况的要点,可适当发挥;3. 文中不能出现真实的人名、校名等信息;4. 以下表达仅供参考:improve health(增强体质),build up confidence(树立信心)

**Together for a Healthy Future**

As we all know, doing sports can make us strong and healthy. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_