

山东省滨州市 2023 年中考英语真题

一、单项选择

1. —What do you think of the guide book Lonely Planet?

—Oh, it is really ____ useful one. You can always find ____ information you need while traveling.

- A. a; a B. an; an C. a; the D. an; the

【解析】【分析】句意：——你觉得《孤独星球》这本旅游指南怎么样？——哦，它真的很有用。你总能在旅行中找到你需要的信息。第一空后的 one 表示泛指，且 useful 发音以辅音音素开头，需用不定冠词 a 限定，排除 B 项和 D 项；第二空结合 information 后的定语从句 you need 可知，表示特指你需要的信息，需用定冠词 the 进行限定，故选 C。

【点评】考查冠词。注意不定冠词 a 和 an 的用法区别，an 用于发音以元音音素开头的单词前面。

2. —What's your secret of writing so well?

—I read a lot, and the works of Lu Xun had a strong ____ on me as a child.

- A. difference B. attention C. situation D. influence

【解析】【分析】句意：——你写作如此出色的秘诀是什么？——我读了很多书，小时候鲁迅的作品对我有很大的影响。A.difference 差异，差别；B.attention 注意力；C.situation 情况；D.influence 影响。have an influence on 为固定短语，表示"对……有影响"。故选 D。

【点评】考查词义辨析。注意固定短语 have an influence on 的用法识记。

3. —Chinese chess player Ding Liren has done ____ he can in chess and has put all that he has into the games.

—Yes, and he has become chess world champion (冠军) recently.

- A. everything B. nothing C. something D. none

【解析】【分析】句意：——中国棋手丁立人已经在棋坛上尽了最大的努力，并将自己的一切都投入到比赛中。——是的，他最近成为国际象棋世界冠军。A.everything 一切；B.nothing 没有什么；C.something 某物；D.none 没有一个。根据答语中 he has become chess world champion (冠军) recently.可知，丁立人为了赢得比赛将自己的一切投入到比赛中，everything 符合题意，故选 A。

【点评】考查代词词义辨析。注意 nothing 和 none 用法的区别，nothing 侧重人，而 none 既可以指人也可以指物。

4. —I'm thirsty. I'd like a glass of orange juice. What about you, Betty?

—I prefer a cup of tea ____ nothing in it.

- A. to B. for C. with D. without

【解析】【分析】句意：——我渴了。我想要一杯橙汁。你呢，Betty？——我喜欢一杯不加任何东西的茶。A.to 到，向；B.for 为了；C.with 带有，具有；D.without 没有。根据 nothing in it 可知，用介词 with，表示

"里面什么东西都没有", 故选 C。

【点评】考查介词词义辨析。注意识记 with 和 without 的用法。

5. —How amazing ChatGPT is!

—Yes. The new invention makes it quite ____ for people to write papers and stories.

A. late B. simple C. natural D. difficult

【解析】【分析】句意：——ChatGPT 是多么令人惊奇呀！——是的。这项新发明使人们写论文和故事变得非常简单。A.late 迟的；B.simple 简单的；C.natural 自然的；D.difficult 困难的。根据 How amazing ChatGPT is! 和 The new invention 可知，新发明使写作变得简单，simple 符合题意，故选 B。

【点评】考查形容词辨析。注意识记 late, simple, natural, difficult 这几个形容词的词义。

6. —Father's Day is around the corner, but I don't have money to buy a gift for my dad.

—Why not make a card by yourself? He will ____ love it.

A. widely B. smoothly C. hardly D. certainly

【解析】【分析】句意：——父亲节马上就要到了，但是我没有钱给爸爸买礼物。——为什么不自己做一张卡片呢？他一定会喜欢的。A.widely 广泛地；B.smoothly 顺利地；C.hardly 几乎不；D.certainly 肯定，确定。根据 Why not make a card by yourself?可知，提建议的人认为爸爸一定会喜欢手工做的卡片，certainly 符合题意，故选 D。

【点评】考查副词辨析。注意识记 widely, smoothly, hardly, certainly 的词义和词组 around the corner 的意思是即将到来。

7. —Our parents often ____ us not to talk with strangers on the Internet.

—That's true. As teenagers, we should learn to protect ourselves.

A. warn B. invite C. control D. promise

【解析】【分析】句意：——我们的父母经常警告我们不要在网上和陌生人说话。——那是真的。作为青少年，我们应该学会保护自己。A.warn 警告；B.invite 邀请；C.control 控制；D.promise 承诺。根据 we should learn to protect ourselves 可知，父母警告青少年不要和网上的陌生人说话，故选 A。

【点评】考查动词辨析。注意识记 warn, invite, control, promise 的词义。

8. —I think I am the shyest in my class. What should I do?

—Be more active in class ____ you can improve your ability to express yourself.

A. or B. so that C. unless D. although

【解析】【分析】句意：——我想我是班上最害羞的。我该怎么办？——在课堂上更加活跃，这样你就可以提高自己的表达能力。A.or 或者；B.so that 以便；C.unless 除非；D.although 尽管。根据 you can improve your ability to express yourself.可知，提高自己表达能力是上课积极活跃的目的，需用 so that 引导目的状语

从句，故选 B。

【点评】考查连词辨析。注意识记 or, so that, unless, although 的词义，另外注意区分 so that 和 so...that... 的区别，so that 表示以便，引导目的状语从句，so...that...表示如此.....以至于.....，引导结果状语从句。

9. —Do you know the astronaut Wang Yaping?

—Sure. She is a great woman who can ____ her dreams. I really look up to her.

A. pay for B. stick to C. lay out D. set out

【解析】【分析】句意：——你认识宇航员王亚平吗？——当然。她是一个能坚持自己梦想的伟大女人。我真的很尊敬她。A.pay for 付款；B.stick to 坚持；C.lay out 布置，摆开；D.set out 出发。根据 her dreams 可知，只有 stick to（坚持）与之匹配，故选 B。

【点评】考查短语辨析，注意理解短语词义，理解句意。

10. The number of the fans going to this concert is about three _____. And _____ of them are girls.

A. thousand; two third B. thousands; two third
C. thousand; two thirds D. thousands; two thirds

【解析】【分析】句意：去听这场音乐会的歌迷大约有三千人。其中三分之二是女孩。第一空前面是基数词 three，后面的数词 thousand 不能加 s，排除 B 项和 D 项；第二空考查分数表达法，分子用基数词，分母用序数词，分子大于一的时候，分母用复数形式，故选 C。

【点评】考查数词用法和分数表达法，注意当 hundred, thousand 前面有具体数字的时候，不能加 s，短语 hundreds of, thousands of 中需要加 s。

11. —Sorry, I can't hear you clearly. I _____ a football match.

—OK. I'll ring you up later.

A. watch B. watched C. am watching D. was watching

【解析】【分析】句意：——对不起，我听不清楚。我正在看足球比赛。——好的。我稍后给你打电话。根据 I can't hear you clearly.（我听不懂你说话）可知，此时正在看比赛，需要用现在进行时，其基本形式是 am/is/are+doing，主语为 I，be 动词用 am，故选 C。

【点评】考查动词时态。注意通过语境和标志词判断时态。

12. —The paper cutting is pretty lively. Who made it?

—It _____ be Mary. None of us except her is able to do it.

A. can B. must C. need D. might

【解析】【分析】句意：——这个剪纸很生动。谁做的？——一定是玛丽。除了她，我们谁也不能做这件事。A.can 能；B.must 一定；C.need 需要；D.might 可能。根据 None of us except her is able to do it.可知，此处猜测一定是 Mary 做的，表示肯定的推测用情态动词 must，故选 B。

【点评】考查情态动词辨析。注意识记每个情态动词的意思，并理解它们所使用的语境。

13. —Can he get the first prize in the race?

—He ____ so, but he has just hurt his leg. It's impossible now.

A. will expect to do

B. is expected doing

C. has expected doing

D. was expected to do

【解析】【分析】句意：——他能在比赛中获得第一名吗？——他本来被期待这么做，但是他刚刚把腿弄伤了。现在不可能了。expect sb. to do sth.为固定短语，表示期待某人做某事，expect to do sth.表示期望做某事，排除 B 项和 C 项；he 和 expect 为被动关系，需用被动语态，排除 A 项；期待得第一名发生在过去，使用一般过去时，故选 D。

【点评】考查动词时态语态。注意通过语境来判断时态，另外注意 expect sb. to do sth.表示期待某人做某事，expect to do sth.表示期望做某事这两个用法。

14. —Many students did well in this exam. I wonder ____.

—Through their own efforts.

A. why did they get a success

B. what they learned from it

C. whether they tried their best

D. how they made it finally

【解析】【分析】句意：——这次考试许多学生考得很好。我想知道他们最后是怎么做到的。——通过他们自己的努力。wonder 后面加的是宾语从句，从句使用陈述句语序，排除 A 项；结合答语 Through their own efforts 可知，此处对方式进行提问，需用引导词 how 引导从句，表示如何，故选 D。

【点评】考查宾语从句引导词。注意从句的语序和时态问题。

15. —I think that saving the earth begins with little things.

—____. All those little things will add up to be great.

A. You're right

B. You're welcome

C. I'm not sure about that

D. I'm afraid I can't agree

【解析】【分析】句意：——我认为拯救地球从小事开始。——你是对的。所有这些小事情累积起来就是伟大的。A.You're right 你是对的；B.You're welcome 不客气；C.I'm not sure about that 我不确定；D.I'm afraid I can't agree 我恐怕不能同意。根据答语 All those little things will add up to be great.可知，此处表示同意对方的观点，故选 A。

【点评】考查情景交际，注意理解选项意思，根据题目所给的语境选择合适的单词。

二、完形填空

完形填空

When I first arrived in China, I knew little Chinese. And some of the Chinese words I ____ 16. ____ had something to do with food. I learned the names of a few dishes, but still didn't know most of the things I saw on

Chinese restaurant menus. Luckily, there were 17. to help me.

Nearly every restaurant menu in China has pictures of food 18. it. But many restaurants I've been to in the US don't. What is the 19. for the difference?

One thing I've definitely (明确地) 20. about China is that food is a bigger part of their culture than it is in the US. A common way to 21. someone in China is to ask them if they've eaten yet. Food is just a bigger deal here—and having pictures of food in menus is part of that. Some menus are almost like works of art, with beautiful photos.

Another thing is the 22. of the dishes. Chinese dishes sometimes have fanciful (别出心裁的) names like "palace guard chicken" or "three fresh things from the soil". These are interesting names, but they don't really tell you 23. the dishes are like. Therefore, it's 24. to have pictures so you can actually see what you are going to eat.

There are 25. even more reasons. All I know is that I was very thankful to have those picture menus when I first came to China years ago.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 16. A. learned about | B. came up | C. kept away | D. cleared out |
| 17. A. videos | B. covers | C. pictures | D. materials |
| 18. A. at | B. for | C. from | D. in |
| 19. A. result | B. reason | C. choice | D. list |
| 20. A. noticed | B. thought | C. reflected | D. imagined |
| 21. A. introduce | B. remember | C. respect | D. greet |
| 22. A. plates | B. colors | C. pages | D. names |
| 23. A. what | B. how | C. why | D. which |
| 24. A. harmful | B. helpful | C. colorful | D. awful |
| 25. A. nearly | B. simply | C. probably | D. hardly |

【解析】【分析】文章主要通过菜单来反映中美饮食文化的差异。

【点评】考查完形填空，首先要通读一遍文章，跳过缺失的单词，再根据上下文来判断所缺的单词的含义，最后对选项进行区别，选出正确的那一项。

16. 句意：我学到的一些中文单词和食物有关。A.learned about 学习；B.came up 走上前来；C.kept away 远离；D.cleared out 清理。根据 some of the Chinese words 和 I learned the names of a few dishes 可知，此处表示学到一些单词。故选 A。

17. 句意：幸运的是，有图片可以帮助我。A.videos 视频；B.covers 封面；C.pictures 图片；D.materials 材料。根据下文 Nearly every restaurant menu in China has pictures of foo 可知，此处是信息词 picture 的词汇复

现。故选 C。

18. 句意: 在中国, 几乎每家餐馆的菜单上都有食物的图片。A.at 在(某时间或某地点); B.for 为了; C.from 从; D.in 在.....里面。根据 Nearly every restaurant menu in China has pictures of food 可知, 菜单里有食物图片。故选 D。

19. 句意: 造成这种差异的原因是什么? A.result 结果; B.reason 原因; C.choice 选择; D.list 清单。根据上文 Nearly every restaurant menu in China has pictures of food 和 But many restaurants I've been to in the US don't 可知, 中国餐馆里的菜单上有食物图片, 而美国的没有, 此处对这种差异出现的原因进行提问。故选 B。

20. 句意: 关于中国, 我明确注意到的一件事是, 与美国相比, 食物是他们文化中更重要的一部分。A.noticed 注意到; B.thought 认为; C.reflected 反映; D.imagined 想象。根据 that food is a bigger part of their culture than it is in the US.可知, 食物是中国文化中更重要的一部分, 这是作者注意到的中美文化之间的不同之处。故选 A。

21. 句意: 在中国, 问候别人的一个常见方式是问他们吃过饭了没有。A.introduce 介绍; B.remember 记得; C.respect 尊敬; D.greet 问候。根据常识和 to ask them if they've eaten yet 可知, 问是否吃过饭是中国人问候别人的一种方式。故选 D。

22. 句意: 另外一件事是菜肴的名字。A.plates 盘子; B.colors 颜色; C.pages 页面; D.names 名字。根据 Chinese dishes sometimes have fanciful (别出心裁的) names 可知, 此处是信息词那么少的词汇复现。故选 D。

23. 句意: 这些都是有趣的名字, 但它们并不能真正告诉你这些菜是什么样子的。A.what 什么; B.how 怎么样; C.why 为什么; D.which 哪一个。空处引导宾语从句, 从句缺少介词 like 的宾语, 需用连接代词 what 引导。故选 A。

24. 句意: 因此, 有图片是很有帮助的, 这样你就能清楚地看到你要吃什么。A.harmful 有害的; B.helpful 有帮助的; C.colorful 色彩鲜艳的; D.awful 糟糕的。根据 you can actually see what you are going to eat.可知, 菜单图片可以让你看到你想要吃的东西, 所以是有帮助的。故选 B。

25. 句意: 可能还有更多的原因。A.nearly 几乎; B.simply 简单地; C.probably 可能; D.hardly 几乎不。根据 even more reasons.可知, 可能还有其他原因。故选 C。

三、阅读理解

阅读理解




Children's games in ancient China

During ancient times, children didn't have smart phone, iPad or computer to entertain them. Instead, they came up with interesting games to play in their childhood. Let's take a look.

Playing hide-and-peek

Hide-and-peek is a traditional game for children, popular around the nation. There are



<p>two ways to play: covering a child's eyes while other kids run around to play a trick on him or, more commonly, others hide and one child must try to find them.</p>	
<p>Flying kites Kites have quite a long history in China. The earliest kites weren't made of paper. They were made of wood instead. Nowadays, the three most famous kites are the Beijing kite, Tianjin kite and Weifang kite. Each has its own style. For example, the bird-shaped kite with long wings is a special kind of the Beijing kite.</p>	
<p>Watching shadow plays The most similar thing to watching a film during ancient times was going to see a shadow play. The artists controlled puppets (木偶) behind the screen to make the puppets move like people and tell stories. People liked listening to the music and enjoyed the beautiful puppets.</p>	
<p>Kicking stone balls During the Qing Dynasty (1644—1911), kicking a stone ball around was a popular sport in the northern part of China, and it was often played in the winter to keep warm. Stones were carved into small balls and kicked along with feet.</p>	

26. How can hide-and-seek be played?
- One plays and others watch.
 - One must cry and others laugh.
 - One tries to find and others hide.
 - One runs and others try to catch.
27. In ancient China, the earliest kites were made of ____.
- paper
 - metal
 - plastic
 - wood
28. The game that's like watching a film is ____.
- kicking stone balls
 - flying kites
 - watching shadow plays
 - playing hide-and-seek
29. According to the passage, the game of kicking a stone ball was ____.
- often played in winter
 - popular in South China
 - invented in Beijing
 - played to keep cool
30. From the passage we can learn that ____.
- Tianjin is famous for the bird-shaped kite with long wings

- B. the puppets could move like people with the artists' controlling
- C. kicking a stone ball was a popular game before the Qing Dynasty
- D. all the children must cover their eyes while playing hide-and-seek

【解析】【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了中国古代儿童会玩的四个有趣游戏。

【点评】考查阅读理解，首先通读全文，了解全文大意，其次分析问题，抓住问题关键词，在文中寻找相关信息，确定答案，最后检查一遍，确保答案正确。

26. 细节理解题。根据 Playing hide-and-seek 部分的 others hide and one child must try to find them 可知，捉迷藏的游戏是一个人找，其他人藏起来，故选 C。

27. 细节理解题。根据 Flying kites 部分的 The earliest kites weren't made of paper. They were made of wood instead.可知，在中国古代，最早的风筝是由木头做的，故选 D。

28. 细节理解题。根据 Watching shadow plays 部分的 The most similar thing to watching a film during ancient times was going to see a shadow play.可知，看皮影戏像看电影，故选 C。

29. 细节理解题。根据 Kicking stone balls 部分的 and it was often played in the winter to keep warm 可知，根据文章，踢石球的游戏是经常在冬天玩的，故选 A。

30. 推理判断题。根据部分的 The artists controlled puppets behind the screen to make the puppets move like people and tell stories.可知，木偶可以在艺术家的控制下像人一样移动，故选 B。

阅读理解

Showing respect for seniors



Dads have Father's Day. Moms have Mother's Day. Kids have Children's Day. But, do our grandparents have a special holiday? Yes, they do!

The Double Ninth Festival is a special day for elderly people in China. The festival is on the ninth day of the ninth month of the lunar calendar. As the Chinese word for nine has the same sound as the word for long, people take the Double Ninth Festival to show their wishes of long life for elderly people.

There are many traditions for this festival. On that day, families get together and climb mountains for luck and in the hope that elderly people will live much longer. They also drink chrysanthemum wine (菊花酒) and wear a plant called zhuyu to celebrate it. Both chrysanthemum and zhuyu are regarded as clean plants that can clean houses and cure (治疗) diseases.

Respecting elderly people is shown not only on this special day but also in daily life. For example, when an

older person enters a room, everyone stands up. When there are several guests at the table, the host usually introduces them from the oldest to the youngest. When a younger person is presenting something to an older person, two hands are used. On a crowded subway or bus, younger people always offer their seats to elderly people.

It is a traditional virtue (美德) in China to respect elderly people. That's because the Chinese know that elderly people have knowledge and experience that young people can learn from. So, Chinese people are proud of being old. Besides, to respect the elderly people is to respect yourself tomorrow.

31. The Double Ninth Festival is a celebration for ____.
- A. fathers
 - B. mothers
 - C. children
 - D. elderly people
32. Which of the following may NOT be a tradition for the Double Ninth Festival?
- A. Cleaning houses.
 - B. Wearing the plant zhuyu.
 - C. Drinking chrysanthemum wine.
 - D. Families climbing mountains together.
33. What is Paragraph 4 about?
- A. Why we should respect elderly people.
 - B. Traditional ways of celebrating the festival.
 - C. What young people usually do on this festival.
 - D. Examples of respecting elderly people in daily life.
34. Which is NOT the correct way to respect elderly people?
- A. We should offer seats to the old while taking a bus.
 - B. We should sit straight when the old come into a room.
 - C. We should use double hands to present things to the old.
 - D. We should introduce the oldest person first while eating at the table.
35. Why are Chinese people proud of being old?
- A. It means they don't have to work for others.
 - B. It means they have more virtues than others.
 - C. It means they have knowledge and experience.
 - D. It means what they did in the past was meaningful.

【解析】【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了重阳节的传统习俗并呼吁人们要从日常小事做起尊重老人。

【点评】考查阅读理解。本文涉及细节理解题和段落大意题，细节理解题要注意从文中寻找答案；段落大意题基本都在一个段落的段首句。

31. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段 The Double Ninth Festival is a special day for elderly people in China.可知，重阳节是为老年人庆祝的，故选 D。

32. 细节理解题。根据文章第三段 families get together and climb mountains for luck and in the hope that elderly people will live much longer. They also drink chrysanthemum wine (菊花酒) and wear a plant called zhuyu to celebrate it.可知，重阳节的传统包括戴茱萸，喝菊花酒和一家人一起爬山，因此重阳节的传统不包括打扫房子，故选 A。

33. 段落大意题。根据文章第四段 Respecting elderly people is shown not only on this special day but also in daily life.和 For example 可知，第四段主要讲述了在日常生活中尊重老人的例子，故选 D。

34. 细节理解题。根据文章第四段 For example, when an older person enters a room, everyone stands up.可知，当一位老人进入房间时，每个人都站起来。由此可知，B 项：（当老人走进房间时，我们应该坐直。）不是正确的尊重老人的方式，故选 B。

35. 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 That's because the Chinese know that elderly people have knowledge and experience that young people can learn from.可知，中国人为变成老年人而感到自豪，因为这意味着他们有知识和经验，故选 C。

阅读理解

Basket full of dreams



A set of photos of a boy carrying his tennis rackets in a bamboo basket has gone viral (走红).

The boy, Wang Fa, 14, is a member of the Va ethnic group (佤族) from Yunnan. After winning the under-14 title (冠军) in the Guangzhou stop of the 2022 ASICS Tennis Junior Tour, an audience (观众) member from Yunnan gave him the bamboo basket as a gift and the photos were taken.

"We always carry bamboo baskets when we work in the field. This is a typical farming tool of the Va ethnic group. I carried my rackets in this basket to honor my hometown," Wang said after the match.

Before tennis, Wang was just an ordinary boy from a village. But in 2016, he was chosen by a local club as one of the first 10 local children to learn to play professional tennis, "I was nervous at the beginning because the

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/018044140042006051>