

2022 年湖北省荆州市中考英语试卷

听力测试 (25 分)

I .对话理解。(共 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

听对话, 根据你听到的内容从每小题的三个选项中选出一个正确选项。每段对话听两遍。

听第 1 段对话, 回答小题。

1. What will Steve do next?

A. Do his homework. B. Clean his room. C. See a film.

听第 2 段对话, 回答两个小题。

1. Where are the speakers?

A. In the library. B. In the park. C. In the shop.

2. What is the scarf made of?

A. Silk. B. Cotton. C. Plastic.

听第 3 段对话, 回答两个小题。

1. How is the girl's physics exam?

A. Really good. B. Just so - so. C. Very bad.

2. What will they do tomorrow?

A. Have breakfast together. B. Study for a text. C. Have a test.

听第 4 段对话, 回答三个小题。

1. How is the weather today?

A. Sunny. B. Cloudy. C. Rainy.

2. Which is true about the new inside basketball field?

A. It's free. B. It's crowded. C. It's comfortable.

3. What's the man going to do?

A. Write to his friend. B. Go to the sports center. C. Play basketball outside.

听第 5 段对话, 回答三个小题。

1. What's the relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Doctor and patient C. Passenger and driver

2. When will the plane take off?

A. At 9: 15. B. At 9: 45. C. At 10: 15.

3. Why is the woman worried?

A. She will be late for her plane. B. The police are by the roadside. C. The man drives the car too fast.

听第 6 段对话, 回答四个小题。

1. What does the man want to buy?

A. Sports tickets. B. Concert tickets. C. Train tickets.

2. Which does the man care about more?

A. The seats. B. The price. C. The date.

3. On which day will the man go?

A. On Thursday. B. On Friday. C. On Sunday.

4. How much does the man pay for the tickets?

A. \$ 20. B. \$ 30. C. \$ 40.

II. 短文理解。(共 10 分, 每题 2 分)

听下面一段短文, 从每小题的三个选项中选出一个正确选项。短文听两遍。

1. When do the stores close?

A. At 9: 00 p.m. B. At 10: 00 p.m. C. At 10: 30 p.m.

2. Where will you go if you want something to eat?

A. The first floor. B. The second floor. C. The third floor.

3. What happened to the boy?

A. He lost his toy car. B. He couldn't find his mom. C. He ate too much ice - cream.

4. What is the boy wearing?

A. A yellow T - shirt. B. A pair of blue trousers. C. A black baseball cap.

5. Where is the boy now?

A. At the service desk. B. At the police station. C. In the Ice - cream House.

知识运用 (20 分)

II. 单项选择。(共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —Is the girl in a red skirt your sister?

—Yes. _____ favorite color is red.

A. Her

B. She

C. His

D. He

2. —How's the _____ in your city?

—Not very good. There are always long lines of cars on roads especially on rainy days.

A. food B. weather C. culture D. traffic

3. —I always feel _____ when speaking in front of others.

—Take it easy and be brave.

A. glad B. nervous C. proud D. relaxed

4. —Mike, I can't stop playing computer games.

—For your eyes, my dear friend, I'm afraid you _____.

A. could B. may C. would D. have to

5. —Why are you taking a basket with you for shopping?

—The store doesn't _____ shopping bags for shoppers to protect the environment.

A. lend B. count C. provide D. collect

6. —Does Ann work in the bank?

—No. _____, she is an English teacher.

A. Recently B. Carefully C. Actually D. Hardly

7. — I am worried _____ I can enter a good high school or not.

— Work hard and trust in yourself.

A. why B. what C. whether D. where

8. —The old man _____ all his money to the children in poor areas.

—How kind he is!

A. helped out B. gave away C. sold out D. kept away

9. —Could you please tell me _____?

—You can park it in the parking lot, across from the street.

A. where I can park my car B. when I can park my car
C. how can I get to the parking lot D. it is the way to the parking lot

10. —Let's go to Mr. Yu's speech on Chinese culture, shall we?

—_____ We can go next time.

A. Why not? B. That's all right. C. Never mind. D. I'm afraid it's too late.

IV.完形填空 (共 10 分, 每题 1 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的 A. B. C. D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

One night many years ago, an angry voice woke me up from sleep. It was my drunken (喝醉的) father. Those

days, he would always 11 home very late. Sometimes, he would also go on to fight with my mom.

My earliest memory of these events began when I was around four years old. I was filled with 12 at that time. There were lots of 13 — crying, shouting, and doors slamming (砰地关上).

Then, there was a 14 knock at the door. My father opened the door. There were two tall men in blue. They wanted to come inside to 15 everyone was okay. In a moment, my father was taken away. Everything became peaceful.

My father came back the next day. He became very friendly and 16 brought my mom flowers. I knew that these men in blue had taken away my fear. From that day on, 17 I wanted to be was a policeman. And my dream has come true.

I realized that police officers not only 18 the little boy in me, but made me a helpful person. Once, my colleague (同事) and I jumped into a river and got a driver 19 a sinking (下沉的) car. Another day, we kicked open the door into a house 20 the fire spread through the whole building.

Police officers will always be my heroes, and I will always love my job.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. A. forget | B. leave | C. return | D. miss |
| 12. A. surprise | B. pleasure | C. interest | D. fear |
| 13. A. noises | B. records | C. choices | D. results |
| 14. A. lively | B. wrong | C. weak | D. sudden |
| 15. A. worry about | B. cheer up | C. make sure | D. depend on |
| 16. A. still | B. just | C. even | D. almost |
| 17. A. all | B. none | C. both | D. neither |
| 18. A. believed | B. saved | C. followed | D. remembered |
| 19. A. as for | B. out of | C. on to | D. from among |
| 20. A. until | B. after | C. since | D. before |

阅读理解 (40 分)

V. 阅读选择。(共 30 分, 每题 2 分)

阅读下列短文。从每篇短文后所给各题的 A. B. C. D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Do you know how to take notes? Here are some useful tips.

★Don't write everything down. Pay more attention to the main points.

★You should write key words or very short sentences.

★You may use your own words, but try not to change the speaker's meaning.

★Don't worry about missing something during the speech.

★Don't take notes on paper that you might easily lose. Keep your notes in a notebook.

★Read your notes often. This will help you remember them later.

21. What should you write when taking notes?

A. Everything you hear. B. Some key words. C. Long sentences. D. Less important points.

22. According to the passage, it might be best to take notes on _____ .

A. pieces of paper B. the textbook C. a notebook D. your desk

23. What should you do if you want to learn from your notes?

A. Read them often. B. Make them longer.
C. Change the speaker's meaning. D. Spend less time on them.

B

As we can learn from the story in our textbook, guide dogs are the “eyes” of blind people. But how can they be so helpful? The answer is simple. Guide dogs practice to be helpful. As part of the training, guide dogs practice getting to the places their owners will need to go. But before this, guide dogs must receive training in many other areas. This is because guiding a person safely is more important than just knowing where to go.

Suppose a tree branch (树枝) is lying on the road in front of a blind person and his guide dog. Since the person cannot see the branch, it's up to the dog to let him know it is there. If the branch is small the dog may help guide its owner around it. If it is large, the dog will stop the person. Then he knows there is something in the way. He will work with his dog to find a way past the branch.

Many people think a guide dog tells its owner when they can cross the road. This is not true. Instead, the dog usually stops its owner when they have reached the end of a road. Then the blind person listens to their situation and considers if it is safe to cross the road. A blind person and his dog always work as a team.

24. About guide dogs, we can know _____ from the first paragraph.

A. blind people can't afford a guide dog B. not all dogs can be trained to be helpful
C. dogs are born to be helpful to blind people D. guide dogs learn to be helpful through training

25. The underlined word “it” in Paragraph 2 refers to “_____”.

A. the road B. the tree branch C. the blind person D. the dog

26. If there is a large branch on the road in front of its owner, the guide dog will _____.

A. stop its owner B. ask someone for help
C. move it with its owner D. guide its owner around it

27. According to the passage, who will decide if it is safe for a blind person to cross a road?

- A. The blind person himself.
- B. His guide dog.
- C. Both he and his guide dog.
- D. A police officer.

C

Robots may seem smart, but they cannot even pick up a chess piece. Let's take a look at some tasks that are easy for kids but not for robots.

Pick things up

Picking things up is not easy. If we drop our pencil on the floor, our brains work hard. First, we must find the pencil. Then we move our hands to it. A robot cannot always move its “hand” to the right place. When we touch the pencil, it might roll (滚动) a little bit. Robots cannot easily understand this either. So, if you drop a pencil on the floor, a robot will probably roll it around the room.

Get around in large space

If someone drops us in a building we've never been to, we might feel a bit lost. But we can look around, find a door and get out quickly. But a robot will look everywhere for a door, even on ceilings (天花板) and floors. This is because it's hard for them to understand spaces, especially large, blank things such as walls or ceilings.

Understand the world made by people

“Common sense” is what we don’t need to think or talk about. Because of common sense, we do not look for doors on the ceiling. We pick up a coffee cup by its handle (把手) . We feel whether it has coffee inside, and whether it’s hot.

A robot? It may turn the cup upside down. It may hold the hot part of the cup. Scientists have tried teaching robots common-sense rules. But even huge databases（数据库） don't help much. Maybe they need more time to learn.

28. What may happen when a robot tries to pick up a pencil?

- A. It may break the pencil.
- B. It may roll the pencil.
- C. It may not find the pencil.
- D. It may watch the pencil roll.

29. What will a robot do in order to find a door?

- A. Dig a big hole in the wall.
- B. Only look for large and blank things.
- C. Search everywhere even the ceilings.
- D. Drop itself in a corner in the building.

30. What can we learn about common sense from the last two paragraphs?

- A. Robots can teach themselves common sense.
- B. Robots have the same common sense as humans.
- C. Scientists tried teaching robots common-sense rules.

D. Huge databases help much for robots to learn common sense.

31. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Robots are not helpful to humans at all. B. Robots are good at picking up small things.
C. It is easy for robots to understand large spaces. D. Robots have trouble understanding our world.

D

When I was walking back home at around 12:15 p.m. one day, an apple core (果核) came flying toward me. It landed just before my feet. Surprised, but I felt lucky not to get hit by it.

The apple was thrown over a wall by a school student. I live opposite a school. The wall separates my house from the school.

Thinking it was a one-off (一次的) experience, I told my friends, and we laughed about it.

Then, a week later, I was walking along exactly the same place at the same time and bam! Another apple core came over. This time it landed on the roof (屋顶) of a house. Oh, my God! I was nearly hit by it!

Last week I was on my way home. I checked my phone. It was 12:15 p.m. I thought about those two times when I had seen apple cores thrown over the wall. But suddenly, another apple core was thrown over with speed!

Enough was enough. Someone could be really hurt by these cores. Did the student(s) not realize that people live across the wall? Or did they not care?

I told my friend about it. "You should just throw the apple back over the wall. That will teach them," my friend suggested. But I don't want to play that "game". As they say, an eye for an eye leaves the whole world blind.

Maybe I'll call the school and let them know. The students need to know that they might hurt someone if they keep throwing their waste. What's more, waste belongs in the bin, not anywhere else.

32. How did the writer feel after she saw the first thrown apple core?

- A. Bored. B. Lucky. C. Embarrassed. D. Angry.

33. How many times did the writer see an apple core thrown over the wall?

- A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times. D. Four times.

34. From the underlined sentence, we can learn that _____.

- A. the writer will set up a camera on the wall
B. the writer will throw the apple back next time
C. the writer was hit in the eye by the thrown apple core
D. the writer will not fight back by doing the same thing

35. What can we infer (推断) from the story?

- A. Somebody was once hurt by thrown waste there.
- B. The apple cores were thrown by the same student.
- C. The students could see clearly when the writer was walking by.
- D. The school may find out about the problem and make new rules.

VI. 阅读还原。(共 10 分, 每题 2 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。每个选项只能用一次。

___36___ After eating several dishes, I found myself so full that I couldn't eat anymore.

___37___ I suddenly felt lighter and enjoyed the tasty cake. But wait, why do I always have room for dessert?

___38___ What's your favorite food? And would you like to eat it every day? Imagine that you could eat your favorite food for two days in a row. Sounds good, doesn't it? Now, let's have the food for five days, and then ten days. You might get tired of this food.

___39___ Dessert is usually the last dish served. After you've eaten many different kinds of foods, you gradually begin to lose interest in them. At this point, a dessert comes in as a different kind of food. The novelty (新颖性) makes your brain want to try it out.

___40___ When you eat dessert, your brain gives out dopamine (多巴胺). This chemical will make you want more sweet things. So the dopamine "creates" new space for more dessert.

Of course, because desserts are so delicious, we must be careful not to overeat. Too much of anything can be bad for your health!

- A. To answer this question, let's consider two other ones first.
- B. Another reason has relation to a special chemical (化学物质).
- C. Last weekend, our family ate at a restaurant.
- D. Then, the ice cream cake came to the table.
- E. The same goes for any normal meal.

读写综合 (35 分)

VII. 短文填空。(共 10 分, 每题 1 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或根据括号内单词的正确形式填空 (1-3 个单词) 或根据音标填词。

According to some old Chinese stories, there once was ___41___ ancient emperor named Shennong. At that time, there was no medicine to treat illnesses. Many sick people could only wait for ___42___ (die).

To save his people, Shennong decided ___43___ (find) and test out different plants. He and his men set out on a journey in search of medicinal(药用的) plants.

Each time the team found a new plant, Shennong would taste it 44 (he). Some plants made him feel 45 /sli: pi/, some caused him to have a stomachache, and some made him tremble(颤抖) all over. 46 Shennong searched and tested over a long time, he and his men discovered lots of medicinal plants.

As they continued their search, the team found a plant 47 small yellow flowers. Shennong picked off one piece from the plant in order to taste it. He said, "It looks like a medicinal plant. I have to test it, or some people may misuse it."

Suddenly, Shennong's face turned pale and he fell on the ground 48 (heavy). Even after he 49 (give) the leaves from other medicinal plants, he still lost his life. People covered him with 50 (thousand) of flowers. From then on, they called him "the Emperor of Medicine".

VIII.完成句子。(共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

根据汉语提示, 用句末括号内的英语单词完成句子。

51. Look! Jack . Let's join him.

瞧! 杰克正在踢足球, 我们也去吧。(play)

52. My mom often Grandma Wang when she is in hospital.

王奶奶住院时, 我妈妈经常照看她。(take)

53. A new Yangtze River Bridge in Jingzhou.

荆州将建一座新的长江大桥。(build)

54. During COVID - 19, we're advised to get together .

新冠肺炎疫情期间, 劝告大家要尽可能少聚集。(as)

55. For Chinese children, a second language in school.

在校期间, 中国孩子多学一门语言是非常重要的。(be)

IX.短文写作。(共 15 分)

56. “双减”政策(double-reduction policy)实施后, 你们学校开展了丰富多彩的课外活动。假设你是李华, 请给你的美国笔友 Tom 写一封信, 谈谈你参加课外活动的情况。

内容包括:

1. 介绍你们学校开展的课外活动;
2. 叙述你的一次课外活动经历;
3. 说说你的体会。

要求:

1. 语言通顺, 意思连贯, 书写规范。文中不得出现真实的学校名称和人名;
2. 词数: 80 词左右(书信开头已给出, 不计入总词数)。

Dear Tom,

How's it going? Let me tell you something about our after-school activities.

Your friend,
Li Hua

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2. What is the scarf made of?

A. Silk. B. Cotton. C. Plastic.

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A. Really good. B. Just so - so. C. Very bad.

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听第 4 段对话, 回答三个小题。

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2. Which is true about the new inside basketball field?

A. It's free. B. It's crowded. C. It's comfortable.

3. What's the man going to do?

A. Write to his friend. B. Go to the sports center. C. Play basketball outside.

听第 5 段对话, 回答三个小题。

1. What's the relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Doctor and patient C. Passenger and driver

2. When will the plane take off?

A. At 9: 15. B. At 9: 45. C. At 10: 15.

3. Why is the woman worried?

A. She will be late for her plane. B. The police are by the roadside. C. The man drives the car too fast.

2. —How's the _____ in your city?

—Not very good. There are always long lines of cars on roads especially on rainy days.

- A. food B. weather C. culture D. traffic

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你所在城市的交通状况如何？——不太好。道路上总是排着长队，尤其是在下雨天。

考查名词辨析。food 食物；weather 天气；culture 文化；traffic 交通。根据“‘There are always long lines of cars on roads especially on rainy days.’”可知，此处问的是“你们城市的交通怎么样”。故选 D。

3. —I always feel _____ when speaking in front of others.

—Take it easy and be brave.

- A. glad B. nervous C. proud D. relaxed

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——在其他人面前讲话的时候我总会感到紧张。——放轻松，勇敢一些。

考查形容词辨析。glad 高兴的；nervous 紧张的；proud 自豪的；relaxed 放松的。根据“‘Take it easy and be brave.’”可知，应是感到紧张，所以才会安慰赌坊放轻松。故选 B。

4. —Mike, I can't stop playing computer games.

—For your eyes, my dear friend, I'm afraid you _____ .

- A. could B. may C. would D. have to

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：——Mike，我不能停止玩电脑游戏。——为了你的眼睛，我亲爱的朋友，我恐怕你不得不停止玩电脑游戏。

考查情态动词。could 能够；may 可能；would 会；have to 不得不。根据“‘For your eyes’”可知为了你的眼睛，你不得不停下来。故选 D。

5. —Why are you taking a basket with you for shopping?

—The store doesn't _____ shopping bags for shoppers to protect the environment.

- A. lend B. count C. provide D. collect

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你为什么买东西时带着一个篮子？——为了保护环境，商店不提供购物袋。

考查动词辨析。lend 借出；count 数；provide 提供；collect 收集。根据“‘shopping bags for

shoppers to protect the environment”可知，不再提供购物袋是为了环保，故选 C。

6. —Does Ann work in the bank?

—No. _____, she is an English teacher.

- A. Recently B. Carefully C. Actually D. Hardly

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——安在银行工作吗？——不。事实上，她是一位英语老师。

考查副词辨析。recently“最近”；carefully“仔细地”；actually“实际上，事实上”；hardly“几乎不”。根据“Does Ann work in the bank?”和“she is an English teacher.”可知，事实上她是一位英语老师。故选 C。

7. — I am worried _____ I can enter a good high school or not.

— Work hard and trust in yourself.

- A. why B. what C. whether D. where

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——我担心能否进入好高中。——努力工作，相信自己。

考查宾语从句。why“为什么”；what“什么”；whether“是否”，whether...or not“是否”；where“哪里”。根据“Work hard and trust in yourself.”可知，我担心我能否进入一所好的高中。故选 C。

8. —The old man _____ all his money to the children in poor areas.

—How kind he is!

- A. helped out B. gave away C. sold out D. kept away

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——那个老人把他所有的钱都捐给了贫困地区的孩子们。——他多么善良啊！

考查动词短语。help out 帮助脱困；give away 赠送，捐赠；sell out 卖光；keep away 远离。根据 “all his money to the children in poor areas” 可知，这位老人把钱都捐给了贫困地区的孩子们。故选 B。

9. —Could you please tell me _____?

—You can park it in the parking lot, across from the street.

- A. where I can park my car B. when I can park my car
C. how can I get to the parking lot D. it is the way to the parking lot

【答案】A

【解析】

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