

## 2015 年湖北省荆州市中考真题英语

听力部分（略）

笔试部分

一、单选题。（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.—How do you like the famous actor, Tong Dawei?

—Wonderful! I like\_\_\_\_\_very much.

A.he

B.his

C.him

D.himself

解析：在动词后面用宾格。him 代替 Tong Dawei。

答案：C

2.—More and more people come to visit Jingzhou Ancient City.

—That's true. It has become the\_\_\_\_\_of Jingzhou.

A.effort

B.praise

C.courage

D.pride

解析：effort：努力，尽力；praise：赞扬，称赞；courage：勇气；pride：骄傲；自豪。

答案：D

3.—What do you think of the dish I cooked for you?

—I haven't had it yet. However, it\_\_\_\_\_good.

A.tastes

B.smells

C.sounds

D.feels

解析: taste: 馋起来; smell: 闻起来; sound: 听起来; feel: 感觉。

答案: B

4.—Can you tell the difference between these two pictures?

—Difference? Oh, no. They look quite \_\_\_\_\_.

A.similar

B.different

C.strange

D.interesting

解析: Similar: 相同的; 句意: -你能区分这两张图片之间的差异吗? -不同点? 哦, 不会。它们看上去很像。

答案: A

5.—How much do you know about Taiwan, Li Fen?

—Taiwan and the mainland have a lot in common. They \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of history and culture.

A.support

B.explain

C.share

D.belong

解析: support: 支持; explain: 解释; share: 分享; belong: 属于。

答案: C

6.—It's one of the \_\_\_\_\_ things in the world to stay with friends.

—I agree.It always makes us relaxed.

A.worst

B.happiest

C.busiest

D.hardest

解析: 句意: 和朋友呆在一起是这个世界上最幸福的事情之一。故选 B.

答案: B

7.—John is so excited. Did he win the competition?

—Yes.He was lucky and he had \_\_\_\_\_ one minute to complete the special task, no more and no less.

A.especially

B.probably

C.exactly

D.hardly

解析：根据 no more and no less: 不超过，不少于...得知。

答案：C

8.—Where was your dad at this time last night?

—He was talking with my uncle \_\_\_\_\_ I was looking for some information on the Internet.

A.after

B.until

C.since

D.while

解析：根据 I was looking for some information on the Internet. 得知。

答案：D

9.—The group of boys and girls \_\_\_\_\_ to study in college this morning, full of nice dreams.

—I believe their dreams can come true one day.

A.set off

B.fell off

C.put off

D.kept off

解析：set off: 出发；引起；动身； fell off: 衰减，下降； put off: 推迟；延期； kept off: 避而不谈；不接近；挡住。

答案：A

10.—So kind of you to give me a ride to the station.

— \_\_\_\_\_

A.Never mind.

B.My pleasure.

C.It doesn't matter.

D.Glad you like it.

解析： My pleasure: 不用谢。

答案： B

二、完形填空。（共 10 分，每小题 1 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Once when Kevin was selling hats under a big tree, the monkeys on the tree picked some hats and put them on. So Kevin took off his own hat and threw 11 on the ground. The stupid monkeys threw their hats, too! Kevin soon 12 all the hats and left happily.

Fifty years later, young Tony, 13 of Kevin, also sold hats for a living. 14 a long walk, Tony was tired, so he put his bag of hats beside him and laid down under a big tree. He was soon fast 15 .

When he woke up, Tony found that there weren't any hats in his bag! Tony started looking for his hats. To his 16, he found some monkeys on the tree wearing his hats.

Tony didn't know what to do. Then he remembered the story his grandfather 17 used to tell him. "Yes! I can fool these monkeys!" said Tony. "I'll 18 them imitate (模仿) me and very soon I will get all my hats back!"

Tony then waved at the monkeys, the monkeys waved at him. Tony started dancing, the monkeys were also dancing. Tony threw his hat on the ground...

Just then, one of the monkeys jumped down 19 the tree, picked up the hat Tony threw on the ground and 20 up to Tony. He said, "Do you think only you had a grandfather?"

11.

A.it

B.its

C.him

D.his

解析： it 代替 hat.

答案： A

12.

- A.pointed
- B.put
- C.collected
- D.matched

解析: collect:收集;句意: Kevin 不久收集了所有的帽子。

答案: C

13.

- A.father
- B.son
- C.grandson
- D.friend

解析: 根据 Fifty years later 得知选 C。

答案: C

14.

- A.When
- B.After
- C.Before
- D.As

解析: 根据 Tony was tired 得知选 C。

答案: C

15.

- A.alive
- B.afraid
- C.awake
- D.asleep

解析: 根据 When he woke up 得知选 D。

答案: D

16.

- A.pleasure
- B.interest
- C.value
- D.surprise

解析: to one's surprise:令某人惊讶的是...

答案: D

17.

A.recently

B.luckily

C.proudly

D.angrily

解析: proudly:骄傲地; 句意: 他的爷爷很骄傲地告诉他这个故事。

答案: C

18.

A.tell

B.make

C.promise

D.realize

解析: make sb do sth:使某人做某事。

答案: B

19.

A.from

B.beside

C.toward

D.through

解析: one of the monkeys jumped down from the tree: 其中的一个猴子从树上下来。

答案: A

20.

A.put

B.brought

C.walked

D.took

解析: walk up to sb: 步行走向某人。

答案: C

三、阅读理解。(共 30 分, 每小题 2 分)

阅读下列短文，从每篇短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

A new term might be the best time to make new friends, but it can be hard to begin the first conversation. Below are four useful ways. Take a look.

Search for common interests. Talking about shared interests, such as sports and popular talent shows, is the easiest way to make a successful talk with someone.

Welcome the silence. In fact, sometimes silence is needed in order to continue a conversation. Remember that if you say something, the other person may need time to understand it.

Keep it positive(积极的).To make great small talk, you should keep things fun. You should be cheerful and able to laugh over things that aren't very interesting. These will make the other person want to keep talking to you.

Take it as a learning experience. Every time you meet someone from other places, it's a good chance to learn something new. You can learn more about their cultures and nations. These make you a more interesting person to talk to as well.

21.How many ways are mentioned to start a conversation in the reading?

- A.Only one.
- B.Three.
- C.Four.
- D.Five.

解析：根据 Below are four useful ways.Take a look.得知。

答案：C

22.You can start a meaningful conversation by\_\_\_\_\_according to the reading.

- A.travelling to other countries
- B.studying very hard in the class
- C.talking about the same interests
- D finding someone from other places

解析：根据 Search for common interests.Talking about shared interests, such as sports and popular talent shows, is the easiest way to make a successful talk with someone.得知。

答案：C

23.If someone is talking about something you don't like, you should\_\_\_\_\_according to the reading.

- A.stop the conversation at once
- B.be cheerful and relaxed
- C.keep silent all the time
- D.talk about something new

解析：根据 You should be cheerful and able to laugh over things that aren't very interesting.得知。

答案：B

B

If you need glasses to read this, you are among most of Chinese students. About four-fifths of high school students in China have poor eyesight(视力).And now more and more children in primary school need glasses, too.

Two main reasons can cause poor eyesight: too much time spent indoors studying and too little time spent outdoors playing. Reading and writing for hours and hours, sometimes in poorly lighted rooms, causes eyesight to weaken. But students have to do this because there is so much pressure on them to succeed in school. They have less time to enjoy the sun.

The sun, it turns out, is important in developing good eyesight. According to a study by Australian National University, Australian children and Chinese children have the same level of eyesight before they start school, but once they enter primary school, Chinese children only spend about an hour a day outside, while Australian children spend three to four hours each day in the sunshine. The result is that while about forty percent of Chinese primary school students need glasses, only three percent of Australian children do.

And poor eyesight at a young age can have serious long term influence. As you get older, your eyesight can worsen.

With all that in mind, don't you think it's time to give your eyes a break?

24.How many high school students have poor eyesight in China according to the reading?

- A.A half of them.
- B.Three percent of them.
- C.Forty percent of them.
- D.Four-fifths of them.

解析：根据 About four-fifths of high school students in China have poor eyesight(视力).得知。

答案：D

25.Which can cause poor eyesight according to the reading?

- A.Like reading and writing very much.
- B.Spend too much time enjoying the sun.
- C.Spend too much time indoors studying.
- D.Start primary school at a young age.

解析：根据 too much time spent indoors studying and too little time spent outdoors playing.得知。

答案：C

26.What can we learn from the third paragraph?

- A.Primary school studying can be very harmful to young students.
- B.Australian children spend more time outdoors than Chinese children.
- C.After primary school, children in China and Australia have the same eyesight.
- D.Fewer Chinese primary school students have poor eyesight than Australian ones.

解析：根据 Chinese children only spend about an hour a day outside, while Australian children spend three to four hours each day in the sunshine.得知。

答案：B

27.What does the writer want to tell us?

- A. Remember to give our eyes a break.
- B. Develop good eyesight in Australia.
- C. Avoid poor eyesight at an old age.
- D. Spend little time outdoors playing.

解析：根据 And poor eyesight at a young age can have serious long term influence. As you get older, your eyesight can worsen. With all that in mind, don't you think it's time to give your eyes a break? 得知。

答案：A

### C

The message was short. I read it three times: “Hey, Mom, can I come to see you guys?” I wrote back: “Yes!” He said he hoped to make it in time for dinner.

I made a quick run to the market, put sheets on the guest bed and set the TV to record the Warriors' game, so if traffic was awful, he wouldn't have to miss the first half. Then I began cooking, cleaning, watching the clock and listening for his footsteps coming up the walk.

It's called waiting. I'm good at it. When he was a newborn, I'd wait for him to go to sleep. Soon then I'd stand by his bed waiting for him to wake up. I waited, as he learned to do things like walking, talking and feeding himself; throwing a ball, riding a bike and reading a book.

I waited for him to start preschool, primary school, middle school and college.

I waited with dread for him to start driving. And I waited up every time he came home late.

I wait for my son to grow up, but that doesn't mean the waiting game is over. It never really ends.

Mothers wait for all kinds of reasons—good news or bad, happiness or heartache. But the waiting is soon forgotten, usually, the minute a long awaited child walks through the door.

My boy will be here soon. But if he's late, I can wait. I'm good at it. And he's worth it. I will always leave a light on for him.

28. After knowing her son would come home, which of the following activities did she do?

a. Shopping. b. Cooking. c. Cleaning. d. Watching the Warriors' game.

- A. bc
- B. ad
- C. abc
- D. bcd

解析：根据 I made a quick run to the market- Then I began cooking, cleaning 得知。

答案：C

29. What does the underlined word “dread” mean?

- A. 激动
- B. 骄傲
- C. 厌恶
- D. 害怕

解析：根据 And I waited up every time he came home late. 得知，在我学会开车之后妈妈总是内心总满了焦虑，担心我的安全，心里很害怕我出事。故选 D。

答案： D

30. Which of the following about the writer is TRUE according to the reading?

A. Luckily, her son never makes her wait long.

B. She has experienced all kinds of feelings while waiting for her son to do things.

C. When her son went to college, her waiting ended.

D. Waiting for her son is often boring, but once her son arrives she forgets about it.

解析： 根据 But the waiting is soon forgotten, usually, the minute a long awaited child walks through the door. 得知。

答案： D

31. Which do you think would be the best title for the reading?

A. Worth waiting for

B. Being patient is difficult

C. Learn to be a mother

D. Visit your mother often

解析： 根据最后一段 My boy will be here soon. But if he's late, I can wait. I'm good at it. And he's worth it. I will always leave a light on for him. 得知。

答案： A

## D

One cold winter night in Shanghai, I was walking home at one in the morning after long tiring work. I was having trouble with my job in the bank. As I walked, I thought seriously about giving up living there. City life had become too much for me.

As I walked down empty streets, I felt very small and cold. I began running, both to keep warm and to keep away any possible danger. Very few people were still out except a few sad-looking homeless people under blankets (毛毯).

Suddenly, I heard a sound behind me. I turned quickly, all I saw was a shining streetlight. Still, the noise had made me nervous, so I started to run faster. When I reached home, I realized what the noise had been. It had been my wallet falling to the sidewalk.

Now I wasn't cold or tired anymore. I ran back to where I'd heard the noise. Although I searched carefully for fifteen minutes, my wallet was nowhere to be found.

Just as I was about to give up the search, I heard the garbage truck (垃圾车) come to me. When a voice called from the inside, "Alisa Chen?" I thought I was dreaming. How could this man know my name? The door opened, and out jumped a small red-haired man "Is this what you're looking for?" he asked, holding up a small square shape.

It was nearly 3 a.m. by the time I got into bed. But I had got my wallet back. I also had got back some enjoyment of city life. I realized that the city couldn't be a bad place as long as people were willing to help each other.

32. One cold winter night, the writer felt \_\_\_\_\_ when she was back home after work.

A. cold and sick

B.lucky and helpful

C.excited and cheerful

D.disappointed and helpless

解析：根据第一段得知作者目前心情是不悦的，故排除 B、C；而 D 项最能否和作者此刻的内心感受。故选 D。

答案：D

33.What happened when the writer was running down the empty streets?

A.She lost her wallet unknowingly.

B.Someone had stolen her wallet.

C.She was stopped by a garbage truck driver.

D.She found some homeless people following her

解析：根据 When I reached home, I realized what the noise had been.It had been my wallet falling to the sidewalk.得知。

答案：A

34.In the fifth paragraph, why did the writer say she was dreaming?

A.Someone offered to take her back home.

B.A.red-haired man came to see her.

C.She heard someone call her name.

D.Her wallet was found in a garbage truck.

解析：根据 I thought I was dreaming.How could this man know my name? The door opened, and out jumped a small red-haired man “Is this what you’re looking for?”得知。

答案：B

35.From the reading, we can infer(推断) that the writer \_\_\_\_\_.

A.would stop working at night

B.would stay on in Shanghai

C.would make friends with cleaners

D.would give up her job at the bank

解析：根据最后一段 I also had got back some enjoyment of city life.I realized that the city couldn’t be a bad place as long as people were willing to help each other.得知。

答案：B

四、词语运用。（共 6 分，每小题 1 分）

根据句子意思和音标、首字母提示填词，每空一词。

36.—Dad, why do you have so much work and get back home so late every day?

—I’m sorry, dear. Um, because we live in a \_\_\_\_\_ **['bɪzi]** society.

解析：busy：忙碌的

答案: busy

37.—The noise from the railway really \_\_\_\_\_ [draʊv] me crazy.

—Oh, it's your fault to live near there.

解析: drove: 强迫, 驱使, 驱赶

答案: drove

38.—Jim, is physics difficult to learn?

—Yes. No subject can be learned well \_\_\_\_\_ [wɪ'ðaʊt] hard work.

解析: without: 没有

答案: without

39.—Linda, what does the instruction say?

—You are supposed to take these pills only t\_\_\_\_\_ a day. More than that isn't helpful.

解析: twice a day: 一天两次

答案: twice

40.—What's the most important morning news on CCTV today?

—The Chinese g\_\_\_\_\_ warned Japan not to hurt the feelings of the Chinese people.

解析: government: 政府

答案: government

41.By bringing soccer to the schools, President Xi hopes he can a\_\_\_\_\_ his dream and China's dream of playing for the World Cup, hosting(举办) the World Cup and finally, winning the World Cup.

解析: achieve: 取得, 获得

答案: achieve

五、完成句子(共14分, 每小题2分)

阅读下列各小题, 根据汉语提示, 用句末括号内的英语单词完成句子。

42.My English teacher\_\_\_\_\_ a movie star. (look)

我的英语老师看起来像一位电影明星。

解析: look like: 看起来像...

答案: looks like

43.Look! The children\_\_\_\_\_ a story for the picture in the classroom.(make)

瞧! 孩子们正在教室里根据图片编一个故事。

解析: make up:编造; 组成

答案: are making up

44.If you know what kind of people are unfriendly, just\_\_\_\_\_ them. (stay)

知道了哪些人不友好, 就离他们远点。

解析: stay away from: 远离

答案: stay away from

45.Liu Yang\_\_\_\_\_ math last term, but now he loves to play computer games. (be)

上学期刘洋对数学很感兴趣, 但现在他迷上了电脑游戏。

解析: be interested in:对...感兴趣

答案: was interested in

46.I \_\_\_\_\_the story, so I can tell them the truth. (happen)

碰巧我读过那个故事, 所以我能告诉他们事实真相。

解析: happen to do sth:碰巧做过某事

答案: happened to read

47.It is said that Shenzhou-11 spacecraft\_\_\_\_\_ into space in 2016. (send)

据说, 神州十一号飞船将于 2016 年发射升空。

解析: sent up: 发射

答案: will be sent (up)

48.Dr Lee\_\_\_\_\_ a real example already. He'll tell us tomorrow. (come)

李博士已经想到了一个真实的例子, 明天告诉我们。

解析: come up with: 得出; 想出

答案: has come up with

#### 六、选词填空 (共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

阅读短文, 并选择方框中的词用适当形式填空, 每个词最多选用一次, 有一项是多余的, 每空一词。

with that little start do because way how make explain bad

Sometimes, we see some people reading books while biting their nails (咬指甲).According to the BBC(英国广播公司), up to 45 percent of teenagers bit their nails. There is not an exact answer

to 49 why people bite their nails. But most commonly, nail biting is said to be a nervous habit. It is done 50 of stress(压力), boredom or excitement.

What's more, a report says that people with higher levels of intelligence(智力)51 biting their nails at an early age. It believes that compared 52 common person, 53 with higher levels of intelligence may feel higher levels of stress more easily.

This habit is 54 for the biters. It can give them red or sore fingertips. And long-term nail biting can affect(影响)55 nails grow.

But don't worry! There are many 56 to stop biting your nails. First, keep your nails clean. The more you focus on taking care of your nails, the 57 likely you may bite them again. Also, when you feel stressed, try to relax. 58 exercise or having a warm bath both help.

解析:

49.explain : 解释; 说明

50.because: 因为

51.start : 开始

52.with : 和, 跟, 随着, 关于, 和.....一致

53.those : 哪些

54.bad: 坏的, 糟糕的

55.How: 如何; 怎样

56.ways : 方式; 方法

57.less : 更少

58.Doing exercise 与 or having a warm bath both help 并列

答案: 49.explain 50.because 51.start 52.with 53.those 54.bad 55.how 56.ways 57.less 58.Doing

## 七、短文写作 (共 20 分) .

今天是 6 月 21 日, 父亲节。假设你是李明, 你早起为爸爸做早餐, 煮了一碗鸡蛋面条。现在请你按照下表提示内容, 用英语写一则日记。

煮面条的过程	水, 面条, 鸡蛋, 佐料 .....(3-4 个步骤)
爸爸吃面条后的感受	美味, 高兴, 夸奖 .....
你的想法和打算	自豪, 感恩, 祝福, 多帮助父母分担家务 .....

要求: 1.请使用恰当的关联词叙述做面条的过程。

2.可以适当增加内容，但是文中不得出现真实的姓名和学校名称。

3.语言通顺，意思连贯，条理清楚，书写规范。

4.词数 80 左右。日记开头已给出，不计入总词数。

Sunday, June 21

Sunny

Today is Father's Day. I got up early

and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

解析：根据题目要求，本文应从三方面入手进行写作：1.煮面条的过程；2.爸爸吃面条后的感受；3.你的想法和打算；建议用 2 个段落分别进行阐述，注意条理清晰，语言准确。谈论第一二点的时候用一般过去时；谈论你的想法和打算要用一般将来时。

答案：

Possible version

Sunday, June 21

Sunny

Today is Father's Day. I got up early and I cooked breakfast for my father. First, I boiled some water in the pot and cooked eggs and noodles in it for a few minutes. Then I cut up some vegetables and meat, put them in another pot of hot soup. Finally, I put the noodles in the big bowl, added eggs, meat, vegetables and some salt. My father had the noodles happily. He said it was delicious. I felt proud and happy, too. From now on, I will help my parents do more housework. I hope my parents are in good health forever.