

2009版



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英语

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第一部分 2008 年全国中考试题分析及 2009 年命题趋势预测

2008 年各省市中考英语试题充分体现了中考命题的思想原则,既重视考查学生对英语基础知识和基本技能的掌握情况,又重视考查学生在具体语境中运用英语分析问题和解决问题的能力。继续坚持“稳定中求发展”的指导思想,体现创新精神,注意结合社会热点、焦点问题以引导考生关注社会事件、环保问题,较科学、准确地反映出学生的英语综合素质。题型稳中有变,具有良好的延续性。大部分试卷融知识性与趣味性于一体,面向全体学生,贴近生活实际,突出人文主题、体现人文关怀,关注学生情感体验和身心发展。与往年相比,更注重引导学生形成正确人生观和价值观。大部分试题都是在情境中全面考查学生的综合语用能力,着重体现从知识到能力的迁移。

一、考试类型和考试方式

一般都是采用笔答闭卷考试,听力和笔试相结合,极少地区如大连、乌兰察布市是全笔试。多数试卷总分为 120,部分省市的总分为 150 分(如福州、成都、大连等地),均为全封闭考试。

二、命题特点和要求

试题以《全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准(实验稿)》(教育部,2001)(以下简称《课标》)为指导,充分兼顾了初中毕业考试和高中招生考试两考合一的特点,在一份试卷上体现两种评价功能。试题既考查了学生对“双基”的掌握情况,也着重考查了学生在具体语境中运用英语分析和解决问题的能力,突出了考查学生运用英语解决实际问题、完成有意义的任务的能力,体现了“稳中求新、稳中求变、稳中求发展”的命题思路。试题题量适中、由易到难、难易适宜,设计科学、严谨,又加强了灵活性、开放性。既注重对知识运用的检测,又加强能力拓展的考查,具有很好的信度、效度和区分度,真正发挥了中招考试的选拔功能和导向作用。

2008 年中考试题都遵循了以下一些基本原则:

(一) 导向性原则。大部分试题都积极探索更科学的导向。大多数试题难度在继续降低,注重考查学生运用所学基础知识和技能分析问题、解决问题的能力,突出考查了学生的理解能力和综合运用语言的能力,试题体现了基础性、普及性和前瞻性,有利于学生的创造力发挥。

(二) 科学性原则。试题充分体现了课程目标的基本要求,源于教材,有的略高于教材。试题考查目的明确,表述清楚,结构简约,无繁、偏、杂和怪题以及超纲题。大部分试题语言规范,言简意赅。词汇和语法题难度相对较低,淡化了对语法和知识机械性记忆的考查。考核内容紧扣考纲,具有代表性的同时突出原创性。

(三) 突出时代性。相当多的试题贴近学生生活实际,关注社会新闻热点,内容涉及:北京奥运会、交通、四川地震、环保问题、健康问题、人与自然、人与人的交往等方面的话题。

(四) 教育性原则。相比 2007 年的试题,今年的试题更多体现了三维课程目标,即知识与技能、过程与方法、情感、态度和价值观。强调语言的人文性、工具性和思想性的统一,在语篇中渗透思想品德教育,帮助学生树立正确的价值观。

(五) 开放性原则。试题从学生的实际出发,语篇选材与学生的兴趣结合紧密,符合学生的认知特点,贴近生活,体现学以致用。将语法、词汇和常见表达法融会在上下文语境和语篇中去考查学生的分析、推理、观察、记忆、思维和想象能力。特别是许多地区的书面表达,创设了一些非常有利于学生发挥

的情景,减少了对学生写作内容的控制,给学生留下足够的可发挥空间。

2008年的命题有以下突出的特点:

(一)源于教材又不拘泥于某一本教材,突出的表现出了整合各种教学资源的思想。有些试题利用网页上的材料来命题,十分新颖。更特别的是浙江丽水市的一篇任务型阅读,将新闻图片和事件分开让学生搭配,很有创新意识。

(二)突出思想性。例如大连市的阅读A:一个好心人帮助一位盲人儿童改写了乞讨标语,激发了更多的人的爱心,收到很好的效果;江苏南通卷的书面表达以“建文明城市、如何培养青少年文明素养”为背景,让学生讨论,促进了青少年的美好品质和良好习惯的养成。还有相当一些试题里出现了寓意比较深刻的哲理故事或人物传记,如河南省的A篇讲述了老鹰教小鹰学飞翔的故事,这些都能帮助青少年形成积极的人生观和价值观。

(三)文化味更浓。很多话题和材料都反映了传统文化和中国习俗。例如在单项选择题里,上海的第43题和山西省的第27题都提到了时下的文化名人易中天;河南省的第33题提到了少林寺;山东省的第六大题任务型阅读还讲述了中国成语“杯弓蛇影”的故事。还有一些地区的阅读材料揭示了不同地域和不同时期的文化差异,能引起我们对文化的反思。

(四)更加人文化。不论是听力、单选还是阅读和表达,没有一份试卷的话题不是学生关注的,都跟青少年生活密切相关。同时,在各种题型里,出现了很多以四川地震、国家限塑令、北京奥运会、火炬传递等为背景的话题和材料,所以今年的试题比较突出的关键词就是:earthquake, plastic bag, Beijing Olympic等,还有些省市涉及有关于消防安全知识的话题和短文,体现了新时代的人文性。

三、试题结构和考查题型

(一) 试题结构

1. 几乎全部试题都将选择题和非选择题分开、将客观试题和主观试题分开。
2. 分值有不同,但是常见题型基本相同,且题型呈现出越来越灵活和开放的特点。一般由下面几个部分构成:听力、单选、完形填空、阅读理解、任务型阅读、写作与表达。
3. 青岛市、广东茂名市、浙江省和四川省的部分地区、湖北黄冈市等,都在非选择部分里设置考查学生词汇、短语、句子等基础知识的题型,如单词拼写、短语填空、句子翻译等。

(二) 分题型概述

1. 听力部分

听力部分主要考查学生对英语口语的理解能力以及从真实性语言材料中获取信息、归纳判断和正确应答的能力。

一般试题都考查了句子、对话、语篇理解能力,很有一部分试题都出现听句子或对话选图的题样,图片和话题内容丰富,图文并茂、卷面活泼真实。对话和语篇的所用语言材料均源于考生喜闻乐见的生活化场景,口语化特点显著。话题涉及购物、天气、健康、学校生活、文娱与体育以及节假日活动等多个方面,形式多样,内容广泛。在形式上,保留了开放性的特点,遵循了由易到难的测试原则,使考查的效度和试题的信度更高。

2. 单项选择部分

作为一项考查语言知识运用题,今年的单项选择题具有重情景、重交际、重运用以及重能力四大特征,所有试题均借助于一定语言环境考查学生对语法、词汇、习惯用语和常见表达法的掌握。语言和知识点分布合理,体现了语言的形式、意义和语用功能的统一。

(1)注重情景和意义优先考查,淡化纯语法知识考查。大多数单选题的命制都将意义为先的思想体现得十分充分,注重语言知识综合运用的考查,进一步淡化了对语法和知识机械性记忆的考查。注重在话题中考查学生理解和运用英语的能力。学生要正确答题,必须结合所掌握的基础知识,根据情

景提示,进行分析、逻辑推理和判断。全部采用情景化命题的试卷有:湖北黄冈市、福建福州市、湖北随州市、湖北宜昌市、江西省、武汉市等。

话题多体现人文性、时代性,密切关注时事、关注青少年的情感体验、关注青少年成长等。

典型试题有:(采用原卷题号)

(2008·湖南常德市) 25. — What ____ when the earthquake (地震) happened on May 12th?

— Er, I was having a geography class in the classroom.

A. are you doing B. did you do C. were you doing

(与时事相连,“5·12”地震)

(2008·湖北宜昌市) 38. — How long has the nationwide ban (禁止) on plastic bags been put into practice?

— ____ the beginning of June.

A. Behind B. Since C. Among D. At

(与时事、环保意识相关)

(2008·湖北黄冈市) 33. — Do you like chatting with your friends on the telephone or mobile phone?

— _____. I would rather ____ QQ.

A. Either; use B. Neither; use C. Both; to use D. Neither; to use

(涉及现代化交流手段,贴近青少年生活)

(2008·湖北黄冈市) 36. — Do you believe there are aliens?

— I'm afraid not. I don't think aliens ____ in space.

A. can find B. can be found C. can be founded D. can't be found

(关注青少年感兴趣的话题)

(2008·浙江宁波市) 23. We do hope the people in Sichuan will soon ____ their trouble?

A. go over B. turn over C. get over D. look over

(与学生情感体验相连)

(2008·湖北荆州市) 30. When something is on fire. People throw sand (沙子) on it to put out the fire.

The main use of the sand is to _____.

A. protect the thing on fire.
B. add weight to the thing on fire.
C. keep the air away from the thing on fire.
D. lower the temperature of the thing on fire.

(输入救火常识信息,渗透安全意识培养的思想)

(2) 加大信息量的输入,强调语用考查。江苏南通市在单选题里出现一个语音考查题目,而且还引出了英式和美式英语在单词拼写上的差异,这样一个结合,增加了题目的信息量。例如:

(2008·江苏南通市) 4. — I know it it spelt “h-o-n-o-u-r” in Britain and “h-o-n-o-r” in America. But do they have the same pronunciation?

— Yes, they are both pronounced _____.

A. /'bɒnə/ B. /'lɒnə/ C. /'hɒnə/ D. /'hʌnə/

(3) 将语言标志、图画作为考查点,贴近生活,让学生感到亲切,凸显了所学英语在实际生活中的运用价值,具有真实感。考查了学生的观察能力和辨别能力。通过图片的形式,降低了试卷的难度,增加了卷面的友好成分,真实性强,英语的语用价值得以充分体现。例如:

(2008·安徽省) 33. Which sign means “No Photos”?



A



B



C



D

3. 完形填空

完形填空题旨在考查学生综合运用语言知识的能力。通常以语境线索为基础,结合不同的手段来设计。它要求考生根据上下文线索,从语篇层次上把握语言材料,在阅读理解的基础上进行逻辑推理,综合运用所学知识,选择正确的答案。今年完形填空题的短文大多源于生活且内涵深刻。由于部分考生没有理解全文的主旨和内涵,所以对描述活动场景和刻画人物内心活动的变化用词把握不准。这是学生丢分最多、也是最需要突破的地方。

一般试卷都设置有 10~20 分的分值。部分地区设置 2 篇,分值达 25 分,考查的力度较大。

话题方面,笔者认为有以下几个明显特征:

- (1) 突出青少年思想教育和贴近学生生活方面的材料较多,如江苏南通卷等。
- (2) 涉及地震故事、地震知识的增多,如,山东淄博青岛卷、武汉卷的 B 篇等;
- (3) 整合教材资源,联系教材,反映文化和文化差异方面的文章值得借鉴,如湖北黄冈卷的介绍中国名胜和传统文化等。

4. 阅读理解

阅读理解主要考查学生对书面语言的理解能力,要求考生能够读懂比较熟悉的有关日常生活话题方面的文字材料,2008 年的阅读部分明显增强了阅读的趣味性。附带图片和图表形式的题目增多。例如海报、说明、广告以及报纸杂志中的短文材料,试题旨在全面检测学生接受书面信息的能力和反馈能力。阅读材料体裁丰富,内容广泛,具有鲜明的时代性、教育性、真实性和实用性等特点。

今年的阅读材料的选取还反映了以下一些新课标的思想:

(1) 人文是主线,情感教育是永恒的主题。关注人文的,反映人与自然和谐发展的,关注人的情感发展和体验的文章很抢眼,许多试卷都出现四川地震方面的材料,有的是故事性的,有的是防震科普性的,这些文章有效地引导青少年增强民族意识、关注社会问题、学习科学知识、挽救生命、培养爱心等各种美好品质。如江苏南通卷的 D 篇讲述了地震中飞行救援的故事;安徽省的阅读 C 篇介绍了地震过程中人们应该怎样面对;厦门卷的 D 篇也介绍了自救和防震的常识;黄冈市的 B 篇更是选材独到,内容涉及地震后怎样帮助灾区人民走出心里阴影,地震发生后人们应该怎样处理和面对等等。

(2) 2008 年英语试卷特别关注时事,尤其注重引导学生关注社会热点,从了解新闻事件、人物背景等方面的内容来综合运用英语。如福州市卷阅读匹配和 III 篇介绍中国体育运动的发展;北京市的 A 篇考查学生辨认英语标志牌的能力;山东省的 B 篇把袁隆平获奖、政府核查教科书及词典、梅德韦杰夫成为最年轻的总统等几大新闻事件结合到一篇文章等。

另外还有一部分试题选取了火灾自救、梦的形成等方面的科普知识文章,供学生阅读和学习。如河南的 B 篇、天津的 C 篇等。

(3) 着重体现了传统文化意识的渗透和培养,突出的表现了语言是文化的载体的特性。反映风土人情、社会习俗、不同文化背景和文化差异等方面的文章,特别是中国传统文化和习俗方面的文章比较多。如辽宁十二市的 Passage 4 介绍了读书的重要性;青岛的阅读 B 篇介绍了中国京剧脸谱;山东淄博市的阅读介绍了中国喝茶的习俗等。

特别值得一提的是山东省卷第六大题综合阅读,考查阅读能力的同时讲述了成语故事——杯弓蛇影,如:

(2008·山东省)六、综合填空(共 10 空,计 10 分)

阅读短文,根据短文内容及首字母提示,在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

Nearly 2 000 years ago, during the Han Dynasty, there was a person called Ying Chen. One day, he invited Du Xuan to his house and treated him with wine. On the wall of the room (71)h ___ a red bow (弓). Its shadow appeared in Du Xuan's cup. Du Xuan took the shadow for a snake. He was (72) f ___ but he didn't refuse out of politeness. He drank the wine (73)w ___ his eyes closed.

When he was back at home he felt so sick that he could (74)h ___ eat and drink any more. He sent for the doctor and took some (75)m ___, but nothing could cure him. (76)W ___ Ying Chen went to ask Du Xuan how he got so seriously ill, Du told him about the snake in the wine. Chen returned home, thought hard, (77)b ___ he could not find an answer. (78)S ___ the bow on the wall caught his eyes. "That's it!" he shouted. He immediately sent for Du Xuan. He seated him where he sat before and offered him a cup of wine. Du Xuan saw the snake-like shadow again. Ying Chen said, pointing at the shadow, "The 'snake' in the cup is (79)n ___ but a shadow of the bow on the wall!" Now that Du Xuan knew (80)w ___ it was, he felt much easier. And strange enough, his illness disappeared the next moment.

This story turned out to be the idiom "Bei Gong She Ying".

我们认为,这些趋势,正是体现了语言和文化互相依托的密切关系。我们在深入渗透中国文化特别是传统文化的同时,这也是对本民族文化的一种尊重、敬仰和发扬!而且也是我们学习语言的真正意义的回归!

(4) 注重考查学生运用英语去解决问题、完成任务的能力,强调了在运用中学习英语的新课标理念。例如,大部分地区的试题都设计了很好的任务型阅读,常见的有阅读回答问题、阅读填表、翻译重点句子等。

5. 补全对话

集中考查学生的英语口语交际运用的能力,这种题型已经成为一种常见考题了。命题方式有地区差异,有提供选择项的,有填句子的,也有填单词和短语的,一般都在5~10分。一般都符合《课标》和考纲的要求,所涉及的话题仍为教材要求掌握的如购物、就餐、远足、邀请、奥运、运动、谈论节假日计划等话题。

湖北黄冈市的补全对话,将两个或几个话题综合起来,更能考查学生对所学语言知识进行融会贯通、灵活运用能力。而绝不是背诵几篇对话就可以应试的!

(2008·湖北黄冈市)

第二节 补全对话(共5小题,每小题2分,满分10分)

根据语境,用恰当的语言完成对话。

(On June 21, 2007, Lanlan's father booked tickets for the opening ceremony of Beijing Olympic Games. Now, Lanlan is talking to Kangkang.)

Lanlan = L Kangkang = K

K: Hi, Lanlan. You look so happy today. Why all the smiling faces?

L: I'm going to Beijing to watch the Olympic Games. Look, here's my ticket.

K: 87. ___ When are you leaving for Beijing?

L: Next week.

K: How long will you stay there?

L: About a month.

K: 88. ___

L: I will watch the Games, visit interesting places and also become a volunteer.

K: 89. ___

L: Because volunteers can improve my English and ability. Once I find people in need, I decide on

suitable ways to help them from all over the world. 90. _____

K: Yes, I'd love to. But I have no ticket and I plan to go to Sichuan to help rebuild their homes with my father.

L: 91. _____. I hope everything goes well.

K: Thanks .

6. 书面表达

基本上所有的试题都本着让所有的学生有话可说、为能力强的学生提供发挥空间的原则,试题最大限度地贴近了学生的实际生活。同时试题的命制减少了对学生写作内容的控制,具有明显的开放性,给学生留下足够的可发挥的空间,体现了控制性与开放性的统一;既注重了基础,又有助于学生想象力、创造力的发挥。试题设计一般以英文问题作为提示或设定真实情景,这样可以很好地引导教师在平时教学中重视过程训练和方法指导。

汇总看来,今年的书面表达多涉及这样几个方面:1. 四川地震。如青岛市以及四川南充市,写向四川地震灾区献爱心的倡议书;如山东淄博市,根据关于英雄老师吴忠红的报道,写一封给他家人的安慰信;如北京市,向地震中勇救同学的9岁男孩林浩学习,以 Learn from the Hero 为题写短文;如湖北宜昌市,要求描述郎铮的故事并谈感想写短文等。2. 暑假计划。如厦门市、贵阳市、武汉市等地区的书面表达题。3. 介绍自己的家乡或学校。如福州市、湖北荆州市、广东茂名市等。4. 关于学习方法交流的。如:南京的“My English learning”和安徽省的学习方法交流发言稿等。此外,还有一些关于限塑令(湖北黄冈市),学生减负(山东省),毕业前夕对同学和老师说……(太原市)等其他话题。

四、今后的中考命题趋势

(一) 今后还会进一步加大主观性试题的命题力度。

目前的中考试题中客观性试题仍占全卷较大分量,相比去年,2008年主观题明显增多。为提高试题的效度和区分度,今后会继续加大对主观性试题的命题力度,如将选择性的“补全对话”改为“填单词或句子”,还会继续增加“任务型阅读”试题,并且在设计任务上会更强调实际运用,培养学生理解、搜索和分析整理能力以及在实际操作中的信息转换能力。

(二) 关注人文、文化意识、情感体验方面的话题会着重表现在试题的各种题型中。

无论是单选还是完形填空、阅读,都会始终围绕有意义话题来设计题目,不再考查语法和一些词汇的枯燥记忆,而是要根据话题、根据情景综合分析判断答案。

(三) 设计与生活中的热点、焦点相结合的试题。

试题设计主要体现《课标》中所倡导的五个方面,即基础知识、基本技能、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识。语篇阅读还会适当涉及时事、新闻中的话题,引领学生关心国家大事,关心国家、社会和人等等。

(四) 将会更多出现关于中国传统文化和习俗的材料,加大考查学生对传统文化的认识和掌握,促进学生不断提高自身的文化修养。

(四) 书面表达或其他考查学生综合运用能力的题目,将会增大考查力度。今年,很多省市的书面表达在20分甚至以上。

五、对英语教学的反思和建议

(一) 正确把握命题导向

新课改实施以来,传统的课堂观念发生了重大变化。在教学过程中要改满堂灌的注入式教学为师生、生生互动的启发式教学,英语教师不再是高高在上的权威,而应是新课程的组织者、引领者、实施者和参与者。教师不仅要教会学生语言知识,更要教会学生学习方法;教师不仅教教材,更重要的是学会用教材去教。这就要求教师正确把握命题方向,丰富课程资源,注意营造英语环境,重视锻炼英语思

维,不搞题海战术和死记硬背,以培养学生听、说、读、写的语用能力为目标,兼容并蓄,齐头并进。

(二)必须关注学生的情感体验和积极的人生观、价值观的形成

我们的英语课堂不再只是单纯传授英语知识、监督学生记忆的“死课堂”,而应该始终关注学生的学习情绪、关注他们的主观意识,留有足够的空间让他们发表自己的见解。要尊重学生的个性发展,要敏锐关注他们的情感体验,加以正确的引导,渗透思想品德教育,帮助他们形成积极的人生观和价值观,每一节课都要为他们一生的发展奠定基础!

而且,课堂上要充满激情地运用英语与学生进行情感交流,只有情感上与学生互通了,学生才会更高效地接受你讲授的知识。

(三)要重视文化意识培养

要帮助学生拓展文化视野,发展他们的跨文化交际意识和能力。要在教学中帮助学生了解中西方文化的差异,提高他们对中外文化异同的鉴别能力,要帮助他们提高文化修养。语言和文化是密不可分的,语言有丰富的文化内涵。英语学习中有许多跨文化交际因素,这些因素在很大程度上影响了对英语的学习和使用。学生只有具备了跨文化交际意识,才能自觉地、有意识地发展他们的跨文化交际能力,才能真正学会这种语言,真正会用这种语言,这种语言才能成为学生交际的重要工具。

(四)提高学生阅读能力

阅读是人们学习和传递知识与信息的重要途径。长期以来,培养阅读能力一直是语言学科重要的课程目标。通过阅读,学习者不仅可以学得英语词汇和语言知识,增强语感,提高语言学习的水平,更可以获取信息,提高分析和解决问题的能力。就应试而言,阅读理解也是考生失分较多的项目。因此,教师应关注语篇教学,教给学生阅读技巧,如捕捉关键词,教会学生速读、精读、略读、跳读、复读和根据上下文猜测词义等方法,注重选材内容和文体的教育性、时代性、生活性和多样性,在不同的情景中培养学生的逻辑思维能力和分析判断能力并进而提高学生自主阅读的能力。

(五)教学和平时测试中要选用适宜的语言材料

(1) 所选语言材料要与《课程标准》所要求的合格初中毕业生的英语学业水平的要求相当。

(2) 选择具有时代性、经典性、生活性、实用性、文化性并有效地渗透情感态度价值观的试题材料。

(3) 所选文章的题材内容要丰富,体裁应尽可能多样化。

(4) 要适当选用一些贴近时代和学生生活实际、实用性较强的语言素材,像公告、广告、说明、通知、图表、目录以及报刊杂志中一般性话题的短文材料。积极利用音像、电视、书刊杂志、网络信息等丰富的教学资源,拓展学习和运用英语的渠道。

(5) 选材要有一定的教育性和趣味性。




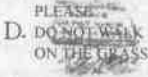




(六)注重培养学生写作能力

新课改实验以来,英语课堂发生了质的变化,一个显著的变化就是学生的口语表达能力有了长足的进步,但不容忽视的是有的学生的基础知识和基本技能却滑坡了。从中考的数据统计不难看出,听力部分的听短文和书面表达失分仍最多。很多学生在考试中不能正确使用所学语法、词汇和句型有效地组织句子,准确度不高。因此,英语课堂教学要做到“两手抓,两手硬”,既要注重听说能力的培养,又要重视对学生写作技能的培养。要找到二者之间的切入点,加强笔头训练,激发写作兴趣,提高写作技巧,由易到难,相信写作这个瓶颈不难突破。

第二部分 中考试题分类精编

第一章 单项选择

一、名词

- My brother hurt his ____ yesterday. He can't walk now. (2007·北京市)
 - arm
 - leg
 - hand
 - eye
- There is good for you. I've found your lost watch. (2007·广东汕头市)
 - news
 - ideas
 - messages
 - thoughts
- The PLA man saved three ____ lives in the accident. (2007·济南市)
 - children's
 - children
 - child
 - childs'
- He is thirsty. Please give him some ____ to drink. (2007·济南市)
 - rice
 - meat
 - water
 - oranges
- There are more than two ____ languages spoken in Nigeria. (2007·杭州市)
 - hundreds
 - hundreds of
 - hundred
 - hundred of
- Mr. Smith always has ____ to tell us. (2007·山东青岛市)
 - some good pieces of news
 - some pieces of good news
 - some good piece of news
 - some piece of good news
- What's your favorite drink?
— _____. (2007·重庆市)
 - Meat
 - Milk
 - Pear
 - Sugar
- What's the matter with you?
—I have _____. (2007·重庆市)
 - a cold
 - a good time
 - classes
 - sports
- You didn't send me an e-mail last night, did you?
—Sorry. My ____ broke down. I couldn't get online. (2007·安徽省)
 - computer
 - car
 - clock
 - camera
- Which of the following notices can you find in a garden? (2007·安徽省)
 - 
 - 
 - 
 - 
- Excuse me, what's the time, please? (2007·福州市)
—Sorry. I don't have a(an) ____ with me.
 - 
 - 
 - 
 - 
- Would you like to have a look at some pants? They may fit you well.
—Well, I'd like to try those blue _____. (2007·湖北黄冈市)
 - pairs
 - one
 - pant
 - pair
- What's the meaning of NBA?
—It means _____. (2007·湖北随州市)
 - 不明飞行物
 - 英国广播公司
 - (美国)全国篮球协会
 - 联合国
- I don't know how to use this machine.
—It doesn't matter. Here is the _____. (2007

• 江西省)

- A. instruction B. direction
C. information D. advertisement
15. It's so crowded here. Let's make some ____ for the baby. (2007 • 浙江省)
A. house B. room
C. seats D. chairs
16. There are a lot of ____ down there but hardly any _____. (2007 • 陕西省)
A. sheeps, people B. sheep, people
C. sheeps, peoples D. sheep, peoples
17. —Sam, I passed the art exam.
—Did you? _____. (2007 • 陕西省)
A. Congratulations B. Good idea
C. Best wishes D. With pleasure
18. —How can I tell one tree from another?
—You can mostly tell them by the ____ of their leaves. (2007 • 武汉市)
A. shape B. size
C. age D. color
19. —What's up?
—I can't stand the noise outside. It's nearly ____ me mad. (2007 • 武汉市)
A. keeping B. turning
C. causing D. driving
20. Betty likes ____ very much. She draws pictures every day. (2008 • 北京市)
A. art B. music
C. sport D. science
21. —Bill is ill. Do you know what's wrong with him?
—Poor boy. His illness is the ____ of eating unhealthy food. (2008 • 武汉市)
A. result B. cause
C. reason D. end
22. —Hurry up, Jack!
—Just give me five minutes to put my desk in _____. (2008 • 武汉市)
A. time B. line
C. order D. shape
23. —Why not go to the Great Wall this Saturday? (2008 • 南昌市)
—I'm afraid it's not a good _____. Many of us have been there.
A. place B. day
C. plan D. idea
24. Let's go to this ____ to find a pair of shoes to match my new skirt. (2008 • 江苏徐州市)
A. shoe shop B. toy shop
C. electrical shop D. clothes shop
25. Which sign will you probably see in front of a low door? (2008 • 江苏徐州市)
A.  B. 
C.  D. 
26. —I want to go to a movie. Is there a ____ near here?
—Yes, there is one across from the post office. (2008 • 湖北十堰市)
A. bookstore B. supermarket
C. museum D. theatre
27. Which of the following signs can be seen on the door of a shopping mall? (2008 • 湖北十堰市)
- 
A


B
- 
C


D
28. What's the slogan of the 2008 Beijing Olympics? (2008 • 湖北十堰市)
A. Great Beijing, Green Olympic
B. One World, One Dream
C. Light the Passion, Share the Dream
D. Faster, Higher, Stronger
29. —Can I help you, sir?
—Yes, I'd like five _____. (2008 • 四川渝中市)
A. meat B. potato

- C. potatoes D. banana
30. —Something to drink?
—Yes, ____, please. (2008 • 浙江丽水市)
- A. noodles B. milk shake
C. apples D. beef
31. I had a very unusual ____ yesterday. I saw a UFO land in front of me. (2008 • 浙江丽水市)
- A. decision B. test
C. friend D. experience
32. —How much does it cost to build the school library?
—Four ____ yuan. (2008 • 四川资阳市)
- A. million of B. millions of
C. millions D. million
33. All the ____ teachers enjoyed themselves on March 8th, because it was their own holiday. (2008 • 四川资阳市)
- A. man B. men
C. woman D. women
34. It's so crowded here. Let's make some ____ for the baby. (2008 • 四川资阳市)
- A. ground B. room
C. seats D. chairs
35. ____ mothers both work in the same hospital. (2008 • 广东汕头市)
- A. Tim and Peter's
B. Tim's and Peter
C. Tim's and Peter's
D. Tim and Peter
36. —Do you like to listen to "Mozart"?
—Yes. Listening to ____ is my favorite. (2008 • 山东省)
- A. songs B. music
C. stories D. news
37. He didn't tell his parents he was going home because he wanted to give them a _____. (2008 • 山东省)
- A. joy B. surprise
C. shock D. happiness
38. Which sign means "No Photos"? (2008 • 山东省)



A



B



C



D

39. —Hello! May I speak to Tina, please?
—Sorry, I'm afraid you have the wrong _____. (2008 • 四川攀枝花市)
- A. name B. way
C. number D. telephone
40. Which picture means "He (She) has a headache"? (2008 • 长春市)



A.



B.



C.



D.

二、代词

1. ____ is watching TV. Let's turn it off. (2007 • 北京市)
- A. Somebody B. Anybody
C. Nobody D. Everybody
2. The man ____ gave us a talk on science yesterday is a famous scientist. (2007 • 湖南怀化市)
- A. who B. whose
C. which D. whom
3. —Do you know the man ____ is running along the street?
—Yes. He is our English teacher. (2007 • 长沙市)
- A. who B. which C. whom
4. Your football is under the desk. Where's ____?

- (2007·济南市)
- A. her B. you C. us D. ours
5. I have ___ to do. Please give me ___ to read. (2007·济南市)
- A. something, anything
B. nothing, something
C. nothing, everything
D. anything, nothing
6. — ___ are you talking about? (2007·杭州市)
—The Olympic Games in Beijing.
- A. What B. Whom
C. How D. Where
7. ___ school is much bigger than ___. (2007·山东青岛市)
- A. Our; their B. Ours; theirs
C. Theirs; our D. Their; ours
8. —Who can help ___ with my English?
—Wang Lin can. He does well in English. (2007·重庆市)
- A. him B. me C. he D. I
9. —What a big box! Can I help you?
—No, thanks. There's ___ in it. It's empty. (2007·重庆市)
- A. nothing B. everything
C. anything D. something
10. —Is this your e-dictionary?
—No, it isn't ___. (2007·安徽省)
- A. His B. Yours
C. Hers D. Mine
11. —Frank can't find ___ dictionary. Can you lend ___ to ___?
—Certainly. (2007·湖北随州市)
- A. her; mine; her B. 不填; yours; his
C. my; yours; he D. his; yours; him
12. —Which of the two cameras are you going to buy?
—I'll buy ___ of them, so I can give one to my friend. (2007·湖北随州市)
- A. all B. both
C. neither D. every one
13. —What a hot day! Have you had a drink?
—Yes. But I'd like to have ___ after work. (2007·湖北随州市)
- A. it B. one
C. other D. another
14. —Have you found the information about famous people ___ you can use for the report? (2007·江西省)
—Not yet. I'll search some on the Internet.
- A. which B. who
C. what D. whom
15. There's something wrong with my computer. May I use ___? (2007·浙江省)
- A. your B. mine
C. you D. yours
16. Mary's answer is different from ___, but I really agree with ___. (2007·陕西省)
- A. his, her B. his, hers
C. him, hers D. him, her
17. —Do you know about David?
—Yes, I know ___ very well. (2007·武汉市)
- A. he B. himself
C. him D. his
18. —Got any information about High School Examination? (2007·武汉市)
—Well, I was trying to, but found ___.
- A. one B. no one
C. none D. some
19. —Who is singing in the classroom?
— ___ must be Susan. (2007·天津市)
- A. She B. It
C. This D. He
20. This is ___ I wanted. (2007·天津市)
- A. the one what B. which
C. one which D. the one
21. Yesterday was Dad's birthday. I gave a scarf, as a present. (2007·太原市)
- A. he B. him C. his
22. —Walt, we have few vegetables for dinner. Could you go and buy ___?
—Yes, sure. But I don't have ___ money. (2007·湖北黄冈市)
- A. any, any B. some, any
C. any, some D. some, some
23. —Sonia, is this your dictionary?
—Oh, no, it's not ___. Ask Li Lei, he is

- looking for _____. (2007 • 湖北黄冈市)
- A. me, hers B. mine, him
C. my, her D. mine, his
24. —Are you _____ from America?
—No, none of us. (2008 • 武汉市)
- A. both B. all
C. any D. either
25. —May I have a glass of beer, please?
—Beer? Sorry, there's _____ left, but would you like some juice instead? (2008 • 南昌市)
- A. none B. something
C. no one D. nothing
26. _____ is too difficult if you put your effort into it. (2008 • 江苏无锡市)
- A. Anything B. Something
C. Nothing D. Everything
27. It was _____ weather that they decided to go out for a picnic. (2008 • 江苏无锡市)
- A. such fine B. such a fine
C. so fine D. so fine a
28. _____ police officers in the UK carry guns, but most of them don't. (2008 • 江苏徐州市)
- A. No B. Some
C. Many D. All
29. Luckily, we'd brought a road map without _____ we would have lost our way. (2008 • 湖北十堰市)
- A. it B. that
C. one D. which
30. Mary, please pass _____ the ruler. (2008 • 四川渝中市)
- A. my B. me C. I D. mine
31. —Is there _____ interesting on TV tonight?
—I'm afraid not. (2008 • 四川渝中市)
- A. anything B. something
C. everything D. nothing
32. This is _____ bedroom. The twin sisters like it very much. (2008 • 四川渝中市)
- A. Lucy and Lily's B. Lucy's and Lily's
C. Lucy's and Lily D. Lucy and Lily
33. Most young people find _____ exciting to watch a football match. (2008 • 四川资阳市)
- A. it B. this
C. that D. one
34. —Is that _____ dog?
—No, _____ is white. (2008 • 广东汕头市)
- A. his; His B. her; It is
C. he; His D. her; Her
35. My son wants a pet rabbit for long, but I have no time to buy _____ for him. (2008 • 山东省)
- A. it B. that
C. the one D. one
36. —What else do you want?
—_____ else. I think I have got everything now. (2008 • 四川攀枝花市)
- A. Something B. Everything
C. Nothing D. Anything
37. There are a lot of colorful flowers on _____ sides of the streets. (2008 • 四川攀枝花市)
- A. each B. both C. either D. all
38. This dictionary is Alan's, but where is _____?
(2008 • 长春市)
- A. I B. me C. my D. mine
39. I'm going skating. Would you like to go with _____? (2008 • 北京市)
- A. me B. I C. my D. mine
40. I'm hungry. I want _____ to eat. (2008 • 北京市)
- A. anything B. something
C. everything D. nothing

三、形容词和副词

1. Welcome to our hotel. It's _____ in the city. (2007 • 北京市)
- A. good B. better
C. best D. the best
2. It's too cold here in winter. People have to wear _____ clothes. (2007 • 北京市)
- A. warm B. new
C. beautiful D. expensive
3. The bag is too _____. I can't put the pencil-box in. (2007 • 济南市)
- A. heavy B. full
C. light D. empty
4. This math problem is _____ that one. (2007 • 济南市)

- A. so easy as B. as difficult as
C. much difficult than D. less easier than
5. Li Lei's words made her _____. (2007 • 济南市)
A. happily B. angrily
C. crying D. angry
6. —How are you today, Francis?
—Much _____, but my doctor says I'll still have to rest for another few days. (2007 • 杭州市)
A. well B. good
C. better D. best
7. Chinese is the language spoken by the _____ number of people in the world, but it's not as _____ as English. (2007 • 山东青岛市)
A. largest; widely spoken
B. large; wide spoken
C. larger; widely speaking
D. largest; wide speaking
8. The ice cream tasted so _____ that the kids asked for some more. (2007 • 重庆市)
A. bad B. badly
C. delicious D. well
9. —How are you getting along with your classmates?
—Very well. They are all _____ me. (2007 • 福州市)
A. afraid of B. angry with
C. tired of D. friendly to
10. —What does your cousin look like now?
—Oh, he is much _____ than before. (2007 • 福州市)
A. strong B. stronger
C. strongest D. too strong
11. —Why are you so _____?
—Because our ping-pong player Wang Liqin has won the world championship. (2007 • 福州市)
A. excited B. exciting
C. bored D. boring
12. Remember to e-mail me. All of us hope to hear from you _____. (2007 • 天津市)
A. quickly B. soon
C. fast D. quick
13. Chinese people were cheering at the most _____ moment when Liu Xiang broke the world record. (2007 • 太原市)
A. excited B. to excite
C. excite D. exciting
14. —Why don't you like pigs, Molly?
—Because they are _____. (2007 • 湖北随州市)
A. cute B. smart
C. friendly D. ugly
15. —How does Tony go to school every day?
—He has the _____ journey, so he walks to school. (2007 • 湖北宜昌市)
A. farthest B. longest
C. nearest D. shortest
16. —What do you think of George?
—He's a man of _____ words. He always stays alone. (2007 • 湖北宜昌市)
A. little B. much
C. few D. many
17. —Whom would you like to be your assistant, Jack or David?
—If I had to choose, David would be _____ choice. (2007 • 江西省)
A. good B. better
C. the better D. the best
18. The soft music makes Amy _____. She soon fell asleep. (2007 • 浙江省)
A. excited B. relaxed
C. interested D. surprised
19. _____ children there are in a family, _____ their life will be. (2007 • 陕西省)
A. The less, the better
B. The fewer, the better
C. Fewer, richer
D. More, poorer
20. —You look sad, Kate.
—Yeah. I have made _____ mistakes in my report. (2007 • 武汉市)
A. a little B. little
C. a few D. few
21. —He's slow in studying. I wonder how he could get good results in the exam.
—No wonder he is always _____. (2007 • 武汉

- 市)
 A. lively B. hard-working
 C. kind-hearted D. helpful
22. The busier he is, the ___ he feels. (2007 · 天津市)
 A. happily B. happy
 C. happier D. more happy
23. Bob takes exercise every day and it makes him ___ than before. (2007 · 太原市)
 A. stronger B. healthiest C. athletic
24. — My best friend is more popular than me. I want to be like him. (2007 · 湖北黄冈市)
 — I think you should be more friendly.
 A. look like B. the same for
 C. as popular as D. so friendly as
25. — Hi, Andrew. How can you improve your English so much? (2007 · 湖北黄冈市)
 — Oh, nothing difficult. The ___ you work at it, the ___ progress you will make.
 A. harder, more B. more hardly, more
 C. harder, greater D. harder, great
26. Sorry, I took your MP3 by mistake. I'll be ___ careful next time. (2007 · 山西省)
 A. most B. more C. much
27. Mozart is a well-known pianist in the world. (2007 · 成都市)
 A. famous B. talented C. smart
28. Of all the sports shoes, John bought ___ pair. Then he had some money for socks. (2007 · 成都市)
 A. a cheaper
 B. the most wonderful
 C. the least expensive
29. — How much will you be paid?
 — Judy, I don't do it for money, but for experience. ___, it's voluntary (志愿的) work. (2008 · 山东省)
 A. However B. Besides
 C. Finally D. Possibly
30. — Do you know David?
 — Yes, I know him very ___. (2008 · 四川攀枝花市)
 A. good B. well
 C. nice D. fine
31. Of all the sports shoes, John bought ___ pair. Then he had some money for socks. (2008 · 四川攀枝花市)
 A. a cheaper B. the most wonderful
 C. the least expensive D. an expensive
32. Cindy likes to tell jokes. She never stops talking. She is ___. (2008 · 长春市)
 A. serious B. quiet
 C. shy D. outgoing
33. Henry is a good runner. He runs ___ than his friends. (2008 · 长春市)
 A. fast B. faster
 C. slower D. slowest
34. — ___ have you learned to play the guitar?
 — For three years. (2008 · 长春市)
 A. How long B. How often
 C. How soon D. How much
35. — ___ did you buy for your mom for Mother's Day?
 — Some flowers. (2008 · 北京市)
 A. How B. Where
 C. When D. What
36. I think real cards are ___ than e-cards. (2008 · 北京市)
 A. nice B. nicer
 C. nicest D. the nicest
37. — May I have another cake?
 — You'd better not. You shouldn't go swimming on a ___ stomach. (2008 · 武汉市)
 A. hot B. hungry
 C. fat D. full
38. Jack is afraid of flying. He feels ___ before he gets on a plane. (2008 · 南昌市)
 A. surprised B. excited
 C. proud D. nervous
39. — Let's go to the new restaurant on 24th Street for dinner tonight. (2008 · 南昌市)
 — We can cook it at home. It's ___.
 A. expensive B. more expensive
 C. less expensive D. the most expensive
40. This morning Jack came to school ___ than ___ student in his class. (2008 · 江苏无锡市)

- A. much late; any
B. much late; any other
C. much later; any
D. much later; any other
41. My parents will go there by taxi because it is raining _____. (2008 • 江苏无锡市)
A. badly B. hardly
C. probably D. heavily
42. —Have you ever been to Hong Kong?
—No, _____. But I really want to go there. (2008 • 山东淄博市)
A. always B. just
C. never D. sometimes
43. I prefer skiing to climbing because I think climbing is _____ skiing. (2008 • 山东淄博市)
A. not as exciting as
B. not more exciting as
C. not most exciting as
D. more exciting than
44. —If there are _____ people driving, there will be _____ air pollution.
—Yes, the air will be fresher. (2008 • 湖北咸宁市)
A. less; less B. less; fewer
C. fewer; fewer D. fewer; less
45. —_____ do you go hiking?
—Once a week. (2008 • 湖北咸宁市)
A. How many times B. How often
C. How long D. How soon
46. I've got nothing to do. I'm _____. (2008 • 江苏徐州市)
A. bored B. interested
C. excited D. frightened
47. —Why do you turn down the radio?
—I'm _____ waking the baby. (2008 • 湖北十堰市)
A. afraid of B. busy with
C. careful for D. willing to
48. —How delicious the great turkey sandwich is! (2008 • 湖北十堰市)
—Yes. It would taste _____ with more relish.
A. worse B. worst
C. better D. best
49. —Which is _____, the sun, the earth or the moon?
—Of course, the sun. (2008 • 四川渝中市)
A. big B. bigger
C. biggest D. the biggest
50. —_____ do you have an Art Festival?
—Once a year. (2008 • 四川渝中市)
A. How many B. How often
C. How far D. How long
51. I got up _____ late _____ I was late for school this morning. (2008 • 四川渝中市)
A. such; that B. too; to
C. as; as D. so; that
52. We should use _____ plastic bags to help the environment. Let's say goodbye to them. (2008 • 浙江丽水市)
A. fewer B. more
C. some D. less
53. My best friend Tina is _____ in our class, who always makes us laugh. (2008 • 浙江丽水市)
A. funnier B. the funniest
C. more serious D. the most serious
54. I haven't watered the plants _____. I have to do that in a minute. (2008 • 浙江丽水市)
A. already B. just
C. yet D. ever
55. I don't like to keep pets because they are _____. (2008 • 浙江丽水市)
A. friendly B. dirty
C. clever D. interesting
56. China is the third _____ country in the world. (2008 • 四川资阳市)
A. large B. largest
C. larger D. as large as
57. —_____ do you call your parents?
—Every day. (2008 • 四川资阳市)
A. How long B. How soon
C. How often D. How far
58. —John, is Henry your twin brother?
—Oh, yes. He is twenty minutes _____ than me. (2008 • 广东汕头市)
A. heavier B. elder
C. taller D. older