



2010

全国  
中考  
试题  
集锦

# 中考 必备



## 英语

### 决胜2011

由中考评价专家严格筛选  
精选2010年全国中考试题  
展示中考命题的最新变化及趋势  
跟踪各学科知识前沿的最新信息  
供研究策略突破难点  
占领中考制高点



华东师范大学出版社

2011  
**决胜 2011**

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2010全国中考试题集锦



本社 组编

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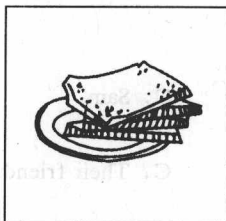
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# 北 京 市

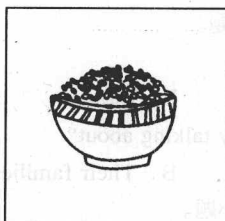
## 听力理解(共 24 分)

一、听对话,从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三幅图片中选择与对话内容相符的图片。每段对话读两遍。(共 4 分,每小题 1 分)

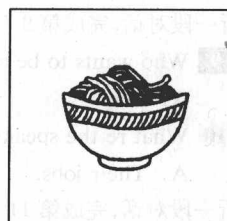
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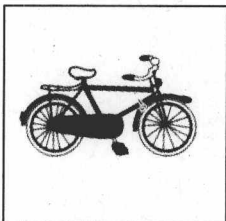


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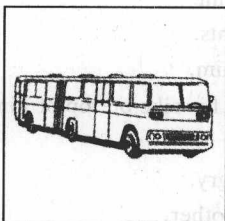


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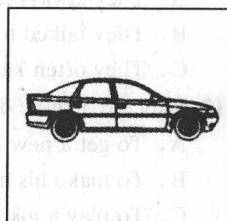
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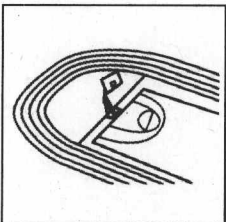


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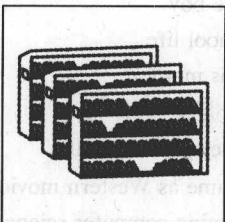


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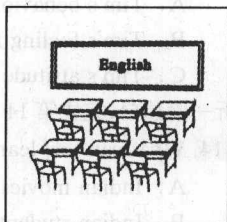
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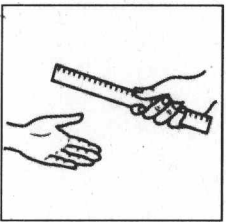


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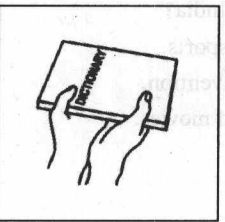


C.

( ) 4



A.



B.



C.

二、听对话或独白,根据对话或独白的内容,从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白读两遍。(共 12 分,每小题 1 分)

请听一段对话,完成第 5 至第 6 小题。

- ( ) 5 How's Kate feeling now?  
A. Much better. B. Still sick. C. Even worse.
- ( ) 6 Which page will Kate read?  
A. Page 15. B. Page 20. C. Page 25.

请听一段对话,完成第 7 至第 8 小题。

- ( ) 7 Where're the speakers?  
A. In a school. B. In a hospital. C. In a shop.
- ( ) 8 What does the woman's son like?  
A. Books. B. Music. C. Clothes.

请听一段对话,完成第 9 至第 10 小题。

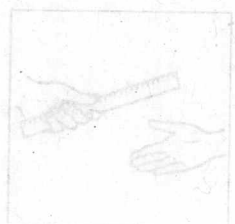
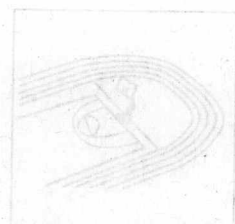
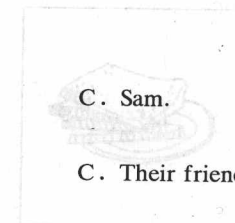
- ( ) 9 Who wants to be a doctor?  
A. Tom. B. Lisa. C. Sam.
- ( ) 10 What're the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Their jobs. B. Their families. C. Their friends.

请听一段对话,完成第 11 至第 13 小题。

- 试 ( ) 11 What did the teachers do after Tim made trouble?  
A. They always punished him.  
B. They talked to his parents.  
C. They often laughed at him.
- 题 ( ) 12 Why did Tim lie down with his bike on top of him?  
A. To get a new bike.  
B. To make his mother angry.  
C. To play a joke on his mother.
- ( ) 13 What's the conversation mainly about?  
A. Tim's behavior as a little boy.  
B. Tim's feeling for his school life.  
C. Tim's attitude toward his mother.

请听一段独白,完成第 14 至第 16 小题。

- ( ) 14 What can you learn from the speaker's talk?  
A. Indian movies are the same as Western movies.  
B. Indian students like learning computer science.  
C. India has twenty-two different national languages.
- ( ) 15 What are mentioned about India?  
A. Movies, invention and sports.  
B. Languages, food and invention.  
C. Weather, languages and movies.
- ( ) 16 What's Mark doing?  
A. Giving some advice.  
B. Offering an invitation.  
C. Making an introduction.



三、听对话,根据所听到的对话内容和提示词语,记录关键信息。对话读两遍。(共8分,每小题2分)

Evening Class Survey	
Interviewer:	Lucy
Student:	17
Class:	18
Teacher:	Mr. Green
Reason:	The teacher is 19
Class Time:	20

知识运用(共27分)

四、单项填空(共15分,每小题1分)

- 从下面各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。
- ( ) 21 Tom and Mike are good friends. \_\_\_\_\_ often help each other.  
A. They B. Them C. Their D. Theirs
- ( ) 22 Some volunteers from Beijing arrived in Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ April 29 to work for the World Expo.  
A. on B. at C. of D. to
- ( ) 23 The reading room \_\_\_\_\_ very quiet. I enjoy reading books there.  
A. am B. is C. are D. be
- ( ) 24 — \_\_\_\_\_ schoolbag is this?  
— I guess it's Lily's.  
A. What B. Who C. Whose D. Which
- ( ) 25 — Which colour do you like \_\_\_\_\_, blue or green?  
— Blue.  
A. good B. better C. best D. the best
- ( ) 26 There is \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with this computer. It doesn't work well.  
A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing
- ( ) 27 — \_\_\_\_\_ you turn down your radio, please?  
— Yes, I can.  
A. May B. Need C. Must D. Can
- ( ) 28 — Would you like to go to the concert with me?  
— I'd love to, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm afraid I have no time.  
A. so B. or C. and D. but
- ( ) 29 — What's your father doing now?  
— He \_\_\_\_\_ the room.  
A. cleaned B. cleans C. has cleaned D. is cleaning
- ( ) 30 Tom will call me as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
A. gets B. has got C. got D. will get



- ( ) 31 Granny often tells us \_\_\_\_\_ water in our daily life.  
A. save                      B. saving                      C. to save                      D. saves
- ( ) 32 Rose came to Beijing in 2002. She \_\_\_\_\_ here for eight years.  
A. was living                      B. live                      C. will live                      D. has lived
- ( ) 33 It \_\_\_\_\_ heavily when I left the cinema.  
A. rains                      B. will rain                      C. is raining                      D. was raining
- ( ) 34 The road \_\_\_\_\_ last year.  
A. builds                      B. built                      C. was built                      D. is built
- ( ) 35 — Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ the Capital Museum?  
— Next Friday.  
A. when will they visit                      B. when they will visit  
C. when did they visit                      D. when they visited

## 五、完形填空(共 12 分,每小题 1 分)

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择最佳选项。

It was yearbook day and we were given an hour to sign each other's yearbooks in the cafeteria. I was president of the class and I played sports. When I sat down at a table, people started to come over to get their yearbooks signed and to sign **36**.

Among them, a weak boy with ugly teeth and thick glasses kept shaking. I had seen him around, and I knew he was always laughed at. He seemed **37** of himself, and was so pale that it **38** us to look at him.

He came up and asked me nervously, "Can you sign this?" I took his yearbook but I didn't know **39** to write. I saw that there was the name "Ricky Sanders" written on the front of it. So I wrote:

*Ricky,*

*I think you're a really nice kid, and I hope you have lots of fun in your summer vacation.*

*Signature: Will*

*(Sign your name here)*

I put down the yearbook and turned around to get some signatures from some of my friends when I **40** my yearbook was gone. I saw that Ricky had sat down with my yearbook. "What are you doing?" I asked him. He looked up calmly (平静地) and **41** said "Sign!"

My friends broke into a loud laugh, and I saw that he was carefully trying to put a signature in my yearbook. He hadn't even finished the "R" yet. I thought for a while and **42** to let him sign.

It took him nearly five minutes to sign and when I got my yearbook back, there was a very shaky "RICKY". He hugged (紧抱) his yearbook and **43**. I couldn't help but smile back at him.

In that moment, my **44** changed completely.

I gave him a high five and suddenly everyone at my table wanted his signature. He was asked politely to write in their yearbooks and the signature **45** of his yearbook were filled up. He was smiling so big that it lit up the whole room.

I changed schools the next year, and I never saw Ricky again. However, I will never forget the day that he became the most **46** guy in school. Whenever I'm **47**, I still look back at that yearbook.



- |                     |              |             |              |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| ( ) 36 A. mine      | B. his       | C. ours     | D. theirs    |
| ( ) 37 A. unafraid  | B. unsure    | C. proud    | D. tired     |
| ( ) 38 A. worried   | B. surprised | C. taught   | D. hurt      |
| ( ) 39 A. how       | B. which     | C. where    | D. what      |
| ( ) 40 A. saw       | B. noticed   | C. thought  | D. believed  |
| ( ) 41 A. still     | B. ever      | C. even     | D. just      |
| ( ) 42 A. decided   | B. meant     | C. began    | D. prepared  |
| ( ) 43 A. smiled    | B. waited    | C. left     | D. rose      |
| ( ) 44 A. sense     | B. value     | C. attitude | D. idea      |
| ( ) 45 A. lists     | B. pages     | C. boxes    | D. tables    |
| ( ) 46 A. different | B. patient   | C. popular  | D. important |
| ( ) 47 A. away      | B. out       | C. behind   | D. down      |

### 阅读理解(共 44 分)

六、阅读下列短文,根据短文内容,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择最佳选项。(共 26 分,每小题 2 分)

(A)

Here are two letters to George and his replies.

*Dear George,*

I'm fourteen and I'm much shorter for my age. What's worse, I'm very fat. I want to be 55 kg and to be taller and then I can go to the school basketball team and enjoy myself. Can you help me?

*Bob*



*Dear George,*

I'm learning French but I don't get good marks. I don't know why. Sometimes I want to give up, but I know I shouldn't because languages are going to be very important. What should I do?

*Alice*



*Dear George,*



*Dear Bob,*

Don't worry if you're shorter than your friends. Teenagers grow at different times. It doesn't matter how heavy you are. You are still the same person. Plan your meals with your mum, and she can help you lose weight. Also, try taking more exercise.

*George*

*Dear Alice,*

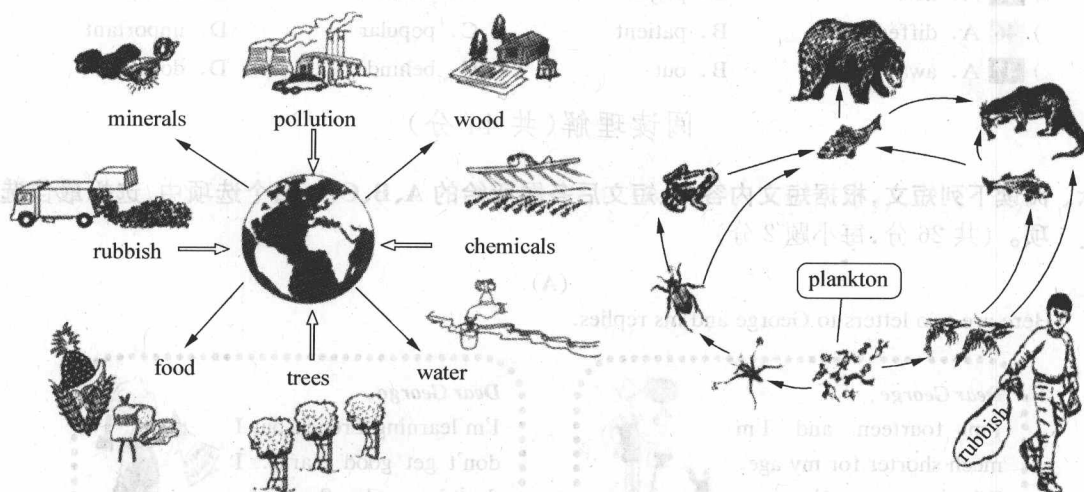
You're right. You should never give up, and I'm sure that you've made more progress than you think. You can talk to your teacher and ask her what you should do to get a better grade. Talk to your friends who are good at French. Find something that helps you.

*George*

- ( ) 48 Alice is worrying about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. her friends      B. her marks      C. her height      D. her weight
- ( ) 49 Bob should \_\_\_\_\_ according to George's letter.  
 A. take more exercise      B. talk to his friends  
 C. join a basketball team      D. learn some French
- ( ) 50 George advises Alice to talk to \_\_\_\_\_ for help.  
 A. her mother      B. her teacher      C. Bob's teacher      D. Bob's friends

(B)

The population of the Earth is growing faster. It is important that we look after the Earth. We need it!



The Earth gives us a lot of things. We also give the Earth a lot, but some of the things are not good.

In nature, when something dies, other animals and plants get food from it. Every animal or plant gives food for other animals or plants. However, animals can't get food from many of the things that we "give" the Earth. Animals and plants can't eat metal, plastic and glass. These things will stay in the ground for many, many, many years.

Some rubbish is very dangerous for plants and animals. In some places, many animals live together. One animal makes food for many more animals. If we put rubbish and chemicals in the water, the plankton (浮游生物) can die. If there isn't any plankton, many animals have nothing to eat.

So what can we do? Don't leave any rubbish in the countryside! Don't make so much rubbish!

- ( ) 51 The Earth gives us \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. food      B. rubbish      C. chemicals      D. pollution
- ( ) 52 When something dies in nature, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. water and grass are polluted      B. plastic and wood become food  
 C. other animals and plants get food      D. metal and glass stay in the ground
- ( ) 53 We must \_\_\_\_\_ to look after the Earth.  
 A. put metal in the ground      B. use more wood  
 C. keep frogs in the water      D. make less rubbish

(C)

Many textbooks are not written in the kind of English that we speak every day. In fact, sometimes the reading is so difficult that it almost seems like a foreign language. In a way, it is — the language of science.

You should not expect to be able to read a difficult science passage the same way you read an interesting story; you should not expect to read it easily and all at once. Instead, you may have to read it several times through, catching on the meaning of difficult words, going back over difficult sentences, and finally putting the whole thing together. Do not be discouraged if the whole passage doesn't make sense to you at first. You need to pick it apart patiently until you can understand it.

These are the steps to follow when you are reading something difficult:

- ☆ 1. Start to read normally until you run into a sentence that doesn't make sense to you.
- ☆ 2. When a sentence doesn't make sense, go back and read it again more slowly.
- ☆ 3. Look for any words you don't know in the sentence. Try to understand their meanings using word parts and context clues (上下文线索). If necessary, look them up in the dictionary.
- ☆ 4. Look at the next few sentences to see if they explain more about the sentence you are working on. Do not read very much farther ahead until you understand what is being said.
- ☆ 5. Finally, read the sentence again. Try to put it into simpler words.
- ☆ 6. Read through the passage once. Try to understand all the hard parts well. Then read the whole passage once more at a usual speed. This helps you to put all ideas together.

The steps sound a lot harder than they are. It is really just the normal way good readers understand anything that is difficult to read. After you have done the best you can this way, you should always feel free to ask for help from your teacher, if you have one.

- ( ) 54 The underlined phrase "run into" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. work out      B. come across      C. look into      D. pass by

- ( ) 55 From the passage, we can know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we should look up new words before reading  
B. it is sometimes difficult to read a science passage  
C. the six steps are helpful in learning spoken English  
D. interesting stories help readers to improve their English

- ( ) 56 The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. steps of studying science      B. difficulties in reading science  
C. ways of reading science passages      D. researches on science and English

(D)

In the West, some people believe that personality can be predicted according to the time of the year the person was born. From China comes the belief that the year of birth influences one's personality. In the past century, a new belief has arisen: the idea that personality is related to one's ABO blood type. People with blood type A, for example, are considered more likely to be serious, hard-working, and quiet, while people with blood type O are likely to be popular and outgoing, yet often unable to finish what they start. Though this belief continues to be strong, some people question whether it is true.

The blood-type personality theory (理论) started in Japan in 1927 when Furukawa Takeji noticed personality similarities and differences among his workers. The idea soon went out of fashion, but was brought back by a Japanese television host named Toshitaka Nomi in the 1970s. The belief is still strong in Japan and is increasingly popular in neighboring countries. Some young Koreans have taken to the theory. A recent study showed 76 percent of Koreans aged between 13 and 64 believing in the blood-type personality connection. Though most Asians might believe in the blood-type theory, for many it seems harmless and not something to be taken too seriously.

There is also the possibility that people are influenced to change their personality to match the expected stereotypes (思维定式). A survey of studies made in Japan over a 10-year period found that while in the 1970s there was no relationship between blood type and personality, later studies in the 1980s found that the relationship increased a little. Researchers concluded that as the belief in the stereotypes increases, people

may be changing their personality to follow the blood-type theory.

Is the belief true? The scientists in Asia largely dismiss the belief as a modern-day superstition (迷信). Most studies have failed to find any strong connection between blood and personality. Generally, scientists warn against making predictions or important decisions based on this questionable theory.

- ( ) 57 The writer uses blood type A and O as an example to explain \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the difference between the two blood types  
B. the relationship between the two blood types  
C. the influence of blood type on one's behaviour  
D. the connection between personality and blood type
- ( ) 58 What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 mean?  
A. It was lightly believed. B. It was brought to them.  
C. They liked and accepted it. D. They stole the idea from others.
- ( ) 59 Which of the following is true according to the passage?  
A. Most scientists in Asia don't believe in the theory.  
B. The blood-type theory began in Japan in the 1970s.  
C. The blood-type personality theory is about blood type.  
D. People don't change their personality to match the theory.
- ( ) 60 What is the best title for the passage?  
A. Is the blood-type theory popular? B. Is the personality changeable?  
C. Is it in your blood? D. Is it in your mind?

七、阅读短文,根据短文内容,从短文后的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余选项。(共8分,每小题2分)

A funny thing happened to my sister Tina last month. She lives in Japan and teaches English. In Japan, people don't usually wear their outdoor shoes in the house or in school, and a lot of buildings have places for shoes. So her school has a special place for shoes. 61

Tina teaches English in the evening. One Friday, she went to school, and she put her shoes in the shoe box — as usual. Then she had an interesting spoken English class with her students. 62 But to her surprise, her shoes weren't in the box. There was only one pair of shoes there, and they weren't her shoes! She had to get home in a hurry. 63

On Monday, at her next English class, her shoes were in a shopping bag on her desk! There was a note that said, "I'm so sorry. I took your shoes by mistake!" 64 Somebody felt a lot of shame!

- A. It's a shoe box.  
B. Tina is my sister.  
C. So she put on the shoes and left.  
D. After class she got ready to leave.  
E. But there was no name on the note.

八、阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。(共10分,每小题2分)

Chinatown is the name given to an area in the middle of London. It is just between Leicester Square and Shaftsbury Avenue. Gerrard Street is at the center and is the most important street in the area. There is a large Chinese community (社区) with a lot of Chinese restaurants, Chinese supermarkets and shops in this street.

In the 1950s, it was a poor area and everything was very cheap. At the same time, the world rice

market changed and thousands of farm workers in Hong Kong lost their jobs. They began arriving in London to look for work. They found jobs in the restaurants in this area. Many British people liked Chinese food, and the restaurants were popular.

These restaurant workers often worked 17 hours a day and had no time to learn English. As more Chinese arrived, more shops and businesses grew up. Wives came and joined their husbands and children came and joined their fathers. The community grew, and Chinatown was born.

In the 1970s and 1980s, British-born Chinese started to have a better education and this brought economic (经济的) success to the area. Many families moved out of Chinatown, and there was more space for businesses. Gerrard Street became a street only for visitors and was soon a popular place for tourists.

Now everyone knows about London's Chinatown. During the Chinese New Year, the streets are seen with flags and thousands of Chinese go into the streets. For most of the year, though, Londoners and tourists go there mainly for the food in the Chinese restaurants. The best restaurants are the ones where the Chinese eat.

- 65 Is this Chinatown in the middle of London?  
66 Was the area rich or poor in the 1950s?  
67 Why did the restaurant workers have no time to learn English?  
68 When did British-born Chinese start to have a better education?  
69 What are the main points about Chinatown in this passage?

### 书面表达(25分)

#### 九、完成句子(共10分,每小题2分)

根据中文意思完成句子。

- 70 今天天气很好。为什么不出去散散步?  
It's fine today. \_\_\_\_\_ go out for a walk?  
71 该考虑一下我们的暑假计划了。  
\_\_\_\_\_ to think about our plan for the summer vacation.  
72 北京以其众多的名胜古迹而闻名于世。  
Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ its many places of interest in the world.  
73 在体育测试中,我尽力了。  
\_\_\_\_\_ possible in the PE test.  
74 你最好不要过分依赖父母,学会照顾自己。  
\_\_\_\_\_ your parents, and learn to look after yourself.

#### 十、文段表达(15分)

根据中文提示和英文书信内容,写一封意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于60词的回信,信的开头和结尾已给出,其词数不计入所完成的回信内。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

- 75 假设你叫刘京,是美国中学生托尼的笔友,你收到了他的来信。请给托尼写一封回信,回答他的问题,介绍北京良好的公交服务,并谈谈你的感受。

Hi! Liu Jing,

My grandpa is going to Beijing next month because he has heard a lot about the city and he would like to see it himself. He says the bus service in Beijing is very good now, and people can go anywhere by bus. Is he right? Can you tell me something more about it?

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours,  
Tony



Hi! Tony,

I'm glad to know your grandpa is coming to Beijing. \_\_\_\_\_

If you have more questions, please ask me.

Yours,  
Liu Jing

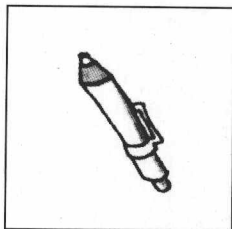
## 天津市

### 第 I 卷

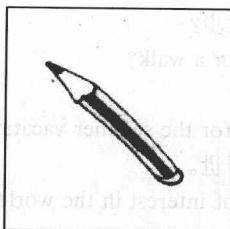
一、听力理解(本大题共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分)

A) 在下列每小题内,你将听到一个或两个句子并看到供选择的 A、B、C 三幅图画。找出与你所听句子内容相匹配的图画。

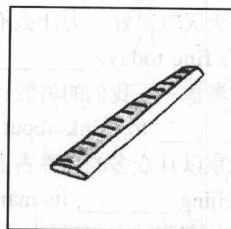
( ) 1



A.



B.



C.

( ) 2



A.

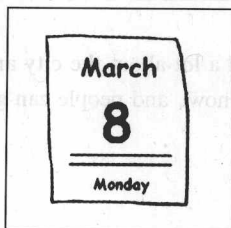


B.

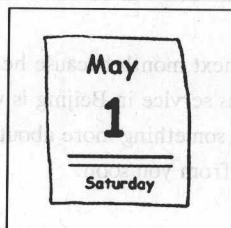


C.

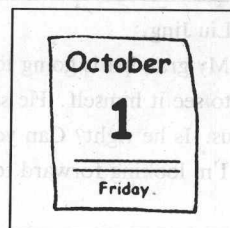
( ) 3



A.



B.

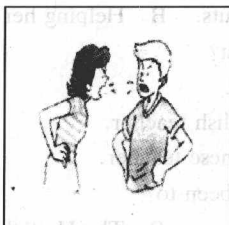


C.

( ) 4



A.



B.



C.

B) 在下列每小题内,你将听到一个问句并看到供选择的A、B、C三个答语。找出能回答你所听到的那个问句的最佳选项。

- ( ) 5 A. At Guangming Cinema. B. About a hero. C. At 7 o'clock.
- ( ) 6 A. Christmas. B. Dragon dance. C. Spring Festival.
- ( ) 7 A. He is a policeman.  
B. He likes playing football.  
C. He drives to work every day.
- ( ) 8 A. Two hours ago. B. About two hours. C. After two hours.
- ( ) 9 A. I was ill. B. I was absent. C. I got to school early.
- ( ) 10 A. There are five people in my family.  
B. There are over 200 people in the hall.  
C. There are 32 students in my class.
- ( ) 11 A. It is very interesting. B. It is \$12. C. It is by Mark Twain.
- ( ) 12 A. They are on the table. B. They are very cool. C. I don't wear glasses.
- ( ) 13 A. Yes, she is. B. No, she can't. C. Yes, she does.
- ( ) 14 A. A computer is more expensive.  
B. I have got a camera.  
C. A computer is more useful, I think.

C) 下面你将听到十组对话,每组对话都有一个问题。根据对话内容,从每组所给的A、B、C三个选项找出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

- ( ) 15 How does John go to school?  
A. By bike. B. By bus. C. By taxi.
- ( ) 16 What's Charlie's problem?  
A. He doesn't like English.  
B. He finds the English homework difficult.  
C. He can't find his homework.
- ( ) 17 What are they talking about?  
A. Subjects. B. Music. C. Schools.
- ( ) 18 How does Daming like the chocolate cookies?  
A. He thinks they are delicious.  
B. He thinks they are too sweet.  
C. He doesn't like them.
- ( ) 19 Where is the woman going?  
A. To a post office. B. To a hospital. C. To a supermarket.
- ( ) 20 What's the weather like?  
A. It's warm. B. It's cool. C. It's cold.
- ( ) 21 What is Susan doing?



- A. Putting up the paper cuts. B. Helping her friend. C. Cleaning the house.
- ( ) 22 Who are they talking about?  
A. Chen Huan's grandma.  
B. Chen Huan's first English teacher.  
C. Chen Huan's first Chinese teacher.
- ( ) 23 Which country has Diana been to?  
A. England. B. The United States. C. Australia.
- ( ) 24 Where are the two speakers now?  
A. At a concert. B. At a cinema. C. At a party.

D) 听下面长对话或独白。每段长对话或独白后都有几个问题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

听下面一段材料,回答第 25 至第 27 题。

- ( ) 25 What's the date today?  
A. June 19th. B. June 20th. C. June 21st.
- ( ) 26 What has the girl bought for her dad?  
A. A black shirt. B. A blue shirt. C. A black cap.
- ( ) 27 What will Mike do for his dad?  
A. Sing a song. B. Buy a cake. C. Make a cake.

听下面一段材料,回答第 28 至第 30 题。

- ( ) 28 What is Jack's first class?  
A. Maths. B. Science. C. English.
- ( ) 29 Why do those students laugh at Jack?  
A. Because he doesn't like science.  
B. Because he gives a wrong answer.  
C. Because he doesn't do his homework.
- ( ) 30 What does Jack think of Alice?  
A. Friendly. B. Naughty. C. Afraid.

## 二、单项填空(本大题共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- ( ) 31 If you work hard, you'll get good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grades B. notes C. lessons D. answers
- ( ) 32 \_\_\_\_\_ Browns were having dinner when the telephone rang.  
A. A B. An C. The D. /
- ( ) 33 Shen Xue and Zhao Hongbo won the gold medal for China so we're proud \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. in B. on C. of D. for
- ( ) 34 I could look after \_\_\_\_\_ when I was six.  
A. herself B. myself C. yourself D. himself
- ( ) 35 The plane will \_\_\_\_\_ from Beijing Capital Airport and land in London.  
A. take up B. take out C. take away D. take off
- ( ) 36 I was so tired that I could \_\_\_\_\_ walk any farther.  
A. nearly B. hardly C. really D. suddenly
- ( ) 37 Because of Project Hope, \_\_\_\_\_ children have better lives.  
A. thousand B. thousands C. thousand of D. thousands of
- ( ) 38 We will have a field trip this afternoon. The news makes everyone \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. excited                      B. frightened                      C. happily                      D. luckily
- ( ) 39 — Shall we raise some money for the children of Yushu, Qinghai Province?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. I see                                      B. It's a pleasure  
C. I don't believe it                      D. That's a good idea
- ( ) 40 Liu Xiang \_\_\_\_\_ by his coach to train regularly.
- A. advised                      B. advises                      C. was advised                      D. be advised
- ( ) 41 We won't start the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ our teacher arrives.
- A. though                      B. until                      C. while                      D. or
- ( ) 42 He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_ the English party.
- A. when will we have                      B. when we will have  
C. when would we have                      D. when we would have
- ( ) 43 — Would you like to go and see *Avatar* with me tonight?  
— Thank you very much, but I \_\_\_\_\_ it already.
- A. see                      B. will see                      C. have seen                      D. am seeing
- ( ) 44 — Can I wear any clothes I like to school?  
— No, you can't. You \_\_\_\_\_ wear a uniform.
- A. might                      B. must                      C. will                      D. would
- ( ) 45 Jamie is a young cook \_\_\_\_\_ wants to improve school dinners.
- A. who                      B. whose                      C. whom                      D. which

### 三、完形填空(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Many students have hobbies, such as reading, painting, growing vegetables in their gardens, and looking after animals. Some hobbies are relaxing and 46 are creative. Hobbies can develop your interests and help you learn new skills.

David Smith is a student, and his hobby is writing. 47 the summer of 2000, he spent four weeks on a summer camp. As well as the usual activities, such as sailing, climbing and mountain biking, there was a writing workshop with a professional 48. "She asked us to imagine that we were in a story. Then we wrote about our 49 at the camp."

In senior high school David wrote a story about teenage life, and it 50 as a book in 2003. Many teenagers love his book, and as a result, David has become a 51 young writer.

David has been very lucky 52 his hobby has brought him enjoyment and success, but he is 53 interested in many other things. "I like playing volleyball, too," says David. "I spend some of my free time playing volleyball for my school team. 54 I'll write more books in the future, but I'm not sure."

It's sometimes difficult 55 that we shouldn't spend all our time on our favourite hobby. There are many other interesting things to do in life, and we should try to do something new or different.

- ( ) 46 A. other                      B. others                      C. the other                      D. another
- ( ) 47 A. During                      B. At                      C. For                      D. On
- ( ) 48 A. manager                      B. doctor                      C. singer                      D. writer
- ( ) 49 A. experiences                      B. examples                      C. excuses                      D. experiments
- ( ) 50 A. took out                      B. tried out                      C. came out                      D. went out
- ( ) 51 A. successful                      B. normal                      C. polite                      D. lonely
- ( ) 52 A. or                      B. but                      C. because                      D. though