

学好玩好开心系列丛书

根据 2006 年联合体最新考纲编写

各市历届中考命题教研员联手打造

# 中考

# 大赢家

## 2006 冲刺中考

### 实战演练卷

### 英语

(新课标·联合体版)

紧扣考试说明

传达命题资讯

卷卷瞄准考纲

题题切入考点

辽海出版社

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# 中考大赢家

亲爱的同学，这份试卷将再次记录你的自信、沉着、智慧和收获，我们将一直投给你欣赏和信任的目光！

英语

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# 冲刺中考实战演练卷 (一)

时间: 120 分钟 满分: 150 分

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	总分
得分									

## 听力理解 (30 分) 略 语言知识运用 (60 分)

### III. 单项选择 (共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并将代表字母填入题前括号内。

- ( ) 26. The father wished the twins to be doctors, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them liked to study medicine.  
A. both B. neither C. either D. none
- ( ) 27. Now Helen works \_\_\_\_\_ than before. She will take part in a math competition.  
A. more carefully B. harder C. more quickly D. happily
- ( ) 28. — Your city looks beautiful!  
— Yes. Lots of trees and grass \_\_\_\_\_ last year.  
A. are planted B. have planted C. were planting D. were planted
- ( ) 29. We could see nothing because the lights suddenly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. went on B. went over C. went down D. went out
- ( ) 30. The nurse doesn't feel well today, \_\_\_\_\_ she still works very hard.  
A. but B. and C. or D. when
- ( ) 31. — Why isn't the customer satisfied?  
— He said \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the sauce isn't salty enough B. the sauce was too salty  
C. there is no salt in the sauce D. he can't find the salt
- ( ) 32. Tony \_\_\_\_\_ many happy hours walking through the History Museum.  
A. took B. had C. spent D. used
- ( ) 33. He \_\_\_\_\_ like singing pop songs, but now he's more interested in rock.  
A. is used to B. was used C. was used to D. used to
- ( ) 34. \_\_\_\_\_ the help of a computer, students write, draw or even make flashies (动画) for each other.  
A. Without B. With C. For D. Under

- ( ) 35. My father doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ me to make pen pals. He thinks it's a waste of time.  
A. allow B. let C. admit D. hope
- ( ) 36. When I got to his home, he \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour.  
A. had left B. left C. had been away D. has been away
- ( ) 37. — Your spoken English is much better.  
— Thank you. My teacher often asks us \_\_\_\_\_ English as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible.  
A. to speak, many B. not to speak, much  
C. to speak, much D. not to speak, more
- ( ) 38. — Whose kite is that?  
— It must belong to Jack. I \_\_\_\_\_ him flying it just now.  
A. see B. was seeing C. saw D. have seen
- ( ) 39. — Look, Mum! I got the first prize in the physics competition today.  
— Congratulations! I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ what you've done.  
A. angry with B. pleased with C. afraid of D. sorry for
- ( ) 40. Here are the photos \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing.  
A. who are taken B. that took C. which I was taken D. that were taken
- ( ) 41. — \_\_\_\_\_!  
— Thank you.  
A. How beautiful your skirt is!  
C. Here is my skirt  
D. I can't find my skirt
- ( ) 42. — Is Jim at school today?  
— No, he's at home. \_\_\_\_\_ he has a bad cold.  
A. because B. if C. though D. until
- ( ) 43. Andy has \_\_\_\_\_ for five years. Five years \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.  
A. come back home, is B. come back home, are  
C. been at home, is D. been at home, are
- ( ) 44. He's so careless that he always \_\_\_\_\_ his school things at home.  
A. forgets B. leaves C. put D. buys
- ( ) 45. No one except Jack and Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.  
A. are late B. were late for C. was late for D. is late

### IV. 补全对话 (共 10 分)

(A) 从所给句子中选择恰当的句子完成下面对话, 并将答案写在方框下。

A: Hi, Jim. I can't find Tom. Have you seen him anywhere?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_

A: I have some problems. I need his help.

B: Oh. He has gone to Taiyuan.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_

B: In a month, I'm not sure.

A: Did he go there for a trip or on business?

B: 48 You know, he is very busy now.

A: 49

B: No, not so often. About once or twice a year. 50

A: No, thank you. I'll wait for him.

A. No, I haven't.

B. On business.

C. What's wrong?

D. When will he be back?

E. Does he often take business trips?

F. What did you say?

G. Can I help you?

46. 47. 48. 49. 50.

(B) 在下面对话的空白处填入适当的话语 (话语可以是句子、短语或词), 使对话完整。

A: I'd like to go ice-skating this afternoon. 51

B: No, I can't. 52 Dad says it's too dangerous.

A: 53 You've got a bike, haven't you?

B: Yes, but I'm not allowed to ride on the streets.

A: Gosh. Well, let's go swimming.

B: 54 My parents don't want me to swim in a swimming

pool. They say the water is too dirty.

A: I don't believe it! 55

B: Not much. I can watch television and listen to my CDs when my homework is finished. I've got a really good CD player. Do you want to come to tea tomorrow? I'll show you.

V. 句子翻译 (共10分)

(A) 根据所给中文完成句子翻译。

56. 我今天没时间去图书馆, 明天怎么样?

I \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the library. \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?

57. 如果你对某人更友善, 你会有更多的朋友。

If you \_\_\_\_\_ people, you \_\_\_\_\_ more friends.

58. 你一直看英语电影有多久了?

\_\_\_\_\_ English movies?

(B) 阅读下面短文, 把短文中画线部分的句子译成中文。

Do you have a competitor (竞争对手) in studying? Each student in Class 6, Grade 3 of Zhongyuan Offield No. 10 Middle School, Henan, has one. 59 Every student in class chose a

classmate as his or her competitor. Then they wrote the competitor's name on a card. If someone beat the competitor in an exam, he or she would get a present from the competitor. Students were very interested. 60 "Every time I saw the card, I felt like studying harder," said Chen Xu.

59. \_\_\_\_\_

60. \_\_\_\_\_

VI. 完形填空 (共20分, 每空1分)

(A) 根据短文内容, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择一最佳答案填入文中空白处。

Mr Johns went into his tea shop again, one morning, and sat on one of the seats at the counter. Many other 61 came in also, but most of them did not stay 62. After fifteen minutes, a young man and a young woman 63. There were only two empty seats at the counter, 64 on Mr Johns' left, and the other on his right. The young man sat on one, and the young woman on 65, but Mr Johns immediately asked to change places 66 him so that the man and the woman could 67 together. "Oh, that isn't necessary," the young woman said, 68 Mr Johns insisted (坚持). When the young man and the young woman were 69, the young man said to her, "Well, this kind old man 70 us to sit together, so may I introduce myself? My name's Jack. What's yours?"

( ) 61. A. men B. women C. workers D. people

( ) 62. A. there B. here C. long D. short

( ) 63. A. went out B. got on C. walk inside D. came in

( ) 64. A. it B. one C. he D. she

( ) 65. A. the other B. other C. another D. others

( ) 66. A. with B. in C. for D. behind

( ) 67. A. live B. sleep C. be D. talk

( ) 68. A. so B. but C. because D. and

( ) 69. A. face to face B. side by side C. hand in hand D. one by one

( ) 70. A. made B. let C. wanted D. allowed

(B) 根据短文内容, 用方框中所给词的正确形式填空, 使短文完整、正确 (每个词只能用一次)。

well enjoy in a little play interested  
a lot wait ground nicely so

Some people were standing in the line outside a theatre waiting for tickets for a new play. They had to 71 for several hours and during that time they were 72 in a young man who was playing very 73 on a trumpet. The people standing there

74 this music and put quite a lot of money in the box on the 75. At last one of the people in the line said to him, "You play 76 well to be a beggar." "I'm not a beggar," said the young man. "I'm a trumpet 77 in a big band and I

love to practice several hours every day, 78 I thought it would be nice to do it in the open air instead of 79 my small room plus my neighbors complained 80 And it's so nice to get a little money at the same time."

## 阅读理解 (40 分)

### VI. 阅读理解 (共 40 分)

(A) 根据短文内容从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并将代表字母填入题前括号内。(共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

#### Passage 1

China welcomed an important visitor this week. He is Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the United Nations (UN). Annan stayed in China for five days. This is his fifth visit. He talked with Chinese leaders about how the UN would change in the new century. He also visited hospitals and talked with students.

Annan was born in West Africa in 1938. He studied in Europe and the United States. He started to work for the World Health Organization (世界卫生组织) when he was 24. Annan is the first Black African Secretary General. Since he became Secretary General in 1997, Annan has been trying hard to make the world safer and to help poor people.



"We have to find out what people need," said Annan. "And do something for them."

The 66-year-old is not only head of the UN, but also the father of three children.

During Annan's second term as Secretary General, the UN opened its first meeting on children in New York. Sixty world leaders and about 250 child delegates (代表) took part in the meeting. The leaders listened to children's ideas and are now trying to make the world better for them.

"To the grown-ups in this room, I would say: let us not make children pay for our mistakes any more," Annan said.

He also told the children at the meeting that they all had the right to education (教育) and good health care. He said that all kids should live happily.

( ) 81. How many times has Annan come to visit China?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

( ) 82. Annan probably didn't \_\_\_\_\_ during his stay in China according to the passage.

- A. talk with Chinese leaders B. travel to Xi'an  
C. visit hospitals D. talk with students

( ) 83. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Annan is the first Secretary General.  
B. Annan has been in office for two years.  
C. Annan was elected Secretary General twice.  
D. Annan doesn't care much about children.

( ) 84. The underlined word "right" may probably mean "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. 正确的 B. 权力 C. 右边 D. 权利

( ) 85. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The United Nations B. Kofi Annan  
C. Visiting China D. How to Make the World Peaceful

#### Passage 2

The compass is very necessary for guiding (引导) ships and planes. Hikers often need a compass, too. A compass will always make it possible for you to know where the north is.

The compass is a special magnet (磁体). The Chinese were the first people to use the magnet as a compass. They first used compasses to guide their ships between the years 100 BC and 100 AD. Their compasses were simple and inconvenient (不便的).

To make their compass, these early Chinese placed the magnet needle on a cork (软木) and then put the needle-cork system in a bowl of water. The floating magnet turned easily, and made itself with the directions, north and south.

Later the Chinese invention was put together with a Babylonian (巴比伦人) invention the degree (度数). A compass points out directions according to degrees. There are sixteen main points on a compass. Each main point is the same as a certain number of degrees. North on the compass, for example, is 0°C, east is 90°C, and so on.

Compasses worked well on wooden ships. But when metal ships appeared in the 1800s, the simple magnetic compass was not correct any more. The gyrocompass and the radio compass began to be used for navigation (航海).

( ) 86. The "compass" most probably is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 雷达 B. 磁针 C. 温度计 D. 指南针

( ) 87. What is the most important part of a compass? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The poles B. The magnet C. Degrees D. The sixteen points

( ) 88. The Chinese started to use a compass \_\_\_\_\_.

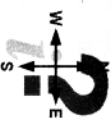
- A. over 1, 900 years ago B. about 1, 000 years ago  
C. before 100 BC D. in the 1800s

( ) 89. Modern ships never use the magnetic compass because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is simple and inconvenient  
B. the gyrocompass and the radio compass are better than it  
C. the sixteen points on a compass are few for the use of seamen  
D. the metal in the ship may attract the magnet

( ) 90. Which of the following is true?

- A. The Babylonian first used the compass.  
B. In all compasses, each main point is the same as certain number of degrees.  
C. Compass worked well on all ships.





D. In a metal ship, the gyrocompass is more useful than the radio compass.

### Passage 3

Schroeder became the German Chancellor in 1998. Many Germans like him, because his government doesn't take much money from the poor, and gives them a lot of help. Also, he has a strong love for his family.

Do you know what special birthday presents the Chancellor gave his mother?

In 1990, he took her to lunch in a Mercedes (梅塞德斯) car for her 80th birthday.

Schroeder's family was very poor. Once his grandma had to steal meat from their neighbours. His mother was very sad and cried about it. Young Schroeder held his mother in his arms and said, "Mum, one day I'll take you out in a Mercedes". Forty years later he made these words come true.

Schroeder gave the old lady a second special present ten years later. His father died before he was born. He was killed in World War II. His family didn't know where his grave (坟墓) was. So Schroeder gave his mother a map on her 90th birthday. This map was very special. It showed the location of his father's grave. The old lady smiled happily at the surprising gift.

( ) 91. The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Schroeder became the German Chancellor

B. Germans like Schroeder because he is good at making money

C. Schroeder won respect from his people because he is kind to his people and family

D. Schroeder gave presents to his mother to show his love for her

( ) 92. What was one of the special gifts that the Chancellor gave to his mother?

A. a Mercedes car

B. a map of China

C. a special lunch

D. a birthday party

( ) 93. The underlined word "location" probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

A. height

B. size

C. weight

D. position

( ) 94. Which of the following statements about Schroeder is true?

A. He is loved by his people.

B. He had to steal meat when he was young.

C. He was born into a rich family.

D. He has been in office as the Chancellor for four years.

( ) 95. We can see from the passage that Schroeder is a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ man.

A. serious

B. caring

C. strict

D. humorous

### Passage 4

Many people don't have cats. They think that cats are not as friendly and interesting as dogs. Many people do have cats. They think that they are very friendly and lovely animals. Victoria Vieth studies animals at the University of Pennsylvania. Out of 887 people, almost all of them think of their cat as a part of the family. 95% said that they think their cat a family member. Many said that their cat sleeps on their bed, makes them up in the morning, comes to say hello to them when

they come home from work, and plays as a "watch cat" when a new comer comes into the house.

Birthdays are important for people with a cat. About 70% said that they give their cat a present for his or her birthday. About 6% even give the cat a birthday party.

Most people with cats talk to their cats. More than 97% of them said that they speak to the cat at least once a day. About 40% of them said that they talk to their cats the way they talk to children. 20% said they talk to their cats just like they would talk to a man. And about 35% said they talk to their cats as animals. At last, 13% think that they speak to their cats all three ways. In other words, they speak to the cat as a child, a man or an animal.

The result of the study shows that people with cats feel very close to cats. Are they crazy (疯狂) about cats? What do you think?

( ) 96. Many people don't have cats because they think \_\_\_\_\_.

A. cats are as friendly and interesting as dogs

B. dogs are friendlier and more interesting than cats

C. cats are friendlier and more interesting than dogs

D. cats can't keep the door

( ) 97. \_\_\_\_\_ of cats can get presents for their owners' birthday.

A. None

B. All

C. Many

D. Most

( ) 98. About \_\_\_\_\_ out of 887 people think their cat a family member.

A. 843

B. 887

C. 830

D. 878

( ) 99. People with cats think cats are their \_\_\_\_\_.

A. close friends

B. watch dogs

C. children

D. animals

( ) 100. The best title (题目) for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Cats are Crazy Animals

B. Crazy People, Crazy Cats

C. Crazy about Cats

D. Cats are as good as dogs

(B) 根据短文内容按要完成任务。(共20分, 每小题2分)

Passage 5

阅读短文, 简要回答问题。

In 1931 less than 10 percent of married women were in employment. Over the last thirty years the number of married women working has increased from 21 percent to 49 percent. About a quarter of women with children under the age of five and about two-thirds of women with school-age children go out to work. Women generally are spending a larger number of their lives in paid employment.

It is now normal for a woman to be in full-time work until the birth of the first child, and an increasingly high number of women return to work after having a child, although this may be to a part-time job. Women are also returning to work more quickly after having a child. Britain has a high percentage of working mothers compared with some other countries but provision (预备) for maternity (母性) leave and child care are amongst the lowest in Europe.

101. What percentage of mothers go out to work in Britain?

102. How many women go out to work when their children under the age of five?

103. Is it normal for a woman to be in full-time work until the birth of the first child in Britain?

104. How do you compare the percentage of Britain's working mothers with other European countries?

105. What conclusions can you draw about the housework division in a British family?

### Passage 6

从 a—e 中为下面短文的各自然段选出主题句。

- a. Build a good vocabulary
- b. Create motivation and interest
- c. Improve comprehension
- d. The purpose of reading
- e. Know the structure of paragraphs

### Key Point

Good reading means building frameworks for connecting words to thoughts.

106. The purpose of reading is to connect the ideas on the page to what you already know. If you don't know anything about a subject, then pouring (倾注) words of text into your mind is like pouring water into your hands. You don't retain (记住) much. For example, try reading these numbers:

7516324. This is hard to read and remember.

751-6324. This is easier because of chunking.

123-4567. This is very easy to read because of prior (次序上居先的) knowledge and structure. Similarly, if you like sports, then reading the sports page is easy. You have a framework in your mind for reading, understanding and storing information.

107. Reading comprehension (理解) requires motivation (动机), mental framework for holding ideas, concentration and good study techniques. Here are some suggestions.

**Develop a broad background.** Broaden your background knowledge by reading newspapers, magazines and books. Become interested in world events.

108. Good writers construct paragraphs that have a beginning, middle and end. Often, the first sentence will give an overview (纵览) that helps provide a framework for adding details. Also, look for transitional (过度的) words, phrases or paragraphs that change the topic.

**Anticipate and predict.** Really smart readers try to anticipate the author and predict future ideas and questions. If you're right, this reinforces (加强) your understanding. If you're wrong, you make adjustments quicker.

109. Preview material, ask questions, discuss ideas with classmates. The stronger your interest is, the greater your comprehension is.

**Pay attention to supporting cues (暗示).** Study pictures, graphs and headings. Read the first and last paragraph in a chapter, or the first sentence in each section.

**Summarize and review.** Just reading a book once is not enough. To develop a deeper understanding, you have to summarize and review important ideas.

110. For most educated people, this is a lifetime project. The best way to improve your vocabulary is to use a dictionary regularly. You might carry around a pocket dictionary and use it to look up new words. Or, you can keep a list of words to look up at the end of the day. Concentrate (全神贯注) on roots, prefixes and endings.

**Monitor effectiveness.** Good readers monitor their attention, concentration and effectiveness. They quickly recognize if they've missed an idea and go back to reread it.

### 书面表达 (20 分)

Ⅲ. 书面表达 (共 20 分)

(A) 根据要求完成小作文。(5 分)

请你给老师写个留言条, 内容为路朋同学撞到桌子受了伤, 你和魏林同学送他去医院, 没来得及告诉老师。但结束后你们会马上回来的。词数: 约 30 词 (具体时间自拟)。

(B) 根据要求完成大作文。(15 分)

假设你有一位新笔友 Tom, 请写信向他介绍你的情况。除了根据卡片内容的提示外, 简要说明你对班级的印象及理由。词数: 60—80 词

Name: Andrew King  
Age: 15  
Birthday: October 19  
Place: Fushun, China  
Language: Chinese and English (a little)  
School: No. 2 Middle School  
Favorite sport: Ping-pong  
Favorite subjects: English and Art (relaxing)  
Family: brother (Sam), sister (Jenny)



# 冲刺中考实战演练卷 (二)

时间: 120 分钟 满分: 150 分

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	总分
得分									

## 听力理解 (30 分) 略 语言知识运用 (60 分)

### III. 单项选择 (共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并将代表答案的字母填入题前括号内。

- ( ) 26. What a nice kind of pet dog! I'll buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it B. one C. this D. that
- ( ) 27. — Do you remember to return the library book today?  
— But I've \_\_\_\_\_ it for only two days.  
A. kept B. had C. borrowed D. keeping
- ( ) 28. Who is going to tell him, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. you or me B. you and I  
C. me or you D. you or I
- ( ) 29. — You've never seen the photographer I mentioned, have you?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. How I wish to see the pictures taken by him!  
A. Yes, I have B. No, I haven't  
C. Of course, I haven't D. Certainly, I have
- ( ) 30. The rain makes the people \_\_\_\_\_. They think the trees planted yesterday can grow well.  
A. happy B. sad C. annoying D. exciting
- ( ) 31. — Did you \_\_\_\_\_ with Amy last night?  
— Yes, we had a great time.  
A. have fun B. made friends C. agree D. got along
- ( ) 32. — Do you know how to make requests when we visit a country?  
— We need to learn \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what to do B. how to be polite  
C. where to go D. why to ask
- ( ) 33. Tom's father was made \_\_\_\_\_ on the farm from morning till night.

- A. work B. working C. to work D. worked
- ( ) 34. We work in the TV factory \_\_\_\_\_ they visited last year.  
A. where B. what C. who D. which
- ( ) 35. She'll do all she could \_\_\_\_\_ my friends.  
A. to help B. help C. helps D. helping
- ( ) 36. I'm going to find more information about the 2004 Olympics on the Internet, and so, \_\_\_\_\_ the Browns.  
A. am B. is C. are D. will
- ( ) 37. The train leaves \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ Xi'an at 3 p.m. and arrives there the next morning.  
A. from, to B. from, for C. /, for D. /, to
- ( ) 38. Last century large numbers of \_\_\_\_\_ made the world much changed.  
A. inventions B. illnesses C. science D. business
- ( ) 39. The longer you stay here, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll know this city.  
A. the much B. more C. the better D. well
- ( ) 40. The two men who \_\_\_\_\_ the shop of 20,000 yuan were caught this morning.  
A. had robbed B. had stolen C. had grabbed D. had take
- ( ) 41. I \_\_\_\_\_ get away and rest up a little.  
A. need B. needed C. will need D. need to
- ( ) 42. The police \_\_\_\_\_ the building \_\_\_\_\_ the thief.  
A. is searching; for B. are searching; for  
C. has searched; of D. have searched; of
- ( ) 43. — More and more teachers think \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to let the students learn something by themselves.  
— That's true. They can improve themselves in this way.  
A. it has B. it does C. that D. it
- ( ) 44. When she was a child, her father told her that the earth \_\_\_\_\_ round the sun.  
A. goes B. went C. had gone D. is going
- ( ) 45. He said he had never seen \_\_\_\_\_ exciting match before.  
A. such a B. such an C. a such D. so an

### IV. 补全对话 (共 10 分)

(A) 从所给句子中选择合适的句子完成下面对话, 并将答案写在方框下。

A: Hi, Bill! I've heard you are a football fan, aren't you?

B: Yes, I love a good football game. \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ when you watch a football game?

B: Well, when I watch a football game, I feel excited. I always keep my eyes on the ball and

forget everything else. If they win, 48 but if they lose, I feel sad. What about you? Do you play football?

A: Just a little bit. 49

B: Do you have any favorite football stars?

A: Yes, 50

B: Oh, he is really a superman. I like him, too.

- A. How do you feel?  
B. I like Ronaldo best.  
C. I'm not good at playing football.  
D. It gets me crazy.  
E. I feel happy.  
F. I became sad.

46. 47. 48. 49. 50.

(B) 在下面对话空白处填入一个适当的话语(话语可以是句子、短语或词),使对话完整。

A: Hello. 51 ?

B: This is Jim speaking.

A: Hello, Jim. I'm having a party this Saturday at my new house. 52 ?

B: Yes, I'd love to! Where's your new house, Linda?

A: 45 Water Street. It's near a park. I move here last month.

B: Would you like me to come early? I can help get things ready.

A: That would be nice. Could you come at about four?

B: 53 . Who'll be there?

A: Oh, some friends. 54 you know them. Would you like to bring someone?

B: I really would like you to meet my brother. Do you mind if I bring him?

A: 55 . The more the better.

B: Thank you, bye-bye!

A: Bye.

V. 句子翻译(共10分)

(A) 根据所给中文完成句子翻译。

56. 格林先生已经到达北京了吗?

Beijing?

57. 我用了半个小时写完了作文。

the composition.

58. 你知道吗, 纸是蔡伦发明的。

paper

by Cai Lun?

(B) 阅读下面短文, 把短文中画线部分的句子译成中文。

### Old cans made into new ones

易拉罐的再回收

Most cans are made of aluminum (铝). Look at the following pictures and see how cans are recycled.

First, aluminum cans are collected and taken to recycling centres. 59 Then they are pushed together and cut into small pieces. After that, they are melted (融化) in very hot fire. Next, they are rolled into sheets (薄片) of metal. 60 Finally, the old cans are ready to be made back into new ones.

59. \_\_\_\_\_

60. \_\_\_\_\_

### VI. 完形填空 (共20分, 每空1分)

(A) 根据短文内容, 从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择一最佳答案填入文中空白处。

The end of junior high has been more interesting than usual. Last Wednesday, we went on a trip. It was more like a day 61 than a school day.

A tour bus took us to Chicago and we got on board (上船) a cruise ship (巡航舰) 62 the Odyssey. It was a formal cruise with a formal dress code. Some of the students were even 63 neckties. Of course, some of the guys went 64 : One kid came in a striped (有条纹的) pink shirt, for example!

Anyway, 65 on board the ship we had lunch. The 66 included a lot of things eaten with little forks, like salads and it was really formal: No hot dogs to be seen. 67 the desserts were formal-looking chocolates, black against the white tablecloth. But, there was a large 68 of Coca-Cola going around, refill after refill.

After that, the party began. The ship had three decks (甲板): every deck was noisy! The dancing had started. The dance floors were full of kids, 69 doing something different and loud music was playing. I recognized (认出) some songs from the radio, but the rest were 70 .

The dancing went on for about an hour, but I went walking around the ship in the end.

What a day!

- ( ) 61. A. over B. off C. on D. out  
( ) 62. A. called B. calling C. calls D. being called  
( ) 63. A. putting on B. wearing C. pulling on D. dressing  
( ) 64. A. more B. higher C. further D. stronger  
( ) 65. A. if B. until C. unless D. once  
( ) 66. A. restaurant B. cook C. menu D. order  
( ) 67. A. Even B. Still C. Ever D. Also  
( ) 68. A. number B. cup C. amount D. box

- ( ) 69. A. one B. every C. each D. ones  
( ) 70. A. unusual B. unfamiliar C. unhappy D. unreal  
(B) 根据短文内容, 用方框中所给词的正确形式填空, 使短文完整、正确 (每个词只能使用一次)。

watch	seasons	enjoy	health	interesting	turn	want
understand	outside	communicate	friendly	popular		

All over the world people 71 \_\_\_\_\_ sports. Sports are good for people's 72 \_\_\_\_\_. Many people like to 73 \_\_\_\_\_ others play sport games. They buy tickets or 74 \_\_\_\_\_ on their TV sets to sit in front of them.

Sports change with the 75 \_\_\_\_\_. People play different games in different seasons. Sometimes they play inside the room, sometimes 76 \_\_\_\_\_. We can find sports here and there. Some sports are rather 77 \_\_\_\_\_ and people everywhere like them. Football, for example, is very 78 \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. People from different countries can not 79 \_\_\_\_\_ each other, but after a game they often become very 80 \_\_\_\_\_ to each other.

### 阅读理解 (40 分)

#### II. 阅读理解 (共 40 分)

(A) 根据短文内容从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并将代表字母填入题前括号内。(共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

#### Passage 1

Mr. Black was born in a small village which is surrounded (环绕) with high mountains. He has few pieces of fields and he can't get enough food for his family. He's often worried about it. So he works harder and tries his best to get more money.

One afternoon Mr. Black went out to look for some grass for his cows. It was very hot and he had to stop to have a swim. Suddenly he saw something sparkling (闪闪发光) in the water. He swam there and found it was some gold in the sand. He was so happy that he hardly forgot he was in the river. He ran home and asked his son to help him to get all the gold out of the water. The next morning he sent his son to sell it in the market. But the young man was afraid to do it. He had to go to the town himself. He didn't pay any attention to the traffic lights when he crossed the street. A car hit him down and he was hurt. He was sent to hospital at once. The doctors looked him over and gave him an operation. Two months later he felt much better. The doctors were satisfied with the operation and said, "You'll be fully recovered in a week. We're sure you can write with your right hand when you leave hospital."

"It's really a miracle (奇迹)!" shouted Mr. Black. "I could neither read nor write before!"

- ( ) 81. The Blacks have little food because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they live in a small village  
B. they're too lazy to work  
C. they have few pieces of fields

- D. nobody would help them to get money  
( ) 82. Mr. Black jumped into the river because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he wanted to get some grass in the water  
B. he wanted to look for some gold in the water  
C. he hoped to have a good rest in the water  
D. it was too hot and he wanted to have a swim

- ( ) 83. Mr. Black ran home to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ask for help B. make his family happy  
C. change his wet clothes D. send the gold back

- ( ) 84. Mr. Black's \_\_\_\_\_ was hurt in the traffic accident.

- A. head B. leg C. right hand D. left hand

- ( ) 85. The phrase "he fully recovered" means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

- A. 完全覆盖 B. 全部找回 C. 恢复疲劳 D. 恢复健康

#### Passage 2

Have you thought about what might have happened if American President (总统) Kennedy was saved in 1963? Impossible, you'll say. Kennedy was killed in Dallas, Texas, on 22nd November, 1963, and that's an end to it.

But what would happen if he came back to life? That's what the "stuff books" are made of. In 1988 an American named George Berman wrote a book of this kind. The book is called "Promises to Keep". It was thought of as the best one of the kind. He made the book like real life. The story was so interesting that it kept readers turning the page till the end though it had over 800 pages.

In fact we know that Kennedy was killed and never came back to life. In this book, he comes back to life, and the story begins from there.

The book set readers thinking, not especially about Kennedy's killing, but about what would happen after.

- ( ) 86. What kind of book is "Promises to Keep"?

- A. A kind of study of Kennedy's killing.  
B. An American horror (恐怖) book.  
C. A life story about Kennedy.  
D. A story book developed from a true story.

- ( ) 87. The book "Promises to Keep" tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how to write a "stuff book" like the one written by John Berman  
B. how to write about history  
C. what would happen when Kennedy was brought back to life  
D. how to make up a story about the presidents

- ( ) 88. Although the story is \_\_\_\_\_, readers like to read it very much.
- A. not interesting B. long C. sad D. not exciting

( ) 89. The book not only keeps the readers interested until the end, but makes them \_\_\_\_\_.

A. feel terrible

B. stop thinking

C. laugh at something

D. think about something

( ) 90. The phrase "come back to life" means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. never die again

B. become alive again

C. know one is still living

D. live forever

### Passage 3

CATV is a short way saying "community antenna (公用天线) television". But "cable television" is the name most people use. Cable television allows viewers (观众) to receive TV programs that they can not pick up with their ordinary antenna.

Television signals (信号) do not follow the curve (曲线) of the earth. They travel in straight lines in all directions. Signals from a TV station move towards the horizon (水平线) and then go into space. If you live only a few miles from a TV station, you may get a good picture on your set. But if you live more than 50 miles from a station, you may not get any picture at all.

CATV began in 1948. People in places far from TV stations had to pay for putting up high antennas. A community antenna was usually placed on a hill, a mountain or on a high tower. The antenna picked up TV signals and fed them into a small local (当地的) station. From the station, thick wires called cable ran out to nearby homes. Each person using the cable paid a monthly charge (费用).

CATV worked well, and soon new uses were found for it. Local stations could feed programs into empty channels that were not in use. People along the cable could have local news, weather report, and farm and school news at no extra charge.

Today, cable television has moved into cities. It brings in extra programs that city viewers with ordinary antenna can not see. It is also used in many classrooms throughout the country.

( ) 91. From the first paragraph we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. most people use cable television

B. "community antenna" is used for cable television

C. a community antenna is used for cable television

D. an ordinary antenna can not pick up TV programs

( ) 92. Of the following, which is not the way TV signals travel?

A. In a curve.

B. In a straight line.

C. In all directions.

D. Towards the horizon.

( ) 93. Cable TV is becoming more and more popular because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is free of charge

B. it provides all TV users good pictures

C. it only needs a bit of cable

D. it can provide more programs

( ) 94. On the whole, this passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. how to put up high antennas

B. a way of picking up better TV programs

C. how to use the empty channels on your TV set

D. the way that TV signals are sent

( ) 95. From the passage we can infer (推测) that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. TV has begun to be used for educational purpose (目的)

B. viewers can receive more TV programs with their ordinary antennas

C. cable TV can not be used in small towns

D. antennas for cable TV are usually put up in the center of a community

### Passage 4

A man once had a dream about the Black Forest in Germany. In his dream he was walking in the forest when two men ran out and tried to throw him to the ground. He ran off as fast as he could, but they followed him. He reached a place where he saw two roads in front of him, one to the right and the other to the left. Which road should he take? He heard the two men behind him getting nearer, and at the same time he heard a voice in his ear. It told him to go to the right, and he did so. He ran on and soon came to a small hotel. He was received there kindly and given a room, and he was saved from the two men. That was the dream.

Twenty years later he was really in the Black Forest and, as happened in the dream long ago, two men ran out and tried to throw him down. He ran off, and came to a place with two roads, like in the dream. He remembered the dream and took the road to the right. He soon reached a small hotel, was taken in, and so was safe. His dream of twenty years before had saved his life.

( ) 96. The Black Forest is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a place in Germany

B. not a real place

C. invented by the writer

D. a place in Britain

( ) 97. When he was walking in the forest, \_\_\_\_\_ ran after him.

A. two dogs

B. two tigers

C. two men

D. two women

( ) 98. Finally he came to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a forest

B. another road

C. another dream

D. a small hotel

( ) 99. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that saved the man's life 20 years later.

A. a voice

B. the dream

C. someone else

D. God

( ) 100. The story tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a dream may come true some time later

B. a dream is always a dream

C. people should not believe their dreams

D. people should always believe their dreams

(B) 根据短文内容按要求完成任务。(共 20 分, 每小题 2 分)

### Passage 5

根据短文内容, 简要回答所提问题。

Tom was only seven years old, so when he went to camp with a lot of other small boys in summer, his mother thought that he might not be happy and asked his aunts, his grandmother and all his other relatives to write to him. His mother hoped that he would get a letter every day while he was at the camp.

Of course, Tom got a letter every day while he was at the camp but he wrote to nobody. A few days later, when he came back home, his mother saw him looking at some papers and asked him what he was doing.

"Oh", he said, "They are letters. I got these letters while I was at the camp. I did not have time to look at them when I was there."

101. What season did Tom go to the camp?

102. Whom did he go to the camp with?

103. What did his mother hope?

104. Tom didn't write to anybody, did he?

105. Why didn't Tom look at these letters?

### Passage 6

阅读告示牌中的要求, 在表格中写出这些要求分别所属的位置。

- ① You are allowed to use dictionaries but you have to put them back where you take.
- ② You must return the books on time.
- ③ You must not step on the grass.
- ④ You should return the books on time so that others can read them.
- ⑤ You must not talk to the driver when the bus is moving.

- ⑥ You're allowed to go to the movies with friends on Friday nights.
- ⑦ You must put away the balls after you have used them.
- ⑧ You must not jump the queue when you wait in line for the bus.
- ⑨ You must not draw on the blackboard.
- ⑩ You can play basketball or football in your P.E. class.
- ⑪ You mustn't watch TV every evening.
- ⑫ You must clean the classroom every day.

106. Classroom	107. Library
108. School Bus	109. Playground
110. Home	

### 书面表达 (20 分)

#### Ⅲ. 书面表达 (共 20 分)

(A) 根据要求完成小作文。(5 分)

假设你是李冰周日要去市图书馆看书, 根据图中所示, 你从 A 处出发, 首先到学校去取你的图书证, 然后到市图书馆去阅读。请说明你走的路线。(约 30 词)



(B) 根据要求完成大作文。(15 分)

育才中学的“英语角”活动开展得有声有色。请你用英语为一家英文报纸写一篇 60—80 词的情况介绍。

内容: ①“英语角”活动何时开的; ②活动时间; ③活动内容; ④活动地点; ⑤活动效果。注意: 要有标题。

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# 冲刺中考实战演练卷 (三)

时间: 120 分钟 满分: 150 分

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	总分
得分									

## 听力理解 (30 分) 略 语言知识运用 (60 分)

### III. 单项选择 (共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并将代表字母填入题前括号内。

- ( ) 26. We want to take \_\_\_\_\_ this winter vacation, but we are not sure where to go.  
A. a trip B. a shower C. lessons D. notes
- ( ) 27. My grandma is over 90 years old, \_\_\_\_\_ she is very healthy.  
A. if B. but C. or D. so
- ( ) 28. I'm a quiet girl, so I \_\_\_\_\_ light music to loud music.  
A. like B. prefer C. love D. enjoy
- ( ) 29. When I got to the meeting, on one was there. The office was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. big B. empty C. open D. crowded
- ( ) 30. I love the song "Jingle Bells" because it can \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Day.  
A. thinks, of B. provides, with C. reminds, of D. starts, with
- ( ) 31. Last night I heard a strange sound outside. I went out and \_\_\_\_\_ around, but \_\_\_\_\_ nothing.  
A. looked, saw B. saw, was there C. watched, looked at D. looked, I seen
- ( ) 32. We are \_\_\_\_\_ that we'll host the 2008 Olympic Games successfully.  
A. sure B. confidence C. strong D. happy
- ( ) 33. The blouse still looks nice \_\_\_\_\_ it was last year's style.  
A. so that B. ever since C. even though D. as if
- ( ) 34. — He didn't take part in the game, did he?  
— Yes, he did, \_\_\_\_\_ he was a little ill.  
A. because B. though C. but D. so
- ( ) 35. The cars which are produced in Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ very well in the northeast.  
A. are sold on B. are selling C. were sold out D. sell out
- ( ) 36. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ? I'm his workmate.  
A. where does Jack live B. when will Jack come back  
C. where Jack has gone D. how did Jack go
- ( ) 37. My father is outgoing, and so am I. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. take care of B. take after C. look for D. look after
- ( ) 38. I don't know if he \_\_\_\_\_ this evening. I think if he \_\_\_\_\_ I will be able to see him.  
A. comes, will come B. comes, comes  
C. will come, comes D. will come, will come
- ( ) 39. \_\_\_\_\_ will it be ready? I can't wait any longer.  
A. How long B. How soon C. How often D. How much time
- ( ) 40. I'm sorry to say that Mr. King \_\_\_\_\_ to the library. You can't see him now.  
A. has been B. had gone C. went D. has gone
- ( ) 41. — What's the matter? You've been stressed out these days.  
— Well, better luck next time.  
A. I forgot the appointment B. Me! I never cheer you up  
C. I failed an important test D. Why, I always look after you
- ( ) 42. We are going to have the final exams tomorrow. All the books must \_\_\_\_\_ out of the classrooms  
A. be in your desk B. be moved C. taken D. are carried
- ( ) 43. The TV is very dear. It \_\_\_\_\_ me more than 400 dollars.  
A. pays B. spends C. costs D. takes
- ( ) 44. Hurry up! The film \_\_\_\_\_ for five minutes.  
A. has begun B. had begun C. has been on D. began
- ( ) 45. — I'm awfully sorry, Jack. I have taken your sports shoes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by the way B. by mistake C. on mistake D. wrong

### IV. 补全对话 (共 10 分)

(A) 从所给句子中选择恰当的句子完成下面对话, 并将答案写在方框下。

- A: \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ Sir?  
B: Yes, please. I'd like to buy a bike for my son.  
A: What brand do you like, Feige, Yongjin or Hongqi?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ What brand sells best?  
A: Feige is more popular. But I think Yongjin fits your son more. \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ though it's not as popular as Feige.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: 365 yuan each.  
B: It's a little expensive. \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Yes. If you take it, I'll give you a 15%.



- A. Can I get it at a discount?  
 B. I have no idea.  
 C. What's wrong?  
 D. It's much stronger.  
 E. How much is it?  
 F. No, I haven't.  
 G. Can I help you?

46. \_\_\_\_\_ 47. \_\_\_\_\_ 48. \_\_\_\_\_ 49. \_\_\_\_\_ 50. \_\_\_\_\_

(B) 在下面对话的空白处填入适当的话语 (话语可以是句子、短语或词), 使对话完整。

A: Hi, Han Mei! 51 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Yes?

A: Is there a police station near here?

B: Yes, 52 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A: I've 53 \_\_\_\_\_ a woman's handbag on my way to school. 54 \_\_\_\_\_

a lot of money, some keys, and some cards in it. I want to ask policemen to help to find 55 \_\_\_\_\_ . I think she must be worried.

B: OK. I think I can help you. Go along this road and turn right at the traffic lights, then you can see it on your right.

V. 句子翻译 (共10分)

(A) 根据所给中文完成句子翻译。

56. 相信他, 他不会让我们失望的。

Believe him. He won't \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ .

57. 应该允许青少年经常看电视。

Teenagers should \_\_\_\_\_ to watch TV often.

58. 在最近几年里我们的生活发生很大变化。

Our life has \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in the \_\_\_\_\_ few years.

(B) 阅读下面短文, 把短文中画线部分的句子译成中文, 并将答案写在短文下面的线段上。

Sarah and Colin live in an old house in an English village. Sarah is a teacher. Colin works at home. 59 The village post office is one room in their house and Colin works there. The people in the village buy their stamps in Colin and Sarah's house! The post box is there, too.

It's a lovely house. The living room is yellow. There are two big blue sofas. There is an old table and chairs. There is a big picture of Sarah and her daughter. Sarah's daughter is a painter. There are usually flowers. Sarah likes yellow and white flowers. The kitchen and bathroom are new.

60 Colin and Sarah are very happy in their house and I like visiting them.

59. \_\_\_\_\_  
 60. \_\_\_\_\_

# VI. 完形填空 (共20分, 每空1分)

(A) 根据短文内容, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择一最佳答案填入文中空白处。

Last year I went to Australia to study and travel. I stayed in Sydney for two weeks. I visited places of 61 \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning and attended English lessons in the afternoon. A friend and I stayed with a family from Sydney. The homestay parents and brothers were very 62 \_\_\_\_\_ to us. We talked about a lot of things with each other in English.

My spoken English improved 63 \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia. I used to speak very little English in China. But in Australia, I had to use it very often. I was soon able to 64 \_\_\_\_\_ with my teachers and homestay family freely.

To me, the best place in Australia is the Sydney Opera House. You can look at it from different sides. It is beautiful to 65 \_\_\_\_\_. I cannot sing very well, but when I was inside, I really wanted to sing.

Time 66 \_\_\_\_\_ while I was in Sydney. Soon came Christmas, then the New Year. I had never spent the New Year 67 \_\_\_\_\_ my family. But this year, I was so far away from them. I felt a little 68 \_\_\_\_\_. I missed them so much. I wondered 69 \_\_\_\_\_ my parents missed me as much as I missed them. In the evening, I phoned my family. When I heard their 70 \_\_\_\_\_, I began to cry. My homestay mother held me in her arms and comforted me.

- ( ) 61. A. fun B. value C. interest D. use  
 ( ) 62. A. friendly B. rude C. generous D. serious  
 ( ) 63. A. strongly B. greatly C. hardly D. widely  
 ( ) 64. A. quarrel B. fight C. communicate D. complain  
 ( ) 65. A. look on B. look at C. look after D. look up  
 ( ) 66. A. ran B. jumped C. flew D. walked  
 ( ) 67. A. with B. without C. as for D. but for  
 ( ) 68. A. nervous B. relaxed C. tense (紧张的) D. homesick (想家)  
 ( ) 69. A. why B. if C. when D. that  
 ( ) 70. A. faces B. pictures C. voices D. smiles

(B) 根据短文内容, 用方框中所给词的正确形式填空, 使短文完整、正确 (每个词只能用一次)。

paint	child	work	how	look	factory
live	buy	make	shop	couldn't	laugh

Mr. and Mrs. Brown lived in a small and wet room last year. Then their 71 \_\_\_\_\_ was born. The room was too narrow for the three people to 72 \_\_\_\_\_ in. Last Friday, after the factory that he 73 \_\_\_\_\_ in paid him, he borrowed some more money from his friends and

74 \_\_\_\_\_ an old house. It was a little bigger and drier. But the walls were very dirty. Mrs. Brown told her husband to 75 \_\_\_\_\_ them.

It was Saturday. Mr. Brown didn't go to work. He went to a paint 76 \_\_\_\_\_ and

bought two cans of paint. They were 77 \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan. He studied 78 \_\_\_\_\_ to use it for a long time but he 79 \_\_\_\_\_ understand it at all. Before leaving the shop, he had to ask the shopkeeper, "Can I put this paint on myself, sir?"

It seemed the shopkeeper misunderstood him. He 80 \_\_\_\_\_ at Mr. Brown up and down and then said, "You'd better put it on the wall. Sir. It would look better, I think."

### 阅读理解 (40 分)

#### Ⅱ. 阅读理解 (共 40 分)

(A) 根据短文内容从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并将代表字母填入题前括号内。(共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

##### Passage A

Once Einstein traveled to many places in America to give a lecture (演讲). He traveled in a car, and soon made friends with his driver.

Einstein gave the same lecture again and again. The driver always sat in the front of the lecture room and listened to the famous scientist carefully. One day, when they got to a small town in the south, the driver told Einstein that he knew the lecture so well that he was sure he could give it himself. Einstein smiled and said, "Why don't you give the lecture for me tonight?" "All right. Let me try," answered the driver.

That evening, both Einstein and the driver went along to the lecture room. Nobody there had seen Einstein before. At first the driver was a bit afraid. "Go on with your lecture. Don't be afraid," Einstein said with a smile. It made driver feel better. Now he wasn't afraid any more.

When the driver took his place, everybody applauded (鼓掌). Then he began the lecture. He put his heart into it and gave a good lecture. When it was over, the people warmly applauded. The driver turned to look at Einstein. There was a smile on his face. He could see that the great scientist was quite pleased.

Then the driver started to leave and Einstein followed him quietly. Just when they got to the door, a man stopped them and asked the driver a very difficult question. The driver listened carefully. Of course, he did not understand it at all, but he smiled and said that the question was interesting but really quite easy. "To show how easy it is, I'll ask my driver to answer it," the driver said.

- ( ) 81. From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Einstein got on well with his driver  
B. Einstein wasn't cleverer than his driver  
C. Einstein was tired of the lecture  
D. The driver had more knowledge than Einstein
- ( ) 82. The passage tells us that Einstein's driver was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a scientist  
B. very interested  
C. a foolish man  
D. a very clever man

- ( ) 83. The lecture the driver gave was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bad  
B. very easy  
C. very good  
D. pleased
- ( ) 84. When the driver gave the lecture, Einstein \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. didn't listen  
B. was out  
C. was talking with others  
D. encouraged him to go on
- ( ) 85. Which of the following is true?
- A. The driver couldn't answer the question the man asked  
B. The question was very interesting  
C. The driver thought the question was very easy  
D. Einstein couldn't answer the question

##### Passage B

You may know the English letters A, B and C. But do you know there are people called ABC? You may like eating bananas, but did you know there is such a thing as a "banana person"? How strange! Are those people from "another earth"? No. They are just Chinese people like you and me.

ABC means American-born Chinese. An ABC is a Chinese. But he was born in the United States. Sometimes, people call an ABC a "banana person". A banana is yellow outside and white inside. So, when a person is a banana, he or she is white inside—thinking like a Westerner (西方人) and yellow outside—looking like a Chinese.

But if ABCs cannot speak Chinese, can we still call them Chinese people? Yes, of course. They are Chinese. They are overseas (海外的) Chinese. These people may be citizens of another country like the US, Canada or Singapore. But they have Chinese blood. Their parents, grandparents or even great-grandparents were from China. They all have black eyes and black hair.

But they are not Chinese citizens. They are not people of the People's Republic of China. For example, we all know the famous scientist C.N. Yang (杨振宁). He got the Nobel Prize for physics in 1957. Chinese people love him. But he is an American citizen.

- ( ) 86. "ABC" in this passage stands for "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. three English letters  
B. a kind of banana  
C. Chinese born in America  
D. Americans born in China
- ( ) 87. Chinese in Western countries are called "banana persons" because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their bodies are white inside but yellow outside  
B. they think like Westerners but look like Chinese  
C. they were born in China but go to study in America  
D. they like to eat bananas
- ( ) 88. The underlined word "blood" may probably mean "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. 洪水  
B. 祖先  
C. 血统  
D. 身份
- ( ) 89. C.N. Yang is mentioned here to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. American Chinese are great

- B. we love American Chinese  
C. Chinese people can win Nobel prizes  
D. American Chinese are not Chinese citizens.

- ( ) 90. This passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. different kinds of bananas  
C. the Nobel Prize  
B. overseas Chinese  
D. the life story of C.N.Yang

### Passage 3

Many young people want to be pop stars. They think it would be a wonderful life. In fact most pop stars have very hard lives. They spend much of their time on tour, and although this can be fun, it can also be boring. The following is a day in the life of a pop star on tour.

September 25, 2005	Activities
5:00 a.m.	Woke up in hotel room. Packed bags. Met manager of the hotel. Took taxi to airport.
6:00	Breakfast at airport. Discussed day's timetable with manager. Plane's departure delayed (推迟) an hour by fog.
7:45	Plane took off.
8:30	Arrived and waited half an hour for luggage (行李). Then gave interview to reporter.
9:45	Gave first radio interview of the day.
10:15	Went from radio station to radio station giving interviews.
12:00 p.m.	Interview and lunch.
1:00	Had photo taken for newspaper.
1:15	Went to theater to check lighting. Met local producer and band—very poor.
2:00	Rehearsed show (排练). Band a little better.
5:00	Back to hotel. Tried to rest but too worried about band.
6:30	Back at theater. Got ready for show.
7:30	Gave performance. Band very bad but audience loved me.
10:00	Party after show.
11:00	Fell into bed.

- ( ) 91. This passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a day in the life of many young people.  
B. a day in the life of a pop star  
C. a day in the life of a manager  
D. a day in the life of a reporter
- ( ) 92. The pop star gave interviews \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. from 5:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
B. from 7:45 a.m. to 10:15 a.m.  
C. from 8:30 a.m. to 10:15 a.m.  
D. from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
- ( ) 93. The pop star went to the theater after lunch to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have her photo taken for a newspaper  
B. have lunch and check the lighting

- C. check the lighting and rehearse  
D. to see the band and get ready for show
- ( ) 94. What was wrong with the performance? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. The band performed badly  
B. The pop singer performed badly  
C. The audience didn't like the pop star  
D. The show didn't start on time

- ( ) 95. How many hours, do you think, could the pop star sleep in the day? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 12 hours  
B. 8 hours  
C. 7 hours  
D. 6 hours

### Passage 4

Sharks have been around for a very long time. It seems they have been on earth for thousands of years, and have changed very little. A shark is a fish, but it has many differences from a fish. For one thing, if a shark stops swimming, it will sink.

Not all sharks are alike. There are between 200 and 250 kinds of sharks. They come in different sizes. The largest can be as long as 15 metres. It eats plants from the sea, but many sharks feed on fish, other sea animals, smaller sharks and sometimes they eat people. It is said that one of the most dangerous sharks in the Great White Shark. They have attacked a number of people off the beaches of America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa also have shark attacks. In some places there are watchtowers on the beaches to warn people about sharks in the water. Sharks attack about 100 people a year in the world. Perhaps the shark just thinks that the person is a kind of sea animal, or something good to eat!

- ( ) 96. Sharks have lived on earth for thousands of years \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. and they have changed a lot  
B. so they are just like fish  
C. but they haven't changed much  
D. since fish lived
- ( ) 97. From the passage we know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there are many kinds of sharks  
B. sharks aren't all alike  
C. not all the sharks attack people  
D. all above all
- ( ) 98. Which of the following do you think is right according to the passage?  
A. Fish can't sink when they stop swimming but sharks can.  
B. A shark is the same as a fish.  
C. All of the sharks feed on plants, fish, and other sea animals.  
D. The Great White Shark is the most dangerous one.
- ( ) 99. Sharks attack people because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are very hungry  
B. they may regard them as sea animals  
C. too many people swim in the sea  
D. people sometimes kill them
- ( ) 100. Which is the best title for the passage?  
A. Sharks Are Very Dangerous  
B. How Sharks Attack People  
C. Which Kind of Shark Is the Most Dangerous  
D. Sharks