



模拟考场系列

总主编

陈琳

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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英语最新中考真题集

总主编：陈琳

主 编：商小民

编 者：谢利 李萍 商小民

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语最新中考真题集 / 陈琳总主编; 商小民主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2006.6

(勤快英语. 模拟考场系列)

ISBN 7-5600-5680-6

I. 英… II. ①陈… ②商… III. 英语课—初中—习题—升学参考资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 062604 号

出 版 人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 张 蘅

封面设计: 高 鹏

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 中国农业出版社印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 20.5

版 次: 2006 年 7 月第 1 版 2006 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-5680-6

定 价: 28.90 元 (本书另配 4 盒录音带, 单独定价)

* * *

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总前言



读书犹如采蜜，要勤于劳作，要善于吸吮。英语学习也是同样的道理，需要点滴积累，含英咀华，持之以恒，不可一味寻求捷径。中学生学习英语一定要有全面、可行、具体的学习规划，突破课堂与教材的框架，用英语做自己喜欢的事情，享受学习的乐趣。

作为中学阶段的学习伴侣和中、高考的备考用书，“勤快英语”系列丛书希望能够引导同学们勤奋而快乐地学习英语。

很久以来，考试用书把学生束缚在应试教育的框架中，大搞题海战术，反复演练同类型的习题，致使学生负担沉重，无力进行自主的研究探索，丧失了学习的主动性。

自 2001 年教育部推行新的课程标准以来，中学英语教学的整体理念发生了根本性的变革。新的教学模式以学生为本，关注学生的实际需求、个性特点和情感体验。新课标对英语课程的性质和任务进行了重新界定：

英语课程的学习，既是学生通过英语学习和实践活动，逐步掌握英语知识和技能，提高语言实际运用能力的过程；又是他们磨砺意志、陶冶情操、拓展视野、丰富生活经历、开发思维能力、发展个性和提高人文素养的过程。

基础教育阶段英语课程的任务是：激发和培养学生学习英语的兴趣，



使学生树立自信心，养成良好的学习习惯和形成有效的学习策略，发展自主学习的能力和合作精神；使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和听、说、读、写技能，形成一定的综合语言运用能力；培养学生的观察、记忆、思维、想象能力和创新精神；帮助学生了解世界和中西方文化的差异，拓展视野，培养爱国主义精神，形成健康的人生观，为他们的终身学习和发展打下良好的基础。

在这个整体思想的指导下，英语教学中的目标、方法、手段、教师角色和教材等要素都逐步突破了传统模式，转而鼓励学生自主选择、主动探究，并在教师的指导下构建知识、发展技能、活跃思维、展现个性、拓展视野，这些现在已经取得了明显成效。

教学在改，考试也在改。近年的中、高考英语试题呈现出这样的命题趋势：不仅考查语言知识，而且更加注重考查实际语言应用能力；不仅考查听、说、读、写的单项技能，而且更加注重考查综合运用这些技能的能力。试题充分考虑到学生的实际生活和认知水平；所选语言素材真实地道，反映了对情感和文化意识等因素的关注；杜绝繁、难、旧的试题，并设计出一些形式新颖的开放性试题。这样的试题贯彻了新课标的理念，体现了时代性、教育性和科学性。

但令人担忧的是，课堂内的改革搞起来了，考试制度的改革也启动了，课堂外的改革却没有相应跟进。大量的教辅书仍然热衷于填鸭式灌输，对学生的思维发展和综合素质的提高十分不利。因此，如何把新的教学思路延伸到课外，引导学生在课外时间自主有效地学习，养成良好的课外学习习惯，通过语言习得提高英语水平，已成为新一代教辅图书要解决的当务之急。

“勤快英语”系列教辅丛书走的是一条“勤快路线”，不排斥考试，不否认合理的答题技巧，但更强调勤奋严谨，下苦功夫，让学生通过勤奋努力更快地提高英语水平。

本丛书深入英语课程本身，紧扣课程标准和考试大纲，精讲精练，帮助学生在备考的同时培养学习的兴趣和信心，形成良好的学习策略和习惯，夯实语言基本功，学会如何学习。

● 讲解与课程标准和考试大纲紧密结合，重点、难点突出，既关注知识的系统性和完整性，又重视对学生实际语言运用能力的培养。

● 练习形式多样，针对性强，注重“任务”和“交际”的真实性，既强调基础训练，又注重能力的培养。“答题点拨”等栏目注重引导学生积极思考，归纳解题技巧，并非直截了当地把答案告诉学生，让他们被动接受。

● 充分考虑学生的兴趣、动机、态度等情感因素，练习题在难度和形式上具有多样性和选择性，充分尊重学生的个体差异，激发学生的学习积极性。

不论是教材还是教辅，都只是学习的工具，是一种补充。因此，读者不应机械性地死抠书本，而应结合自身情况，创造性地使用本套丛书。

● 读者应根据自己的学习需要和学习方式确定学习目标，对书本内容各取所需，针对自己的薄弱环节多学多练。

● 不要只查找书本给出的知识点，要将其与自己脑中的知识框架进行比较，完善自己的知识体系。

● 不要满足于看懂讲解和答案，要多思考，学会总结和提问。

● 不要满足于学会一道题，要举一反三，学会一类题。



● 不要满足于会做题,要把做题能力提升为实际的语言运用能力。
衷心祝愿本套丛书能对中学生英语综合运用能力的提高有所助益,帮助同学们在长期的学习中形成科学的思路和方法,同时对考试攻关助一臂之力。

陈琳

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2006年5月



前 言

目前,各省、地、市的中考试卷呈百花齐放之势,其题型结构、难度分值各不相同。该真题集精选了近几年全国各地的优秀真题试卷,集中了国内各省市中考中出现的各种题型结构,较全面地覆盖了初中英语学习的知识和技能。

本书有以下几个特点:

一、**指导性强**。该真题集对各套试卷的重点内容都附有详细的解释。对着重于语言运用的选择题逐个进行分析、讲解、梳理,并配有大量精心编纂的中英文对照的例句,读来一目了然,使考生知其然更知其所以然。对完型填空和阅读则从语篇理解入手,编者用极其精练、富有启发性的语言为考生答疑解惑。

二、**层次分明**。所选试卷根据其难易程度被分为A、B、C三类。A类为“较易”,B类为“中等”,C类为“较难”。考生可根据自己的能力选择适合自己水平的试卷进行训练。也可先易后难,循序渐进,品尝逐步上升的喜悦。

三、**权威性强**。参加本书编写的作者是杭州外国语学校有丰富教学经验的英语特级教师和骨干教师。他(她)们都曾在美国或英国的中学任教一至两年,带过多届初中毕业班。杭州外国语学校连续十多年来中考重点率都在98%以上。

需要说明的是,虽然作者与编者查阅了大量资料,但仍有四套考题(分别是第3、第8、第15和第23套试卷)的听力录音材料没有收集到。但由于这几套试题在考查的内容和方式上都有一定的代表性和指导性,所以我们仍然保留了,希望对考生实战训练和开阔思路有所启迪。

(本书由谢利、李萍、商小民编写,商小民审阅。)

编 者

2006年5月

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1. 北京市朝阳区中考试题 (A类)

学校 _____ 姓名 _____ 准考证号 _____

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分为第一卷和第二卷两部分, 满分 100 分, 考试时间为 90 分钟。
2. 答题时字迹要清楚, 书写要规范, 每小题只准给出一个答案, 多给答案不得分。

第一卷 (共 70 分)

一、听对话, 选答案。每段对话读两遍。(共 8 分, 每小题 1 分)

- () 1. The boy usually goes to school _____.
A. by bus B. by bike C. on foot
- () 2. It is _____ now.
A. 10:30 B. 10:20 C. 10:40
- () 3. The woman wants to put her bag _____.
A. in the box B. on the desk C. in the car
- () 4. Tom is waiting for _____.
A. his friends B. his parents C. his brothers
- () 5. The woman wants to drink _____.
A. coke B. milk C. tea
- () 6. Jane has _____.
A. a radio B. a TV set C. a computer
- () 7. They are going to _____ next week.
A. a factory B. a farm C. a park
- () 8. The girl's watch _____.
A. is new B. is lost C. doesn't work

二、听短文, 选答案。短文读两遍。(共 12 分, 每小题 2 分)

请听第一篇短文, 完成第 9 至 11 小题。

- () 9. What are the students doing now?
A. They are having an evening party.
B. They are having a sports meeting.
C. They are having a math class.
- () 10. How many girls are there in the class?
A. Nine. B. Twenty-one. C. Twenty-four.
- () 11. Which subject do the students usually spend much time on?
A. Chinese. B. Math. C. English.

请听第二篇短文，完成第 12 至 14 小题。

- () 12. What does Mary Smith tell us?
A. A storybook. B. A weather report.
C. An English lesson.
- () 13. What is the weather like this morning?
A. Rainy. B. Cloudy. C. Sunny.
- () 14. What is the high temperature tomorrow?
A. Higher than 80. B. Lower than 80. C. Just 80.

三、选择填空 (共 20 分，每小题 1 分)

从下列各题所给的四个选项中选择正确的一项。

- () 15. I am a student. _____ name is Tom.
A. My B. Your C. His D. Her
- () 16. We usually have a football match _____ Sunday.
A. in B. on C. at D. to
- () 17. — There _____ a lot of meat on the plate. Would you like some?
— Just a little, please.
A. is B. are C. am D. be
- () 18. Of all the students, Linda draws _____ carefully.
A. very B. much C. more D. most
- () 19. — What is Mum doing now?
— She _____ some clothes.
A. washes B. is washing C. washed D. has washed
- () 20. There isn't _____ water in the glass. Let's go and get some.
A. many B. lots C. any D. some
- () 21. Tomorrow's meeting is very important. Please ask them _____ there on time.
A. go B. going C. to go D. went
- () 22. — Why are you walking to school?
— Because my _____ is broken.
A. radio B. watch C. bike D. bag
- () 23. Betty didn't come to school yesterday _____ she was ill.
A. but B. than C. if D. because
- () 24. Do you enjoy _____ English in our class, Mr. Green?
A. teach B. taught C. to teach D. teaching
- () 25. Mid-Autumn Day usually _____ in September or October every year.
A. come B. comes C. is coming D. will come
- () 26. Mike looks _____ than Paul, but they are of the same age.
A. youngest B. the youngest C. younger D. very young
- () 27. — Where is Mrs. Smith?
— She isn't here. She _____ to England.
A. has gone B. has been C. went D. goes
- () 28. Mrs. Green is out. I have to _____ her baby.
A. look around B. look up C. look for D. look after

- () 29. — Dad, must I finish my homework today?
— No, you _____. You may do it tomorrow.
A. needn't B. mustn't C. don't D. won't
- () 30. Mr. Thin was very poor, _____ he was very happy.
A. and B. but C. or D. so
- () 31. — Shall we leave now?
— Don't hurry. We still have _____ time left.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- () 32. We're in class. You'd better not _____.
A. talk B. talking C. talked D. to talk
- () 33. — Guess _____ I did yesterday!
— I think you went to a party.
A. where B. when C. what D. which
- () 34. _____ away this dirty shirt and bring me a clean one.
A. Pick B. Bring C. Carry D. Take

四、完形填空 (共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择最佳的一项。

Mike always loves ships. When he was older, he said, "I'm going to be a soldier." But his eyes were not very 35, and he did not get in.

Then he said, "I'm going to 36 a small boat and I'm going around the world." But boats were very expensive, and Mike did not have enough 37.

Last summer Mike found a swimming 38 near his house. The lessons did not cost very 39, and Mike began going to the school at every end of the week and having 40. Now he is a good swimmer.

Last week a little boy said to him, "You're a very good swimmer. How do 41 learn to swim so well?"

"I'm not good at all," Mike said and he smiled. "42 I'm in the water, I say to myself, 'There are 43 fishes behind me!' Then I'm very afraid, and I 44 quickly."

- () 35. A. big B. beautiful C. good D. strong
- () 36. A. buy B. make C. borrow D. draw
- () 37. A. food B. work C. time D. money
- () 38. A. park B. school C. farm D. factory
- () 39. A. much B. little C. many D. any
- () 40. A. meals B. lessons C. talks D. games
- () 41. A. I B. they C. we D. you
- () 42. A. If B. When C. Though D. Where
- () 43. A. interesting B. nice C. dangerous D. different
- () 44. A. run B. jump C. swim D. fly

五、阅读理解 (共 20 分, 每小题 2 分)

阅读下面短文, 然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择正确的一项。

(A)

One day, Bruce played in front of a house. A woman came up and asked Bruce, "Little boy, is your mother at home?"

"Yes, she is," answered the boy.

Then the woman went over to ring the bell. The bell rang and rang, but no one came to open the door. The woman got angry and called out to him, "You told me your mother was at home, didn't you?"

"Yes," the boy answered. "My mother is at home, but this isn't my home."

- () 45. One day, Bruce played _____.
- A. in a park B. in the street C. in front of a shop D. in front of a house
- () 46. The woman wanted to see _____.
- A. Bruce's mother B. Bruce's father C. Bruce himself D. nobody
- () 47. The woman went over to _____ after she talked with Bruce.
- A. knock at the door of the house B. ring the bell of the house
- C. give a call to his mother D. ask his mother some questions
- () 48. The woman got _____ because no one came to open the door.
- A. pleased B. surprised C. angry D. afraid
- () 49. In the story the woman didn't find Bruce's mother because _____.
- A. she went to the wrong house B. she didn't know Bruce's mother
- C. Bruce was not at home D. Bruce didn't have a mother

(B)

The word "day" has two meanings. When we talk about the number of days in a year, we are using "day" to mean 24 hours. But when we talk about day and night, we are using "day" to mean the time between sunrise and sunset. Since the earth looks like a ball, the sun can shine on only half of it at a time. Always one half of the earth is having day and the other half night. A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by the spinning (旋转) of the earth. At the equator (赤道) day and night are sometimes the same length (长度). They are each twelve hours long. The sun rises at 6 o'clock in the morning and sets at 6 o'clock in the evening. For six months the North Pole is tilted (倾斜) toward the sun. In those months the Northern Hemisphere (半球) gets more hours of sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere. Days are longer than nights. South of the equator nights are longer than days. For the other six months the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. Then the Southern Hemisphere gets more sunlight. Days are longer than nights. North of the equator nights are longer than days. Winter is the season of long nights. Summer is the season of long days.

- () 50. When the Western Hemisphere is having day, the Eastern Hemisphere is having _____.
- A. both day and night B. day C. neither day nor night D. night
- () 51. A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by _____ of the earth.
- A. the pushing B. the pulling C. the spinning D. the passing
- () 52. At the equator day is as long as night _____.
- A. sometimes B. never C. usually D. always

- () 53. When the North Pole is tilted toward the sun, the Northern Hemisphere gets _____ sunlight.
 A. less B. more C. all D. no
- () 54. When it is winter in China, _____.
 A. the USA is tilted toward the sun
 B. the South Pole is tilted away from the sun
 C. the North Pole is tilted toward the sun
 D. the North Pole is tilted away from the sun

第二卷 (共 30 分)

一、补全对话 (共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

从方框中选择适当的句子完成下列对话。

(A)

- A. May I try it on?
 B. OK. I'll take it.
 C. How much is it?
 D. Yes, I'd like to have a hat.
 E. Size L.

A: What can I do for you?

B: _____ 1 _____

A: What size do you wear?

B: _____ 2 _____

A: Here you are.

B: Oh, a red one. I don't like red. Have you got any blue ones?

A: I'm sorry we haven't got any at the moment. What about a white one?

B: That's all right. _____ 3 _____

A: Certainly.

B: _____ 4 _____

A: 200 yuan, please.

B: _____ 5 _____

(B)

- A. Ah... Is there anything serious?
 B. Thank you, doctor.
 C. I've got a bad headache.
 D. My temperature seems all right.
 E. About two days.

A: What's your trouble?

B: _____ 6 _____

A: How long have you been like this?

B: 7

A: Have you taken your temperature?

B: 8

A: Let me examine you. Open your mouth and say "Ah".

B: 9

A: You've just got a cold. It's nothing serious. Take this medicine three times a day and drink more hot water.

B: 10

二、完成句子 (共 20 分, 每个空白 1 分)

根据所给中文意思, 在空白处填入适当词语完成句子, 每空一词。

11. 该吃晚饭了。

It's time to _____.

12. 你想来点儿面包吗?

Would you _____ some _____?

13. 安娜太小, 还不能上学。

Anna is _____ young _____ go to school.

14. 约翰跑得和我一样快。

John runs _____ fast _____ me.

15. 布莱克太太经常在英语上帮助我们。

Mrs. Black often _____ us _____ our English.

16. 你昨天花了多长时间做作业?

How long _____ it _____ you to do your homework yesterday?

17. 老师让我们每天说英语。

The teacher tells us _____ English every day.

18. 为什么不让孩子们做他们喜欢的事情?

_____ let the children do what they like?

19. 当老师走进教室时, 学生们立刻停止了谈话。

When the teacher came into the classroom, the students _____ at once.

20. 我认为你的答案不对。

I _____ your answer is right.

听力录音材料

一、听对话, 选答案。每段对话读两遍。

1. W: How do you usually come to school?

M: By bike.

2. W: What's the time, please?

M: Let me see. Well, it's ten thirty.

3. W: Could you help me put the bag in the car?

M: Certainly.

4. W: Who are you waiting for here, Tom?

M: My friends.

5. M: Would you like a bottle of orange juice?

W: No thanks. I'd like a cup of tea, please.

6. M: Jane, you have a TV set, don't you?

W: No, Dick. I don't have a TV set. I only have a radio.

7. M: Are you going to visit Uncle Wang's factory next week?

W: No. We're going to the West Hill Farm.

8. M: What's wrong with your watch?

W: It doesn't work.

二、听短文，选答案。短文读两遍。

请听第一篇短文，完成第9至11小题。

Ladies and gentlemen, Welcome to our class and welcome to our evening party.

First of all, let me tell you something about our class. There are 45 students in our class. 21 of us are boys. Most of us are from the country. Some of us like sports, some are interested in reading, and some are good at singing and dancing. We have nine subjects in all, such as English, Chinese, math and so on. Some of us love to study English, and we usually spend much time on it.

In this evening party, there are short plays, singing and dancing. I hope you will enjoy them and have a good time. Thank you.

请听第二篇短文，完成第12至14小题。

This is the Radio Station in Los Angeles. At nine o'clock on Friday, it's time for the morning weather report.

This morning it will be cloudy, but no rain today. By noon the sun will be shining.

The temperature is now seventy-two, with a high of about eighty for this afternoon—a good day for swimming.

Tomorrow it will be sunny. The low temperature will be sixty, with a high of eighty-six. There may be a little rain in the afternoon. Winds will be soft. This weather report has been brought to you by Mary Smith.

参考答案及部分解析

第一卷

一、

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. C

二、

9. A 10. C 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. A

三、

15. A 考查代词的用法。人称代词I的所有格形式是my，因此选A。

16. B 考查介词的用法。四个选项的介词均可指时间。on可表示“在某日”，也可表示“在具体某日的上午、下午或晚上”；in表示“在早上、下午、晚上；在某年、某月”；at表示

“在某一时刻”；to 指钟点，表示“不到，差”。

如：on June 1, 2005 在 2005 年 6 月 1 日

on the morning of May 20 在 5 月 20 日上午

on a cold winter morning 在一个寒冷的冬天的早晨

in June, 2005 在 2005 年 6 月

at ten o'clock 在 10 点钟

five (minutes) to seven 七点差五分

17. A 考查主谓一致。在 there be 句型中，主语是 be 之后的部分。在这一句中，主语是不可数名词 meat，因此谓语要用单数动词。

18. D 考查副词最高级的用法。of + 可数名词的复数形式表示“在……之中”，常用在含有最高级的句子中。副词最高级前的 the 可省略，但形容词最高级前的 the 不可省略。

如：Of all the doctors, he works (the) hardest. 所有这些医生中，他工作最努力。

Mary is the cleverest of the three. 玛丽是这三个人中最聪明的。

19. B 考查时态。由问句中的 now 可以推断，双方讨论的是正在进行的情况，所以用现在进行时。

如：He is watching TV now. 他现在正在看电视。

20. C 考查不定代词的用法。some 和 any 都可表示“一些”。some 一般用于肯定句，any 多用于否定句和疑问句，两者均可修饰可数和不可数名词。many 表示“许多”，修饰可数名词，多用于疑问句或否定句，肯定句中常用 lots of, a lot of 等。

如：— Are there any students in the reading room? 阅览室里学生吗？

— Yes, there're some. 是的，有一些。

Tom doesn't have many books, but he has lots of CDs. 汤姆书不多，但有许多光盘。

21. C 考查固定短语。ask sb. to do sth. 表示“让（要求，叫）某人做某事”。

如：Father asked me to help him water the flowers after school. 父亲叫我放学后帮他浇花。

22. C 考查名词辨析。四个选项中只有 bike 可充当交通工具。

23. D 考查连词的用法。than 表比较，引导比较状语从句；if 表假设，引导条件状语从句；只有 because 表原因，引导原因状语从句。

24. D 考查动词的用法。enjoy doing sth. 表示“喜欢做某事”。

如：The girl enjoys reading books. 这女孩喜欢看书。

25. B 考查时态。表示经常性或习惯性的动作、状态、性能等时，要用一般现在时；always, often, usually, sometimes, never, seldom 等副词常与一般现在时连用。

如：He likes music very much. 他非常喜欢音乐。

Hangzhou is a beautiful city. 杭州是一座美丽的城市。

She is always ready to help others. 她总是乐于助人。

26. C 考查形容词比较级的用法。than 引导的比较状语从句，表示“……比……更”。

如：Health is more important than wealth. 健康比财富更重要。

The temperature in Hangzhou is higher than that in Shanghai. 杭州的温度比上海高。

27. A 考查固定短语。have gone to 表示“已去某地（现在还没回来）”；have been to 表示“去过某地（但现在已回来了）”。

如：He has gone to Hainan. 他去海南了。

Have you ever been to Hainan? 你去过海南吗？