

全国著名的教育强市黄冈市英语学科带头人

黄冈市骨干教师倾情奉献

黄冈

2007届

中考英语压轴模拟试题

ZHONGKAO YINGYU YAZHOU MONI SHITI

(题型适合全国卷、地方卷)

胡 彪 张晓红 编

10套

历史上曾直接命中

30%↑

考点命中率

50%↑



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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前 言

在英语教学改革的过程中，英语测试也在探索前进，中考英语改革的步伐从未停止。随着科学技术的发展，英语在社会生活中的应用也越来越广泛。因此，中考英语考查的范围越来越广泛，语言知识也越来越注重于实用性，相应的就要求考生能够掌握并灵活地运用所学的英语知识。

为了帮助考生把握中考方向，熟悉不同的题型，我们特组织全国著名的教育强市——黄冈市的英语骨干教师编写了这套《2007届黄冈中考英语压轴模拟试题》。本套试题集严格按照中考英语大纲要求，紧扣中考考点出题，是学生复习备考的好帮手。

本套试题集具有以下显著特点：

一、紧扣考点，适应性强

本套试题集共十套，每套题目分听力和笔试两大部分：听力部分由三部分组成——句子理解、对话理解和短文理解。听力材料选取生活中的交际用语，内容由易到难，可以不断提高学生的听力水平和口语能力；笔试部分由单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、词汇知识运用、补全对话、句型转换和写作部分组成。笔试部分着重考查考生英语知识的运用能力。

本套试题集严格按照中考命题规律命题，题型灵活多样，考查全面，适合参加全国卷或地方卷中考的考生复习时检验自己，也适合各中学中考前模拟考试。教师可以根据考试中出现的问题摸清学生的复习情况，然后有针对性地进行专项训练。

二、内容权威，命中率高

本套试题集由全国著名的教育强市——黄冈市骨干教师精心编写而成，并由外语教学与研究出版社出版。编者立足于中考英语大纲，把握历年命题规律，历史上曾直接命中30%以上考题，考点知识命中率高达50%以上。

由于时间仓促，难免存在不足之处，谨请广大读者不吝指正。

最后，祝愿广大中考考生取得满意的成绩！

编者

2006年11月

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2007届黄冈中考英语压轴模拟试题(一)

听力部分(30分)

I. 句子理解(共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

A. 听录音, 从每小题中选出一个能回答所听问句的答句, 每句听一遍。

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. Sure. | B. Not at all. | C. Sorry, you can't. |
| 2. A. Very sure. | B. Very much. | C. Very well. |
| 3. A. Yes, I do. | B. OK, I'd love to. | C. It's great. |
| 4. A. I often send e-mails to you. | | |
| B. Sure, that's Smith@tom.com. | | |
| C. The Internet is interesting. | | |
| 5. A. Yes, over there. | B. Are you sure? | C. Have you found it? |

B. 听录音, 选出与你所听到的句子意思相同或相近的选项, 每句听一遍。

6. A. My leg was badly hurt, so I couldn't move it.
 B. My hand was badly hurt, so I couldn't move it.
 C. My dog was badly hurt, so I couldn't leave it.
7. A. Both Wei Hua and Ann are on the team.
 B. Wei Hua is on the team, but Ann is not.
 C. Wei Hua isn't on the team, Ann isn't either.
8. A. To do the job well is easy.
 B. To do the job well is important.
 C. It is not easy to do the job well.
9. A. The players must remember "running".
 B. The players must remember to score goals.
 C. The players must remember "teamwork".
10. A. After we got there, the train had left.
 B. When we got there, the train had left.
 C. Before we got there, the train had been there.

II. 对话理解（共10小题，每小题1分，共10分）

A. 听录音，根据对话内容及问句，从A、B、C中选出一个正确选项，每组听两遍。

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 11. A. Weather. | B. Business. | C. Season. |
| 12. A. Some fruit. | B. A drink. | C. Some food. |
| 13. A. 13. | B. 15. | C. 17. |
| 14. A. Robert. | B. Thomas. | C. Brown. |
| 15. The expensive one. | B. The cheap one. | C. The better one. |

B. 听下面这段对话，完成第16-17小题，此段听两遍。

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 16. A. Making a phone call. | B. Giving the way. | C. Asking the way. |
| 17. A. A school. | B. A cinema. | C. A shop. |

C. 听下面这段对话，完成第18-20小题，此段听两遍。

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 18. A. In a hotel. | B. In a farmer's house. | C. In the open air. |
| 19. A. In the morning. | B. In the afternoon. | C. In the evening. |
| 20. A. Interesting. | B. Hard. | C. Bad. |

III. 短文理解，根据你所听到的短文内容及问句，从A、B、C中选出一个正确答案，短文听两遍。（共5小题，每小题2分，共10分）

21. What kind of people do guide dogs help?

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| A. Doctors. | B. Soldiers. | C. The blind. |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|

22. Whose pet dog was it?

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| A. The doctor's. | B. The soldier's. | C. Dorothy's. |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|

23. What kind of dogs are the best ones for the job?

- | | | |
|------------|------------|----------------|
| A. Strong. | B. Bright. | C. Old enough. |
|------------|------------|----------------|

24. When did Germany start a program to teach dogs to be guides?

- | |
|---|
| A. After Dorothy went to Germany. |
| B. After Dorothy wrote about it for a magazine. |
| C. After the doctor taught a dog to guide a person. |

25. How long does it take to train a little dog to be a guide?

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. Over 2 years. | B. 14 months. | C. 4 weeks. |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|

笔试部分 (90分)

I. 单项选择 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

26. He spent as much time as he _____ English.

A. could learning

B. learned

C. would learn

D. had learned

27. – Jim and I will go to the post office this afternoon.

– _____, _____ go together?

A. So will I, shall we

B. So do I, what about

C. So I will, how about

D. So I do, why don't

28. – Mary hasn't arrived at the station, has she?

– _____. There is something wrong with her.

A. Yes, she has

B. No, she hasn't

C. Yes, she did

D. No, she didn't

29. – How about Alice?

– _____

A. She had married for two years.

B. She married well.

C. She married with a rich man.

D. She is going to marry Bill.

30. The woman from _____ I borrowed the book told me not to lend it to others.

A. that

B. who

C. whom

D. whose

31. There is _____ water in the street after the storm, so it is _____ difficult to ride through.

A. too much, much too

B. much too, too much

C. too much, too much

D. much too, much too

32. Can we do our work better with _____ money and _____ people?

A. less, less

B. little, less

C. less, fewer

D. fewer, fewer

33. _____ nice _____ you to help me so much.

A. It's, for

B. That's, of

C. It's, of

D. That's, for

34. – Please don't make a noise.

– _____. I'll be as quiet as a mouse.

A. Yes, I won't

B. No, I won't

C. No, I will

D. Yes, I will

35. There _____ a lot of work to do tomorrow.

A. seems not to be

B. seems to be not

C. don't seem to be

D. isn't seem to be

II. 完形填空（共10小题，每小题1分，共10分）

Do you know how to study better and make your study more effective? We all know that Chinese students usually study very hard for long 36. This is very good, but it ~~doesn't~~ 37 a lot, for an effective student must have enough sleep, enough food and enough rest and exercise. Every day you need to go out for a walk or visit some friends or some nice places. It's good for your study.

When you return 38 your studies, your mind will be refreshed（清醒）and you'll learn more 39 study better. Psychologists（心理学家）40 that learning takes place this way. Here take English learning 41 an example. First you make a lot of progress and you feel happy. Then you may come 42 some difficulties. So you will think you're learning 43 and you may give up. This can last for days or even weeks, yet you needn't give up. At some point your language study will again take another big 44. You'll see that you really have been learning all along. If you get enough sleep, food, rest and exercise, studying English can be very effective and 45. Don't give up along the way. Learn slowly and you are sure to get a good result.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 36. A. days | B. time | C. hours | D. weeks |
| () 37. A. help | B. give | C. make | D. take |
| () 38. A. after | B. for | C. at | D. to |
| () 39. A. yet | B. and | C. or | D. but |
| () 40. A. have found | B. have taught | C. told | D. said |
| () 41. A. with | B. for | C. as | D. to |
| () 42. A. on | B. about | C. through | D. across |
| () 43. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| () 44. A. work | B. jump | C. walk | D. result |
| () 45. A. hard | B. common | C. interesting | D. possible |

III. 阅读理解（共15小题，每小题2分，共30分）

A

Bill Gates, the head of the world's biggest computer software company, the Microsoft Corporation, has a mission "Put computers on every office desk and in every home." Bill Gates has had this mission since he was a university student nineteen years ago. This deep personal interest, together with his technical skill and his business marketing skills helped him to create a giant computer company and to make him wealthy.

Although he is so wealthy, Bill Gates does not want to give up. He is still very interested in vision（远见）and he travels the globe, from Beijing to London, making quick stops in cities to sell the new software products of his company.

The central vision of Bill Gates is the “information highway”. This is a network of computers that will link every home office and shopping mall in the future. This computer network system will have an effect on business shopping and education. Bill Gates says that the main use of this new technology will be in communication. It will be a way to find people with common interest and to share opinions with them.

But is this communication by computer along the “information highway” really a good thing? Won’t we be sitting at home only “socializing” with our computer, paying big companies money so that we can receive information that some large communication corporation somewhere has decided and that is “acceptable” for us to read? No, says Bill Gates, who thinks that the phrase “information highway” is a terrible phrase. It makes people think that we are all going down the same road, he says. In fact, the computer network will let us choose our own intellectual direction. It will give us freedom. It will also bring good to society, because it will allow for the spread of education. When more and more people receive education, the gap between the rich and poor will narrow.

In the meantime, however, the gap between the rich and poor is still there. To be added to this now is the gap between those with computers and those without.

46. The underlined word “mission” in this text means a _____.

- A. course B. job C. duty D. goal

47. The reasons for Bill Gates’ success are as follows, except _____.

- A. his vision and his travel over the world
B. his technical skill and his business marketing skills
C. the money we pay for the information received from the “information highway”
D. his deep personal interest

48. The way that the “information highway” offers us will mainly be used _____.

- A. to find people who have the same opinion and who have interest in common
B. to help link every home office and shopping mall
C. to affect business, shopping and education
D. to narrow the gap between the rich and poor

49. The best title of this passage should be _____.

- A. Bill Gates, His Vision and Mission
B. The Gap the Computer Brings about
C. The Advantages of the Computer Network
D. One of the World’s Richest Self-made Men

B

There are little cars that may some day take the place of today’s automobiles (cars). If everyone drives such a little car in the future, there will be less pollution in the air and more parking spaces

in cities, and the streets will be less crowded. The space now for one car of the usual size can hold at least three such little cars.

The little cars will cost much less to own and to drive. Driving will be safer, too. As these little cars can go only 65 kilometers an hour.

The cars of the future will be fine for going around the city, but they will not be useful for going far away. If the car is powered by electricity, it will have two batteries—one battery for the motor and the other for the horn (喇叭) signals (信号灯) etc. Little cars which are powered by gas will go 45 kilometers before needing to stop for more gas.

If big cars are still used along with the small ones, two sets of roads will be needed to set up in the future. Some roads will be used for the big fast cars, and other roads will be needed for the small, slower ones.

50. Why is it safer to drive these small cars?

- A. Because the speed of these cars is unlimited.
- B. Because the speed of these cars is limited.
- C. Because the street won't be so crowded.
- D. Because the cars need only a little space.

51. Two sets of roads are necessary in the future in order to _____.

- A. prevent car accidents
- B. make the city more beautiful
- C. let small cars run fast
- D. limit the speed of the cars

52. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. A car of the usual size now is three times as big as the small car.
- B. The small car with a speed of 65 kilometers an hour is much more useless than a car of the usual size.
- C. The little car will be safer but cost more.
- D. The little car will need more gas.

53. The best title for the passage should be _____.

- A. Big Cars and Small Cars
- B. How to Drive Small Cars
- C. Cars for Tomorrow
- D. Cars for Everyone

C

"Dream may be more important than sleep. We all need to dream." Some scientists say.

Dreams take up about one quarter of our sleeping time. People have several dreams each night. Some dreams are like short films. They are usually in color. Some dreams are like old films. They come

to us over and over again. That may be because the dreamer is worrying about something. Dreaming may be a way of finding an answer.

People get new ideas about their work from dreams. They may think about their work all day. These ideas can carry over into dreams.

Sometimes we wake up with a good feeling from a dream. But often we can't remember the dream. Dreams can go away quickly from memory.

Too much dreaming can be harmful. The more we sleep, the longer we dream. The mind is hard at work when we dream. That is why we may have a long sleep and still wake up tired.

54. Why do some people often dream about their work?

- A. Because they are tired in the daytime.
- B. Because they are not interested in their work.
- C. Because they may think about their work all day.
- D. Because they have too much work to do.

55. Dreams are usually ____.

- A. very long
- B. in color
- C. about work
- D. very sad

56. Which of the following is not true?

- A. We all need to dream.
- B. New ideas can carry over into dream.
- C. The more dreaming, the better we sleep.
- D. When we dream, our mind works hard.

D

Kevin Costner was born in 1955 in Los Angeles. At high school he was an average student, but he was very interested in baseball and basketball though he was only five feet and two inches tall. Kevin showed little interest in the art when he studied at Fullerton University until his senior year (大学四年级). For a lark (好奇), he wanted to have a try in a college production. "I didn't get a part, but suddenly I knew what was going on in that room was where I wanted to be." He decided to be an actor. In the first six years things were hard to him. But in the later half of the 80s, the tide (趋势) turned for Kevin. The two films which made him well-known as an actor were "The Untouchable" and "No Way Out". In 1990, his own movie "Dances With Wolves" walked away with three Gold Globe Awards (金球奖) and seven Oscars the next year.

57. Kevin became interested in art when he was ____.

- A. in his first year in the university
- B. a high school student
- C. in his last year in the university
- D. leaving high school

58. A college production means _____.
 A. a college performance
 B. a college factory
 C. something produced in the college factory
 D. something made by college students
59. Kevin decided to be an actor when _____.
 A. he got a part in a college production
 B. he knew what was going on in that room
 C. his teacher asked him to do
 D. he left high school
60. In the later half of the 80s, the two films "The Untouchable" and "No way out" made him _____.
 A. famous B. hard C. sad D. stay at home

IV. 词汇知识（共10个空，每空1分，共10分）

根据首字母或中英文提示填写单词。

61. The digital camera is so expensive that I can't a_____ it.
 62. These eggs were l_____ about 95 million years ago.
 63. L_____ Mr. Jackson saw what was happening and pulled her out of the water, and she was saved.
 64. Our team was so c_____ that we were sure we could win.
 65. He'll keep on trying until he s_____.
 66. Experts think that by 2020, India's population may be larger than _____ (China).
 67. When they were in trouble it was teamwork that kept them _____ (live).
 68. _____ (污染) caused by industry is harmful to our life.
 69. _____ (加拿大人) speak English and French.
 70. On her way back home yesterday afternoon, she was driving faster than usual because she felt _____ (担心) about her little son.

V. 补全对话（共10个空，每空1分，共10分）

A. 从A-G中选出合适的应答语。

A: I want to spend my summer holidays in Dalian. 71. _____

B: Yes. I have been there many times.

A: 72. _____

B: Yes, I like the city very much. She is becoming one of the most modern cities in the world.

A: 73. _____

B: The city is clean and beautiful, the people are kind and the football team is strong.

A: 74. _____

B: No, not very hot. You can have a swim in the sea.

A: How cool! Swimming in the sea must be more wonderful than in the lake.

B: I'm sure you'll have a good time there.

A: Would you please go with me?

B: 75. _____

A: What a pity!

A. I like the city very much.

B. Is it hot there in summer?

C. Can you swim there?

D. Have you ever been there?

E. Sorry, I have no time.

F. Do you like the city?

G. What do you think of the city?

B. 根据语境填写合适的单词，每空一词。

A: Good morning, doctor.

B: Good morning, sit down, please. What's 76. _____ with you?

A: I've got a headache and ... (He begins to cough).

B: Have you 77. _____ your temperature?

A: Yes, I have. My temperature seems to be all right.

B: How 78. _____ have you been like this?

A: Ever since this morning.

B: Please open your mouth and say "Ah".

A: Ahhh!

B: Well, you have got the flu.

A: Is that 79. _____? It seems worse than a cold.

B: Don't 80. _____. Please go to the nurse, and she will give you some pills. Take them twice a day and you will be all right soon.

A: Thank you.

B: You are welcome.

VI. 句型转换 (共10个空, 每空1分, 共10分)

1. I go to school with Lily every day. (就划线部分提问)

81. _____ 82. _____ do you go to school every day?
2. I don't think math is as interesting as art. (同义句转换)
I think math is 83. _____ interesting 84. _____ art.
3. They heard someone sing in the next room. (变被动语态)
Someone was 85. _____ 86. _____ sing in the next room.
4. She can speak little Japanese, 87. _____ 88. _____? (变反意疑问句)
5. "Don't walk in the tomato fields, children!" the farmer said. (变直接引语为间接引语)
The farmer told the children 89. _____ 90. _____ walk in the tomato fields.

VII. 书面表达 (10分)

根据中文意思和英文提示词语, 写一篇意思连贯, 符合逻辑的英语短文。所给英文提示词语必须都用上, 短文字数在60字以上。

提示: 一个雨天江涛乘出租车回家。在车里他发现司机在学英语。他对江涛说了些什么? 此事对你有何启发? 为迎接“2008年北京奥运会”你打算做些什么?

1. one rainy day, go home, by taxi
2. in the car, find, learn English
3. hold the Olympic Games, friends all over the world, get together
4. weak, at school, now, work hard, to greet (迎接) the Olympic Games
5. I think..., learn from, do my best to learn, serve (为……服务) better

2007届黄冈中考英语压轴模拟试题(二)

听力部分(30分)

I. 句子理解(共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

A. 听录音, 从每小题中选出一个能回答所听问句的单词, 每句听一遍。

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. Sunday. | B. Monday. | C. Tuesday. |
| 2. A. Twenty-eight. | B. Six. | C. Twenty. |
| 3. A. September. | B. July. | C. January. |
| 4. A. Never. | B. OK. | C. So-so. |
| 5. A. Wrong. | B. No. | C. Thanks! |

B. 听录音, 从A、B、C中选出一个正确的答语, 每句听一遍。

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|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| 6. A. For over two years. | B. Over two years. | C. Two years ago. |
| 7. A. I'm very busy. | B. Yes, I'd love to. | C. I think I could. |
| 8. A. Yes, I give it to you. | B. Of course, here you are. | C. Certainly, but I'm using it now. |
| 9. A. I think you'd better take a new motorbike. | | |
| | B. I'm very glad to hear that. | |
| | C. You should be more careful next time. | |
| 10. A. I find it interesting. | B. That's OK. | C. It's very kind of you. |

II. 对话理解(共10小题, 每小题1分, 共10分)

A. 听录音, 根据对话内容及问句, 从A、B、C中选出一个正确选项, 每组听两遍。

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11. A. The woman ate a lot at the party the day before yesterday. | | |
| | B. The man enjoyed himself at the party. | |
| | C. The woman was not at the party last night. | |
| 12. A. Jim. | B. Kate. | C. Jim and Kate. |
| 13. A. He is ill. | B. His mother is ill. | C. This dialogue hasn't told us about it. |
| 14. A. 6:05. | B. 6:25. | C. 6:30. |
| 15. A. By bike. | B. By bus. | C. On foot. |

B. 听下面这段对话，完成第16-20题，此段听两遍。

16. Where has Mary been?

A. Waikiki.

B. Honolulu.

C. Hong Kong.

17. What did Mary think of the trip?

A. It was sad.

B. It was enjoyable.

C. It was poor.

18. How did Mary go there?

A. By plane.

B. By train.

C. By car.

19. When does Mary hope to go again?

A. Next summer.

B. Next Friday.

C. Next autumn.

20. Did Mary like traveling by air?

A. No, she didn't.

B. Yes, she did.

C. Sorry, I've no idea.

III. 短文理解，根据你所听到的短文内容及问句，从A、B、C中
选出一个正确答案，短文听两遍。（共5小题，每小题2分，
共10分）

21. What did Mrs. Green want to do?

A. She wanted to do some shopping with her daughter.

B. She asked her daughter to do some shopping for her.

C. She wanted to buy her husband a birthday present.

22. Where did she write all the things?

A. On the money.

B. On the list.

C. In the bag.

23. Did Lily take the money with her?

A. Yes, she didn't.

B. No, she did.

C. No, she didn't.

24. What did Lily buy?

A. Sweets and a book.

B. Some food.

C. Sorry, I don't know.

25. What do you learn from the story?

A. Nothing.

B. When we do anything, we should take money.

C. When we do anything, we should be more careful.