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中考

马 虹 编著

能力型

试题研练

★ 融汇全国各地
中考最新命题思路

★ 兼有中考题型
十大专题及模拟试题

英 语

▶ **考点指向**

典例解析

解题思路

规范解答

解题误区

解析说明

扩展研练

北京工业大学出版社

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出版说明

根据教育部基教司的《关于初中毕业、升学考试改革的指导意见》，1999年～2000年的各地中考都加大了改革力度。各科命题都比较注重考查学生运用知识分析问题、解决问题的能力，尽可能有利于发挥学生的创造性；命题大多符合学科特点，符合学生的实际，并贴近生活。文科严格控制客观题的比例，提高客观题的效度；理科加强了对实验操作能力的考查，外语则开始加强对听说能力的考查。总之，对能力考查的强调，是中考改革的基本精神，它不仅体现了素质教育的要求，也体现了人才选拔的需要。

可是，由于受应试教育的影响，我们有相当一些学生习惯于死抠书本和题海战术，忽略了能力方面的培养和训练，只知片面注重知识的准确性和机械积累，而不善于通过灵活的思维活动，将这些知识综合、迁移，并应用到实践活动中去。如在解题时，只关注现成的结论或标准答案，却不注重知识发生、发展的过程和思维过程。应该说，这样一些学生在智力上也许并不低能，但由于学习方法不当，很可能将影响他们在能力和学

业上的发展。特别是随着中考改革的深入,中考试卷中的能力型试题(包括灵活运用基础知识、基本技能的能力和综合应用能力)的比重将逐步加大,也正是这部分试题将考生的分数拉开了档次。因此,尽快改变学习方法和习惯,适应新的考查要求,实在是当务之急。

正是由于这种客观需求,我社 1999 年末推出的《2000 中考能力型试题研练》颇受广大读者的欢迎,乃至供不应求。这次改版是在原书的基础上,吸纳了 2000 年各地中考改革的最新命题思路和题型,在内容上做了较大的修改和调整,以适应 2001 年中考命题的大趋势。书中的例题和研练题均以近年来各地中考的优秀试题和考前的地区模拟试题为主,辅之以体现最新中考要求的自编新题。这些试题大多集中了集体智慧,设计新颖,内涵丰富,十分鲜明地体现了能力训练和考查的要求。但是,中考改革毕竟是一个有待在实践中深入探讨和发展的新课题,本书的编写肯定还存在诸多不足,欢迎广大师生多多提出宝贵的批评意见,以便本书进一步修订。

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2001 年各地中考 英语命题取向预测

《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》指出：“语言知识是为语言能力服务的，因此，考试、考查内容应单项和综合结合，注意考查学生的交际综合能力。考查既要有笔试，也要有口试和听力测试。”为贯彻大纲这一基本原则，近年来全国各省市均作出了有益的探索和尝试，特别是2000年的各地英语试卷，均由原来的“知识型”向“运用型”转变，由“应试教育”向“素质教育”转变，全面考查学生对所学语言知识的掌握情况和运用语言知识的能力，充分体现了“既重视考查学生基础知识，又重视考查学生运用所学知识进行日常交流的能力”的命题指导思想。归纳起来，有以下几大特点：

1. 加强了“能力”题型的考查，注重学生的知识迁移。与前几年试题比较，2000年中考在注重知识考查的同时，注重语言技能的考查，试题中短文的数量和权重明显增加，充分体现了在阅读短文的基础上全面考查语言运用能力的命题思路。各省市都运用“完形填空”和“阅读理解”等题型来加大考查运用英语的综合能力的力度。“阅读理解”和“完形填空”命题方向也由考查阅读知识向考查阅读能力、由课内向课外的方向发展。如：辽宁省考题的第三部分阅读和写话中所选的几篇短文，命题者依纲据本将课内的知识延伸，引导考生拓展思维。短文既有议论文又有记叙文，难易度适当，考生阅读、判断问题能力如何，一经测试便高低分明，一目了然。这样的试题导向，正是当今培养高素质人才的方向，也是今后英语教学中提高阅读和综合运用基础知识能力的训练方向。

2. 主观题目的比重开始上升。主观试题比重的加大使试题结构趋于合理，一定程度上避免了客观题目考试带来的负面影响。很多省、市增加了有利于促进学生主动探索的试题，如通过设置答案不唯一的开放性试题，考查学生的创新意识和应用能力。

3. 强调听力测试。听力测试的大规模实施，使广大师生普遍重视了听说教学，一定程度上扭转了过去“聋哑英语”的局面，具有良好的导向作

用。2000 年,全国近 3/4 的省市中考试题中有听力测试题,一般在 20 分左右,占全卷的 1/5,较好地贯彻了新大纲关于考试、考查要有听力测试的要求。同时,大多数试卷都注意采用间接测试方法检验学生口语能力。

4. 注重应变能力考查。在实施素质教育过程中,全国各地的中考均推出了一些考查英语运用能力的好题型,注重对学生的应变能力考查,避免了为应试而进行的简单的猜题压题训练所带来的弊端。

综上所述,中考试题的内容已经完成了由单纯考知识向立足知识偏重能力的方向过渡,这就要求我们无论是日常教学还是应考复习,都应在知识向能力转化方向多下功夫;在试题的形式上,尽管各省市可能会推出一些新题型,以便更好地考查学生的能力,但综观各地试卷,题型已基本趋于成熟,近期会相对稳定,复习时不必在揣摩新题型方面耗费更多精力。展望 2001 年中考试卷的命题取向,将可能有以下几个特点:

1. 将构建知识、技能和能力考查的适当比例,使中考英语试题真正成为“考查学生为交际综合运用语言知识的能力”。根据教学大纲的要求,试题将增加创设情景的交际能力题,避免过去看上去是考技能,实质上是考知识的倾向。

2. 鉴于近年来中考试题偏易、区分度差的情况,试题的整体难度将适当提高。各地将根据实际情况,由原来易、中、难分布的 7:2:1 比例,调整到 6:2:2 或 5:3:2。难题增加部分多在听力和阅读理解等能力考查方面。

3. 试卷的各部分均将体现相应的区分度,将改变以往按试题顺序分布易、中、难试题的传统方式。在基础部分也将设置适当的难点,在考查能力的较难试题中也会出现较易的给分点。

4. 加快考试改革的步伐,传统的只考知识点的题型将被淘汰,取而代之的是开启学生潜能方面的测试题;在测试听力的基础上,有条件的地区,将像辽宁省大连、鞍山等地那样,加试口语;为完成对学生综合能力的考查,适当时候将考虑允许考生把英语词典带入考场,并设计出相应的试题。

根据上述预测,本书着重在能力考查上总结近几年,特别是 2000 年各地中考试卷、模拟试卷中的优秀试题,形成 10 大研练专题,希望能对广大考生的备考有所帮助。

Unit 1 听力

中学《英语教学大纲》明确指出,中学英语教学的目的是对学生进行听、说、读、写的基本训练。这四种技能相比较而言,听力处于基础地位,是学习语言的重要前提,也是一项训练难度较大的技能。为此,近年来全国各地中考英语试卷中,都相继增添了听力测试内容,分值一般约占总分的20%左右。

解题要注意:1. 长音、短音、辅音浊化、失去爆破、连读和因此省音等现象。录音播放前的有限时间内,尽可能把所有问题的备选答案浏览一遍,做到心中有数。2. 问题中提出的“who, what, where, when, why, how”以及关键性的词语,如名词、动词、频度副词、数字、日期等,有时数字要做简单的运算。3. 听短文和对话时可边听边速记某些重要的词(只要自己明白,可自定符号),这些重要的词包括人物、时间、地点、起因、经过和结果等。4. 如果遇到有的句子没听懂,应冷静思考,根据上下文以及说话的语气,判断选出正确答案,切忌停顿下来费时思考,而影响听下面的内容。5. 在听短文填写单词时,既要听懂又要全文理解;写出的单词既要符合短文之意又要符合语法要求。6. 听名词复数是否加-s或-es,动词过去式或过去分词是否加-ed等,因为这些是很难听清楚的。

【考点指向】

听力测试一般有以下几种形式:

一、单词辨音

例如:从每组单词中,选出一个你所听到的单词。

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. A. hair | B. pair | C. air | D. wear |
| 2. A. around | B. sound | C. ground | D. round |
| 3. A. will | B. still | C. fill | D. mean |
| 4. A. stay | B. lay | C. pay | D. play |
| 5. A. fish | B. face | C. wish | D. reach |

录音稿: 1. wear 2. ground 3. will 4. play 5. wish

这类题目的要求就是听录音,从每题的四个选项中选出你所听到的一个单词,将其字母序号填入题前括号内。此类题型主要是考查学生对语音和词汇的辨音能力,所给的四个选项一般是在读音方面比较接近,容易混淆的词语,特别是长短元音、清浊辅音等。

二、单句理解

例如:根据录音,选出与所听到的句子意思相符的最佳答案。

1. A. This young girl is always right.
B. This young girl always knows the right time.
C. This young girl always tells the right time.
D. This young girl is here all the time.
2. A. You told her my name, didn't you?
B. I'm glad you didn't tell my name.
C. I hope you didn't tell her my name.
D. Were you kind enough to tell her my name?
3. A. That food isn't yours, so don't eat it.
B. Don't buy that food. It's so expensive.
C. You'll be ill if you eat that food.
D. You've already eaten enough of that food.

(答案: 1. A 2. C 3. C)

录音稿: 1. This young girl is right every time. 2. You didn't tell her my name, did you? 3. That food is bad for your health.

这类题目的要求是听录音,从每题所给四个句子里选出与你所听到的一个句子意思最接近的一个答案。此类题型相似于笔试中的同义句转换,但是要在听懂录音材料而不是通过读懂所给信息的基础上去选择答案,且四个备选项里均含有与所听到的句子相同的部分。

三、对话理解

例如:根据听到的对话问题,选择最佳答案。

1. A. Pandas and elephants.
B. Monkeys and tigers.
C. Elephants and monkeys.

D. Pandas and monkeys.

2. A. Friday. B. Sunday. C. Thursday. D. Saturday.

(答案: 1. D 2. B)

录音稿 1. Girl: Where are we going tomorrow, Tom?

Boy: We are going to the zoo.

Girl: Great! We can see the pandas, elephants, tigers, monkeys and other animals again. I like monkeys best.

Boy: Oh? I also like monkeys, but I like pandas better.

Question: What animals does Tom like?

2. Boy: What day is it today?

Girl: It's Friday.

Boy: Shall we go for a picnic the day after tomorrow?

Girl: Good! Let's ask Betty and Lily to go with us.

Boy: OK!

Question: When are the children going for a picnic?

这类题目的要求是通过听录音,根据所听到的每个对话内容,选出能够回答所听到 question 的正确答案,也有根据对话内容判断所给句子正误的。每个对话都为两个人进行,主要考查学生的听音会意能力和逻辑思维能力。

四、短文理解

例如:根据听到的短文内容,选择正确答案。

1. The husband and the wife went shopping ____.

A. by bus B. in their car C. by bike D. on foot

2. They spent ____ in the shop doing their shopping.

A. about half an hour B. a whole morning

C. one hour or so D. a whole day

3. ____ opened the car door in the end.

A. The husband B. The wife

C. The policeman D. The owner of the car

4. The owner of the car was very angry ____.

A. to see someone open his car door

B. to see the policeman standing by the car

C. not to find his car

D. not to get anything he wanted

5. They didn't know it was the wrong car until they looked at the _____ of the car.

A. colour B. owner C. door D. number

(答案: 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. D)

录音稿: One day, my wife and I went shopping. We took the car as we had a lot of things to buy because my brother and his family were going to spend the weekend with us. We stopped the car in front of the shop. An hour later we came back to the car with a lot of things. Then the trouble started. We could not open the car door.

"Oh, dear," said my wife. "What are we going to do?"

"Let's ask that policeman," I said.

The policeman was very kind and glad to help us. Soon he got the door open. Just at that moment an angry man came up and shouted, "What are you doing with my car?" We looked at the number of the car, and our faces turned very red.

这类题目的要求是通过听短文录音, 根据其内容, 然后选出试卷上各问题(多为 5 个)的正确答案, 也有根据短文内容判断正误的。此种试题是听力测试中综合性较强且难度较大的题型, 着重考查学生的听词辨句能力、语法运用能力、记忆能力等, 类似于笔试题中的阅读理解。但由于放音速度较快, 这就要求学生耳、眼、手同时并用, 排除一切外界干扰专心答题。

五、短文填词

例如: 听录音, 填单词。

Do you know where the park is? Well, 1 me tell you. It's in the centre of the 2. On the left, there's a 3. On the right is a cinema. Across the 4 there's a 5. It sells clothes for 6. You can go there by 7. It will take twenty 8. You can also go there on 9. It will take you 10 time, of course.

(1. let 2. city 3. hospital 4. street 5. shop 6. children 7. bus

8. minutes 9. foot 10. longer)

这类题目的要求是通过听短文(或是对话)录音,填写文中所缺的单词,一般为10个空格,每空限填一个单词(含有缩略语),短文通常读两遍。听录音时不必听懂每个句子,只要重点听清空白处所缺的单词便可。

【典例解析】

●例1 听短文,回答问题或完成句子。

1. Mr White had a _____ garden.

A. dirty B. big C. small

2. One summer afternoon Mrs White heard a boy _____.

A. ring her bell B. knock at her door C. close her front door

3. The boy came to Mrs White's house to _____.

A. sell roses

B. say something about roses

C. ask for some roses

4. Why didn't Mrs White buy the boy's roses?

A. Because she knew what the boy had done.

B. Because she had lots in her own garden.

C. Because the boy's roses were not cheap.

5. Mrs White would _____ after she heard what the boy said.

A. be interested B. feel happy C. get angry

思路 首先,在听录音之前将所给的五句话或问题通览一遍,获得下面这样一个初步印象:1. 怀特夫人有一个什么样的花园? 2. 在一个夏日的下午,怀特夫人听到一个男孩在干什么? 3. 那个男孩来她家的目的是什么? 4. 怀特夫人为什么没有买男孩的玫瑰花? 5. 怀特夫人听了男孩(最后)所说的话后将会感觉怎样? 通过先看问题不但了解了故事发生的时间、地点和人物,而且能在听音时集中注意力,捕捉到与解答这五个问题有关的信息,有目的地去听。

解析 1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. C

录音开始播放时,眼光落在第1题的3个供选答案上,当听到... a small but beautiful garden 时,就立即果断地排除A、B,圈上正确答案C。

接着眼光要快速移动到第2题的待选答案上,当听到... her bell

rang 时,可推测那一定是那个男孩 ring her bell 所致,而 B 是“敲门”,若用手敲门而不是按门铃则不会导致门铃响,只能使门发出敲击声,相比之下应选 A。

第 3 个问题是男孩来的目的,当听到他自我介绍 I'm selling roses 时,就可得知他来的目的是“卖花”,故选 A。

第 4 个问题的回答应特别注意怀特夫人回答男孩的问话,尤其是听到... because I have lots in my garden 时答案也就出来了。

最后一个问题难度要大一些,在录音中无法找到答案,必须听懂全文才能作出判断,由于问题是“怀特夫人听到男孩所说的话感觉怎么样?”,所以男孩所说的最后那句话是解答这一题的关键。当听到“*There aren't any roses in your garden, because they are here in my hand!*”这最后一句话时,虽然没有明确告诉考生 Mrs White 的感觉,但完全可以推测她会非常生气的,因为这淘气的男孩竟然把她家花园里的玫瑰花摘去并反过来卖给花的主人!怀特夫人受到如此戏弄怎能不 get angry 呢?

因为短文一般听两三遍,个别速度慢的同学可以丢掉其中的一两题在听第二遍或第三遍时做。另外本题中的第 3 小题不经过听录音也能推测出正确答案:因为第 4 小题问“怀特夫人为什么不买男孩的玫瑰花?”既然有怀特夫人“没有买……”则必定有“卖”花。因为只有“有人卖”,才会出现“有人没买”这一逻辑关系。

附本文录音材料:Mrs White loved flowers and had a small but beautiful garden. In summer her roses were always the best in her street. One summer afternoon her bell rang, and when she went to the front door, she saw a small boy outside. He was about seven years old, and was holding a lot of beautiful roses in his hand.

“I'm selling roses,” he said. “Do you want any? They are quite cheap. I picked them this afternoon.” “My boy,” Mrs White answered, “I pick roses when I want and don't pay anything for them, because I have lots in my garden.” “Oh, no, you haven't,” said the small boy. “There aren't any roses in your garden, because they are here in my hand!”

【扩展研练】**Test 1**

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中找出与你所听到的单词、短语或句子意思相同的选项。

1. A. billion B. million C. thousand D. hundred
2. A. expensive B. difficult C. popular D. interesting
3. A. at the beginning B. the first time
 C. all the time D. day and night
4. A. Their rooms are often kept clean.
 B. Their classroom is often kept clean.
 C. Their rooms were often kept clean.
 D. Their classroom was often kept clean.
5. A. The world's population is growing fast.
 B. Most people are worried about the problem of population.
 C. Population can be stopped growing.
 D. Population must be stopped growing.

II. 听句子及问句录音, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项当中找出正确的答句。

6. A. The favourite game made her happy.
 B. The enjoyable programme made her happy.
 C. The favourite game made him happy.
 D. The enjoyable programme made him happy.
7. A. Six man-made satellites were set up.
 B. Five man-made satellites were set up.
 C. Eleven man-made satellites were set up.
 D. Eleven man-made satellites will be set up.
8. A. It grew fast during the three years.
 B. It has been stopped now in the town.
 C. It grew fast during the two years.
 D. It has been stopped now in the city.
9. A. It was about twenty-six years ago.
 B. It was at the beginning of this century.

- C. It'll be at the end of this century.
D. It was at the beginning of last century.
10. A. Toronto is nearer to Beijing.
B. New York is nearer to Beijing.
C. New York is farther from Beijing.
D. Sydney is nearer to Beijing.

III. 听短文录音, 在空白处填写你所听到的句子。

We can see the moon at night if there're not clouds in the sky. (11) _____ . It's our satellite. Of all the stars, the moon is the nearest to us in space. (12) _____. For thousands of years people hoped to get to it. And we can hear or read a lot of interesting stories about the moon. (13) _____. They saw neither water nor air on it. Nobody can live on it now. (14) _____. They wish people could build houses, grow wheat and rice and vegetables on it one day. (15) _____ .

Test 2

I. 听单词、短语或句子录音, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出你所听到的选项。

1. A. traveller B. tractor C. computer D. television
2. A. last January B. next January
C. last February D. next February
3. A. do some homework B. do some housework
C. do some cleaning D. do some cooking
4. A. Merry Christmas! B. Happy New Year!
C. Happy birthday! D. Best wishes for Teachers' Day!
5. A. The cinema is on the other side of the river.
B. The cinema is on the other side of the street.
C. The museum is on the other side of the river.
D. The museum is on the other side of the street.

II. 从你所听到的 A、B、C、D 中找出所给问句的正确答句。

6. Where's the bus station being built?
7. What would you like better, apples or oranges?