

SSP (《上海学生英文报》) PLAY TO WIN 书系

High School Entrance Examination

主编: 张鐸

编写: 杨明忠 洪梅 沈倩 李军

审稿: 梁凯文 PAUL RYAN

华东师范大学出版社

# 中考 新题型

## 英语 全真模拟试题



# Sample Tests

True to the Letter

华 东 师 范 大 学 出 版 社

SSP (《上海学生英文报》) PLAY TO WIN 书系

# 中考新题型

## 英语全真模拟试题

主 编	张 鐸		
编 写	杨明忠	洪 梅	
	沈 倩	李 军	
审 稿	梁凯文	PAUL RYAN	

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

中考新题型英语全真模拟试题/张镔主编. —上海:华东师范大学出版社,2002.3  
ISBN 7-5617-2891-3

I. 中... II. 张... III. 英语课—初中—试题—升学参考资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 011585 号

**SSP (《上海学生英文报》) PLAY TO WIN 书系**

**中考新题型英语全真模拟试题**

主 编 张 镔

组 稿 青太阳工作室

责任编辑 朱文秋 周 芳

封面设计 黄惠敏

版式设计 蒋 克

出版发行 华东师范大学出版社

市场部 电话 021-62865537

传真 021-62860410

<http://www.ecnupress.com.cn>

社 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号

邮 编 200062

照 排 南京理工排版校对有限公司

印 刷 者 商务印书馆上海印刷股份有限公司

开 本 787 × 1092 16 开

印 张 15.5

版 次 2003 年 1 月第二版

印 次 2003 年 1 月第一次

印 数 001—16 000

书 号 ISBN 7-5617-2891-3/G · 1432

定 价 19.00 元(本书另配磁带 2 盒)

出 版 人 朱杰人

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题,请寄回本社市场部调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

## 前言 2003

审校本书的书稿是比较愉快的一个经历,许多阅读理解篇目的故事(如那个自作多情而又饶舌的老头——见试题一)或掌故(如古代法国人不爱洗澡——见试题三。那句“Wash every day—and you’ll die young, my son!”先是让我惊讶,继而让我捧腹。)让我们两人读来兴趣盎然。读到有趣处,我们多次搁笔交流,进而一发不可收拾,从中国唐代人以胖为美一直谈到抽水马桶在美国的演化(我还从 Paul 那儿学了几个新词,如 outhouse,指抽水马桶出现以前的家用户外厕所,现在美国已绝迹,在中国仍可见于部分农村地区)。阅读这样的文章,即使对初中学生来说,所能感受到的相信决不只是挑战,还应有娱乐与“养脑”。

需要说明的是,张鐸老师在美国的访学经历使本书的英语有较多的美语色彩,如 go someplace(美语拼写中把 some 与 place 连在一起,意同 somewhere,用作副词;实际上,在当代美语中 place 已经可以用作副词,如 He is visiting a place his parents used to live in. 一句中,最后那个介词 in 美国人是不会用的。)

张鐸老师长期从事影视剧对白翻译,所以对美语口语的变化特征和语法特征比较敏感,如 You sure that won’t be too much trouble for you? 一句中的省略现象在我们的教科书中没有,但在实际生活中非常常见。由于这些语言现象在本书中没有作为“考点”出现,经仔细权衡之后,我们决定一依原貌,不作改动;我相信这对读者有益无害。张鐸老师在担任本报编辑的同时,还在华东师大英语系任教。她热衷于在她的课堂上指导学生排演英语戏剧小品,这使她的课成为该系最受欢迎的课之一。如果有缘,三年多后你进入华东师大英语系学习,你也会成为她麾下的小品演员。本书的其他编著者均为资深英语教师,多次参加过中考命题工作。与他们的交往让我相信,他们属于中教队伍中最优秀的层次。

2003 年中,《上海学生英文报》将进行扩版、改版,希望能继续做你们的朋友。2002 年中考作文题目是“My Favorite Thing”,我们在九月初的某期报纸上让我们的美国编审写了一篇范文(当然她写得有些太长了)。今年的中考作文题会考什么?你的老师猜题了吗?如果你认为你(或你的老师)猜的题目“中的”的可能性较多,你可以写信到报社来,我请我们的美籍编审“烤制”些样品出来。另外我们的“SSP 写作俱乐部”将在近期招收会员。会员可以将自己的作文寄到报社来,由编辑部的老师修改、评点。希望你考入理想的高中,然后参加我们的英语写作俱乐部,坚持三年,你的英语书面表达能力必将有长足的进步。这将让你终身受益。

“长风破浪会有时,直挂云帆济沧海”。你会有一个成功、灿烂的未来。

梁凯文

2002 年 11 月 23 日

### 2003 重印说明

本次重印增加了五套试卷,题型与最新的实际考试题型完全一样。对原试卷中的完形填空题作了修改或更换,使之在长度与考点方面更符合实际考试情况。每套试题中的补全对话由一题增加为两题,与实际考试题量一致。增加了听力的练习量,以适应听力理解题的难度与速度渐次提高的趋势。2003 版《中考新题型英语全真模拟试题集》必将助你从容征战考场,笑到最后。

## 前 言

有位全国闻名,我也非常仰慕的英语教学专家曾经对我说过这样一句话:“应试能力也是一种素质。”(因属私下非正式交流,未得允许姑隐其大名,以免麻烦。)坦率地说,我是很同意这种观点的。理论上讲来,应试能力高的学生反映出较高的接受语言暗示的能力和识破有意误导的能力。现代社会,人们面临着求学、择业等各种应试竞争的机遇和挑战,我们必须具备这种能力。

应试能力的决定因素是智力和知识积累,但心理性格因素也不可忽视。同等智力与知识条件下,考生分为两类,“热得快”型与“慢热”型。“热得快”型适应快,但除非屡受“教训”,否则很难改掉急和糙的缺点。“慢热”型适应过程长,但比较稳定且细心。之所以分析这两类考生,是因为今年的考生面临一个适应问题。由于今年的题型将有重大变化,绝大多数考生会有一种措手不及的感觉。我们之所以花大力气编写本书,目的就是帮助考生适应今年的考试形式。对于“慢热”型考生而言,尤其需要增加模拟练兵的次数,以免吃亏;对“热得快”型,适应不是个大问题,但也应该增加检验自己的次数,以便及早发现问题。

本试题集严格按照考试院的最新精神编写。

除署名者外,参加编写、审稿、校对的同志还有赵洪柳、张麟、黄丹凤、徐建时、杨学松、张燕、蔡卫等。

在本书交付出版社之后,各大媒体刊登了北京一大学生伤害黑熊事件的报道。同学们不可忽视这一事件的影响。按习惯,今年的高考语文与英语作文,甚至中考的语文与英语作文题目都可能与此相关(动物保护、环境保护、爱心、生命的权利、动物与人类的关系等)。我们现在已经来不及把这一内容反映到本书中。但是3月15日的《上海学生英文报》上我们将会刊载美国教师撰写的关于动物与人关系的文章,3月19日、22日还将继续刊载英文专家撰写的有关文章。同学们也许可以留心一读、一记,从中学会一些表达方式,得到一些启发。

梁凯文

2002年2月

# 目 录

中考新题型模拟试题一 .....	1
中考新题型模拟试题二 .....	11
中考新题型模拟试题三 .....	21
中考新题型模拟试题四 .....	31
中考新题型模拟试题五 .....	41
中考新题型模拟试题六 .....	51
中考新题型模拟试题七 .....	61
中考新题型模拟试题八 .....	71
中考新题型模拟试题九 .....	81
中考新题型模拟试题十 .....	91
中考新题型模拟试题十一 .....	101
中考新题型模拟试题十二 .....	111
中考新题型模拟试题十三 .....	121
中考新题型模拟试题十四 .....	131
中考新题型模拟试题十五 .....	141
中考新题型模拟试题十六 .....	151
中考新题型模拟试题十七 .....	161
中考新题型模拟试题十八 .....	171
中考新题型模拟试题十九 .....	181
中考新题型模拟试题二十 .....	191
音带文字与作文范例 .....	201
参考答案 .....	233

# 中考新题型模拟试题一

班级\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_ 学号\_\_\_\_\_ 得分\_\_\_\_\_

## Part I Listening (第一部分 听力)

I. Listen and match the picture to the sentence you hear (根据你听到的句子, 选出内容相符的图片, 用 A、B、C 等表示, 填入空格内) (共 6 分)



A



B



C



D



E



F

1. ( ) 2. ( ) 3. ( ) 4. ( ) 5. ( ) 6. ( )

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you hear (根据你听到的句子, 选出最恰当的应答, 用 A、B、C 或 D 表示, 填入空格内) (共 6 分)

( ) 1. A) There's another case over here. B) I went for four months last year.

- C) The plane leaves at six o'clock. D) I'm going for at least two months.
- ( ) 2. A) I had one like that. B) Phone the police straight away.
- C) Where did you lose it? D) Have you hurt your finger?
- ( ) 3. A) That would be wonderful. B) My brother likes it here.
- C) I leave school next year. D) I've read a lot of books.
- ( ) 4. A) There's no money in it. B) You looked under the table.
- C) There's one in my pocket. D) I haven't seen it.
- ( ) 5. A) It would have cost a lot. B) That was nice of him.
- C) But we aren't in a hurry. D) My car had broken down.
- ( ) 6. A) I lost some last week. B) I'll put them away in the box.
- C) I've been bitten twice already. D) There aren't any more.

**III. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案, 用 A、B、C 或 D 表示, 填入空格内) (共 6 分)**

- ( ) 1. A) She doesn't like the party at all. B) She must go home.
- C) She doesn't want to go with Sean. D) She is still working.
- ( ) 2. A) Japan. B) China. C) Canada. D) India.
- ( ) 3. A) One. B) Two. C) Three. D) Four.
- ( ) 4. A) At a department store. B) At a theatre.
- C) At a hotel. D) At a book store.
- ( ) 5. A) Football. B) Basketball.
- C) Volleyball. D) Baseball.
- ( ) 6. A) He likes to eat fish.
- B) Fishing is a good way to kill time.
- C) Fishing is easy to learn.
- D) He can read and fish at the same time.

**IV. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容, 符合的用 T 表示, 不符合的用 F 表示, 填入空格内) (共 6 分)**

- ( ) 1. Computers can be used in many fields such as business, science, medicine and education.
- ( ) 2. Computers can control weather.
- ( ) 3. The computer's memory is the place where information is kept and calculations are done.
- ( ) 4. People know less about computers than they used to because progress is being made all the time.
- ( ) 5. Computers are playing a smaller part in our lives.
- ( ) 6. Many people believe that someday some housework can be done by computer-controlled robots.



V. Listen to the passage and complete the table (听短文, 完成下列表格, 每空格限填一词)  
(共 6 分)

American Vision Eyeglasses		
	Opening Hours	Discount (折扣)
Monday to Friday	(1) _____ a. m. — (2) _____ p. m.	_____
Saturday	(3) _____ a. m. — (4) _____ p. m.	(5) _____ %
Sunday	(6) _____	_____

## Part II Phonetics, Vocabulary and Grammar

### (第二部分 语音、词汇和语法)

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper words according to the phonetic transcriptions (根据所给音标, 写出适当的单词, 填入空格内) (共 4 分)

1. Could you give me some \_\_\_\_\_ /ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən/ about flights to Cairo, please?
2. It was \_\_\_\_\_ /ˈdɪfɪkəlt/ for us to decide which one to buy.
3. Let's leave her a \_\_\_\_\_ /ˈmesɪdʒ/ to meet us at the station.
4. He says such stupid things that sometimes I \_\_\_\_\_ /ˈwɒndə/ if he's got any brains at all!

II. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box in their proper forms (从方框内选出单词, 用其适当形式填空。每空格限填一词, 每词限用一次) (共 5 分)

discuss care perform anger interest

1. I was \_\_\_\_\_ with him for keeping me waiting.
2. Hold this glass \_\_\_\_\_; I don't want it broken.
3. This is the most \_\_\_\_\_ book I have ever read.
4. We will hold a \_\_\_\_\_ about our future plans tomorrow afternoon.
5. Tickets for the evening \_\_\_\_\_ have been sold out.

III. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案, 用 A、B、C 或 D 表示, 填入空格内) (共 15 分)

- ( ) 1. Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ you won't be able to catch the early bus.  
A) then B) or C) so that D) and
- ( ) 2. — Isn't the moon smaller than the earth?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Yes, it isn't B) No, it is C) Yes, it is D) No, it isn't
- ( ) 3. — \_\_\_\_\_ every day?  
— Seven.  
A) How many classes you have B) How many have you classes  
C) How many you have classes D) How many classes do you have

- ( ) 4. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ made him do that.  
A) why B) what C) which D) whom
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ next week, we'll go to the zoo.  
A) If it will snow B) Unless it snows  
C) If it snows D) Unless it doesn't snow
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ three hours to get to Hangzhou by train.  
A) We take B) It takes C) We spend D) It spends
- ( ) 7. I can get it \_\_\_\_\_ \$500.  
A) with B) for C) to D) at
- ( ) 8. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ to see that film?  
A) love B) live C) enjoy D) want
- ( ) 9. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ your money in the bank?  
A) keep B) give C) pick D) put
- ( ) 10. I shall \_\_\_\_\_ to your house to see you.  
A) reach B) arrive C) go D) get
- ( ) 11. He will be here \_\_\_\_\_ than we expected.  
A) soon B) sooner C) early D) earlier
- ( ) 12. Shall we go any \_\_\_\_\_ to get there?  
A) farther B) farthest C) father D) far
- ( ) 13. It'll be two months \_\_\_\_\_ we have exams.  
A) before B) since C) when D) after
- ( ) 14. Most of them are from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) southern B) the southern C) the south D) south
- ( ) 15. I was \_\_\_\_\_ in the house, but I don't feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) lonely, lonely B) alone, lonely  
C) alone, alone D) lonely, alone

IV. Choose the verb in the box and fill in the blank in its proper form (用方框内所给动词的适当形式填空, 每空格词数不限, 每词限用一次) (共6分)

come meet say be stay not see

One day, when Sue and I were shopping on Nanjing Road, we \_\_\_\_\_ Julia, a former classmate of us. We \_\_\_\_\_ each other for almost ten years.

"I \_\_\_\_\_ to Shanghai to take part in a meeting," Julia \_\_\_\_\_. "I \_\_\_\_\_ here for a week. Please come to have a talk when you \_\_\_\_\_ free."

V. Rewrite the sentences as required (按要求改写句子, 每空格限填一词) (共10分)

1. The school is located near the river. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ the school located?

2. Both of my parents are teachers. (改成否定句)

- \_\_\_\_\_ of my parents \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.
3. She left early in order to catch the last bus. (保持原句意思)  
She left early \_\_\_\_\_ not to miss the last bus.
4. Was this novel written by Dickens? (改成主动语态)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Dickens \_\_\_\_\_ this novel?
5. It seemed nobody knew the fact. (保持原句意思)  
Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ know the fact.

### Part III Reading and Writing

#### (第三部分 阅读和写作)

#### I. Reading comprehension (阅读理解) (共 18 分)

##### (A)

Alan Chang was a handsome young man with good manners (举止).

One morning he was walking along a street on his way to an appointment (约会). He did not want to be early or late. He had forgotten to bring his watch so he went up to a man who was waiting for a taxi.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, very politely, "but could you tell me the time?" The man, who was very well-dressed and looked quite rich, said nothing. He did not even look at Alan. Alan spoke to him again. "Excuse me, sir," he said, "but could you please tell me what time it is?"

This time the man looked at him, but he did not speak and looked quickly away. Alan thought to himself: Well, he's not deaf. He must be just rude (无礼的). "Why won't you tell me the time, sir?" he said again.

The man turned towards him and said, "Try to understand me. I am standing here waiting for a taxi. You come up to me and ask me for the time. If I tell it to you, you will thank me. I will say, 'That's all right.' You may then say, 'It's a beautiful day.' To which I may say, 'Yes, I like these sunny winter days.' Before we know what is happening we have a friendly talk. You are a polite young man and so when my taxi comes, I offer you a ride. You accept.

"We talk. I like you. You like me. I ask you to my house. You meet my daughter. She is a very nice girl. You are a good-looking man. You like each other. Soon you fall in love. You want to marry (结婚). And I do not want my daughter to marry a man who is too poor to buy a watch. Now do you understand my problem?"

**True or False** (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容,符合的用 T 表示,不符合的用 F 表示)

- ( ) 1. Alan asked the man the time because he was too poor to buy a watch.
- ( ) 2. Alan thought the man was rude when he would not tell him the time.
- ( ) 3. The man didn't tell Alan the time because he didn't want to speak to Alan.
- ( ) 4. The man worried that Alan might like him and invite him to his house.

- ( ) 5. Alan was a handsome young man with very good manners.
- ( ) 6. Alan loved the man's daughter so much that he wanted to marry her.

( B )

In the United States, most cities have two kinds of telephone books, each providing a special list of telephone numbers. Copies of these books can be found at all public telephones and in most hotel and motel rooms.

One book ( usually with white pages ) is called the " Alphabetical Listing ". It lists the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of people in the area. The names are listed alphabetically with the last or surname ( 姓氏 ) first. The second book is called the " classified ( 分类 ) " or " Yellow Pages " and lists all of the business, hotels, restaurants, shops, theaters and services in the area. This listing is arranged according to the type of establishment. You can learn much about the city and what it has to offer by looking through the " Yellow Pages ", for example, under the heading of " schools ", " repairs " or " special food ".

In addition, both kinds of telephone books contain useful information about how to use telephone, and about special services that are available. For example, there are numbers you can call to learn the correct time, the weather and traffic information. You can also learn telephone call rates ( 价格 ) and the time of the week when the telephone can be used most cheaply for making calls outside the local area.

**Questions** ( 根据短文内容回答下列问题, 不超过五个单词 )

- How many kinds of telephone books are there in the United States? How are they different?  
There are \_\_\_\_\_, and they are different \_\_\_\_\_.
- Where could you most probably find a telephone book?  
\_\_\_\_\_ and in most hotel and motel rooms.
- If you want to make a phone call to get to know how much a hotel charges each night, which telephone book should you get?  
The one \_\_\_\_\_.
- If you want to know the phone number of your friend, who has moved to a new place, which telephone book should you get?  
The one \_\_\_\_\_.
- Why are telephone books in two different colours?  
Telephone books of different colours \_\_\_\_\_.
- Besides phone numbers, what kind of information of services can you get from the telephone books? Name at least **THREE** kinds.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

(C)

## Happy New Years

Today is March 17th. About two and a half months ago, I said "Happy New Year!" to many of my friends. Just more than a month ago, I said the same thing to some other friends. In about four days, I'll repeat the same wishes to yet another group of friends. I'll do the same thing in July and also in September.

"How can that be?" you might be thinking. "Everyone knows that New Year's Day is in January!"

You might ask: "When is the New Year's Day exactly?" Different calendars (日历) give different answers to that question.

1. January 1st: New Year's Day on the Western/international calendar.
2. Between January 10th and February 19th: New Year's Day on the Chinese calendar (China, Korea, and a few other places).
3. March 21st: New Year's Day on the traditional Persian (波斯的) calendar (Iran 伊朗).
4. Mid-July (usually the 16th): New Year's Day on the Islamic (伊斯兰教的) calendar.
5. September: New Year's Day on most Eastern Orthodox Church (东正教的) calendars (Central and Eastern Europe) and, usually, on the Jewish (犹太教的) calendar.

And these are just the New Year's Days that I know about! Actually, there are probably even more!

**Choose the best answer** (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案, 用 A、B、C 或 D 表示)

1. The first time the writer said, "Happy New Year!" was around January 1st. The second time was on or before \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) February 28th  
B) the middle of March  
C) February 19th  
D) March 21st
2. The author will say "Happy New Year" around March 21st to some \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
A) Korean  
B) Persian (Iranian)  
C) Eastern Orthodox  
D) Chinese
3. The author uses quotation marks (" ") in the second paragraph to show that the words inside the quotation marks are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) not his thoughts  
B) very important  
C) incorrect English  
D) funny English
4. The New Year's Day on most Eastern Orthodox Church calendars and the New Year's Day on the Jewish calendar are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) probably on different dates  
B) not always in September  
C) probably on the same date  
D) always September 1st
5. The Chinese calendar is used \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) only in China  
B) in several different places  
C) only in China and Korea  
D) in all Asian countries

6. The word "Years" in the title of this short article \_\_\_\_\_.

A) suggests that January 1st is at different times on different calendars

B) is grammatically incorrect and should actually be New Year's

C) suggests that one has to say "Happy New Year!" many, many times in his whole life

D) was used because New Year's Day is at different times on different calendars

II. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语, 完成短文, 用 A、B、C 或 D 表示) (共 6 分)

I stopped by Mr. J. Gerald Cowcamper's house one day and was greeted by a rather old-looking dog. She was a gentle beast who wagged her tail as she pushed her nose against my hand.

"What's her 1?" I asked.

"I call her 'Dog Face'," replied the old 2.

"3 do you call her that?" I inquired.

"Isn't it obvious(明摆着的)?" asked Mr. Cowcamper.

"Not really."

Mr. Cowcamper raised the old animal's head. "If you 4 at her carefully, you can see that she seems to have a dog's face," he explained.

"But she is a 5!" I said.

"Shhhh!" Mr. Cowcamper responded with the loudest whisper(悄悄话) I have ever heard. "Don't let her hear you say that!"

I said 6, because I didn't know what to say.

( ) 1. A) breed

B) problem

C) age

D) name

( ) 2. A) dog

B) cow

C) lady

D) gentleman

( ) 3. A) How

B) Why

C) Where

D) When

( ) 4. A) listen

B) look

C) call

D) wonder

( ) 5. A) person

B) female

C) dog

D) potato

( ) 6. A) here

B) yes

C) words

D) nothing

III. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给) (共 6 分)

When we are travelling alone on a ship or a plane at night or in fog, we are much happier if we know that the captain of the ship, or the pilot of the plane, (1) k \_\_\_\_\_ where rocks or mountain tops are, so that he can keep away from them.

Until the Second World War, travellers could not have this feeling of (2) s \_\_\_\_\_, because there was no ways of "seeing" dangers through fog or cloud. But now there is "radar", a wonderful wartime (3) i \_\_\_\_\_, by which the lives of many thousands, both in war and in (4) p \_\_\_\_\_, have been saved.

On the radar screen (荧屏) we can "see" all around us. The captain of a ship can find

his way (5) b \_\_\_\_\_ rocks and other ships, and the soldiers guarding a town can see enemy planes hundreds of miles away, and follow them as they fly near, perhaps from many different directions at once.

That is radar, one of the wonders of modern science, which is making (6) t \_\_\_\_\_ and trade between nations easier and safer.

**IV. Complete the following dialogues with proper sentences in the box (选出适当的句子, 完成下列对话, 用 A、B、C 等表示) (共 12 分)**

**(A)**

- A) That would be great.  
B) You look great.  
C) How about Friday?  
D) Oh, I'd love to.  
E) What's up?  
F) No, thanks.  
G) What did you have in mind?

A: Hi, Janet. 1

B: Oh, thanks, George. 2

A: Do you want to go out on Saturday?

B: 3 But I'm busy then. I'm going out with Terry.

A: Oh. 4

B: Well, I guess so. 5

A: I was thinking of seeing that new movie starring Julia Roberts.

B: Cool, I love that actress.

A: Should I pick you up around seven?

B: Sure. 6

1. (     ) 2. (     ) 3. (     ) 4. (     ) 5. (     ) 6. (     )

**(B)**

- A) How should I dress?  
B) What time should I come by?  
C) Thanks for the invitation.  
D) What's the matter with you?  
E) Nothing special.  
F) Should I bring anything?  
G) What's the occasion?

A: Hey, what are you doing this evening?

B: 1 Why?

A: Would you like to come over for dinner?

B: Oh, wow. 2

A: It's Gloria's birthday and we're having a few friends over.

B: That's nice. 3

A: Around seven or seven-thirty.

B: Great. 4

A: You could bring a bottle of wine if you'd like.

B: 5

A: This is informal. You can come as you are.

B: 6

A: You're welcome.

1. (     ) 2. (     ) 3. (     ) 4. (     ) 5. (     ) 6. (     )

**V. Write a passage of at least 50 words according to the given information (根据所给信息写一段不少于 50 个词的短文, 标点符号不占格) (共 8 分)**

You want a friend to go on holiday with you. Write a letter to your friend describing the holiday you hope to take. Give details of dates, costs and places you plan to visit.

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Best wishes

\_\_\_\_\_



## 中考新题型模拟试题二

班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 学号 \_\_\_\_\_ 得分 \_\_\_\_\_

### Part I Listening (第一部分 听力)

**I. Listen and match the picture to the sentence you hear** (根据你听到的句子, 选出内容相符的图片, 用 A、B、C 等表示, 填入空格内) (共 6 分)



A



B



C



D



E



F

1. (     ) 2. (     ) 3. (     ) 4. (     ) 5. (     ) 6. (     )

**II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you hear** (根据你听到的句子, 选出最恰当的应答, 用 A、B、C 或 D 表示, 填入空格内) (共 6 分)

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| (     ) 1. A) Here you are.                      | B) How much is it?        |
| C) This train is very crowded.                   | D) I don't like trains.   |
| (     ) 2. A) There's only one left.             | B) I never wear red.      |
| C) It's rather long.                             | D) What a price!          |
| (     ) 3. A) Some people find it rather tiring. | B) He's very busy.        |
| C) There's too much money.                       | D) How many have you got? |