

# 2005 最新

• 三年中考 •

# 黄金试卷 精选

- 权威中考试卷（2002-2004）总结归纳
- 精选2005中考模拟试卷科学导引



中国少年儿童出版社



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# 黄金试卷 精选



## 英 语

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中国少年儿童出版社


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# 2005 年中考英语

## 模拟试卷(一)

Full Marks: 120

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

Marks \_\_\_\_\_

### 听力部分 (共四大题, 计 20 分)

#### I. 辨音: 听句子, 选出你所听到的单词或短语, 每个句子读两遍。(5 分)

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. invent       | B. computers   |
| C. in the world    | D. in the word |
| 2. A. ball         | B. borrow      |
| C. follow          | D. bottom      |
| 3. A. credit cards | B. play cards  |
| C. business        | D. carefully   |
| 4. A. Africa       | B. world       |
| C. Asia            | D. most        |
| 5. A. by time      | B. buy time    |
| C. by bus          | D. by the time |

#### II. 反应: 听句子, 根据其内容从 A、B、C、D 中选出一个意思与其相同或相近的句子, 每个句子读两遍。(5 分)

6. A. My home is far from the hospital.  
B. My father works in a hospital.  
C. My mother often walks to work.  
D. My mother never rides a bike to the hospital.
7. A. I thought speaking English was very important.  
B. I liked reading English better than speaking English.  
C. I write English every day.  
D. I speak English every day.
8. A. I bought the skirt for 20 dollars.  
B. I spent 12 pounds on the shirt.  
C. The shirt is 12 dollars.  
D. I paid 20 pounds for the skirt.
9. A. You're very old to enjoy a Christmas stocking.  
B. You can't enjoy a Christmas stocking because you're too old.  
C. You will enjoy a Christmas stocking for as long as you live.

D. You are too young to enjoy a Christmas stocking.

10. A. This kind of camera is expensive.  
B. This Canon digital camera costs you lots of money.  
C. You should say good-bye to this Canon digital camera.  
D. This Canon digital camera is worth the money.

#### III. 对话理解: 在这一大题中, 你将听到两个对话和五个问题, 每个对话读两遍, 问题读一遍。根据对话内容, 选择你所听到的问题的最佳答案。(5 分)

- |                        |                                       |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 11. A. Size 10.        | B. Size IX.                           |
| C. Size 20.            | D. Size XI.                           |
| 12. A. Brown.          | B. Light green.                       |
| C. Dark green.         | D. Blue.                              |
| 13. A. 13              | B. 14                                 |
| C. 15                  | D. 16                                 |
| 14. A. Last week.      | B. At the age of 13.                  |
| C. Last year.          | D. on her 14th birthday.              |
| 15. A. Yes, he has.    | B. Never.                             |
| C. Yes, but only once. | D. No, but his father has been there. |

#### IV. 短文理解: 听短文, 根据你所听到的内容判断正(T)误(F)。(5 分)

16. The biggest tree in the world is still growing in Canada.
17. General Sherman grew from a small seed.
18. General Sherman will see what the world will be like in two centuries time.
19. It will take 25 people holding hands to circle the tree.
20. General herman is over 4,000 years old now.

## 第 I 卷(共三大题,计 45 分)

## I. 单项选择(共 15 题,每小题 1 分;计 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- \_\_\_\_\_ of us in our family likes playing baseball.  
A. Every one      B. Everyone  
C. All      D. Every
- Shanghai is larger than \_\_\_\_\_ city in Anhui.  
A. any      B. any other  
C. all      D. some
- Joe lived \_\_\_\_\_ 108 King Street at the age of 12.  
A. in      B. on  
C. at      D. of
- At last the child stopped \_\_\_\_\_ and listened to the music.  
A. to cry      B. crying  
C. cry      D. cried
- \_\_\_\_\_ is wrong to copy other students' homework.  
A. Tis      B. That  
C. It      D. There
- It kept \_\_\_\_\_ for a week when I first arrived in London last year.  
A. on raining      B. to rain  
C. rained      D. to be rain
- I think everything goes on well.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So I do      B. I do so  
C. So do I      D. Yes
- Have you enjoyed your stay in Tibet in the west of China?  
—Yes, of course, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Very much      B. Very good  
C. Wonderful      D. Great
- Can you help me to tidy the room?  
—Sorry, I'm just leaving.  
—OK, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Thank you      B. Never mind  
C. Not at all      D. No
- When people are in danger, they would cry out \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Save me! Save me!

B. Save life! Save life

C. Help! Help!

D. COme on! Come on!

- I met five \_\_\_\_\_ at the railway station last week.  
A. Australia      B. In the end  
C. On the end      D. At the end
- \_\_\_\_\_ he decided to buy a digital television on-line.  
A. By the end      B. In the end  
C. On the end      D. At the end
- Stamps \_\_\_\_\_ by people for \_\_\_\_\_ letters.  
A. use; send      B. using; sendingZ  
C. used; send      D. are used; sending
- \_\_\_\_\_ my mother was cooking, I was watching TV yesterday afternoon.  
A. When      B. As  
C. While      D. As soon as
- This raincoat \_\_\_\_\_ in secondhand shop last Sunday.  
A. buys      B. bought  
C. is bought      D. was bought

## II. 完形填空。(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分;计 10 分)

通读下列短文,掌握其大意,然后从 16—25 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Everyone needs friends. 16 is nice to have a friend to talk, laugh and do things with. Certainly, sometimes we need to be alone. We don't always want people 17. However, we would feel lonely if we 18 had a friend. No two people are 19. Friends 20 don't get on well. This doesn't mean 21 they no longer like each other. Most of the time they will make up and become 22 again. Sometimes friends move away. Then we feel very 23. We miss them very much, but we can 24 them and write to them. However, we can 25 new friends. If someone often cares about you, you should feel happy.

- A. It      B. He  
C. There      D. Someone
- A. alone      B. away  
C. all over      D. around
- A. ever      B. never  
C. just      D. really

19. A. friendly                      B. kind  
C. just the same                  D. quite different
20. A. always                        B. sometimes  
C. often                            D. usually
21. A. that                            B. whether  
C. how                              D. why
22. A. brothers                      B. good  
C. pleased                         D. friends
23. A. angry                         B. sad  
C. happy                           D. alone
24. A. call                            B. ask  
C. tell                               D. talk with
25. A. look for                      B. find  
C. make                             D. know

III. 阅读理解。(共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 20 分)  
(A)

On 5 July 1996, a lamb was born in a shed in Scotland. It was called Dolly and it was an exact copy, or clone(克隆) of another sheep. A clone is a method of copy a living thing. Scientists have been able to clone plants and bacteria(细菌) for a long time. Now Dolly has been born, we can clone adult animals and probably even humans as well! In July 1998, scientists cloned 21 mice using the same method that was used to make Dolly. This proved that this way of cloning really works.

Making a copy of a living thing is much more difficult than making a copy of something that isn't living (like a mountain bike). For many years, people have tried to make robots that look and behave like humans. But in real life, scientists haven't been very successful. Some countries are passing laws to stop scientists cloning humans, because it is such a terrifying thing to do. Robots still look like hunks of metal. They don't move like we do, and they don't think like we do.

26. What is a clone?  
A. A clone is Dolly.  
B. A clone is an exact copy of a living thing.  
C. A clone is name of sheep.  
D. A clone is some plants and bacteria.
27. The word "copy" in this passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 印刷                      B. 复印  
C. 复制                      D. 抄袭

28. What did scientists clone two years later?  
A. Mice.                      B. Plants.  
C. Robots.                    D. Humans.
29. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. Making a copy of something that is living is difficult.  
B. It is breaking the laws to clone humans all over the world.  
C. Scientists haven't been very successful in cloning humans.  
D. People have made robots that look and behave like humans.
30. The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Dolly is a cloned sheep.  
B. All living things can be cloned.  
C. What is a clone?  
D. The difference between cloned things and robots.

(B)

Where do some animals go in the winter? In the fall, bears eat as much food as they can. So do chipmunks(花栗鼠) and some other animals. They all grow very fat. Then these animals look for a warm place away from the cold. They sleep there all winter. They do not have to wake up to eat. They use their own fat for food. At last, spring comes. The animals leave their winter beds. Their long sleep is over.

Most birds go where there is food in the winter. They fly south in the fall. They stay there until spring. Then they fly back north again. Birds follow flyways(迁徙路径) on these trips. Flyways are like roads in the sky. People cannot see them. But the birds know where the roads are. Birds have used flyways for a long, long time.

31. Animals that sleep all winter use their own \_\_\_\_\_ for food.  
A. fur                      B. homes  
C. fat                      D. other animals
32. In the fall, the animals grow fat because they \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.  
A. sleep                    B. eat  
C. run                      D. use
33. The animals that sleep all winter like the spring because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is colder than fall

- B. it is longer than winter  
C. it is warmer than winter  
D. they do not have to eat  
34. Most birds fly south in the fall because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they can find more roads  
B. they can find more food  
C. they can meet more birds  
D. people can't see them

35. According to the passage, which is not true about the flyways?

- A. Human beings can not see the flyways.  
B. The birds follow the flyways to fly back north.  
C. It is a shortcut to fly back north.  
D. The birds have known the flyways for a long time.

## (C)

Mrs. Sawyer was eighty-two but healthy. After retiring at the age of 60, she often worked in the garden, did some sewing and cleaned the house. She never thought that she should be taken care of by others. She had a small car, and she always drove to the shops on Saturdays to buy her food. She thought driving a car was good for her mind and eyes. She did not drive fast because she was old, but she drove well and never hit anything. Sometimes her grandchildren said to her, "Please don't drive, Grandmother. We can take you to the shops."

But she always said, "No, I like driving. I began to drive fifty years ago, and I can go to stores now." Last Saturday she stopped her car at the traffic lights because they were red, and then she couldn't start the car again. The lights were green, then yellow, then red then green again, but her car did not start.

A policewoman came and said to her kindly, "Good morning, Madam. Don't you like any of our colors today?"

36. For what did Mrs. Sawyer always drive to the shops?  
A. To buy some food.  
B. To meet friends.  
C. To buy clothes.  
D. To keep healthy.  
37. Why didn't Mrs. Sawyer drive fast?

- A. Because her car was old.  
B. Because she was a new driver.  
C. Because she was old.  
D. Driving fast was bad for her health.

38. Her grandchildren wanted her \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to walk to the shops  
B. to sell her car  
C. not to drive any more  
D. not to do anything

39. Mrs. Sawyer began to drive when she was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 50 B. 30  
C. 32 D. 60

40. Which of the following is not true?

- A. She never thought that she should be taken care of by others.  
B. The policewoman was kind.  
C. Mrs. Sawyer liked the colors of the traffic lights.  
D. There was something wrong with Mrs. Sawyer's car last Saturday.

## (D)

What will you be doing when you are 19? Studying in high school? So is Britney Spears. But she is also a super star in the world of pop music. Sweet and lovely, Britney quickly captured many people's hearts!

Britney Facts

Birthday: December 12, 1981

Birth place: Louisiana, LA

Star sign: Sagittarius (人马座)

Height: 1.67 m

Weight: 54 kg

Color of eyes: brown

Favorite color: baby blue

Favorite drink: Pepsi

Favorite movie: Titanic

Favorite sport: basketball

Favorite actor: Brad Pitt

Biography: Britney Spears' life has changed greatly over the course of the past two years. Since the appearance of her Jive (摇摆舞) record "Baby One More Time", Britney Spears has gone from a star in the making to a super star and the Queen of Teen. In 1999 alone she was named for two Grammys (格莱美唱片奖), won the 1999 MTV Europe Awards, brought her stormy

live(现场直播) show around the globe and appeared on every major televised award show both in America and in Europe.

41. In the past two years her \_\_\_\_\_ has changed greatly.  
A. family                      B. boyfriend  
C. study                        D. life
42. \_\_\_\_\_ made her become an outstanding person.  
A. The appearance of her Jive record "Baby One more time"  
B. The hot dance  
C. The sweetest face  
D. The most attractive body
43. Now she has been \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a queen                      B. lived everyday well  
C. a famous athlete  
D. a super star and the Queen of Teen
44. Her favourite movie is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mother                      B. Bridge  
C. Titanic                       D. Brad Pitt
45. Which of the following isn't her favourite?  
A. Pepsi.                        B. Basketball.  
C. Baby blue.                  D. Red roses.

## 第II卷(共五大题,计55分)

### IV. 单词拼写。(共10小题,每小题1分;计10分)

A) 根据英文解释,写出下列单词的正确形式。

46. d \_\_\_\_\_ (end of life)  
His \_\_\_\_\_ gave us a great surprise.
47. p \_\_\_\_\_ (having little money, not rich)  
She was too \_\_\_\_\_ to buy books for her daughter.
48. d \_\_\_\_\_ (the movement of the body with the music)  
Ann must \_\_\_\_\_ well in the competition next week.
49. i \_\_\_\_\_ (to make or become better)  
Judy studies hard to \_\_\_\_\_ her English.
50. b \_\_\_\_\_ (a team that plays music)  
I don't like that rock \_\_\_\_\_ . They are very noisy.

B) 根据下面句子的意思及所给的汉语提示,写出空缺处单词的正确形式。(每空一词)

51. Everyone went to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ (除……之外) Jim Green.

52. Put on more clothes, or you may \_\_\_\_\_ (患上) a cold.

53. Tigers are \_\_\_\_\_ (危险的) animals so we can't touch them.

54. Look at that modern \_\_\_\_\_ (大楼) that I work in it.

55. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (扔) waste paper on the ground.

### V. 改写句子。(共5小题,每小题2分;计10分)

56. I have already read today's newspaper. (改为否定句)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ read today's newspaper \_\_\_\_\_.

57. There is little milk in the bottle. (改为反意疑问句)  
There is little milk in the bottle, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

58. At the age of five, Martin weighed 25 kilos. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ did Martin weigh at the age of five?

59. Your bedroom is very bright. (改为感叹句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ your bedroom is!

60. We must keep the noise under 50 dbs (分贝) here. (改为被动语态) The noise must \_\_\_\_\_ under 50 dbs here.

### VI. 补全对话。从方框中选出合适的句子补全对话。(每小题2分,计10分)

(A man and a woman are talking at Shanghai Hongqiao Airport.)

M: The airplanes are late, aren't they?

W: 61 You never expect planes to be on time.

M: Are you working here or are you a visitor?

W: A visitor here.

M: How long have you been here?

W: 62

M: What places of interest have you been to?

W: Quite a lot, like the Great Wall in Beijing, the West Lake in Hangzhou. They are really wonderful.

M: 63

W: You know, China is a country full of history and it's quite beautiful.

M: 64

W: Yes, of course. It's delicious.



M: Oh, here's my airplane at last. I must go now. Bye!

W: Bye! 65

M: Me, too. Good-bye.

- A. Twice a month.  
B. Do you think so?  
C. For one month.  
D. Do you like Chinese food?  
E. Nice talking to you.  
F. What do you like about China?  
G. Yes, I think so.

VI. 看图完成下列各句, 每空一词。(共 5 小题, 每空 1 分, 每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)



66. Xiao Ming isn't going to school today and he is getting up late. Why?

Because \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday today and Xiao Ming has \_\_\_\_\_ class.

67. After breakfast, one of Xiao Ming's friends comes to him. Where are they going to?

They are going to \_\_\_\_\_.

68. What is Xiao Ming doing on the lake now?

He \_\_\_\_\_ on the lake.

69. Someone is crying for help. What does Xiao Ming do after he hears that?

He jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the lake to \_\_\_\_\_ the child.

70. What's the end of the story?

The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ and he \_\_\_\_\_ Xiao Ming.

VII. 书面表达。(15 分)

The Browns 住在波士顿。上个月他们出去度假。下面是他们的旅游活动安排。请根据以下表格简单介绍他们的假期。

到达地点	日期	交通工具	活动
New York	5. 2	飞机	去百老汇看戏
Washington D. C.	5. 6	火车	参观白宫并拍照
Miami	5. 12	巴士	去海边游泳并冲浪
Boston	5. 17	飞机	回家, 休息两天

## 2005 年中考英语

### 模拟试卷(二)

Full Marks: 120 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Marks \_\_\_\_\_

I. 听力部分。(共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

(1) 听句子, 选择与所听句子意思一致的选项。(5 分)

1. Pepter went to a \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
A. fruit shop B. cinema  
C. factory D. park
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ my friend yesterday.  
A. heard of B. met  
C. got a letter from D. phoned

3. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ fish \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. never eats; /  
B. likes; very much  
C. doesn't like; at all  
D. likes; best

4. They are \_\_\_\_\_ red skirts.

- A. wearing B. buying  
C. putting on D. getting

5. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ New York \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has never been to; before

- B. has gone to; /  
C. has lived in; for five years  
D. came here from; five years ago

(2)情景反应:根据你所听到的句子,选择正确的答案。(5分)

6. A. Yes, I do. B. Yes, I am.  
C. Yes, it is. D. Yes, there is.  
7. A. Thanks a lot.  
B. It doesn't matter.  
C. Not at all.  
D. Sorry to hear that.  
8. A. It doesn't matter.  
B. Yes, thank you.  
C. Here you are.  
D. We have no lessons today.  
9. A. That's nice.  
B. Just a little, please.  
C. You're so kind.  
D. You'd better have a good rest.  
10. A. It's small.  
B. It's full of flowers.  
C. It's me.  
D. It's behind the house.

(3)对话理解:根据你所听到的对话及问题,选出最佳答案(5分)

11. A. Yes, there are. B. No, there aren't.  
C. I don't know. D. There are four.  
12. A. Today. B. Tomorrow.  
C. Yesterday. D. Tonight.  
13. A. Yes, he does. B. No, he doesn't.  
C. Yesterday. D. Tonight.  
14. A. The woman is wrong.  
B. He has lost his job.  
C. He hates the woman.  
D. The woman doesn't know the man.  
15. A. Go to the zoo. B. Go shopping.  
C. Go to the library. D. Go swimming.

(4)短文填空:写出你听到的天气预报中所缺的词。(5分)

Vocabulary: nought/n t/n 零

Here is the weather report for the next twenty-four hours.

Most of North China will have a \_\_\_\_\_ (16) day with a lot of snow. There will be a strong \_\_\_\_\_ (17) to the north of the Huai river. In the south it will be \_\_\_\_\_ (18) during the day, but at

night there will be rain. The rain will be very \_\_\_\_\_ (19) in some places.

Beijing will have snow. The temperature will be from 0 to 3°C. Changsha will be cloudy with the temperature from \_\_\_\_\_ (20) to 14°C.

II. 选择填空。(共 20 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

从各题的四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Fred, you have so many toys \_\_\_\_\_. Which one would you like?  
A. choosing B. choosing from  
C. to choose D. to coose from  
2. —Which of your parents has been \_\_\_\_\_?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ of them. Dad has been to England, and Mum has been to Australia.  
A. abroad; Neither B. abroad; Both  
C. to abroad; Two D. abroad; All  
3. —Are you coming to Lucy's party?  
—I'm not sure. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to see my grandfather tonight.  
A. got B. would  
C. can D. might  
4. Tina often dresses up in strange clothes to make people \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A. notice B. visit  
C. hug D. halieve  
5. I don't think you have to finish your homework in class, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. do I B. don't you  
C. have you D. do you  
6. He found \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to learn English, but he would never \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it; carry on B. that; stop  
C. it; give up D. it; learn  
7. Yang Liwei travelled into \_\_\_\_\_ space. We Chinese are proud \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. the; to B. /; of  
C. the; of D. /; for  
8. We'll have to wait for another bus because there's not any \_\_\_\_\_ on this one.  
A. room B. seats  
C. rooms D. a room  
9. —Do you know Susan well?  
—Yes. We \_\_\_\_\_ each other for five years.  
A. have got to know

- B. have known  
C. knew  
D. got to know
10. Little Don can draw very well \_\_\_\_\_ he is only a \_\_\_\_\_ boy.  
A. though; four-year-old  
B. however; four-year-old  
C. but; four-years-old  
D. although; four-years-old
11. —Dad, I've passed the final exams.  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Well done! Congratulations!  
B. You must work harder.  
C. Good luck to you.  
D. I believe you can.
12. —What are you going to do this afternoon?  
—I am going to have my computer \_\_\_\_\_.  
—I don't think your computer is worth \_\_\_\_\_. You'd better buy a new one.  
A. mend; mending  
B. to mend; to mend  
C. mended; mend  
D. mended; mending
13. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. not to stay      B. not stay  
C. not stays      D. to not stay
14. The farmers were working on the farm \_\_\_\_\_ they saw something strange \_\_\_\_\_ towards them in the sky.  
A. when; flew      B. when; flying  
C. while; fly      D. while; flying
15. —Excuse me, where can I buy a digital camera, please?  
—\_\_\_\_\_?  
—I asked you if you knew \_\_\_\_\_ buy a digital camera.  
A. Why; where could I  
B. Pardon; where I could  
C. Why; where I can buy  
D. Pardon; where I can
16. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ the boys. They were \_\_\_\_\_ happy that they held a party.  
A. beat; so      B. won; so  
C. beat; such      D. won; such
17. —Will you please have dinner with us tonight?

- \_\_\_\_\_  
A. No, I will.      B. Yesm okease.  
C. Why will I have to do so?  
D. Sorry, I can't

19. We must \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.  
A. keep polluting  
B. be stopped to pollute  
C. stop polluting  
D. prevented from polluting
20. The place \_\_\_\_\_ interested her most was the Great Wall.  
A. in which      B. which  
C. where      D. what

III. 完形填空。(共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

通读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从下列各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

When Pat Jones finished college, she decided she wanted to travel around the world and see as many foreign places as she could 1 she was still young. Pat wanted to 2 Latin America first, so she got a job 3 an English teacher in a school in Bolivia. Pat spoke 4 Spanish, so she was able to communicate with her students even when they didn't 5 much English.

A sentence she has read somewhere stuck in her mind; if you dream 6 a foreign language, you have feally mastered (掌握) it. Pat repeated this sentence to her students and 7 that someday she would dream in Spanish and they would dream in 8.

One day, one of her 9 students came up to her and explained in Spanish that he had not done his homework. He had 10 early, and had slept 11.

"12 does this have to do with your homework?" Pat asked.

"I dreamed all night, Miss Jones, and my dream was in English!"

"In English?" Pat was very 13, since he was 14 a bad student. Her 15 were was still not in Spanish. But she encouraged her young student, "Well, 16 me about your dream."

"All the people in my dream 17 English," the student said. "All the signs were in English. All the newspapers and magazines and all

the TV programs were in English."

"But that's 18," said Pat. "What did all the people say to you?"

"I'm sorry, Miss Jones. That's 19 I slept so badly. I didn't 20 a word they said. It was a nightmare(噩梦)!"

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. because    | B. while       |
| C. if            | D. since       |
| 2. A. visit      | B. go          |
| C. live in       | D. move to     |
| 3. A. for        | B. of          |
| C. as            | D. like        |
| 4. A. a few      | B. few         |
| C. a little      | D. little      |
| 5. A. speak      | B. know        |
| C. read          | D. write       |
| 6. A. in         | B. about       |
| C. of            | D. for         |
| 7. A. thought    | B. realized    |
| C. hoped         | D. wanted      |
| 8. A. English    | B. Spanish     |
| C. Russian       | D. German      |
| 9. A. bright     | B. favourite   |
| C. best          | D. worst       |
| 10. A. got up    | B. gone to bed |
| C. fallen asleep | D. gone to bed |
| 11. A. serious   | B. well        |
| C. badly         | D. quietly     |
| 12. A. How       | B. Why         |
| C. Which         | D. What        |
| 13. A. surprised | B. worried     |
| C. pleased       | D. excited     |
| 14. A. yet       | B. seldom      |
| C. also          | D. still       |
| 15. A. studies   | B. classes     |
| C. works         | D. dreams      |
| 16. A. answer    | B. write       |
| C. tell          | D. ask         |
| 17. A. read      | B. liked       |
| C. spoke         | D. learned     |
| 18. A. wonderful | B. terrible    |
| C. funny         | D. strange     |
| 19. A. how       | B. why         |
| C. when          | D. because     |
| 20. A. hear      | B. understand  |
| C. know          | D. remember    |

#### IV. 阅读理解。(20 小题,每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下面的短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

(1)

The captain of a ship and a businessman were friends. The merchant had a young son, who wanted to be a sailor(水手), so the captain took him on voyages(航海)in his ship.

One day when the captain had returned from a voyage with a lot of money, the businessman told him that the price of iron(铁) had fallen and suggested that he should buy some with his money. "I'll keep it for you in my storehouse until you return from your next voyage, and perhaps you'll get more money for it when you sell it."

While the captain was away, the price of iron went up steeply(急剧地). The businessman sold it and kept the money. When the captain came back, his dishonest friend told him that he was very sorry, but rats had eaten all the iron. The captain knew that his friend was lying, but he remained calm and said, "I knew that you had problems with rats in your storehouse."

A few days later, the captain started out on another voyage. When he returned home, he said to the businessman, "I'm very sorry, but during our voyage a bird came down and carried your son away."

The businessman was very puzzled and said, "Birds cannot carry boys!" "Neither can rats eat iron," answered the captain. The businessman took the captain to a judge, who said, "The businessman must give the captain the money that he got when he sold the iron, and then the captain must return the businessman's son to him."

1. The captain took the businessman's son on voyages in his ship because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the businessman paid him a lot of money
- B. the businessman's son wanted to be a sailor
- C. the businessman's son wanted to catch a bird
- D. he wanted the businessman to buy him some iron

2. The businessman suggested to the captain that he should buy some iron

- A. when the price of iron was very low  
 B. and sell it to his son  
 C. and sell to far away places  
 D. because a lot of other people wanted to buy iron
3. The word dishonest in the passage probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 亲密的                      B. 卑鄙的  
 C. 不诚实的                  D. 残忍的
4. The captain told the businessman that his son had been carried away by a bird \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. because he wanted to get his money back from the businessman  
 B. because he had killed the businessman's son  
 C. because the boy had been so naughty he had pushed him into the sea  
 D. to persuade the businessman to sell him some more iron
5. In the end \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the businessman was put into prison  
 B. the businessman gave the captain his money back  
 C. the captain returned the businessman's son  
 D. B and C

## (2)

When sailors are allowed ashore(在岸上)after a long time at sea, they sometimes get drunk and cause trouble. So the navy(海军) always has naval police in big ports(港口). When sailors make trouble, the naval police come and deal with them.

One day, the naval police in a big seaport received an urgent(紧急的) telephone call from a bar in the town. The barman said that a big sailor had got drunk and was breaking the glasses, tables and chairs in the bar. The officer who was in charge of(负责) the naval police that evening said that he would come at once.

Now officers who had to go and deal with sailors who were heavily drunk usually chose the biggest naval policeman they could find to go with them. But this officer did not do this. Instead, he chose the smallest and weakest-looking man he could find to go to the bar with him and arrest(拘留;逮捕) the sailor who was breaking the things in the bar.

Another officer who happened to be there at the time was surprised when he saw the officer choose such a small man. He said to him, "Why don't you take a bigger man with you? You may have to fight the sailor who is drunk."

"Yes, you are right," answered the first officer, "That is exactly why I am taking this small man. If you saw two policemen coming to arrest you, and one of them was much smaller than the other, which one would you attack?"

6. What do sailors do when they are allowed ashore?  
 A. They always cause trouble.  
 B. They attack the naval police.  
 C. They always break things in bars.  
 D. They sometimes drink too much alcohol and cause trouble.
7. The Naval police's job is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to deal with sailors who cause trouble  
 B. to arrest sailors who break things in bars  
 C. to keep the peace in big ports  
 D. to arrest people who get drunk and cause trouble
8. This officer chose \_\_\_\_\_ to go with him.  
 A. the biggest naval policeman  
 B. the strongest naval policeman  
 C. the smallest naval policeman  
 D. the youngest naval policeman
9. Why doesn't the naval officer take a big man with him?  
 A. Big men can't fight very well.  
 B. Small men are good fighters.  
 C. He thinks a drunk sailor will attack a bigger man first.  
 D. He thinks a drunk sailor will attack a smaller man first.
10. From the story, we can deduce(推断) that the officer was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. brave  
 B. sad  
 C. humorous(滑稽的)  
 D. none of the above

## (3)

Babies love chocolate—and sometimes they also eat the paper around it. My cat enjoys a meal of good, thick paper and letters. She doesn't like

newspapers very much.

Paper comes from wood. Wood comes from trees, and trees are plants. Vegetables and fruit are plants too, and we eat a lot of them. So can we also eat wood and paper?

Scientists say, "All food comes in some way from plants." Is this true? Animals eat grass and grow fat. Then we eat their meat. Little fish eat sea-plants, then bigger fish swim along and eat them. Chickens eat grain and give us eggs and meat. Think for a minute. What food does not come from plants in some way?

Scientists can do wonderful things with plants. They can make food that is similar to meat and cheese. And they can make it without the help of animals. It is very good food too. Now they have begun to say, "If we can make paper from wood, perhaps we can also make food from wood," They say, "We can turn paper into food. It will be good, cheap food too; cheaper than meat or fish or eggs."

So please keep your old books and letters. (Don't feed them to your cat.) One day, soon, they will be on your plate. There is nothing like a good story for breakfast.

11. What does paper come from?  
A. Vegetables.      B. Food.  
C. Plant.              D. Wood.
12. From the passage, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_ do not come from plants in some way.  
A. few kinds of food  
B. meat and fish  
C. cheese and chickens  
D. wood and paper
13. What's the main idea in the fourth paragraph?  
A. All food comes from plants in some way.  
B. It will not be long before food can be made from paper.  
C. Scientists can do terrible things with plants.  
D. Scientists can't make food without the help of animals.
14. The writer asks us to keep our old books and letters because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they are useful reading material
- B. they may be used to feed cats
- C. we may be able to make food from them soon
- D. we can read them before meals

15. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Food for Plants
- B. Plants, Animals and People
- C. Keep Your Books and Letters
- D. Turning Paper into Food

(4)

Some people in a hotel were talking about the happiest part of a man's life.

"It's best to be young," said an old man. "A boy is taken care of by his parents. He gets everything from them. He's strong and has a good life."

"No," said a woman. "Children are often ill. They can't always do what they want to. They must obey (遵守) their parents. It's better to be a young man. He can always find work, because people like young employees. He can make money and travel to different places."

"But he can't as he likes," said the old man. "He has to work for older people. And a young man is not often rich."

"A young man may fall in love and he will be very happy," said the woman. "Oh, no," said the old man. "If a young man falls in love, he will be sad. Some young people commit suicide (自杀) when they are in love."

"Not many," said the woman.

"Even if he finds a good girl and marries her, he won't be happy," the old man continued. "He must work harder since he has a family. He will always fear losing his job."

"But he will be happy when he's older," she said. "If he works hard when he is young, then he will have a lot of money in his old age. So an old man is happiest. His work is done. He can sit by the fire, walk in the country, talk to friends and live in a nice house. He can do anything he likes."

"But he may soon die, and he's afraid. He's often ill, and he cannot do what he could before," said the old man. "So you're not happy?" asked the woman.

"When is man happy then?"

A young man near them spoke for the first time. "I know the answer to his question," he said. "Call no man happy until he is dead. The ancient Greeks said that, and they were right."

16. \_\_\_\_\_ were talking about the happiest part of a man's life.  
 A. Three people  
 B. The old man and his wife  
 C. A family  
 D. More than three people
17. From the old man's words about the life of a boy, we can see \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he had no grandson  
 B. he wanted to make the woman happy  
 C. he was old, weak and needed someone to take care of him  
 D. he had little understanding of childhood
18. The woman understood the life of \_\_\_\_\_ best.  
 A. an old man      B. a young man  
 C. a child      D. people at any age
19. The discussion shows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. childhood is the happiest time of a man's life  
 B. being a man is the happiest time of a man's life  
 C. old age is the happiest time of a man's life  
 D. a man's life has its ups and downs, it's good and had times
20. In the young man's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. no man is really happy  
 B. all people are happy  
 C. a man is happy at different ages  
 D. a man is happy as long as he is alive

V. 单词拼写。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据英文解释(首字母已给出)或汉语, 完成下列单词的拼写, 使句意完整、准确。

1. s \_\_\_\_\_ (easy to do or understand)  
 The little boy can already work out \_\_\_\_\_ arithmetic(算术) problems.
2. t \_\_\_\_\_ (something special that you give someone or do for them)  
 All his teachers and classmates in his new school \_\_\_\_\_ him very kindly.

3. e \_\_\_\_\_ (a person with a high degree of skill or knowledge of a certain subject)

Kate is an \_\_\_\_\_ at teaching small children.

4. i \_\_\_\_\_ (to become greater or larger)

These workers' wages(工资) will \_\_\_\_\_ this year.

5. c \_\_\_\_\_ (a performance given by one or more singers)

A \_\_\_\_\_ will be given in the new theatre.

6. No one knows why the dinosaurs \_\_\_\_\_ (消失).

7. Fred doesn't work as \_\_\_\_\_ (细心地) as his brother.

8. When his wife and two little children left him, he was very \_\_\_\_\_ (孤单的).

9. The woman preferred the \_\_\_\_\_ (羊毛的) sweater to the cotton one.

10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (花费) a lot of money on books every year.

VI. 短文改错。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

先对下文标有题号的每行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边的横线上划一个(✓); 如有错误, 请在该行右边的横线上改正。

Aroti was an India girl. Her father found

1. \_\_\_\_\_

a work in London, and the family moved there.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

So she went to school in England. She put in a class

3. \_\_\_\_\_

which all the children were white, and she suddenly found

4. \_\_\_\_\_

herself surrounded(被包围) by a group of boys all shouting.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

"Miss Chocolate! Miss Chocolate!" They expected

6. \_\_\_\_\_

her burst into tears(哭鼻子). But Aroti was quick-witted and tough(坚强).

7. \_\_\_\_\_

"Mr Ice-cream!" she shouted back. The boys laughed,

8. \_\_\_\_\_

and from then on she was accepted for a friend.

9. \_\_\_\_\_

Chocolate is nice. So does ice-cream.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

VII. 书面表达(共 1 题, 满分 20 分)

《三年中考黄金试卷》编辑部收到了 Zhang Ying 同学的一封信, 信的内容如下: 请你根据该信

的内容以 Editor Lin 的名义给 Zhang Ying 同学写一封回信,重点谈谈体育锻炼与搞好学习之间的关系。所给提示词语都应用上,词数在 80 个左右。

Dear Editor,

I'm a middle school student. I'm a graduate from junior middle school soon. I like sports very much, and I spend a lot of time in playing basketball. I have made little progress in my study. I want to study hard and perform well in the senior middle school entrance exams. But I don't want to give up basketball. I don't know what to do. Could

you give me some advice? Thank you.

Yours,

Zhang Ying

提示词语: make great progress 取得大的进步  
express my opinion 表达我的观点 make full use of  
充分利用 keep healthy 保持健康 in a sensible  
manner 适当地 maintain 保持

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英语

## 2005 年中考英语

### 模拟试卷(三)

Full Marks: 120

Name \_\_\_\_\_

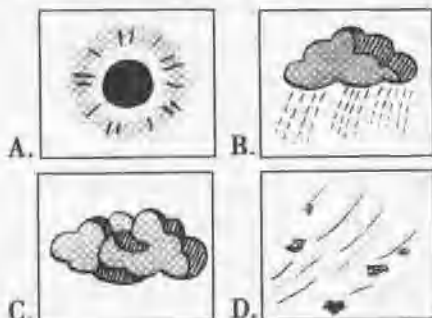
Class \_\_\_\_\_

Marks \_\_\_\_\_

#### 听力部分(30分)

I. 听对话,选择适当的图画。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

1. What will the weather be like?



2. What can't the man do here?



3. What did Susan do yesterday evening?

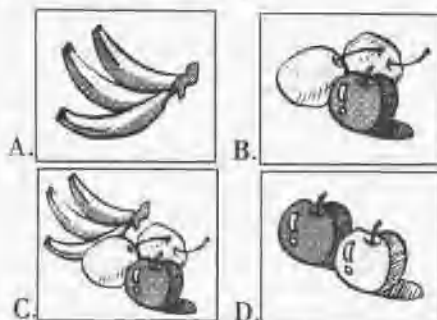


4. What will they give Jim as a present?





5. What fruit will they get?



II. 情景反应:根据你所听到的对话以及下面的问题选择正确答案。(每小题1分,共5分)

6. Where is the girl's father now?
  - A. In America.
  - B. In London.
  - C. At the airport.
7. What time is it now?
  - A. It's 4:50.
  - B. It's 4:45.
  - C. It's 4:40.
8. Where are they?
  - A. On the road.
  - B. At a road crossing.
  - C. In a room.
9. What are they going to buy?
  - A. A tennis ball.
  - B. A new pair of shoes.
  - C. Tennis shoes.
10. What happened to the woman?
  - A. Someone stole the necklace her mother had given her.
  - B. A thousand yuan was missing.
  - C. The necklace that cost a thousand dollars was missing.

III. 单句理解:听句子,选择与你所听句子意思一致的选项。(每小题1分,共5分)

11. A. He got up late yesterday.  
B. She got up late yesterday.  
C. She got up early yesterday.
12. A. The history class began at 9 am.  
B. The Chinese class began at 8 am.  
C. The English class began before 9 am.
13. A. After breakfast Mary went to see Tom.  
B. After lunch Mary went to see Tom in the park.

C. After lunch Mary went to play with Tom.

14. A. The policemen listened to the radio carefully.  
B. The women listened to the man carefully.  
C. The students listened to the talk carefully.
15. A. Lily was very worried.  
B. Lily's mother was very worried.  
C. Lily's mother was very ill.

IV. 听短文,判断正(T)误(F)。(每小题1分,共5分)

16. Yellow is the easiest colour to see.
17. You can see red best from far away.
18. You should wear a yellow coat when you ride a bike.
19. White is the best colour to see from far away.
20. Car-drivers always wear yellow.

V. 听短文,根据短文内容回答问题。(每小题2分,共10分)

21. What was the weather like that night?  
\_\_\_\_\_
22. Where was Miss Brown going?  
\_\_\_\_\_
23. Why couldn't Miss Brown read the road signs very well?  
\_\_\_\_\_
24. How did Miss Brown feel when she listened to the radio?  
\_\_\_\_\_
25. Why did Miss Brown decide to stay in a hotel?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 笔试部分

I. 单项填空。(每小题1分,共20分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

1. —Who's the woman \_\_\_\_\_ purple?  
—She's Mrs Green.  
A. in B. with  
C. for D. of
2. The hospital is only \_\_\_\_\_ walk from their school.