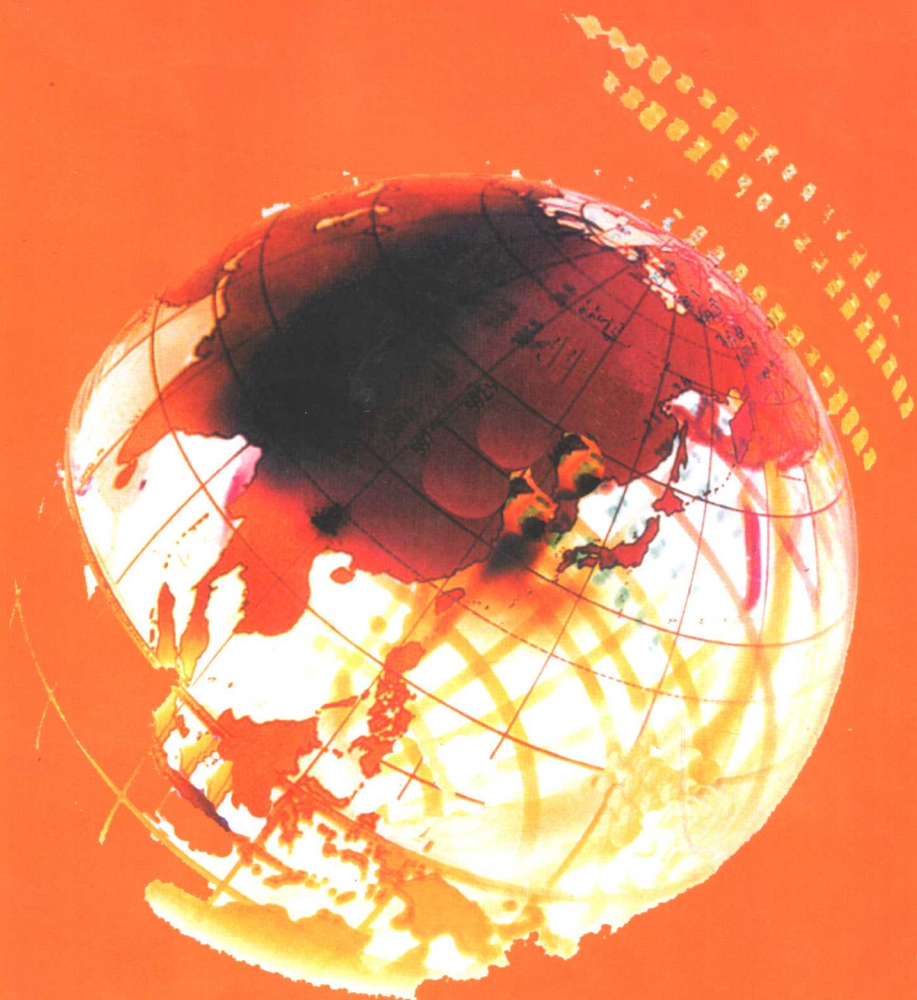


# 英语竞赛

## 教程

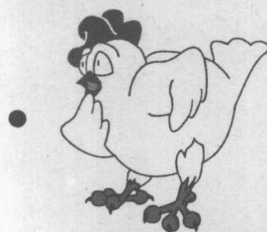
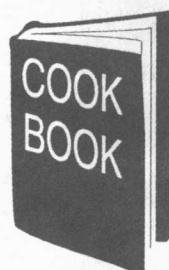
· 初三年级 · (决胜中考) 主编 曹式耘



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# 英语竞赛



# 教



# 程

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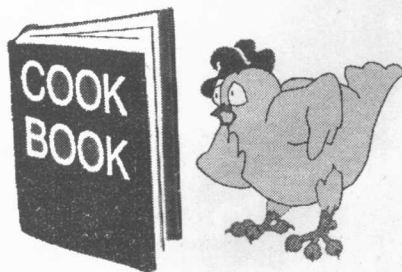
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## 前 言

《英语竞赛教程·初三年级(决胜中考)》是根据国家教育部和上海市最新考纲以及中考和竞赛要求,在充分研究近几年全国、上海等地中考试题及竞赛试题的基础上,由北京、上海、天津、江苏等地的优秀特、高级教师和命题教师,按国内外最新题型编写的,旨在提高考生的英语语言综合能力和考试实战能力。可以说,这是实用性极强的中考和竞赛宝典。

本书的编写充分体现了中考和竞赛的有机结合,做到进退自如:进可竞赛摘金夺银,退可中考稳操胜券。

全书由“竞赛样题”、“中考/竞赛知识精讲精练”、“中考/竞赛题型专项应试技巧与能力突破”、“中考/竞赛模拟试题”4部分组成,附带“参考答案及音带文字”以及“2003年全国部分省市优秀中考试题”。竞赛样题选自“The University of New South Wales International Skills Test 2001 English (Junior Paper)”、“2002年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)决赛初三组试题”以及“2003年上海市第二届初中科普英语竞赛复赛试题”各一套,以使考生了解最新题型以及题目难易程度,做到心中有数,有的放矢。中考/竞赛知识精讲精练涉及词汇、语法、语音、交际功能等各个方面,对中考/竞赛范围的知识点作了系统而全面的归纳、剖析和延伸,突出“重点、难点和热点”。“典型题例解”栏目选择有针对性并富有指导意义的中考题和竞赛题,剖析解题思路,使考生真正地掌握知识要点,以取得举一反三、融会贯通之实效。“中考训练题”和“竞赛训练题”用以巩固所讲知识,提高实际运用英语的能力。中考/竞赛题型专项应试技巧与能力突破分析近几年的中考/竞赛题型,对每一题型的特点、要求、命题方式、解题步骤和技巧等作科学性的剖析,给出“典型题例解”进行精析,通过“综合能力突破”栏目加以训练和巩固,以切实提高综合能力。中考/竞赛模拟试题用以检测对以上中考/竞赛知识点和题型的掌握情况,也为提高应试能力进行实战演练。附带参考答案及音带文字,以便考生自我核对。

我们衷心希望,本书能对你的英语综合能力以及参加中考和竞赛的实战能力有所帮助。祝您中考、竞赛双丰收!

华东师范大学出版社

2003年8月



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## 第一部分 竞赛样题

### 2003 年上海市第二届初中科普英语竞赛 复赛试题

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

##### Section A: Spot Dictation (听下列短文两遍, 填出所缺单词。每格一词)

**Directions:** In this section you will hear a short passage twice. Please fill in the blanks with the words you hear. There is only one word for each blank. Your words should be written on your Answer Sheet

Sometimes when you look up into the sky on a clear night, you can't help wondering what space is. Here is a brief explanation. The Earth is 1 with a layer of air, which is called the atmosphere. The atmosphere 2 the weather on the Earth. The atmosphere close to the Earth's 3 is thick. It gradually becomes thinner, as we move 4 away from the Earth. The region 5 the Earth's atmosphere which contains the rest of the 6 is known as space. All the heavenly bodies in space like the moons, the 7 and the stars also have an attractive force on objects. The bigger and 8 a body is, the greater is its force of gravity.

##### Section B: Short Dialogues (根据所听对话和问题选出正确答案)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 6 short conversations. At the end of each conversation a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D and decide which is the best answer. Then write your answers on your Answer Sheet.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 9. A. White is the favourite one.               | B. Blue is better than white.                  |
| C. Green will give them something new.          | D. Any colour is fit for the house.            |
| 10. A. 76 dollars.                              | B. 64 dollars.                                 |
| C. 74 dollars.                                  | D. 28 dollars.                                 |
| 11. A. Alice is good at maths.                  | B. Alice is a middle school student.           |
| C. The man is proud of his maths.               | D. The man does not want to help Alice.        |
| 12. A. The result of the test is not available. | B. The experiment had an unexpected result.    |
| C. He has not completed the experiment.         | D. It took a lot of time to do the experiment. |
| 13. A. Worrying no more.                        | B. Trying to lose weight.                      |
| C. Going on a diet.                             | D. Doing more exercises.                       |
| 14. A. Maths is difficult to learn.             | B. Physics is the hardest to him.              |
| C. Chemistry is quite challenging to him.       | D. So many courses are a heavy burden on him.  |

##### Section C: Short Passages (根据所听短文和问题选出正确答案)

**Directions:** In this section you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage you will hear some questions. Both the passages and questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Then write your choice letter on your Answer Sheet.

##### Passage 1

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 15. A. They are not active hunters.          | B. They don't sleep much.                       |
| C. They are often seen alone.                | D. They don't eat much.                         |
| 16. A. To catch birds.                       | B. To look for shade in the heat of the day.    |
| C. To catch other animals.                   | D. To look for a kill made by another animal.   |
| 17. A. They are larger in size.              | B. They are usually thinner and can run faster. |
| C. They have to hunt more to feed the young. | D. They are not as lazy as the males.           |

##### Passage 2

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 18. A. The cloud is very heavy. | B. The cloud is close to a high object. |
|---------------------------------|---|



- C. The cloud is overcharged. D. The cloud is above hills or tall trees.  
 19. A. It flows round the substance. B. It produces heat.  
 C. It overcharges the substance. D. It discharges into another substance.  
 20. A. There are more lightning strikes in some areas than in other ones.  
 B. When lightning hits a building it will flow down to the earth.  
 C. If lightning hits a bad conductor of electricity, it will likely set fire on that object.  
 D. As bricks and stones are good conductors, they are used to make buildings.

**Part II Fill in the blanks with the given words in proper forms (15%)(字数不限)**

1. As a natural resource, air 1 (find) in nature. It 2 (be) in the atmosphere. In fact, the atmosphere 3 (consist) of air, and the Earth 4 (surround) by it.  
 2. Recent studies have provided additional evidence (证据) that 5 (inhale) smoke from other people's cigarettes, 6 (call) passive smoke, may be harmful to a young person. ... Over a period of time, a fatty substance may build up in arteries (动脉), 7 (slow) the flow of blood. When an artery 8 (lead) to the heart suddenly 9 (become) completely blocked, a heart attack may 10 (occur).  
 3. Scientists 11 (become) aware of the substance 12 (know) as vitamins around the year 1910. Until that time, it 13 (not understand) that certain harmful body conditions could 14 (cause) by something which 15 (not eat).

**Part III Cloze Test (25%)**

**Passage 1**

The Delta is the land built up by a river at its mouth, the end of a river as it 21 into the sea. The word itself comes from the Greek letter, Delta  $\Delta$ , 22 is triangular as the river delta is.

When rivers 23 the sea, they are old. Their 24 slackens and they drop the load of silt and fine sand they 25 from the land 26 which they come.

New 27 of sand and silt continue to form, and the river slowly meanders over the land it has itself 28 down. Floods create new channels, and each channel carries more silt to extend the delta out into the sea.

The soil is unusually rich on river deltas, and dykes are often necessary to 29 delta farms from seasonal flooding. Constant dredging is also necessary to keep the continually shifting channels 30 enough for large ships to pass safely in and out of the river's mouth.

- |                    |                      |                 |            |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 21. A. floats      | B. flows             | C. flashes      | D. flats   |
| 22. A. which       | B. what              | C. that         | D. this    |
| 23. A. reach       | B. get               | C. arrive       | D. come    |
| 24. A. wave        | B. course            | C. currency     | D. current |
| 25. A. are carried | B. have been carried | C. have carried | D. carried |
| 26. A. below       | B. with              | C. through      | D. under   |
| 27. A. bands       | B. banks             | C. benches      | D. bags    |
| 28. A. lie         | B. lay               | C. lain         | D. laid    |
| 29. A. protect     | B. prevent           | C. promote      | D. protest |
| 30. A. deep        | B. high              | C. wide         | D. low     |

**Passage 2**

Nearly five months ago, 17-month-old twin sisters Maria Jesus and Maria Teresa Quiej Alvella lay hospitalized, conjoined (连体) at the head. The 31 birth defect (缺陷) made 32 impossible for the girls to walk, sit upright, or even turn to smile at one another. Their only hope for a 33 life: a ground-breaking but highly risky operation 34 their skulls (颅骨).

Last August, a 50-person medical team 35 the 22-hour surgery (外科手术) at UCLA's Mattel Children's Hospital. Afterward, the two Marias were in separate beds for the first time—the operation a landmark success. As of December, the Marias 36 better than we expected. Only minor problems have kept the girls hospitalized:

Maria Jesus is recovering from a small infection (感染) on her head 37 doctors grafted (移植) skin to the back of her head, and a little hearing 38 has been detected 39 Maria Teresa's ears, perhaps 40 the surgery. Still, doctors say the girls are healing (康复) well enough to return to their home. We expect to see them playing in the garden soon.

- |                     |                 |                       |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 31. A. real         | B. ready        | C. rare               | D. rear          |
| 32. A. this         | B. that         | C. them               | D. it            |
| 33. A. disabled     | B. abnormal     | C. ordinary           | D. normal        |
| 34. A. to depart    | B. to separate  | C. to be disconnected | D. to be divided |
| 35. A. made         | B. caused       | C. performed          | D. produced      |
| 36. A. was changing | B. were turning | C. were adjusting     | D. was admitting |
| 37. A. where        | B. which        | C. therefore          | D. thereby       |
| 38. A. sufficiency  | B. deficiency   | C. lacking            | D. shortage      |
| 39. A. in           | B. with         | C. for                | D. on            |
| 40. A. because      | B. like         | C. thanks to          | D. due to        |

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (40%)

##### Passage 1

People are wiser and can do more things than other animals because of their wonderful brains. We can talk, read, write, build houses, and invent things. Your brain has three main parts: the front brain, the hind brain, and the middle brain.

The front brain is the largest. It is gray outside and white inside. This is the part of the brain where you remember, think, and plan. With this part of your brain you make your arms and legs do what you want them to do. Here is where the messages from the eyes, ears, and nose let you see, hear, and smell. The hind brain is smaller than the front brain and is more like that of other animals. This part of the brain gives you balance and control of your muscles. You walk without tripping and skip without falling because the hind brain is doing its job. If it were not, you would lose your balance and fall over.

The middle brain is the smallest of all, but very important. It controls the beating of your heart, swallowing food, breathing, and other things you do without thinking. The middle brain is a small swelling where the brain joins the spinal cord—a large bundle of nerves in your backbone. The spinal cord is the main road to and from the brain. It comes into the middle brain bringing messages from all parts of your body. It also takes charge when some part of your body is in danger. If you touch a hot iron, the message to the spinal cord makes you pull your finger away even before you feel the pain of the burn. This is called a reflex. Nerves connect most parts of your body to the spinal cord.

41. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A. How brains make people intelligent.
  - B. How your brain is connected with most parts of your body.
  - C. How the spinal cord in your body works.
  - D. How each part of your brain functions.
42. Which part takes charge when one is designing his research project?
  - A. The spinal cord.
  - B. The front brain.
  - C. The middle brain.
  - D. The hind brain.
43. The spinal cord leads to your \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. front brain
  - B. middle brain
  - C. hind brain
  - D. none of them
44. What does the underlined word "that" in the second paragraph refer to?
  - A. The front brain.
  - B. The hind brain.
  - C. The smaller brain.
  - D. Other animals' brains.
45. If you cut your finger, how can your brain know it?
  - A. Your heart feels it and lets your brain know.
  - B. When you see the blood, your eyes will send the message to your brain.
  - C. Your backbone collects the message and sends it to the brain.

D. Your spinal cord collects the message and sends it to the brain.

### Passage 2

A barn owl (猫头鹰) silently flies at night through the dark forest. Suddenly, the large bird hears a mouse running through the leaves. The bird quickly changes its flight path, drops down, and scoops up (抓起) the mouse in its talons (猛禽的爪). Another meal has been successfully captured.

How is the barn owl able to pinpoint the location of the mouse in the dark? Credit (把...归功于) the bird's excellent hearing and its ability to determine the exact location of the source of a sound.

According to a recent study at Stanford University, a barn owl learned how to pinpoint the location of a sound source when it was only about two weeks old. The owl did this by noting the difference in the time it took a sound to reach each ear and in the difference in the loudness of the sound in each ear.

In another test, three young barn owls were given eyeglasses when their eyes were just beginning to open. The lenses (镜片) in the glasses distorted (使变形) a scene so that an object an owl was looking at seemed to be 20 degrees to the left of its actual position.

The scientists found that whenever one of the young owls heard a sound, it would look at a spot 20 degrees to the left of the sound source. Thus, the scientists concluded, the owls learned at a very young age how to locate the source of a sound.

46. What is the reason for the barn owl to successfully catch the mouse?
  - A. It has very good eyesight at night.
  - B. It has very sharp hearing.
  - C. It is very good at determining the location of the sound.
  - D. Both B and C.
47. According to a recent study, a barn owl learned how to \_\_\_\_\_ when it was only about two weeks old.
  - A. fly fast without sound
  - B. catch the mouse with its talon
  - C. locate the sound source
  - D. open its eyes wider
48. What do the words "to pinpoint the location" in the second paragraph mean?
  - A. To find the exact position.
  - B. To notice the particular smell.
  - C. To recognize the real shape.
  - D. To hear the sound clearly.
49. Why did one of the young owls, after hearing a sound, look at a spot 20 degrees left of the sound source?
  - A. It was too young to find the correct spot.
  - B. It was used to looking at the spot 20 degrees to the left of an object.
  - C. It was a mistake often made by this young owl.
  - D. It was wearing eyeglasses which distorted the object.
50. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A. How did the scientists train the owls to catch mice at night?
  - B. Why can eyeglasses help owls to catch mice?
  - C. Scientists used eyeglasses to make owls see better.
  - D. Why can owls catch mice at night?

### Passage 3

Cloning technology made its first leap from science fiction to science fact in 1997. That year, Scottish researcher Ian Wilmut created the world's first animal clone: a sheep named Dolly. In making Dolly, Wilmut defied (对...挑战) nature because Dolly was produced without the union of male and female sex cells.

The method that Wilmut used to create Dolly is neither a top-secret nor hard to understand. First, he removed an egg cell from an adult female sheep. Then, he used a fine needle to suck out (吸出) the egg's nucleus (细胞核), the structure that houses a cell's DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid (脱氧核糖核酸)). DNA contains the biological material that determines what an organism looks like and how it functions.

Next, Wilmut removed a skin cell from another sheep—the sheep he wished to copy. Placing the empty egg cell and the skin cell side by side, he forced the two cells to fuse by zapping (用辐射线照射) them with a charge (电荷) of electricity. By doing that, Wilmut created an egg from one animal that contained the DNA of another.

The new egg cell divided and developed into an embryo (胚胎). Wilmut then implanted (移植) the embryo in

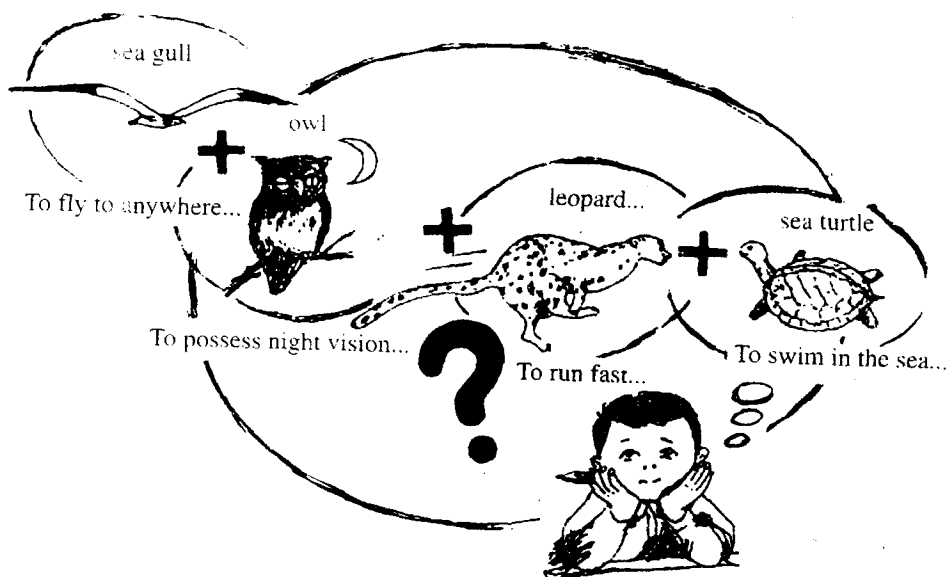
the womb (子宫). In time, the embryo developed into a lamb sheep—Dolly.

For years later, a whole barnyard of animal clone, including sheep, mice, cows, pigs, and goats, has come to life in labs around the globe. Now, the race is on how to produce the first human clone although many people are strongly against it.

51. What does the first sentence in the passage mean?
  - A. Cloning technology made its first appearance in science fiction in 1997.
  - B. Cloning technology made it possible to turn something in the science story into reality in 1997.
  - C. Cloning technology was a science fact that was accepted for the first time in 1997.
  - D. Cloning technology was the first technology used in creating a real life in 1997.
52. The technique Wilmut used to clone Dolly \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is rarely understood by other scientists
  - B. was used by scientists before
  - C. is a secret to the world
  - D. is none of the above
53. How important is one's DNA?
  - A. One's appearance and behavior depend on his DNA.
  - B. The length of one's life depends on his DNA.
  - C. One's characteristic depends on his DNA.
  - D. What one looks like is determined by his DNA.
54. Which of the following statements is true?
  - A. Dolly was cloned from a skin cell.
  - B. Dolly was produced from two cells.
  - C. Dolly was made from a sheep's DNA.
  - D. Dolly was created from an organism.
55. What does the last paragraph of the passage tell?
  - A. Now different animals have been cloned in the world.
  - B. The animals in the barnyard have been cloned, and there is a challenge in the world to clone other animals.
  - C. Humans have produced many cloned animals, and now they have started a race in developing cloning technology.
  - D. Besides cloning many kinds of animals, there is a competition in the world to clone the first man.

#### Part V Composition Writing (20%)

Write a composition based on the given pictures or whatever animals (at least 3 kinds) you wish to choose. (about 100 to 120 words) Design your favourite super-species. The topic is **May My Dream of Science Come True.**



# 2002 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)决赛 初三组试题

(时间:120 分钟 总分:150 分)

## 听力部分(共四大题,计 30 分)

### I. 听辨单词(Words)(共 5 小题,计 5 分)

从下列各组单词中选出你所听到的句子中所含的选项。每个句子只读一遍。(答案涂在答题纸上)

- |                 |                 |                |               |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. leather   | B. feather      | C. weather     | D. whether    |
| 2. A. education | B. events       | C. environment | D. encourages |
| 3. A. living    | B. leaving      | C. keeping     | D. greeting   |
| 4. A. expensive | B. expect       | C. except      | D. exact      |
| 5. A. graduate  | B. congratulate | C. fragile     | D. frustrate  |

### II. 句子理解(Sentences)(共 5 小题,计 5 分)

从下列各组句子中选出与你所听到的句子所表达的意思相同或相近的选项。每个句子只读一遍。(答案涂在答题纸上)

6. A. It's eight. The meeting will begin an hour later.  
B. The meeting will begin before eight.  
C. The meeting will begin at half past eight.  
D. The meeting will begin after nine.
7. A. Would you mind turning off your radio while I'm reading?  
B. Would you please make your radio sound lower while I'm reading?  
C. Would you mind taking your radio away when I'm reading?  
D. Do you mind putting away your radio when I'm reading?
8. A. Tom has lived in Honolulu since he came to Hawaii four years ago.  
B. Tom came from Hawaii four years ago.  
C. Tom left Honolulu four years ago.  
D. Tom travelled to Honolulu four years ago.
9. A. Mr Green thinks he has seen a good life in the mountain.  
B. Mr Green thinks the mountain is the best one he has ever seen in his life.  
C. Mr Green thinks he has never seen a beautiful mountain in his life.  
D. Mr Green thinks he will see a more beautiful mountain in his life.
10. A. Go to your family, please. See you tomorrow.  
B. Give my present to your family, please.  
C. Say goodbye to your family, please.  
D. Remember me to your family, please.

### III. 对话理解(Dialogues)(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

A) 你将分别听到五段对话,从下面每组图中选出符合你所听到对话内容的图片。每段对话只读一遍。(答案涂在答题纸上)

11.



12.



13.



14.



15.



B) 你将听到 5 段对话和 5 个问题, 根据对话和问题选出各题最佳答案。对话和问题将读两遍。(答案涂在答题纸上)

16. A. Food.

B. A table.

C. Drink.

D. A seat.

17. A. In a bank.

B. Near a river.

C. In a hospital.

D. On the plane.

18. A. She wants to buy a new blouse.

B. She wants to change the clothes.

C. She wants to look around in the store.

D. She wants to take back the money.

19. A. Just one night.      B. Two days.      C. One day.      D. Half a day.  
 20. A. News.      B. A TV play.      C. A talk show.      D. Sports.

IV. 短文理解(Passage)(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

你将听到一篇短文及 10 个问题, 选出各题的最佳答案。短文和问题将读两遍。(答案涂在答题纸上)

21. A. Two months later.      B. Several weeks ago.      C. A few days before.      D. The year before last.  
 22. A. Because she has no job.      B. Because Steve can't cook.  
     C. Because the house is big enough.      D. Because she enjoys living there.  
 23. A. He doesn't like it.      B. He feels worried about it.  
     C. It's hard work.      D. He doesn't work long hours.  
 24. A. She's working with Steve.      B. She likes to keep busy.  
     C. She couldn't speak a word.      D. She's one of Steve's neighbours.  
 25. A. What's wrong with you?      B. Lovely weather, isn't it?  
     C. Have you eaten yet?      D. Do you like your job?  
 26. A. About Ten.      B. About eight.      C. Eleven.      D. Twelve.  
 27. A. Before nine.      B. Ten o'clock      C. Half past ten.      D. Eleven o'clock.  
 28. A. Mrs Snow couldn't sleep that night.      B. He hoped to get up early the next day.  
     C. There wasn't much noise in the party.      D. His friends could leave early.  
 29. A. To a hospital.      B. To another party.      C. To look for a job.      D. To visit Mrs Snow.  
 30. A. Italian meal.      B. McDonald's hamburgers.  
     C. Chinese food.      D. English take-away.

笔试部分(共八大题, 计 120 分)

I. 单项选择(Multiple-choice test)(共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

A) 选择可以替代下列划线部分的最佳选项或句中划线部分的最佳解释。(答案涂在答题纸上)

1. If you are careful, you won't cut your hands with that sharp knife.  
 A. look up      B. watch out      C. make up your mind      D. put away  
 2. James dislikes his smoking habit so much that he wants to give up forever.  
 A. for the time being      B. right now      C. in a hurry      D. for good  
 3. John's mother knew that he wasn't telling the truth from the beginning.  
 A. all along      B. all right      C. little by little      D. till the end  
 4. —How do you like her singing?  
 —It couldn't be better.  
 A. It is wonderful      B. It is not bad      C. It is terrible      D. It seems nice  
 5. I don't know why you have no business to do that.  
 A. 无事可做      B. 没有主意      C. 无权      D. 不忙  
 B) 选择最佳选项填空。(答案涂在答题纸上)  
 6. —Can you guess if they          spoken English with us?  
 —I think they'll do if they          free.  
 A. practise; are      B. will practise; will be  
 C. will practise; are      D. practise; will be  
 7. —My watch doesn't work. Could you repair it, please?  
 —Sorry. But the workers in that shop may be         .  
 A. kind      B. friendly      C. nice      D. helpful  
 8. You don't know          I want to see you again. It's a year since I last saw you.  
 A. how much      B. how long      C. how often      D. how soon



9. Miss Zhang told the children to follow each other closely. She didn't want them to \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.  
A. get wrong      B. get lost      C. get away      D. get ready
10. The jacket is \_\_\_\_\_ than the dress or the trousers.  
A. expensive      B. very expensive      C. more expensive      D. the most expensive
11. These pictures \_\_\_\_\_ when we took a trip to Mount Tai.  
A. took      B. will take      C. were taken      D. will be taken
12. —What did you find under his desk?  
—Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of things; a basket, pencils, a hat and shoes!  
A. there were      B. it was      C. it had      D. there was
13. —I'm going to the museum. Bus No. 286 goes there, \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Yes, but you can take a No. 287, too.  
A. can't it      B. doesn't it      C. will it      D. is it
14. —How do we get there?  
—Well, shall we go by bike? My little brother is going to visit the museum. We can take him there, and then we can go shopping together.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. See you tomorrow then!  
A. I really can't agree with you      B. That's true  
C. That's very interesting      D. That's a great idea
15. Look at the telephone message. Whose number is 3940527? It's \_\_\_\_\_.

TELEPHONE MESSAGE	
From: Sally	To: Sam
Date: November 10	Time: 4:30
Message: Please ring her. Her phone number is 3940527.	
Lucy	

- A. Sam's      B. Lucy's      C. Sally's      D. Sam and Sally's
- C) 下面 5 道小题可以组成一篇小短文(首句已给出), 请根据上下文和所给选项选出各题最佳答案。(答案涂在答题纸上)
- The average (普通) British teenager watches a lot of television (19½ hours a week).*
16. A lot of parents think teenagers aren't studying hard. But in fact 57% get up \_\_\_\_\_ 7:30 a. m.  
A. after      B. behind      C. among      D. before
17. The average British teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ for "only" 8 hours 45 minutes a night.  
A. study      B. watch TV      C. sleep      D. surf on the net
18. A lot of girls brush their teeth twice a day or more (78% in fact), \_\_\_\_\_, not many boys brush their teeth that often (only 57%).  
A. wherever      B. however      C. whenever      D. so
19. Young people in Britain don't get much \_\_\_\_\_ money (only £2.95 a week on average). But many of them have a part-time job.  
A. pocket      B. box      C. wallet      D. table
20. There aren't many cinemas \_\_\_\_\_ in Britain today. Only 10% of British teenagers go to the cinema once a month or more.  
A. leave      B. leaving      C. to leave      D. left

## II. 阅读理解 (Reading comprehension) (共 30 小题, 计 30 分)

阅读下列短文或图表, 然后完成文后各题。(21—30 小题为选择题, 每题只有一个最佳答案, 请将答案涂在答题纸上; 31—50 小题为非选择题, 请回答问题或完成填空题, 将答案写在答题纸上。)

The game starts and people start putting their cards on the table. I put a card down, then the next person, then the next. When we put the cards on the table, they are face up and everybody can see

This is where the fun begins. When the same two cards are put down on top of each other (two sixes for example, or two Queens) everybody has to make their animal noise. For example, two Kings are on top of each other. The person who is the cow has to go 'Moo!'. The dog says 'Woof!'. The cat goes 'Miaow!'. The horse goes 'Neigh!' and the cock shouts 'Cock-a-doodle-doo!'. The first person who makes the noise picks up the cards.

You play the game until there are no more cards and one person has more cards than any of the other people. (Yes, I know it sounds silly but it's really good fun. Try it!)

21. How many cards do you use? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Two                      B. Ten                      C. Fifty-two                      D. Any number
22. When you are holding your cards, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you can't see them                      B. you can hold them face up  
C. you choose the name of an animal                      D. you need any number of people
23. \_\_\_\_\_ is where the fun begins.  
A. Nobody can see the cards                      B. Putting the cards on the table  
C. The first person who makes the noise                      D. Taking away the same two cards
24. What noise does the person who is the horse make? "\_\_\_\_\_. "  
A. Neigh                      B. Miaow                      C. Woof                      D. Moo

(B)

Since there are so many moons, scientists began to number them. The numerals ( numbers ) tell the sequence, or order, in which the moons were found. They were slower to name the moons. All of Jupiter's moons now have a name as well as a number.

