



最新三年中考试题 科学归纳命题趋势 与应试优化设计 【2002-2004】

英语

2005年中考试题模拟试题尽在其中

- 三年科学归纳
科学比较近三年的所有考试内容。
- 考点趋势预测
分析得出2005年中考的考查热点重点。
- 应试优化设计
提出最优复习方案，指出中考复习最捷径。
- 三年考题精选
精选2002—2004年中考真题。
- 最新模拟试题
提供最新2005年中考模拟典型试题。

中国少年儿童出版社



最新 三年中考试题
**科学归纳命题趋势
与应试优化设计**
【2002-2004】

英语

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前言

本丛书以 **近三年(2002-2004)** 来的全国中考试题为依托,以中考考题的先后为顺序进行编写。考点扣得紧,知识挖得深,注重解题思路的分析和解题技巧的点拨。所选试题设计巧妙、典型,便于考生举一反三,可操作性强。

为了综合比较近三年中考试题及命题方向,为 **2005 年中考** 引出光明大道,本丛书特设如下栏目板块:

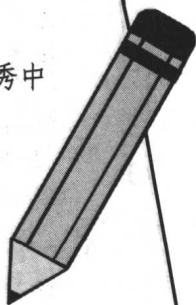
【三年科学归纳】本栏目以表格的形式,科学地比较透视出近三年来全国中考的常见题型、中考要求、考试内容及考试热点。

【考点趋势预测】通过对近三年来中考试题的科学性研究,预测未来中考改革走向,从宏观上预测考什么的问题,从而增强备考的针对性,使考生少走弯路,做到有的放矢。

【应试优化设计】本栏目帮助考生制定出切实可行的应试复习对策,主要指引如何复习的方法问题。使考生减少失误,提高复习效率,从而找到一条有效的复习途径。

【三年考题精选】本栏目全面列举了近三年来的优秀中考试题, **尤其是精选了大量 2004 年中考真题**,对每个试题进行了精当剖析,使考生不仅明确“怎样考”,同时掌握“如何答”的方法,通过真题演练从而做到心中有数。

【最新模拟试题】本栏目精选 **2005 年最新的**



中考模拟典型试题，所选试题的难度等于或略高于中考试题。

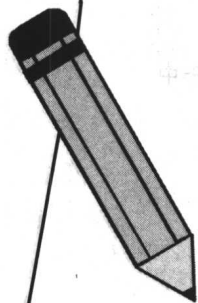
通过本栏目的强化训练，考生可以进一步巩固基础，悟出应试真谛，使复习走向成熟，为 2005 年的中考指明方向。

以上板块充分体现了本书做为 2005 中考全复习用书的必备特点：**1. 科学性。2. 归纳性。3. 指导性。4. 新颖性。**

本书对全国各地的中考，尤其是 2004 年中考试题归纳总结详细透彻，适合于全国各地中考复习使用。

本书熔多年奋战在中考一线的名师们的心血于一炉，因此，我们相信，在您奔向中考的征途中，本书定会成为您最亲密的旅伴。

编者



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第一章 听力

三年科学归纳



听力是各地中考试题中必考的题目,在目前口语测试条件不很成熟的情况下,通过对学生听的能力的测试能较好地考查学生的听说能力,以及利用所听到的信息进行分析问题和解决问题的能力。

听力考查的内容多为日常生活中常见的话题,以及与课本知识相关的背景知识

- 常见题型:
- 1. 情景反应
 - 2. 单句理解
 - 3. 对话理解
 - 4. 短文理解



考点趋势预测

近几年的中考听力题由过去的单纯的听辨逐渐上升到从对话和语篇中获取信息能力的考查,而且语言情景的设置更贴近生活,真实性强。



应试优化设计

在中考听力复习过程中应注意以下几个方面:

一、养成每天坚持听英语的好习惯。听的能力的提高绝非一日之功,应持之以恒。如我们可以通过看英文电影、听英文磁带、收听、收看英文广播电视等形式加强听力训练。

二、注重英语的语音、语调、连读、不完全爆破等,培养良好的语感和标准、规范的发音。

三、熟悉各种话题下的不同语言表达方式,因为在不同的语言情景下的语言表达方式是不一样的。



三年考题精选

I. 情景反应

听句子,选择恰当的答语。

1. (江苏南通·2004)

() A. For a week.

B. In a week.

C. Once a week.

2. (江苏南通·2004)

() A. Yes, I am.

B. No, I am not.

C. Neither.

3. (北京市·2003)

() A. Good morning, Mr. Black.

B. Nice to meet you, too.

C. Fine, thanks. And you?

4. (长沙市·2003)

() A. Yes, I do.

B. Yes, I am.

C. No, I can't.

D. No, I mustn't.

5. (吉林省·2003)

() A. It's a pleasure

B. That's right.

C. That's OK.

6. (山东省·2003)

() A. Good idea.

B. Enjoy yourself.

C. I think so.

7. (北京东城区·2002)

() A. Go down this street and turn right.

B. I have got a bad cold.

C. Nice to meet you.

8. (河北省·2002)

() A. He is good.

B. Very well.

C. Next year.

D. Twenty.

9. (河北省·2002)

- () A. Yes, please. B. Tea, please.
C. Here you are. D. Sorry.

10. (安徽省·2002)

- () A. Yes, we really do.
B. Not until the rain stops.
C. Yes, we have a car.
D. No, the factory doesn't have a car.

11. (黄冈市·2002)

- () A. Give you.
B. Here you are.
C. Thank you.

12. (黄冈市·2002)

- () A. Sunday.
B. May 1st.
C. June. 12th.

II. 单句理解

选出与你所听到的句子意思相同或相近的选项。

1. (重庆·2003)

- () A. Mike sings best.
B. Tony sings best.
C. John sings best.

2. (江苏南京·2003)

- () A. Tom and Jack have already seen the film.
B. Tom hasn't seen the film, but Jack has seen it.
C. Jack hasn't seen the film, but Tom has seen it.
D. Neither Jack nor Tom has seen the film.

3. (江苏扬州·2003)

- () A. Joy likes English best.
B. Joy does well in English.
C. Joy studies English hard.

4. (湘潭·2003)

- () A. This pair of shoes is cheap, so I'll take them.
B. This pair of shoes is a bit expensive, but I'll take them.
C. This pair of shoes is too expensive, so I

won't take them.

5. (黄冈市·2002)

- () A. Jack and Jim were neck and neck.
B. Jack ran faster than Jim.
C. Jim couldn't catch up with Jack.

6. (安徽·2002)

- () A. Miss Smith visited us.
B. Miss Smith was very busy.
C. We visited Miss Smith.
D. We were too busy to visit Miss Smith.

7. (安徽·2002)

- () A. Bob wouldn't like his son to be at home.
B. Bob would like to do his homework.
C. Bob would like his son to do his homework.
D. Bob's son would like to do his homework.

III. 对话理解

请听对话, 然后根据对话内容选择正确答案。

1. (江西南昌·2004)

- () What does Bill do now?
A. A teacher
B. A student.
C. A journalist.

2. (江西南昌·2004)

- () Where did the conversation most probably take place?
A. On a bus.
B. In a library.
C. In a dining room.

3. (浙江舟山·2003)

- () What is their favourite fruit?

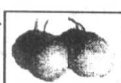
A.



B.



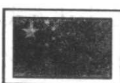
C.



4. (浙江舟山·2003)

- () Where is Mr. Black from?

A.



B.



C.



5. (浙江舟山·2003)

() What is the woman looking for?



6. (宁波·2003)

() Whose is the bike?

- A. Bruce's
B. Robert's
C. David's.
D. Peter's

7. (宁波·2003)

() What's under the tree?

- A. Lucy's new hat.
B. Lucy's new bike.
C. Lucy's new kite.
D. Lucy's new book.

8. (广东·2003)

() What does the man want to drink?

- A. Tea.
B. Coffee.
C. Water.

9. (广东·2003)

() Where will Peter go this Sunday?

- A. Kunming Lake.
B. Beihai Park.
C. The Great Wall.

(山东·2003) 听一大段对话回答 10~14 小题。

() 10. How long has the man had the radio?

- A. Two days.
B. Two weeks.
C. Two months.

() 11. Why does the man come to the shop?

- A. He wants to buy a radio.
B. He wants to get a different radio.
C. There is something wrong with his radio.

() 12. Why can't the man wait long?

- A. He needs the money very much.
B. The factory is too far away.

C. He is using it to learn English.

() 13. What does the man hope to do?

- A. Change his radio for another one.
B. Send it back to the factory.
C. Get it repaired.

() 14. What may be the result?

- A. The man gets back his money.
B. The man gets a new radio.
C. The man gets his radio repaired.

(浙江舟山·2003) 听下面一段较长的对话, 回答第 15~17 小题。

() 15. Whom does the girl buy something for?

- A. Herself.
B. Her father.
C. Her mother.

() 16. What does she buy?

- A. A CD.
B. A book.
C. A radio.

() 17. How much is it?

- A. 15 yuan.
B. 20 yuan.
C. 30 yuan.

IV. 短文理解

听短文, 然后根据短文内容完成下列各题。

(1)

(一) (甘肃省·2003)

() 1. Jack's teacher didn't like him because _____.

- A. He didn't study hard at his lessons
B. He didn't listen to his teacher in class
C. He didn't do his homework on time

() 2. But Jack thought he was very good at _____.

- A. English
B. maths
C. Chinese

() 3. One day when Jack got home, he felt _____.

- A. happy
B. sad
C. hungry

- () 4. His mother told him there were two apples

_____.
A. on the plate
B. on the table
C. on the chair

- () 5. Could Jack eat the third apple? _____.

A. No, he couldn't
B. Yes, he could
C. Yes, he was right

(2)

(二)(吉林省·2003)

- () 6. Where was the old woman's house?

A. In a town.
B. In a village.
C. In a city.

- () 7. Who was the old woman having dinner with?

A. Bill.
B. Her children.
C. By herself.

- () 8. When did the young man come back again to the old woman's house?

A. Ten months later.
B. Ten days later.
C. Ten years later.

- () 9. What was the young man's job later?

A. A cook.
B. A farmer.
C. A worker.

- () 10. What do you think of the old woman?

A. Sick.
B. Bad.
C. Kind.

(3)

(三)(浙江宁波·2003)

- () 11. Mrs. Black was going to do some shopping with her _____.

A. husband
B. son
C. daughter
D. mother

- () 12. _____ hit Mrs. Black.

A. A bus

B. A car

C. A truck

D. A bike

- () 13. The next morning the driver went to see Mrs. Black in hospital with _____.

A. A lot of food
B. many sweets
C. a nice flower
D. all kinds of fruits

- () 14. When the driver came to see her, Mrs. Black _____.

A. became well
B. was sleeping
C. was dying
D. was not well

- () 15. When the daughter told her mother that the driver wanted to come in, _____.

A. she got more angry
B. she felt happy
C. she got very sad
D. she let him in

(四)(长沙市·2003)听写:写出你所听到的短文中所缺的单词。

Li Ming often goes to the cinema when he is free. He likes all 16 of films except those from Hong Kong. He likes Chaplin's (卓别林的) films best. Yesterday evening, one of his most famous films was 17 at the Twin Lake Cinema. Li Ming went there and 18 a ticket. The story was interesting and Chaplin played so 19. He did not say a word in the film, but Li Ming could understand everything. He enjoyed 20 minute of the film.

录音稿

I. 情景反应

- Excuse me, how long can I keep the book?
- Are you interested in playing the piano or the violin?
- Good morning, class.
- Are you in the classroom now?

5. I'm sorry. I've lost your book.
6. It's sunny today. What about going out for a walk?
7. Excuse me, which is the way to the hospital?
8. How old is Thomas?
9. Would you like a cup of tea, John?
10. Do we have to take a car to go to the factory from here?
11. Could you pass me some hot water please?
12. What day is it today?

II. 单句理解

1. Mike sings better than John but worst than Tony.
2. Tom hasn't seen the film, Jack hasn't seen it, either.
3. Joy is good at English.
4. I'll take this pair of shoes even though they are a bit expensive.
5. Jack ran as fast as Jim.
6. Miss Smith was too busy to visit us.
7. Bob wants his son to go home and do his homework at once.

III. 对话理解

1. W: What's your plan after your graduating, Bill?
M: Well, my parents want me to be a teacher, while I'd prefer to be journalist.
2. W: Excuse me! Is this seat taken?
M: I'm afraid so. The boy has left some books here and gone to get his meal. You may take that one. The girl has finished her lunch and left.
3. W: I often have bananas. I like them very much.
M: Me, too. Bananas are a nice fruit.
4. W: Are you from England or Canada, Mr. Black?
M: I'm from England.
5. W: Excuse me, but have you seen my watch, please?
M: Your watch? Sorry, I haven't seen it.
6. W: Don't put your bike here, Bruce.
M: It isn't mine. It's Peter's.
7. W: Excuse me. What's under the tree?

M: It's Lucy's new bike.

8. W: What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?

M: Neither. Just a glass of water please.

9. W: Hi, Peter! Shall we go to Beihai Park this Sunday?

M: I'd like to, but I have decided to Kunming Lake with Kate.

- 10—14. W: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

M: Yes, please. I bought this radio the day before yesterday, but there is something wrong with it. Last night it just couldn't work. I can't use it.

W: Let me see. It seems as if it hasn't been used in the right way. Has it been left in the sun or rain?

M: Of course not. I can't be that foolish.

W: Maybe I have to send it back to the factory and get it repaired.

M: You may send it back to the factory, but I would like my money back.

W: I'm afraid I can't do that.

M: How long do I have to wait before I can get it back?

W: At least a month, I think.

M: That's too long. I'm learning English over the radio, you know. Why can't you do something about it? I'd like to change this radio or have my money back.

W: All right. You can change it for another one. Would you please have a look at these ones?

15—17. 听下面一段较长的对话, 回答第 15 至第 17 三个小题。该对话读两遍。

M: Good morning. What can I do for you?

W: Good morning. I'm looking for something for my dad. Tomorrow will be his birthday.

M: Is your father interested in music?

W: Music? Oh, yes.

M: Why not buy a CD for him?

W: Good idea. How much is a CD by Beethoven, please.

M: 20 yuan.

W: OK. I'll take one.

M: Here you are.

W: Here's 20 *yuan*. Thank you very much.

M: You're welcome.

IV. 短文理解

听短文, 根据其内容选出能完成下列句子的最佳答案。

(1)

Jack was ten years old this year. He was in Grade Three. He didn't study hard at his lessons. So his teacher didn't like him. But he thought he was the cleverest student in his class. And he thought he was very good at maths. One afternoon Jack went home after school. He felt very hungry. So he said to his mother, "Mum, I am too hungry. Could I have something to eat?" "Supper is not ready now. But here are two apples on the plate. You can eat them first." When he got the two apples, Jack said, "Mother, I have three apples now. Look! This is the first one. This is the second one. One and two makes three. I am very clever." "Yes, you're very clever." said his mother. "Now give me the first apple, your father will eat the second one. And you eat the third one."

1. Jack's teacher didn't like him because _____.
2. But Jack thought he was very good at _____.
3. One day when Jack got home, he felt _____.
4. His mother told him there were two apples _____.
5. Could Jack eat the third apple? _____.

(2)

Once there was a poor old woman. She lived by herself in a little house in a village. She didn't have much money but she was very kind.

One day a young man named Bill came to her door. He was very thin. He was very hungry and asked the old woman for help.

The old woman said, "Come in and have dinner with me, but my dinner is only some potatoes."

They had dinner together. After dinner, the old woman told Bill to take some potatoes with him. He thanked her and then left.

Ten years later, Bill came back to the old woman's door again and gave her a bag of money. She was surprised.

Bill said, "Ten years ago you gave me some potatoes. I grew some potato plants. From those plants, I grew some more plants. Now I'm a rich farmer. But I never forgot how kind you were to me."

6. Where was the old woman's house?
7. Who was the old woman having dinner with?
8. When did the young man come back again to the old woman's house?
9. What does the young man's job take?
10. What do you think of the old woman?

(3)

One morning, Mrs. Black was going to do some shopping with her daughter Mary. When they were walking in the street, a fast car hit her and the driver quickly took her to a hospital.

The next morning the driver came to the hospital with a beautiful flower. But Mrs. Black was weak and could not speak, so her daughter went in and spoke in a low voice to her mother, "Mum, the young man who hit you is waiting outside. May he come in?"

"Yes," Mrs. Black also spoke in a low voice, "if he is on foot."

11. Mrs Black was going to do some shopping with her _____?
12. _____ hit Mrs. Black?
13. The next morning the driver went to see Mrs. Black in hospital with _____.
14. When the driver came to see her, Mrs. Black with _____.
15. When the daughter told her mother that the driver wanted to come in, _____.

(四)(长沙市·2003)听写:写出你所听到的短文中所缺的单词。

Li Ming often goes to the cinema when he is free. He likes all kinds of films except those from Hong Kong. He likes Chaplin's(卓别林的) films best. Yesterday evening, one of his most famous films was on at the Twin Lake Cinema. Li Ming went there and got a ticket. The story was interesting and Chaplin played so well. He did not say a word in the film, but Li Ming could understand everything. He enjoyed every minute of the film.



分析与解答

I. 情景反应

1.【命题思路】 本题考查对特殊提问句的理解能力。

【解题思路】 上句问“多长时间”只有A是表示一段时间,故选A。

2.【命题思路】 本题考查对选择疑问句的应答能力。

【解题思路】 选择疑问句不用 yes 或 no 回答,只能用陈述句来回答,故选C。

3.【命题思路】 考查学生对问候语的应答能力。

【解题思路】 这是一个老师与学生之间互致问候的情景,当老师问候学生“早上好”时,学生也应向老师问好。选A。

4.【命题思路】 考查学生对一般疑问句的应答能力。

【解题思路】 所谓一般疑问句,就是用 yes 或 no 来回答的疑问句。问句是助动词开头,答语也应是它的相应形式。选B。

5.【命题思路】 考查学生对道歉的应答能力。

【解题思路】 当别人向你道歉时应说“没关系”。选C。

6.【命题思路】 考查学生对提建议的应答能力。

【解题思路】 当别人提出建议时,我们常表示“同意”或“不同意”,而且多表示同意,用“good idea”。选A。

7.【命题思路】 考查学生对问路和指方向的应答能力。

【解题思路】 首先应听清对方是问路“去医院怎么走”,只有A项是指示方向。选A。

8.【命题思路】 考查学生对“问年龄”的应答能力。

【解题思路】 当问年龄时,一般用具体的数据来回答,同时应注意在讲英语的国家里,一般不问别人的年龄、薪水和婚姻等个人方面的问题。选D。

9.【命题思路】 考查对提建议的应答能力。

【解题思路】 首先要听清这是一个一般疑问句,意思是“约翰,你想要喝杯茶吗?”,只有A是正确的应答。

10.【命题思路】 考查对需要的应答能力。

【解题思路】 先要明确上句是一个一般疑问句,需要用 yes 或 no 来回答,只有A项符合题意。故选A。

11.【命题思路】 考查对请求的应答能力。

【解题思路】 问句的意思是“你能给我递些开水吗?”答语应为“给你”。故选B。

12.【命题思路】 考查对时间提问应答能力。

【解题思路】 What day ... 是问星期,只有A项表示星期。故选A。

II. 单句理解:

1.【命题思路】 考查对人物对比的听辨能力。

【解题思路】 原稿的意思是:“Mike唱得比John好,但是比Tony差。”通过比较分析可知,Tony唱得最好。选B。

2.【命题思路】 考查对同义句的分析理解能力。

【解题思路】 原句的意思是:“Tom没看过这部电影,Jack也没看过。”意即两人都没看过,表示“两者都不用”“neither ... nor”选D。

3.【命题思路】 考查对同义词组的理解能力。

力。

【解题思路】 原句用 be good at 表示“擅长”，与“do well in”同义。故选 B。

4. **【命题思路】** 考查对同义句的理解能力。

【解题思路】 原句意思是：“虽然这双鞋有点贵，但我还是要买下它。”通过分析只有 B 句也是此意。故选 B。

5. **【命题思路】** 考查对同义句的理解能力。

【解题思路】 原句意思是：“Jack 和 Jim 跑得一样快。”而 A 项中的 neck and neck 表示“不相上下”，与它意思一致。故选 A。

6. **【命题思路】** 考查对同义句的理解能力。

【解题思路】 原句意思是：“Miss Smith 太忙了，不能来看望我们。”B 项的意思是“Miss Smith 太忙了”与原句意思一致。故选 B。

7. **【命题思路】** 考查对同义句的理解能力。

【解题思路】 原句的意思为：“Bob 想要他的儿子马上回家做作业。”只有 C 项与原句意思一致。故选 C。

III. 对话理解

1. **【命题思路】** 本题考查从对话中获取信息的能力。

【解题思路】 上句是问 Bill 毕业后干什么，下句表明 Bill 的父母想他当老师，而他自己却想当记者。但是题目的问题是问 Bill 现在干什么。故选 B。

2. **【命题思路】** 考查从对话中获取信息的能力。

【解题思路】 通过下句可知，那个男孩把书放在这个位子上去拿饭去了，而另一个位子是空的，因为那个女孩已吃完午饭走了。故可知这个对话应发生在餐厅。选 C。

3. **【命题思路】** 考查从对话中获取信息的能力。

【解题思路】 对话中说他们都喜欢吃香蕉，与 B 图一致，选 B。

4. **【命题思路】** 考查对文化背景知识的理解能力。

【解题思路】 对话中说他来自英国，三幅图

中 A 是中国国旗，B 是英国国旗，C 是美国国旗。故选 B。

5. **【命题思路】** 考查从对话中获取信息和图形识别的能力。

【解题思路】 对话中的女士是在寻找手表，与 C 图一致。选 C。

6. **【命题思路】** 考查从对话中获取信息的能力。

【解题思路】 对话中先是请 Bruce 不要把自行车放在这儿，但他说自行车不是他的，而是 Peter 的。选 D。

7. **【命题思路】** 考查从对话中获取信息的能力。

【解题思路】 对话中说树底下是 Lucy 的新自行车。故选 B。

8. **【命题思路】** 考查对对话的理解能力。

【解题思路】 对话中先问是要茶还是咖啡，而答语说两者都不要，只要一杯水。前面的问句其实是干扰项，具有迷惑性。选 C。

9. **【命题思路】** 考查从对话中获取信息的能力。

【解题思路】 通过答语可知，Peter 是要去昆明湖。选 A。

10~14. **【命题思路】** 考查比较复杂的对话中获取信息，并根据信息分析和解决问题的能力。

【解题思路】 本段对话篇幅较长，内容含量较大，大概讲述了一个购物的质量纠纷和解决的过程，最后售货员同意帮顾客调换一台，但不能退货。答案为 ACCAB。

15~17. **【命题思路】** 考查学生从较长的对话中获取信息并进行处理的能力。

【解题思路】 本段对话是一个购物情景，顾客想给她爸买生日礼物，在售货员的推荐下，买了一张 20 元的贝多芬的 CD。答案为 BAB。

IV. 短文理解

(一) **【命题思路】** 考查学生从短文中获取信息并进行处理的能力。

【解题思路】 本章讲一个顽皮的学生 Jack 自作聪明的结果是聪明反被聪明误的故事，听懂

文章是解题的关键。答案为 ABCAA。

(二)【命题思路】考查对短文的听力理解能力。

【解题思路】文章讲述一个穷老太太乐善好施,结果善有善报的故事,具有思想教育意义。答案为 BACBC。

(三)【命题思路】考查从短文中获取信息并进行处理的能力。

【解题思路】文中叙述了一起交通事故的过程: Mrs. Black 被一辆小车撞倒了,被司机送往医院后还心有余悸,要注意体会文章最后一句话的幽默含义。答案为 CBCDD。

(四)【命题思路】考查从短文中获取信息,并能根据所听内容进行笔头表达的能力。

【解题思路】文章讲述了 Li Ming 喜欢看电影,昨天晚上观看了卓别林演的电影,过得很愉快的故事。题目中所要求填写的词语在录音中均出现了,做题过程中应注意词语的正确形式(如单复数、时态等)。答案为: 16. kinds 17. on 18. got 19. well 20. every



最新模拟试题

I. 情景反应

听句子,选择恰当的答语。

- () 1. A. Yes, you're right.
B. Yes, please.
C. Yes, I'd love to.
- () 2. A. Very much.
B. Of course.
C. Always.
- () 3. A. Have a good time!
B. It's cloudy.
C. What a busy day!
- () 4. A. What a pity!
B. Good luck.
C. Best wishes.
- () 5. A. Thank you.
B. Good idea!
C. Bad luck.
- () 6. A. My teacher is waiting for me.
B. Are you OK?
C. I hope so.
- () 7. A. Fine, thank you.
B. My name is Mary.
C. Yes, you do.
- () 8. A. Sure.
B. Yes, please.
C. That's all right.
- () 9. A. Thank you.
B. I don't think so.
C. I'm sorry to hear that.
- () 10. A. It's Monday.
B. It's June 20th.
C. It's 9 o'clock.
- () 11. A. Take care.
B. Have a good time.
C. Good luck.
- () 12. A. You are too young.
B. Better wait until spring.
C. You need more exercise.
- () 13. A. My pleasure.
B. That's all right.
C. Sure.
- () 14. A. She is a teacher.
B. She is my sister.
C. She is English.
- () 15. A. Thank you.
B. Happy birthday.
C. I'm very happy.
D. No, I am not.
- () 16. A. I like the sun.
B. It's Sunday.
C. It's the sun.
D. It's sunny.
- () 17. A. Yes, it is.
B. Good idea.
C. No, we can't.

- D. See you later.
- () 18. A. I'd like a pair of shoes.
B. Do it, please.
C. No, I don't need your help.
D. That's all right.
- () 19. A. A truck factory.
B. A computer factory.
C. A car factory.
- () 20. A. Bananas.
B. Apples.
C. Oranges.
- () 21. A. Yes, please.
B. No, thanks.
C. What is it?
- () 22. A. No, it's not nice.
B. It's very beautiful.
C. Thank you.
- C. This month is August.
- () 6. A. The teacher asked Bill to be quiet.
B. The teacher asked Bill to speak loud.
C. Bill asked the teacher to be quiet.
- () 7. A. I'm free every day.
B. I'm free on Sunday.
C. I'm not free on Sunday.
- () 8. A. Tom jumps higher than Peter.
B. Peter jumps higher than Tom.
C. Peter does not jump so high as Tom.
- () 9. A. Both my father and mother are doctors.
B. Neither of my parents is a doctor.
C. My father is a doctor but my mother isn't.
- () 10. A. Mark Twain was good at writing.
B. Mark Twain, an American writer, was known to many people.
C. Mark Twain liked to play jokes on his friends.
- II. 单句理解
- 选出与你所听到的句子意思相同或相近的选项。
- () 1. A. There is nothing in the box.
B. There are a few books in the box.
C. There is a box in the house.
D. There is little water in the bottle.
- () 2. A. The girl isn't ill and she can go to school.
B. The girl will go to work in a week.
C. The girl is too weak to go to school.
D. The girl is strong enough to go to school.
- () 3. A. Jim could eat up all the fruits.
B. Jim could eat only some of the fruits.
C. Jim didn't like the fruits at all.
D. Jim didn't feel like eating the fruits.
- () 4. A. It took him thirty minutes to buy this pair of shoes.
B. He paid thirty yuan for the trousers.
C. This pair of shoes cost him thirty yuan.
D. He wanted to buy this pair of shoes, but he had only thirty yuan.
- () 5. A. This month is July.
B. Next month is August.
- () 11. A. We enjoyed ourselves at the party last night.
B. We studied hard for the exam last night.
C. We didn't go to the party on time last night.
- () 12. A. Mr. Black is ill.
B. Mr. Black is not here.
C. Mr. Black is very busy.
- () 13. A. I often ride to school.
B. I often walk to school.
C. I often drive to school.
D. I often take a bus to school.
- () 14. A. Please leave me a message at six.
B. Please wake me up at six.
C. Please call me at six.
D. Please pick me up at six.
- () 15. A. She is more than forty years old.
B. She is less than forty years old.
C. She looks younger than she really is.
D. She looks older than she really is.