



三面何书系

2004年



全国中考试题荟萃(含答案)

北京三面向文化发展有限责任公司 策划
基础教育研究中心



聿文 主编

English

当代世界出版社



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英 语

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策划

主编 李文



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坚持“三面向” 铸造中华英才

——《三面向书系·全国中考试题荟萃》代序

世纪之交初年,国家教育部颁布了《基础教育课程改革纲要(试行)》。《纲要》的颁布和实施,对我国的基础教育的改革与发展,带来了极为重要而深远的影响。

《三面向书系·全国中考试题荟萃》丛书的宗旨是:坚持“三面向”,铸造中华英才。

——《三面向书系·全国中考试题荟萃》大型系列丛书,以邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想为指导,全面贯彻“教育要面向现代化,面向世界,面向未来”的中国现代化教育思想,全面贯彻基础教育课程改革精神,体现现代教育理念,促进中小学教育观念、教学模式、教学方法的全面转型;

——《三面向书系·全国中考试题荟萃》大型系列丛书,精益求精,以全面提高中华民族文化素质为己任,以铸造大批世纪英才,共创中华民族美好未来为目标;

——《三面向书系·全国中考试题荟萃》大型系列丛书,针对义务教育初三阶段中考需要,重点在于基础知识、基本技能、基本方法的训练和培养,体现素质教育的改革方向。

《三面向书系·全国中考试题荟萃》丛书的特色:权威性高、实用性强、适用范围广

——权威性高。全书选材仅限全国省、直辖市及省会城市一级最新中考各科试卷,体现了全国各地中考的最新方向和最高教学水平,是全国各地中考的权威性优秀试卷。全书内容具有新、精和权威三重特点,在相当程度上揭示了来年全国中考的最新方向和趋势,使本书成为具有事半功倍之效的优秀读物,是全国具有权威性的优秀中考辅导学习资料。

——实用性强。为体现各地命题意图、风格和特色,我们在编辑加工中坚持遵照原题风貌的原则,仅做必要的技术处理和个别差错的订正,并在书后附有试题参考答案和评分标准,便于广大师生学习参考和实战演练。

——适用范围广。全书选编了全国30个省、自治区、直辖市及其省会城市包括语文、数学、物理、化学、英语、政史地等学科权威性优秀试卷,同时兼顾试验区学生的需要,选编部分省市试验区优秀试卷,适合全国各地参加2005年中考的广大师生使用。

北京三面向文化发展有限责任公司

基础教育研究中心

2004年8月

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2004 年北京市高级中等学校招生统一考试试卷

英 语

第 I 卷 (共 78 分)

第一部分 听力 (24 分)

一、听对话和对话后的问题,选择正确答案。(每个对话和对话后的问题朗读两遍)(共 6 分,每小题 1 分)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Spring. | B. Summer. | C. Autumn. |
| 2. A. At seven. | B. At eleven. | C. At ten. |
| 3. A. Jeff. | B. Mary. | C. The boy. |
| 4. A. Green. | B. Blue. | C. Yellow. |
| 5. A. He is ill. | B. He is fine. | C. He is sad. |
| 6. A. Write to Lucy and Lily. | | |
| B. Wait for Lucy and Lily. | | |
| C. Look after Lucy and Lily. | | |

二、听对话和短文,根据对话和短文后的问题,选择正确答案。(对话和短文以及后面的问题朗读两遍)(共 18 分,每小题 1.5 分)

请听第 7 段材料,回答第 7、8、9 小题。

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 7. A. Making a phone call. | B. Giving a lesson. | C. Asking the way. |
| 8. A. A school. | B. A cinema. | C. A shop. |
| 9. A. By taxi. | B. By bus. | C. By bike. |

请听第 8 段材料,回答第 10、11、12 小题。

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 10. A. In a hotel. | B. In a farmer's house. | C. In the open air. |
| 11. A. In the morning. | B. In the afternoon. | C. In the evening. |
| 12. A. Interesting. | B. Hard. | C. Bad. |

请听第 9 段材料,回答第 13、14、15 小题。

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 13. A. Goes to school. | B. Looks for jobs. | C. Has a holiday. |
| 14. A. Robert. | B. Wang Ping. | C. David. |
| 15. A. Shy. | B. Friendly. | C. Careful. |

请听第 10 段材料,回答第 16、17、18 小题。

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 16. A. A student. | B. The monitor. | C. A teacher. |
| 17. A. Seven days. | B. Ten days. | C. Sixteen days. |
| 18. A. Post letters and borrow books. | | |
| B. Use computers and go dancing. | | |
| C. Buy school things and have meals. | | |

第二部分 笔试 (54 分)

三、语言知识运用(1)

(一)单项填空(共 20 分,每小题 1 分)

从下列各题所给的四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

19. Mary, please show _____ your picture.

- A. my B. mine C. I D. me
- 20.—When will Mr. Black come to Beijing?
—_____ September 5.
- A. On B. To C. At D. In
- 21.—Which is _____, the sun, the moon or the earth?
—Of course, the moon is.
- A. small B. smaller C. smallest D. the smallest
22. Some boys of Class One enjoy _____ music.
- A. listen to B. listens to C. listening to D. listened to
- 23.—_____ do you have an English party?
—Once a month.
- A. How old B. How far C. How often D. How long
24. Father is sleeping. You'd better _____ quiet.
- A. to keep B. keep C. keeping D. kept
- 25.—What's on TV tonight? Is there _____ interesting?
—I'm afraid not.
- A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything
- 26.—Where are you going?
—I'm going to the _____ to fly a kite.
- A. shop B. library C. park D. post office
- 27.—Shall we go shopping now?
—Sorry, I can't. I _____ my shirts.
- A. wash B. washes C. washed D. am washing
28. When he _____ home, he saw his mother cleaning the room.
- A. got up B. got back C. got off D. got on
29. Is Tom at school today?
—No. He's at home _____ he has a bad cold.
- A. because B. if C. until D. before
30. If he _____ harder, he will catch up with us soon.
- A. study B. studies C. will study D. studied
- 31.—May I put my bike here?
—No, you _____. You should put it over there.
- A. couldn't B. needn't C. mustn't D. won't
- 32.—You're very _____, aren't you?
—Yes. Our team has won the game.
- A. happy B. worried C. sad D. afraid
- 33.—What a nice bike! How long _____ you _____ it?
—Just two weeks.
- A. will; buy B. did; buy C. are; having D. have; had
34. Chinese _____ by more and more people in the world now.
- A. is spoken B. is speaking C. speaks D. spoke
35. Miss Green didn't tell us _____ in 2002.
- A. where does she live B. where she lives
C. where did she live D. where she lived

36. Aunt Li often asks her son _____ too much meat. It's bad for his health.
 A. don't eat B. not to eat C. not eat D. to not eat
37. —Would you like to go out for a walk with us?
 —_____, but I must finish my homework first.
 A. Of course not B. That's all right C. I'd love to D. Yes, I do



38. We often see the sign _____ in museums. It means _____.

- A. NO PHOTOS B. NO FISHING C. NO SMOKING D. NO SWIMMING

(二) 完形填空 (共 12 分, 每小题 1 分)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。



Johnny Sylvester, eleven years old, was in bed in the hospital. Several days before, while he was 39 in a football game, he fell and his head hit the ground. The doctors believed that 40 might never get well.

"He seems to have given up 41. So medicine won't 42. Perhaps he needs something else," said one of the doctors. "When I visit Johnny, all he 43 says is that he would like to meet Babe Ruth."

To meet Babe Ruth, of course, was not possible. Babe Ruth was as 44 a man in America as the president himself, 45 he was the most famous baseball (棒球) player in the game.

The next day Johnny's father managed to tell Babe Ruth about the story of Johnny on the phone. Twenty-four hours later, as Johnny 46 in his hospital room, in walked Babe Ruth. Young Johnny couldn't 47 it really was the Babe.

Babe Ruth sat down at Johnny's bedside and said, "Now listen, kid, you've got to get well. I've brought you a new American League baseball. You must start throwing it."

Sylvester just stayed there, saying nothing, and his eyes were 48 in awe (敬慕) at the great man.

For Johnny this was the beginning of a new life, one he thought he would never 49. To the surprise of his doctors, young Sylvester walked out of the hospital on his own a few weeks later. He was also able to live a healthy life—all because of the 50 of Babe Ruth.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 39. A. playing | B. sitting | C. looking | D. stopping |
| 40. A. one | B. it | C. he | D. they |
| 41. A. game | B. study | C. medicine | D. hope |
| 42. A. do | B. fit | C. win | D. go |
| 43. A. even | B. also | C. ever | D. still |
| 44. A. strong | B. important | C. kind | D. clever |
| 45. A. so | B. and | C. but | D. or |
| 46. A. waited | B. laid | C. prepared | D. lay |
| 47. A. know | B. notice | C. believe | D. understand |
| 48. A. shining | B. falling | C. watching | D. fixing |

49. A. save

B. reach

C. receive

D. see

50. A. reply

B. present

C. photo

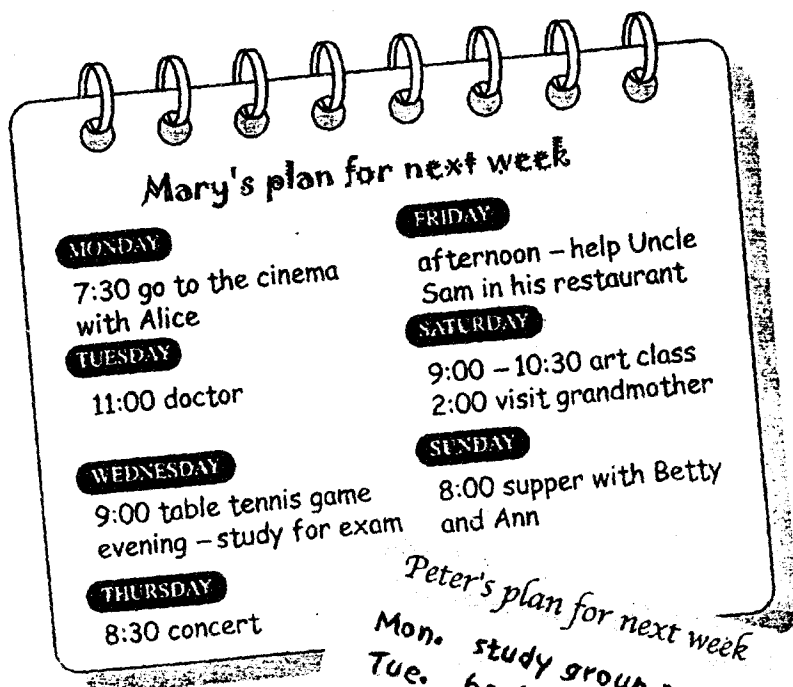
D. success

四、阅读理解(共 22 分,每小题 2 分)

阅读下面 A、B、C 三篇短文。根据短文内容从每题所给的四个选项中选择最佳选项。

(A)

生词: volunteer 志愿者



Peter's plan for next week

Day	Activity	Time
Mon.	study group meeting	3:00 p.m.
Tue.	basketball match	4:30 p.m.
Wed.	go to see some friends	2:00 p.m.
Thu.	noon, lunch with Larry	
Fri.	volunteer work @ Student Centre	2:00-4:00 p.m.
Sat.	shopping	10:00 a.m.
Sun.	basketball team party	9:00 p.m.

51. Peter's study group meeting will be on _____.

A. Sunday morning

B. Monday afternoon

C. Saturday evening

D. Friday afternoon

52. From Peter's plan we learn that Peter likes _____.

A. table tennis

B. music

C. art

D. basketball

53. On Sunday morning Mary will _____.

A. be free

B. be busy

C. see the doctor

D. go shopping

54. What will Mary do on Wednesday evening? _____.

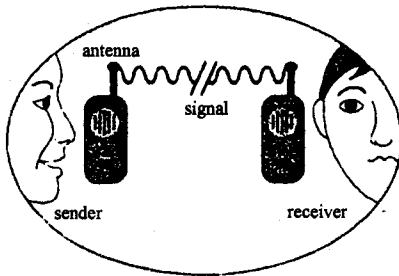
A. See her friends.

B. Play basketball.

C. Go to her art class.

D. Prepare for an exam.

(B)



A mobile phone (手机) is in fact a small radio. A radio sends a person's voice over a long way to another radio. A voice that is sent by radio is called a signal (信号). A radio signal travels very quickly.

Only a few years ago, mobile phones were very large. They needed large batteries (电池). They had to be powerful (功率高的) to send their signal to faraway places. This was because most cities had only one antenna tower (中继站) for mobile phones.

Today's mobile phones are small and easy to use. Now most cities have a lot of antenna towers, not just one. This means that each mobile phone doesn't have to send its signal far away, so they don't need to be so powerful. Mobile phones today use small batteries. A large city, where lots of mobile phones are used, can have hundreds of towers.

Do you know what use a mobile phone has? Yes, you can use it to do a lot of things.

Call your friends and family from almost anywhere.

Call the police immediately if there is an accident in the street.

Send or receive e-mail.

Get information from the Internet.

Send and receive messages.

Sending short written messages is a popular way to use your mobile phone. Many people use short forms of words, so the messages are quick to write and read. Can you guess what these messages mean? Try reading them out.

What do you hear?

R U O K?

C U L8R!

That's EZ!

Will I C U B4 2moro?

That's Gr8!

55. The writer talks about _____ uses of a mobile phone.

- A. three B. five C. seven D. nine

56. What does the writer think of today's mobile phones?

- A. They are small but very powerful. B. They are very popular and cheap.
C. They are very easy for us to use. D. They are big enough to send a signal.

57. What does the writer write the article (文章) for?

- A. To give us some common knowledge of the mobile phone.
B. To introduce how the mobile phone works and what use it has.
C. To tell us what short forms of words mean in written messages.
D. To show us in what way the mobile phone is expected to develop.

(C)

Dear Reader,

Imagine an 11-year-old child whose days are often spent washing clothes, looking after a baby, working hard in the fields.

Imagine a little girl who knows there will not be enough food for dinner, who can't fill her stomach with water because it's polluted, and who has watched life slip away (消失) from her father and little brother and sister because the family is too poor to see a doctor.

Is it hard to believe? For Maria Pastora, these are the real life.

Maria would gladly walk miles to school, but her mother, now alone, needs her badly at home. Chances are Maria will grow up without any schooling. What will be her future? In many ways, it will be disastrous(灾难性的).

But for just 52 pennies a day, you can sponsor(资助) a child like Maria. Show her that somewhere, someone cares about her. Through "Save the Children", you can help Maria's mother get the tools and ways she needs to turn their poor food into a good dinner and get the money she needs to buy clothes and school things for Maria.

To help Maria most, your money is put together with that of other sponsors, so hard-working people can help themselves. Build a school... a hospital... bring in clean water. This is what "Save the Children" has been about since 1932.

For you there are many rewards. Have the chance to write to or hear from your sponsored child. Receive photos or progress reports. Know you are reaching out to another person. Not with a hand out, but a hand up. That's how "Save the Children" works. But without you, it can't work. Please take a moment now to fill in and post the form below to help a child like Maria and her village.

It can make such a difference... in her life and yours.

For the children,
David L. Guyer
President

58. We can read the letter in _____.

A. somebody's diary B. a newspaper C. a progress report D. a story book

59. What is Maria's most serious problem?

A. She has no chance to go to school. B. Her father died of a serious disease.
C. Hard work has made her suffer a lot. D. Her mother needs her badly at home.

60. What is "Save the Children"?

A. An activity to help poor children go to school.
B. An office of the government to collect money.
C. A program shown at theaters to help the poor.
D. A group who works for children in poor places.

61. The last sentence in the letter means _____.

A. if Maria goes to school, you will be rewarded
B. what you give is more than what you take
C. both Maria's life and yours will change a lot
D. Maria and you can help each other at school

第Ⅱ卷 (共42分)

一、语言知识运用(2)(共10分,每小题2分)根据中文意思完成句子。

1. 来吧,孩子们!该吃午饭了。

Come on, children. _____ to have lunch.

2. 昨天因为交通拥堵,他们开会迟到了。

_____ the meeting because of the heavy traffic yesterday.

3. 她遇到了很大的麻烦。让我们帮助她吧。

She is now in great trouble. _____.

4. 你一到上海就给我打个电话好吗?

Will you please call me _____?

5. 这个七岁的小女孩酷爱弹钢琴，以致于她已经坚持练琴两年了。

The seven-year-old girl likes playing the piano _____ for two years.

二、口语交际（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）根据上下文的意思补全对话。在横线上写出所缺少的句子。

A: Good morning, sir. _____?

6

B: I'd like to buy a blue jacket. Do you have any blue jackets?

A: Yes, _____?

7

B: I want Size M.

A: Here you are.

B: Can I try it on?

A: Sure. Is it all right?

B: Yes, I like it very much. _____?

8

A: 360 yuan.

B: That's a bit expensive. Do you have any other kind? I want a cheaper one.

A: What about this one? It's only 120 yuan.

B: OK. _____. Here's the money.

9

A: _____. Goodbye, sir.

10

三、阅读与表达（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）阅读短文，根据其内容简要回答问题。（不要照抄原文中的句子）

Reading for pleasure is the easiest way to become a better reader in English. It is also the most important way.

Some students say they don't want to read for pleasure. They say they want to use their time to learn the rules of the language and new words. They say that pleasure reading is too easy.

Many experts (专家) say pleasure reading is very important for learning English. Dr. Stephen Krashen, a famous expert on learning languages, says that pleasure reading helps you learn many important things about English. Students learn more grammar and more words when they read for pleasure. They also learn more about good writing.

Dr. Krashen tells us that pleasure reading helps each student in a different way. Each student needs to learn something different. Pleasure reading makes it possible for each student to learn what he or she needs.

Reading for pleasure is not the same as studying. When you read for pleasure, you choose your own books, and you don't have to remember everything. There are no tests on your pleasure reading books. Pleasure reading will help you:

- learn how English speakers use English
- read faster in English
- find examples of good writing in English
- learn new words
- learn about the cultures (文化) of English speakers

11. Is pleasure reading important for learning English?

12. Which is the easier way to become a better reader, pleasure reading or studying?

13. What do some students think of pleasure reading?

14. How can we become better readers?

15. What's the greatest advantage (优点) of pleasure reading?

We can

四、书面表达 (共 12 分)

根据中文大意, 写出意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 50 词的短文。所给英文提示词语供选用。

作为一名中学生, 你学习的课程一定很多, 但同时学校里又有丰富多彩的课外活动, 例如: 有的同学参加英语角的活动; 有的同学喜欢球类、跑步等体育活动; 有的同学喜欢音乐、舞蹈、美术; 还有的同学参加电脑小组、摄影小组、集邮小组等。你最喜欢哪一项课外活动? 活动中你都做些什么? 说说你的想法和理由。

提示词语: I, a middle school student, learn, many subjects, after class, take part in, activity, be interested in, grow up, important, be sure

注意: 不要写出自己真实的姓名和所在学校。

2004 年天津市高级中等学校招生考试试卷

英 语

第 I 卷 (选择题 共三大题 共 65 分)

一、听力理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分)

A) 在下列每小题内, 你将听到一个句子并看到供选择的三个句子。找出与你所听到的那个在意思上最接近的答案

1. A. Mr. Wang went to Beijing. B. Mr. Wang will leave Beijing. C. Mr. Wang will leave Shanghai.
2. A. Tom walks fastest of all. B. I walk fastest of all. C. The teacher walks fastest of all.
3. A. My father is free every day.
 B. My father isn't free today.
 C. My father is free today.
4. A. We want to learn more about the satellites.
 B. There is more for us to learn about the earth.
 C. We learn more about the earth with the help of the satellites.
5. A. Can you answer any questions?
 B. Do you have anything else to ask?
 C. Do you have any questions?
6. A. I like the dress on the left better.
 B. I like the dress on the right better.
 C. I don't like the dress on the left.
7. A. You can read the book.
 B. You can keep the book for seven days.
 C. You can keep the book for two months.
8. A. Mary and her mother went shopping.
 B. Mary and her mother went to see a doctor.
 C. Mary and her friend did some shopping.

B) 在下列每小题内, 你将听到一个问句并看到供选择的三个答语。找出能回答你所听到的那个问句的最佳答案

9. A. My name is Tom. B. I'm Mr. Smith. C. My name is Tom Smith.
10. A. No, it's not ours. B. History. C. Let's take our books home.
11. A. She was sixteen years old. B. She is nice and kind. C. She was very young.
12. A. Excuse me. B. Have a good time. C. Certainly. Here you are.
13. A. No, it's nothing serious. B. Thank you, doctor. C. Yes, a little better. Thanks.
14. A. Certainly. What would you like me to do?
 B. With pleasure. What would you like?
 C. Why don't you do it yourself?
15. A. The exit is here. B. This way, please! C. Of course. Thanks.
16. A. Sure.
 B. Thank you for asking me.
 C. It was delicious. I'm full. Thank you.

C) 在下列每小题内, 你将听到四组对话, 每组对话都有一个问句。根据对话内容, 从每组所给

的三个选项中找出能回答所提问题的最佳答案

17. A. It will be rather warm. B. It will be rather wet. C. It will be rather cold.
18. A. Canada and America. B. China and India. C. Egypt and Japan.
19. A. At half past five. B. At six. C. At half past six.
20. A. He told the woman to put on her coat.
 B. He told the woman to take off her coat.
 C. He told the woman not to take off her coat.

二、单项填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分)

从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案

21. What _____ fine weather we have these days!
 A. a B. the C. / D. an
22. Please keep quiet. If you make a lot of _____, you may disturb others.
 A. voice B. noise C. sound D. singing
23. Mrs Jenny gave us _____ on how to learn English well.
 A. some advices B. many advices C. some advice D. an advice
24. Do you know the boy sitting between Peter and _____?
 A. she B. I C. his D. me
25. —When shall we meet again?
 —Make it _____ day you like. It's all the same to me.
 A. one B. any C. another D. all
26. In our class _____ of the students are girls.
 A. three fifths B. three fifth C. third five D. third fifths
27. Waste paper and bottles are collected _____ recycling.
 A. by B. as C. for D. from
28. Forests help to keep water from running away, _____ drought does not often happen.
 A. and B. but C. so D. though
29. The temperature was below zero. It was difficult to _____ the car.
 A. move B. get C. begin D. start
30. This kind of skirt looks _____ and sells _____.
 A. nice; well B. nice; good C. well; well D. good; nice
31. Could I _____ your telephone? I have something important to tell my parents.
 A. keep B. borrow C. use D. lend
32. —_____ do you go to Hong Kong?
 —Sorry, I've never been there.
 A. How long B. How often C. How far D. How soon
33. How time flies! Ten years _____ passed.
 A. have B. has C. is D. are
34. —Must I write all the words down now?
 —No, you _____.
 A. mustn't B. can't C. won't D. needn't
35. —Did you go to Jack's birthday party?
 —No, I _____.
 A. am not invited B. wasn't invited C. haven't invited D. didn't invite
36. —Do you feel like _____ or shall we go by bus?

—I prefer to walk, but we have _____ a taxi, for time is short.

A. walking; to take B. to walk; take C. walking; taken D. to walk; took

37. You can't imagine _____ when they received these nice Christmas presents.

A. how they were excited B. how excited they were
C. how excited were they D. they were how excited

38. John fell asleep _____ he was listening to the music.

A. after B. before C. while D. as soon as

39. After playing football for more than half an hour, the students took _____ rest.

A. a few minute's B. a few minutes' C. a little minute's D. a little minutes'

40. When I looked into the room, I found Philip himself _____ in bed.

A. lies B. lie C. lay D. lying

三、阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 41~50 题, 每小题 2 分; 51~55 题, 每小题 1 分)

阅读下面的短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 选项中选出一个最佳答案

(A)

Have you ever been ill? When you are ill, you must be unhappy because your body becomes hot, and there are pains all over your body. You don't want to work, you stay in bed, feeling very sad.

What makes us ill? It is germs (细菌). Germs are everywhere. They are very small and you can't find them with your eyes, but you can see them with a microscope. They are very very small and there could be hundreds of them on a very small thing.

Germs are always found in dirty water. When we look at dirty water under the microscope, we shall see them in it. So your father and mother will not let you drink dirty water.

Germs aren't found only in water. They are found in air and dust. If you cut your finger, if some of the dust from the floor goes into the cut (割开处), some of the germs would go into your finger. Your finger would become big and red, and you will have much pain in it. Sometimes the germs would go into all of your body, and you would have pain everywhere.

41. Which of the following is true?

A. If things are very very small, they are germs.
B. If things can't be seen, they must be germs.
C. Germs are only in dirty water.
D. Germs are everywhere around us.

42. What is a microscope used for?

A. Making very very small things look much bigger.
B. Making very big things look much smaller.
C. Helping you read some newspapers.
D. Helping you if you can't see things clearly.

43. Why don't your parents let you drink dirty water?

A. You haven't looked at it carefully. B. Water can't be drunk in this way.
C. There must be lots of germs in it. D. Water will make you ill.

44. Which of the following is not true?

A. Germs can be found both in water and in the air.
B. Germs can go into your finger if it is cut.
C. If your temperature is not OK, there must be germs in your body.
D. If your finger isn't cut, there aren't any germs on it.

45. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Germs may make us ill.
- B. Germs are in dirty water.
- C. Don't drink dirty water.
- D. Take care of your fingers.

(B)

Hundreds of years ago, a Roman army came north from England to make war on Scotland. The Scots, a brave people, loved their country very much. They fought hard to drive their enemy out of Scotland, but there were too many of the Romans. It looked as if the Romans would win.

One night, the leader of Scots marched his soldiers to the top of a hill. "We will rest here tonight, my men," he said, "Tomorrow we will fight one more battle. We must win or we will die."

They were all very tired, so they ate their supper quickly and fell asleep. There were four guards on duty, but they too, were very tired, and one by one, also fell asleep.

The Romans were not asleep. Quickly they gathered at the foot of the hill. Slowly they climbed up the hillside, taking care not to make a sound. Closer and closer they came to the sleeping Scots. They were almost at the top. A few minutes more, the war would be over. Suddenly, one of them put his foot on a thistle (薊). He cried out and his sudden cry woke the Scots. In a moment, they were on their feet and ready for battle. The fighting was hard but it did not last long. The Scots wiped out the Romans and saved their country.

The thistle is not a beautiful plant. It has sharp needles all over it. Few people like it. But the people of Scotland liked it so much that they made it their national flower.

46. Hundreds of years ago there was a war between _____.

- A. Roman army and North England
- B. Roman army and the Scots
- C. England and Scots
- D. A brave people and the Scots

47. At first it looked as if the Romans would win because _____.

- A. the Scots were not brave
- B. the Roman army was so strong
- C. the Scots did not have a good leader
- D. the Romans had the support from the Scottish

48. "We must win or we will die." What the leader of the Scots said means _____.

- A. they were sure to win
- B. they couldn't escape from death
- C. they would win and then they would die
- D. they must try hard to win, otherwise they would be killed

49. The Romans climbed up the hill quietly because _____.

- A. they didn't want to wake the Scots
- B. they wanted to reach the top
- C. they wanted to catch the four guards first
- D. they were afraid of the sharp needles of the thistle

50. The people of Scotland made thistle their national flower because _____.

- A. it is a beautiful plant
- B. it is fresh and lovely
- C. it had so many sharp needles all over it
- D. it was the thistle that helped the Scots to win the battle

(C)

I've loved my mother's desk since I was just tall enough to see above the top of it as Mother sat doing letters (学问). Standing by her chair, looking at the ink bottle, pens, and white paper, I decided that the act of writing must be the most wonderful thing in the world.