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英语

精编

蒋辉明 等 编

湖北教育出版社

闯关金思维丛书

英语

全国最新中考试题精编



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前 言

从目前国内各地中考试题来看,主要有两种形式:一是以高中(中专)招生为主的选拔性考试,二是将初中毕业与高中(中专)招生选拔考试结合在一起。中考同高考相比,其参加人数更多,涉及面更广,对基础教育影响更大。可以这样说,中考在很大程度上影响着当地初高中的教育质量和学生的素质发展。因此,各地教育行政部门和教研部门都非常重视中考试题的导向作用。特别是近年来举国上下大力倡导素质教育和创新能力的培养,各地中考命题加大了改革力度,开始由知识立意向能力立意转变。从今年的中考试题来看,改革的大致趋势是:不少地方试卷已开始减少客观题,注意控制题量过大的倾向,多给考生思维时间和思维空间;考查的重点已放在能力和素质上,尤其注意加强综合能力、分析问题和解决问题能力、文科读写能力以及理化的实验动手能力等方面的考查。在应用能力的考查上,加大了题目的分量,注重贴近学生实际,联系社会热点和市场经济知识,不少地方试卷已开始注重考查学生的创新意识和创新能力,并注意增强时代感。

近十多年来,由于命题工作的需要,我们每年广采全国各地中考试卷,目的在于研究中考命题怎么适应教育改革的发展,在探索一条基本符合素质教育要求的命题原则、方法和规律上做了许多卓有成效的工作。为了便于广大师生了解中考命题的改革趋势,我们从收集的六十多套中考试卷中精选出有代表性的26套试卷,这些试卷是以区、地(市)级普通高中招生考试试卷中有鲜明特色的试卷为主。我们在反复学习每套试卷的基础上,将学习体会和获得的启示写出来,为中考命题改革起着舆论导向的作用。大概这就是本书为什么受到广大读者特别喜爱的原因所在。

参加本书编写和整理工作的人员有蒋辉明、周伟、王秀凤、陈贵芬、夏翠、吕东生、童祥林、陈玉书、胡友生、周明、查振兴、周巧云、周义涛。

由于水平所限,时间仓促,书中所写的“评卷·思考”难免有不妥之处,恳盼广大读者特别是命题者批评赐教!

在这里,衷心感谢2001年各地中考命题者和为我们提供试卷的朋友。

编 者
2001年8月

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2001 年北京市海淀区高级中等学校招生考试英语试题

(满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟)

I. 听力(共 30 分)

(A)听句子,选择恰当的答语。(共 5 分,每小题 1 分)

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. The same to you. | B. Fine, thank you. |
| C. It's kind of you. | |
| 2. A. It's sunny. | B. It's green. |
| C. It's June 26 th. | |
| 3. A. That's nice. | B. Not at all. |
| C. I'm afraid not. | |
| 4. A. Go down this street. | B. See you later. |
| C. Sure. Here you are. | |
| 5. A. Thanks a lot. | B. Hold on, please. |
| C. It doesn't matter. | |

(B)听对话和对话后的问题,选择正确答案。(共 5 分,每小题 1 分)

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 6. A. Eggs. | B. Meat. |
| C. Vegetables. | |
| 7. A. In his office. | B. In a park. |
| C. At home. | |
| 8. A. By plane. | B. By bus. |
| C. By train. | |
| 9. A. A skirt. | B. A sweater. |
| C. A bag. | |
| 10. A. To lend Kate the English book. | |
| B. To ask Kate to buy the English book. | |
| C. To ask Kate to lend him the English book. | |

(C)听短文和短文后的问题,选择正确答案。(共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. A. In a month. | B. In a week. |
| C. In three days. | |
| 12. A. Six. | B. Five. |
| C. Four. | |
| 13. A. Yes, she did. | B. No, she didn't. |
| C. Yes, he did. | |
| 14. A. A birthday cake. | B. A pair of glasses. |
| C. A picture of himself. | |
| 15. A. Because he was too poor. | |

B. Because it could show his love.

C. Because his mother is happy to get it.

(D)听短文,根据短文内容,书面回答问题。可以简答。(共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

注:serve 服务 helpful 有益的,有帮助的

16. Where is the Children's Hotel?

17. How long can the children work in the hotel?

18. When was the hotel founded?

19. Many people like the hotel, don't they?

20. What is the woman cook's work?

II. 词汇(共 10 分,每小题 1 分)

(A)根据句意,补全单词中所缺的字母。(把完整的单词写在答题卡上)

21. I'm thirsty. Please pass me a c _ _ _ of tea.
22. Mr. Smith has two children, a daughter and a s _ _ _.
23. There is a map of China on the w _ _ _.
24. I'm b _ _ _ _ getting ready for the exam now, so I can't go with you.
25. Please r _ _ _ _ _ to turn off the lights before you leave the room.

(B)根据句意,选择与句中划线部分意思相同或相近的解释。

26. We are very glad to hear the good news.
A. sorry B. sad C. pleased
27. I will go to see my grandma this evening.
A. visit B. move C. watch
28. They have a lot of apples and bananas in the basket.
A. some B. many C. much
29. Alice will go shopping with her aunt tomorrow.

A. buy something B. borrow books

C. wash clothes

30. The little boy is good at drawing.

A. is poor at

B. is slow at

C. does well in

III. 选择填空 (共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

根据句意, 从下列各题所给的四个选项中, 选择最佳答案。

31. The man over there is my brother. _____ is a doctor.

A. She

B. He

C. Hers

D. His

32. I was born _____ July 2, and my birthday is coming soon.

A. for

B. at

C. in

D. on

33. This is my dress. That one is _____.

A. Mary

B. Mary's

C. sister

D. mother

34. Mr. Li is out. But he _____ here ten minutes ago.

A. was

B. is

C. will be

D. would be

35. "_____ does your father do?" "He is a worker."

A. Which

B. Who

C. What

D. How

36. "Must I finish my homework now?" "No, you _____."

A. may not

B. mustn't

C. can't

D. needn't

37. "What _____ do you like best?" "Football."

A. food

B. subject

C. sport

D. music

38. Which is bigger, the sun _____ the moon?

A. or

B. and

C. but

D. so

39. My uncle enjoys _____ TV after supper.

A. watching

B. watches

C. watched

D. to watch

40. I have two cats. One is black, and _____ is white.

A. another

B. some

C. other

D. the other

41. It's six o'clock now. It's time _____.

A. get up

B. got up

C. to get up

D. getting up

42. Miss Gao isn't here. She _____ to the station to meet Mr. Brown.

A. went

B. has gone

C. has been

D. would go

43. "Can you speak Chinese, Peter?" "Yes, but only _____."

A. little

B. few

C. a little

D. a few

44. Excuse me. Can you tell me when _____?

A. does the ship leave

B. the ship leaves

C. the ship had left

D. did the ship leave

45. Why not look up the new word in a dictionary _____ you don't know it?

A. if

B. that

C. though

D. whether

46. Lucy tried her best to find a good job in the city, but she had no _____.

A. trouble

B. idea

C. luck

D. time

47. The coat I bought last week is too big for me. I'd like to change it for a _____ one.

A. small

B. large

C. nicer

D. smaller

48. I will tell you how to get to the place; you'd better _____ it _____.

A. try; on

B. get; off

C. take; down

D. pick; up

49. You can _____ what is happening on the other side of the world by telephone.

A. see

B. make

C. hear

D. learn

50. "Let's go for a long walk into the country this morning."

"_____, but I think I'm catching a cold."

A. I certainly could use the exercise

B. Yes, let's go

C. Sure. I'd like to go for a long walk

D. No, I won't

IV. 完成句子 (共 10 分, 每空 1 分)

根据中文意思完成下列句子。每空只填一词,缩写词算一词。

51. 天气如此热,以至于我们都去游泳了。

It was _____ hot _____ we all went swimming.

52. 我一到美国就给你打电话。

I'll ring you up _____ soon _____ I get to America.

53. 感谢你对我日语方面的帮助。

Thank you _____ me with my Japanese.

54. 他昨天晚上花了半个小时做功课。

It took him half an hour _____ his homework last night.

55. 昨天直到雨停了孩子们才离开学校。

The children _____ leave school _____ the rain stopped yesterday.

V. 补全对话(共15分,每空1分)

(A) 根据对话内容,在每个空白处填入一个适当的词,使对话完整,合乎情景。

A: Good morning. *

B: Good morning. Sit down, please. What's wrong
56 _____ you?

A: I've got a headache and a bad cough.

B: 57 _____ 58 _____ have you been like this?

A: For two days.

B: What did you have for 59 _____ this morning?

A: Just a glass of milk.

B: Now open your mouth, please. I want to take your temperature. Oh, don't 60 _____. It's nothing serious. Just a little cold.

A: 61 _____ shall I do?

B: You must 62 _____ some medicine, and have a good 63 _____.

A: How shall I take the medicine?

B: Twice a day. You'd better drink more 64 _____ and stay in bed. You'll be all 65 _____ soon.

A: Thank you very much.

(B) 根据对话内容,选择方框中适当的句子,使对话完整、通顺。

A: What can I do for you, Sir?

B: 66 _____

A: For yourself? These are all for young people.

67 _____

B: I like the blue one.

A: 68 _____

B: Thank you. 69 _____

A: One hundred yuan.

B: Oh, it costs too much.

A: 70 _____ It is cheaper. It is only fifty yuan.

B: OK. I'll take it. Thank you.

A. I want to buy a hat for myself.

B. How much is it?

C. What colour do you want?

D. What about this one?

E. What size do you want?

F. OK. Here you are.

G. It's beautiful, isn't it?

VI. 阅读理解(共30分,每小题2分)

阅读下面四篇短文,根据其内容从各题所给的四个选项中,选择最佳答案。

(A)

All the students at school love Mr. Green. He has worked at the school for a long time. Mr. Green cleans the floors and keeps everything clean. He is very nice to the students, too. He helps them with their schoolwork and often finds things they have lost in school.

One day the students thought, "Let's do something nice for Mr. Green." They bought him a beautiful shirt. The next morning when Mr. Green came to work, everyone shouted, "Surprise!" Mr. Green said it was the best surprise he ever had.

71. Mr. Green has worked at the school for _____.

- A. a long time B. two weeks
C. a short time D. eight days

72. The students are _____ to Mr. Green.

- A. bad B. not kind
C. nice D. not friendly

73. What did the students buy for Mr. Green?

- A. A kite. B. A shirt.
C. A radio. D. A pen.

(B)

Are you able to send a letter with pictures and sounds to someone, anywhere in the world without putting a stamp on it? With e-mail you can just do that. Using computer you can send e-mail quickly and

easily. The post is much slower than e-mail. E-mail can send its message to the other side of the world in seconds.

E-mail is easy to use and it saves time and money. The differences in time in different parts of the world do not matter when sending e-mail. It is twenty-four-hour service (服务) that you can send e-mail at any time of the day or night. No one has to be there to receive e-mail. It does not matter if your friends are in bed when you send e-mail to them, or you are seeing a film at the cinema when they send e-mail back.

74. With e-mail you can send a letter without putting _____ on it.
- A. an address B. a message
C. a word D. a stamp
75. The writer wants to tell us something about _____.
- A. a call B. a letter
C. e-mail D. computer
76. Which of the following is true?
- A. E-mail is not easy to use.
B. E-mail saves time and money.
C. E-mail comes only at night.
D. E-mail is slower than the post.

(C)

Every people uses its own special (特殊的) words to show its ideas and feelings. Some of these expressions (表达) are commonly used for many years. Others are popular for just a short time. One such American expression is "Where's the beef?". It is used when something is not as good as it is said to be. In the early 1980s "Where's the beef?" was one of the most popular expressions in the United States. It seemed as if everyone was using it at the time.

Beef, of course, is the meat from a cow, and no food is more popular in America than a hamburger made from beef. In the 1960s a businessman named Ray Kroc began building small restaurants (餐馆) that sold hamburgers at a low price (价格). Kroc called his restaurant "McDonald's". Ray Kroc became one of the richest businessmen in America.

Other business people watched his success (成功). Some of them opened their own hamburger restaurants. One company called "Wendy's" said its han-

burgers were bigger than those sold by McDonald's or anyone else. The Wendy's Company began to use the expression "Where's the beef?" to make people know that Wendy's hamburgers were the biggest. The Wendy's television advertisement (广告) showed three old women eating hamburgers. The bread that covered the meat was very big, but inside there was only a bit of meat. One of the women said she would not eat a hamburger with such a little piece of beef. "Where's the beef?" she shouted in a funny way. The advertisement for Wendy's hamburger restaurants was a success. As we said, it seemed everyone began using the expression "Where's the beef?"

77. _____ started McDonald's restaurant.
- A. Ray Kroc
B. McDonald
C. Wendy
D. Three old women
78. Other people wanted to open hamburger restaurants because they thought _____.
- A. they could sell hamburgers at a low price
B. hamburgers were easy to make
C. beef was very popular in America
D. they could make a lot of money
79. Wendy's made the expression known to everybody _____.
- A. with many old women eating hamburgers
B. by a television advertisement
C. while selling bread with a bit of meat in it
D. at the McDonald's restaurant
80. We can learn from the passage that the expression "Where's the beef?" means _____.
- A. the beef in hamburgers is not as much as it is said to be
B. the hamburgers are not as good as they are said to be
C. something is not so good as one says
D. Wendy's is the biggest

(D)

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. 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.

Years later, during her final illness, Mother kept different things for my sister and brother. "But the desk," she'd said again, "is for Elizabeth."

I never saw her angry, never saw her cry. I knew she loved me; she showed it in action. But as a young girl, I wanted heart-to-heart talks between mother and daughter.

They never happened. And a ***gulf*** opened between us. I was "too emotional". But she lived "on the surface".

As years passed and I had my own family. I loved my mother and thanked her for our happy family. I wrote to her in careful words and asked her to let me know in any way she chose that she did forgive me.

I posted the letter and waited for her answer. None came.

My hope turned to disappointment, then little interest and, finally, peace—it seemed that nothing happened. I couldn't be sure that the letter had even got to Mother. I only knew that I had written it, and I could stop trying to make her into someone she was not.

Now the present of her desk told me, as she'd never been able to, that she was pleased that writing was my chosen work. I cleaned the desk carefully and found some papers inside—a photo of my father and a one-page letter, folded and refolded many times.

Give me an answer, my letter asks, in any way you choose. Mother, you always chose the act that speaks louder than words.

注: act 行为 emotional 易动感情的
surface 表面 forgive 原谅
disappointment 失望 fold 折叠

81. The writer began to love her mother's desk _____.

- A. after Mother died
- B. before she became a writer
- C. when she was a child
- D. when Mother gave it to her

82. The passage shows that _____.

- A. Mother was cold on the surface but kind in her heart to her daughter
- B. Mother was too serious about everything her daughter had done
- C. Mother cared much about her daughter in

words

D. Mother wrote to her daughter in careful words

83. The word "***gulf***" in the passage means _____.

- A. deep understanding between the old and the young
- B. different ideas between the mother and the daughter
- C. free talks between mother and daughter
- D. part of the sea going far in land

84. What did Mother do with her daughter's letter asking for forgiveness?

- A. She had never received the letter.
- B. For years, she often talked about the letter.
- C. She didn't forgive her daughter at all in all her life.
- D. She read the letter again and again till she died.

85. What's the best title (题目) of the passage?

- A. My Letter to Mother
- B. Mother and Children
- C. My Mother's Desk
- D. Talks between Mother and Me

VII. 完形填空 (共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

通读下面两篇短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳答案。

(A)

It was getting dark. Some children and two Canadian women were still 86 on the ice near a big hotel. They were having a good time.

Suddenly the ice 87. One of the boys fell into the water. The children shouted, "Help! Help!" They didn't know 88 to do. The two Canadian friends heard 89 and skated over to get the boy out of the water.

The ice was 90. The two Canadians fell into the water, too. But they tried their best to 91 the little boy. They knew they must be 92. If they didn't push him up onto the ice, he would soon die.

Many people ran over to 93. Some of them had ropes and poles (绳和竹竿). A young man jumped into the water to save the 94 people.

The boy and the two Canadian women were out of

water at last. One of the women didn't feel well. She was sent to the 95 at once. But she felt very happy because the boy was safe.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 86. A. boating | B. skating |
| C. planting | D. swimming |
| 87. A. broke | B. shone |
| C. closed | D. flew |
| 88. A. who | B. when |
| C. what | D. where |
| 89. A. one | B. him |
| C. them | D. her |
| 90. A. big | B. small |
| C. thick | D. thin |
| 91. A. save | B. wake |
| C. see | D. tell |
| 92. A. slow | B. quick |
| C. sorry | D. wrong |
| 93. A. play | B. shout |
| C. push | D. help |
| 94. A. two | B. three |
| C. four | D. five |
| 95. A. hospital | B. school |
| C. library | D. garden |

(B)

When someone asks me what business I am in. My face feels 96. I envy (嫉妒) people who can say that they are writers, bookkeepers and doctors. All these jobs speak for themselves.

I really do make a living by 97, and a good one, too. I can laugh like a king or like a school boy. It is a skill (技能) that I have learned, 98 the skill of mending shoes. Whenever and however laughter is needed—I am sated to do 99. I laugh like a bus driver or a shopkeeper. I laugh 100, kindly and happily.

I need 101 point out that a job of this kind is tiring. I spend most evenings in nightclubs (夜总会). My job is to laugh during the 102 part of the show. My loud, hearty laughter must be timed carefully. It must not come too soon, 103 neither must it be too late.

I go through life quietly. I can 104 the laughter of others. I can laugh in many different ways. But I'm not sure that I have ever heard the sound of 105

own laughter.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 96. A. warm | B. cool |
| C. hot | D. cold |
| 97. A. laughing | B. writing |
| C. speaking | D. working |
| 98. A. at | B. to |
| C. by | D. like |
| 99. A. one | B. it |
| C. those | D. these |
| 100. A. gladly | B. sadly |
| C. truly | D. suddenly |
| 101. A. clearly | B. easily |
| C. badly | D. hardly |
| 102. A. weaker | B. stronger |
| C. more terrible | B. more wonderful |
| 103. A. for | B. so |
| C. but | D. and |
| 104. A. get | B. make |
| C. copy | D. have |
| 105. A. their | B. my |
| C. her | D. his |

Ⅷ、书面表达 (共 15 分)

根据中文设置的情景和英文提示词语, 写出语法正确, 意思连贯, 符合逻辑的英文文段。所给的英文提示词语必须都用上, 中文提示内容不必逐字翻译。(字数 60 ~ 80)

假如你是李雷, 现在你给你的英国朋友 Jim 写一封信, 告诉他你和同学们上周日去香山公园郊游的活动和感受。信的开头和结尾已给出。(请不要把信的开头和结尾抄写在答题卡上)

你们早上七点钟在学校门口集合, 大约八点钟到达香山公园……

meet, arrive, at the foot of the hill, have a party, play games, climb, on the top of, see, how, beautiful, feel proud (自豪的), live, Beijing, the 2008 Olympic Games, hold

Dear Jim,

Last Sunday my classmates and I went to Xiangshan Park. _____

I hope we will meet in Beijing in 2008.

Best wishes.

Yours,

Li Lei

【评卷·思考】

试题突出能力考查,注重联系生活实际,卷面题材新颖,信息量大,渗透着素质教育内容。

启迪 1 联系实际,反映地方特色。如“书面表达”,提示的情景是游香山、登山顶、看北京城,要求学生谈谈感受,联系世人瞩目的北京申奥表达心中意愿。这种情景的设置把语言与生活实际紧密联系起来,体现了语言的功能。

启迪 2 题材新颖,充分考查阅读理解能力。试题选材新、结构好。如阅读 A,材料文字短少,

但内容和谐,考查了学生句面理解的能力;阅读 B,介绍 E-mail 这一现代通讯方式,传递了知识,考查了学生理解分析能力;阅读 C,介绍了“where's the beef?”这一语言的知识背景,考查了学生比较、分析、归纳的能力;阅读 D,显然是一篇“原文”,文章通篇借物抒情,文字内涵丰富,围绕“My Mother's Desk”讲述了一对母女之间最深沉的爱。81~85 题综合地考查了学生对该文中心主题的理解程度。

2001 年北京市东城区初中升学统一考试英语试题

(满分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟)

第 I 卷 听力测试(选择题 20 分)

I. 看图听句子,选择与图画内容意思相符的选项。(共 4 分,每小题 1 分)

1



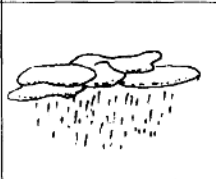
2



3



4



II. 听句子,选择恰当的答语。(共 6 分,每小题 1 分)

5. A. I'm not sure. B. You're welcome.
C. That's right.
6. A. I'm sorry. B. Hello.
C. See you tomorrow.
7. A. It's June 20th. B. It's 6:30.

C. It's Wednesday.

8. A. Hold on for a moment, please.

B. The same to you.

C. Hello! What's the matter?

9. A. Thank you.

B. Yes, please.

C. That's a good idea.

10. A. It doesn't matter this time.

B. It's very kind of you.

D. Nice to meet you!

III. 听对话和对话后的问题,然后选择正确答案。(共 5 分,每小题 1 分)

11. A. By bike. B. By bus. C. On foot.
12. A. He's cleaning the floor.
B. He's watching TV.
C. He's washing his shirt.
13. A. At No.7 Middle School.
B. At No.17 Middle School.
C. At No.70 Middle School.
14. A. Peter's mother. B. Peter's sister.
C. The girl's sister.

15. A. In a factory. B. In a school.

C. In a shop.

IV. 听短文和短文后的问题, 然后选择正确答案。

(共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

生词: test 考试 tester 考官

16. A. April 19, 1987.

B. April 9, 1987.

C. April 9, 1978.

17. A. They helped the man a lot.

B. They made the man think of the tester's face.

C. They made the man feel worse.

18. A. Do you think you can pass if you drive like

this?

B. What will a good driver do when he sees a dog in front of this car?

C. If a dog suddenly goes in front of your car, what will you do?

19. A. It was very good.

B. It was not good enough.

C. It was too bad.

20. A. Because he didn't think he could pass after he answered the tester's questions.

B. Because he drove very badly during the test.

C. Because he didn't answer any of the tester's questions.

第 II 卷 笔试(选择题 50 分)

V. 选择填空(共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

从下列各题所给的四个选项中选择最佳答案。

21. The twin sisters have learned a lot _____ they came to China.

A. when

B. as soon as

C. since

D. after

22. —This book is a bit difficult. _____ read something easier?

—All right.

A. Why not to

B. Why don't

C. Why not

D. Why not you

23. —I called you at about half past eight last night, but nobody answered.

—Oh, I _____ in my office at that time.

A. will work

B. was working

C. worked

D. had worked

24. —Meimei, _____ it again in English, please.

—OK!

A. speak

B. talk

C. tell

D. say

25. —Do you like Jane's new skirt?

—Yes, very much. I'll ask mum to buy _____ for me.

A. one

B. it

C. the other

D. a

26. The boys _____ green sports shirts are the fans of Guo'an Team.

A. with

B. in

C. at

D. from

27. This dictionary mustn't _____ from the library.

A. take away

B. taken away

C. are taken away

D. be taken away

28. —The train is leaving right now, but David hasn't arrived yet.

—Well, he said he _____ here on time.

A. came

B. will be

C. would come

D. can be

29. By the time my parents reached home yesterday, I _____ the dinner already.

A. had cooked

B. cooked

C. have cooked

D. cook

30. —I'm sorry, Cathy. I _____ your radio for such a long time.

—Never mind.

A. have borrowed

B. have lent

C. have kept

D. have returned

VI. 阅读理解(共 30 分, 每小题 2 分)

阅读下面 A、B、C 三篇短文。从短文后每题所给的四个选项中选择最佳答案。

(A)

A lady has a problem with her daughter:

My nine-year-old daughter, Maria, is in Year Four. Every evening we get into homework battles (争执). Three afternoons a week, she has activities (netball, singing) after school and by the time we get home, homework is the last thing she feels like doing. The oth-

er two days, she gets home early and we argue (争论) about whether she should do her homework right after school, or if she should have some time to rest and play first. When Maria at last sits down to do her homework, she seems to want me there helping all the time. I do want to help her, but I'm sure that she is going to need to be able to do it on her own. And in fact, most of the time, I have other things I need to be doing. It seems that children these days have much more homework than we did, and some of it is really beyond (超越) their abilities (能力). As you can see, I'm really worried about homework and I really don't know what I should do. Any ideas?

31. The woman's daughter is _____.
 A. four years old
 B. six years old
 C. eight years old
 D. nine years old
32. Maria doesn't have any activities after school for _____ afternoons.
 A. two B. three
 C. five D. seven
33. Maria wants to _____ first when she gets home early.
 A. do her homework
 B. play netball and sing
 C. have supper
 D. have a rest and play
34. The woman thinks that her daughter should do her homework _____.
 A. by herself
 B. with the mother
 C. with the father
 D. with the classmates
35. Can you guess where this passage is from?
 A. A diary.
 B. A newspaper.
 C. A novel (小说).
 D. A story.

(B)

On the first day of class, Roni's foreign students fill out forms and give information about themselves.



Name Claude Ansari

Country France

Native Language Arabic

Time in U.S. 10 months

Please tell me a little about yourself.

Family: I live with my wife and 2-year-old daughter.

Work: I was an art school student in France. But now, I'm working as a cook.

Interests: I love to cook (and eat). I also like to go mountain climbing.



Name Su Chen Wang

Country Taiwan

Native Language Chinese

Time in U.S. 4 yrs.

Please tell me a little about yourself.

Family: I have 3 boys and 2 girls. They're all attending school (上学) here. My husband is a businessman & lives in Taiwan.

Work: I was a maths teacher but now I'm a housewife.

Interests: I like indoor activities: reading, listening to music, drawing.



Name Norma Ruiz

Country Guatemala

Native Language Spanish

Time in U.S. 2 yrs.

Please tell me a little about yourself.

Family: My family-my mother and 4 brothers-lives in Guatemala. I'm here by myself.

Work: I worked as a nurse in my country. Here I'm a tailor.

Interests: I like to go to movies (看电影) and buy videos. I love to study.

36. Su Chen Wang has _____ children.
 A. two B. three
 C. four D. five
37. Who has lived in America for the shortest time?
 A. Claude Ansari. B. Norma's mother.
 C. Su Chen Wang. D. Norma Ruiz.
38. _____ worked in a hospital a few years ago.
 A. Claude Ansari
 B. Su Chen Wang
 C. Norma Ruiz
 D. Su Chen Wang's husband
39. Su Chen Wang's children are attending school in _____.
 A. France B. the U. S.
 C. Taiwan D. Guatemala
40. These three people will _____ together.
 A. go mountain climbing
 B. listen to music
 C. go to movies
 D. study in the same class
 (C)

For several years, Americans have enjoyed teleshopping—watching TV and buying things by phone. Now teleshopping is starting in Europe (欧洲). In a number of European countries, people can turn on their TVs and shop for clothes, jewelry, food, toys, and many other things.

Teleshopping is becoming popular in Sweden, for example. The biggest Swedish company sells different kinds of things on TV in 15 European countries, and in one year it made \$ 100 million. In France there are two teleshopping channels, and the French spend about \$ 20 million a year to buy things through those channels.

In Germany, until last year teleshopping was only possible on one channel for 1 hour every day. Then the government allowed (允许) more teleshopping. Other channels can open for telebusiness, including (包括) the largest American teleshopping company and a 24-hour teleshopping company. German businesses are hoping this new teleshopping will help them sell more things.

Some people like teleshopping because it allows them to do their shopping without leaving their homes. With all the problems of traffic in the cities, this is an

important reason. But at the same time, other Europeans do not like this new way of shopping. They call teleshopping "junk (垃圾) on the air". Many Europeans usually worry about the quality (质量) of the things for sale on TV. Good quality is important to them, and they believe they cannot be sure about the quality of the things on TV.

The need for high quality means that European teleshopping companies will have to be different from the American companies. They will have to be more careful about the quality of the things they sell. They will also have to work harder to sell things that the buyers cannot touch or see in person.

41. Teleshopping is _____ in Europe.
 A. not popular B. growing
 C. not possible D. cheap
42. People like teleshopping because it is _____.
 A. American B. cheaper
 C. easier D. more popular
43. Some Europeans don't like teleshopping because they _____.
 A. don't like to buy things
 B. don't watch TV
 C. believe the things sold on TV are expensive
 D. think the things sold on TV are bad quality
44. In Germany, teleshopping may _____.
 A. help businessmen get more money
 B. keep the shops open longer
 C. have fewer buyers
 D. bring better TV programmes
45. The best title of this passage is _____.
 A. American Teleshopping
 B. Teleshopping Companies
 C. Teleshopping in Europe
 D. Teleshopping—Junk on the Air

Ⅶ. 完形填空 (共 10 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答案。

Farley worked for the Canadian government. One day, he was 46 to learn more about wolves (狼). Do wolves kill lots of caribou (big animals)? Do they

kill people?

They gave him lots of food and clothes and guns (枪). Then they put him on a plane and took him to 47. The plane put him down and went away. There were no houses or people in this place. But there were lots of animals—and lots of wolves.

People tell terrible stories about wolves. They say wolves like to kill and eat people. Farley remembered these stories, and he was 48. He had his gun with him 49.

Then one day, he saw a group of wolves. There was a mother wolf with four baby wolves. A father wolf and another young wolf lived with them.

Farley watched these wolves every day. The mother was a very 50 mother. She gave milk to her babies. She gave them lessons about life. They learned how to 51 food. The father wolf got food for the mother. The young wolf 52 the children. They were a nice, happy family—a wolf family! Farley did not need his 53 any more. In a short time, he got on well with the wolf family. Farley watched them for five months. He learned many new things about wolves. He learned that many stories about the wolves were 54. Wolves do not eat people, and they do not eat many large animals.

And he also learned bad things about men. It was men who killed many caribou and wolves.

Later, Farley wrote a book about wolves. He wanted people to 55 them and not to kill them.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 46. A. seen | B. told |
| C. heard | D. found |
| 47. A. a small town | B. a big city |
| C. a far place | D. a lonely village |
| 48. A. afraid | B. happy |
| C. angry | D. tired |
| 49. A. at times | B. all the time |
| C. once a week | D. every afternoon |
| 50. A. bad | B. good |
| C. hungry | D. thirsty |
| 51. A. cook | B. make |
| C. get | D. pick |
| 52. A. shouted at | B. looked into |
| C. laughed at | D. played with |
| 53. A. food | B. clothes |
| C. gun | D. plane |
| 54. A. not good | B. not true |
| C. not easy | D. not clear |
| 55. A. grow | B. have |
| C. teach | D. understand |

第Ⅲ卷 笔试(非选择题 50分)

I. 根据句意用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。(共8分,每小题1分)

1. Beijingers are true _____ to the world. (friend)
2. Look! How _____ Kitty is laughing! (happy)
3. It's only ten _____ walk from the station to the hotel. (minute)
4. Please take care of _____, boys and girls. (you)
5. I don't think this is my frisby, though it looks like _____. (I)
6. Mrs Green learned Chinese as her _____ language. (two)
7. I think July is _____ than any other month in our country. (hot)
8. Of all the students in our class, Lucy talks _____ but does most. (little)

II. 用方框中所给单词或词组的适当形式填空,每个单词或词组只能使用一次。(共10分)

每小题1分)

join, not eat, like, give a talk, watch, throw,
return, not rain, decide, how often

9. It _____ much this spring in North China, so we are now short of water.
10. — _____ do you use the Internet?
— Almost every day.
11. I'm very glad to hear that Michael Jordan _____ to NBA again soon.
12. Zhao Wei and Lu Yi, the popular TV stars, _____ by most of the young people.
13. — What is Yang Lan doing there?
— Oh, she _____ on "New Beijing, Great Olympics".
14. People should stop _____ dirty things into Kun Yu River.
15. You'd better _____ sweets before you go to bed.

16. If China _____ the WTO, she will become richer and stronger.
17. It's 8:20 already. It's time for us _____ *The Gate of Reign* on TV.
18. Zhang Jian _____ already _____ to swim across the English Channel(英吉利海峡).

III. 在下列各题 B 句的每个空格处填入一个单词,使 B 句的意思与 A 句相近。(共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

19. A. "Don't go to work until you feel well," the doctor said to me.
B. The doctor told me _____ go to work until I felt well.
20. A. Ann spent two weeks getting ready for the exams.
B. It _____ Ann two weeks to _____ ready for the exams.
21. A. Every day, Wang Zhizhi receives E-mails from thousands of basketball fans.
B. Every day, Wang Zhizhi _____ thousands of basketball fans.
22. A. A computer is more useful than a VCD.
B. A VCD is not _____ useful _____ a computer.
23. A. Charlie found this car too expensive to buy.
B. This car was not _____ for Charlie to buy.

IV. 单句改错。下面各题划线部分有一处错误,请指出并改正。(共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

24. His uncle knows little about H.O.T.,
A B
doesn't he?
C D ()
25. — Where are my shoes, Granny?
A B
— It's right under your desk. ()
C D

26. It is wide used and more and more people
A B C
are interested in it. ()
D


27. Would you please let me know when you
A B C
have match? ()
D

28. There will have an important meeting
A B
of the IOC (国际奥委会) in Moscow on
C D
July 13th. ()

V. 根据中文意思和英文提示词语,写出意思连贯,符合逻辑的英文文段。所给英文提示词语必须都用上,中文提示内容不必逐句翻译,每组英文提示所写出的句数不限。(共 12 分)

澳大利亚学生 Sam 最近又来到北京,去了王府井,发现这里发生了巨大的变化,请你以 Sam 的身份给父母写一张明信片,介绍……

1. happy, visit, again
2. change, take place
3. go, Wang Fu Jing Street, morning, building, shop, market
4. flower, poster (宣传画), put, for, the Olympics

| | |
|--|---|
| |  |
| | |
| | Mr. Larry king |
| | 36 Bridge Road |
| | Richmond |
| | VIC 3132 |
| | AUSTRALIA |

【评卷·思考】

该试卷注重语言能力考查,卷面结构比例合理,语言文字清晰,蕴含丰富信息,充分体现了语言学科的社会功能,是一份值得推崇的试卷。

启迪 1 多角度考查阅读能力。该试题“阅读理解”题材新,形式多样。在三篇阅读的考查中,A 篇选材于 A newspaper,是一封反映现代家庭

教育与家庭关系的读者来信;B 篇取材是表格档案资料,考查对履历表格的阅读理解能力,如第 37、38、39、40 题,体现了这种表格的实际功能;C 篇是关于 Teleshopping 这一新兴营销方式的背景报道,试题分别从其发展、长处、不足及现状作了考点设置。这些题材及考点都直接或间接地反映