

★★★★★ 新世纪中学生必读丛书 ★★★★★

# 决胜中考

## 英语

● 全国中考命题研究组 编

主 编：章雪莱

编 者：周丽君

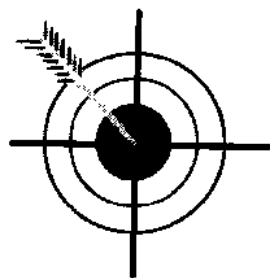
- 趋势展望
- 热点分析
- 实例精析
- 高分强化训练
- 应试体验



JUESHENGZHONGKAO

中国青年出版社

★★★ 状元书系



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# 出版说明

中考不容易,考高分更难。很多考生及家长在考前、考后常会发出这样的感叹。由于中考对于毕业生同时具有初中毕业检测和为高中选拔新生的双重功能,决定着初中毕业生定向选校、分流的大问题,是他们人生的第一道坎,所以历来为考生、家长和社会所重视,如何考高分、进名校,是每个考生和家长都十分关注的问题。

☞ 高考是中考的晴雨表。当高考“3+x”模式在全国大规模推广时,必然带动中考制度的全面改革。考查创新意识、综合素质、考题与实际生活相结合……,这些已不再是高考的专利。当考查“综合能力”被提高到命题原则高度时,“创新”已迫近在我们眼前,这实际上与国家教育部提倡的“素质教育”是吻合的。2001年全国各地的中考试卷中,考查创新意识和综合能力的试题已大量出现。这是一个趋势,今后中考中,此类试题的出现将会更加频繁。

☞ 欲挑战中考,获得高分,题海战术已为时代所抛弃。从“知识”到“思维”再扩展至“能力”,是考生综合素质提高的必经之路,这也有助于他们打好基础,为三年后高考中发起冲刺做好准备。但“知识→能力”的提高绝非一日之功,中考的备考,必须抓住时间紧、求高效的特点。针对考生的这一要求,我们编写了这套《决胜中考》丛书。它是在考试命题专家、学科教学骨干充分研究考纲及各省、市中考试题的基础上,从较高的层次上帮助考生研究中考动态和趋势,进而梳理知识、归纳方法、强化综合,通过滚动复习、高分强化和热身体验,最终使考生达到综合素质和能力的全面提高,在考场上实现中考高分的突破。

☞ 本书在内容编辑上强调打牢基础,再求灵活,最后综合。内容讲解力求准确精当,系统训练讲求循序渐进,所选练习精炼但贴近考题。每册按考试版块编排章节,覆盖面广。全书结构合理,内容新颖,脉络清晰,选题精当,高效实用,给准备中考的学生一种贴近实战的感觉。

全书在编写过程中,得到许多省市教委、招生办及教师的关心和指导,在此向他们表示深深的谢意,限于作者水平及时间因素,不当之处在所难免,欢迎广大师生批评指正。

编者  
2001.8 北京

JUESHENGZHONGKAO

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## 第一章 听 力

## 第一节 听辨单词或词组

## 【考试要求】

根据听到的句子,选出句中所包含的那个单词,将其标号填在题前括号内。要求学生对发音相近的单词或词组加以辨别,并找出正确答案。目前有两种考查形式,一是在所给选项中找出所听到的单词或词组,二是在所给选项中找出所听到的句子中所含的单词。但是大纲明确规定:“听力测试应着重监测学生理解和获取信息的能力,不应把脱离语境的单纯辨音题作为考试内容。”因此这里只分析第二种情况。

## 【能力要求】

要求有一定的理解能力,并对发音相近的单词或词组有较高的辨别能力。

## 【考题分析】

听辨单词或词组题型一般在中考总分中占5%,每题1分,共5道题。

**例题** 听句子,选择你所听到的单词或短语,并将其序号填写在右边的方框内。听两遍。(扬州市2000年初中毕业、升学统一考试试题)

- |                   |                 |                 |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. spring      | B. summer       | C. autumn       | D. winter         |
| 2. A. well        | B. world        | C. will         | D. word           |
| 3. A. sing a song | B. see your son | C. see you soon | D. sing us a song |

**录音材料:**

1. I think spring is the best season of the year.
2. He told me he did quite well in the English exam last time.
3. Miss King is going to sing us a song this afternoon.

**分析** 该题主要考查学生根据所提示的语境并结合语音知识辨别单词或词组的能力。

**解答** 在听句子选择正确答案时,要注意结合选择词语的音、形、义,还要注意词汇在句中的连读、不完全爆破等语音现象。第一题,根据句意选择A;第二题,根据句意和语音知识,区别 ell [e] 和 will [i] 读音,就可以选出正确答案A;第三题,听辨重点在 sing/see 和 song/son 中有无后鼻音,其正确答案是D。

**点评** 做本题时,要根据句意来猜测单词或词组,同时还要注意相似音节的区分,特别是元音的长短,有无鼻音,辅音的不完全爆破或失去爆破,以及句中的连读等语音现象。

## 【热点探索】

2000年中考单词听辨有这样的题型:看图听句子,选择与图画内容相符的选项。(北京市西城区2000年中考试题)



**录音材料:**

- A. It's cloudy today.
- B. It's sunny today.
- C. It's raining today.

如果没有上下文或情景,这三句话都对,但根据图所提供的语境,应选择 B。这种题不再停留在辨单词辨句子上,而是注意了对所听句子在情景中的理解。学生看了图后会对图所提供的信息主动加工,想象所要表达的意义,然后与所听到的句子加以对照,选出正确的答案。本题型的思路符合素质教育的精神,并充分发挥了学生的主动性。

### 【应试演练】

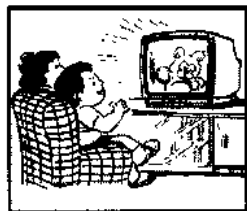
#### I. 听录音,选择你所听到的单词或词组。

- ( ) 1. A. table      B. apple      C. people      D. trouble  
 ( ) 2. A. how      B. house      C. horse      D. hour  
 ( ) 3. A. 91687452      B. 91867542      C. 91687542      D. 91867452  
 ( ) 4. A. go shopping      B. go swimming      C. go fishing      D. go walking  
 ( ) 5. A. a dirty cat      B. a thirsty cat      C. thirty cats      D. thirteen cats

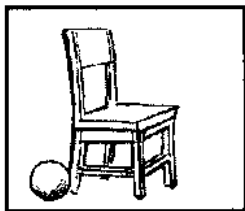
#### II. 根据所听到的句子,从所给的四个单词中找出你所听到的那一个。

- ( ) 1. A. work      B. walk      C. world      D. worse  
 ( ) 2. A. dark      B. luck      C. lock      D. duck  
 ( ) 3. A. brought      B. thought      C. bought      D. forgot  
 ( ) 4. A. south      B. mouth      C. months      D. maths  
 ( ) 5. A. what      B. water      C. want      D. watch

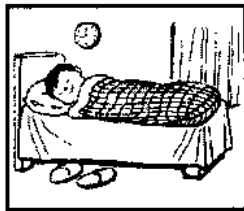
#### III. 看图听句子,选择与图画内容意思相符的选项。



1. ( )



2. ( )



3. ( )



4. ( )

## 第二节 情景反应

### 【考试要求】

要求学生在听到一句或几句话后,能够作出恰当的反应,并从所给的选项中选出正确的应答。该题要求学生能够熟练掌握和运用日常交际用语,并了解一定的文化背景和具备一定的交际常识。

### 【能力要求】

要求学生有一定的听辨能力、理解能力和交际能力。

### 【能力要求】

这种题型在中考总分中占 5%,每题 1 分,一般是 5 道题。

**例题** 听句子,选择恰当的答语。(北京市西城区 2000 年中考试题)

1. A. How do you do?      B. Nice to see you.      C. How are you?

2. A. I'm from Japan.      B. I'm reading in the room.      C. I'm at school.  
3. A. That's right.      B. Thank you.      C. I'm very glad.

录音材料:

1. Nice to see you.  
2. Where are you from?  
3. Happy birthday.

分析 本题主要考查学生的交际知识,对句子的理解能力和情景交际能力。

解答 第一题,根据录音材料可知此句属于问候类用语。在这类用语中,除了 How are you? 等类型的句子回答时需要用 I'm fine or well 等语句外,其他都可用原句回答或略加改变,但语调略有不同。因此应选择 C。

第二题,由录音材料可知,这句是有关地点的交际用语。其中关键字为 from。根据回答问题通常与所问问题一致的原则,可选出正确答案 A。

第三题,由录音材料和所给的三个选项得知,该句是表示询问听话者需要买什么东西的交际用语。A 句表示愿意,B 句表示歉意,这都与需要买什么东西的回答向背。因此答案 C 正确。

点评 这种类型的题关键要听清提问词,然后弄清句子所表达的内在含义,对常用的交际用语要熟知并能正确运用。

### 【热点探索】

2000 年,广东、重庆、贵阳等地对“情景反应”这类句子层次的听力理解题,都采用只听一遍录音的方法,力求使考核更接近真实的交际情景,体现了交际的情景性和情景的真实性,这是中考改革的新动向。

### 【应试演练】

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. A. Thanks a lot.                         | B. You're welcome.              |
| C. The same to you.                         | D. Happy New Year.              |
| 2. A. Goodbye.                              | B. Good morning.                |
| C. Good night.                              | D. Good luck.                   |
| 3. A. Don't worry.                          | B. What a pity.                 |
| C. That's all right.                        | D. Don't say "sorry".           |
| 4. A. That's very nice of you. But I can't. | B. That's right.                |
| C. No, I don't.                             | D. That's a good idea.          |
| 5. A. No, please don't.                     | B. I don't.                     |
| C. No, thanks.                              | D. No, I wouldn't.              |
| 6. A. That's nothing.                       | B. Thank you.                   |
| C. You'd better not.                        | D. Congratulations to you, too. |
| 7. A. Yes. You're welcome.                  | B. Certainly. This way please.  |
| C. Yes. I agree with you.                   | D. Yes. It's very kind of you.  |
| 8. A. Nothing wrong.                        | B. I'm sorry to hear that.      |
| C. Please give her my greetings.            | D. I don't know what to do.     |
| 9. A. That's all right.                     | B. So do I.                     |

- C. Why not? D. Walking is good for your health.  
 10. A. I'm glad to see you. B. Speaking, please.  
 C. Certainly. Here you are. D. Do please. I'm Mary.

### 第三节 对话理解

#### 【考试要求】

要求学生听一段对话以及对话后的问题,选择正确的答案。考查学生对句子的理解、记忆,对有关信息的判断推理和对问题的正确回答。

#### 【能力要求】

要求学生具有一定的理解能力,短期记忆能力,逻辑思维能力和反应能力。

#### 【考题分析】

本题型在中考总分中占 5%,每小题 1 分,共 5 题。

**例题** 听对话录音三遍,然后选出最佳答案。(南昌市 2000 年中等学校招生统一考试题)

- ( ) 1. What does Jame like?  
 A. Eggs. B. Meat. C. Milk.  
 ( ) 2. How many children are going to Meimei's birthday party?  
 A. five. B. Six. C. Seven.  
 ( ) 3. Who is the shortest?  
 A. Peter. B. Sam. C. Mike.

**录音材料:**

1. M: Do you like eggs, Jame?  
 W: No, I don't. I don't like meat either. I like milk.  
 2. M: Who is going to your birthday party?  
 W: Let me think, Tom, the twins, Jim, Lili and Linda.  
 3. W: Mike is taller than Sam, isn't it?  
 M: I think so. But I think Sam is taller than Peter.

**分析** 这种题型主要考查学生对对话内容的理解、逻辑思维和应答能力,特别是对所描述事物之间的关系、数量的记忆力和分析能力。

**解答** 第一题的对话内容的最终含义是 Jame doesn't like eggs or meat. He likes milk. 这道题的难度在于出现了三种食物 eggs, meat, milk 都与 Jame 有关。但 Jame 与 eggs 和 meat 是不喜欢的关系,所以选择 C。

第二题的对话内容描述了参加 Meimei's Party 的人数,只要把去的人数相加就可选出正确答案。但对话中有一个隐含数目,且不易被意识到: the twins,乍一听似乎是一个人,因此很容易算错了人。其实 the twins 指的是两个人,因此答案为 B。

第三题的对话内容讲述了三者之间的高矮关系。如果一个比一个高,或一个比一个矮,都很容易确定他们之间的高矮关系,但这里面有了 isn't he 的反意疑问句和 I think so 的回答插入了比较之中,使得比较不那么直接。要有较强的区分重点的能力和较强的记忆能力,才能理清他们之间的关系。此题应选择 A。

**点评** 这种题型属于难度较大的试题,也比前面两种题型容易失分。做题时要留心记下对话发生的场合、时间和所涉及的人物、事件、地点、数字、动向,以及他们间的逻辑关系等内容。在弄清听力材料的基础上,结合所提的问题,从记忆的材料中找出相关的信息。从而确定正确的答案,悉心听懂对话内容为解题的关键。

### 【热点探索】

对话理解,除了考查对对话的理解和应答外,还考查学生的思辨能力。学生要弄清事物之间的内在联系,并进行判断、推理等逻辑思维,而不是单纯就事论事,这是这种题型难度所在和中考改革精神的体现。南昌市 2000 年中等学校招生统一考试中就有这样一道题:

What's the weather like now?

A. Sunny.

B. Rainy.

C. Cloudy.

**录音材料:**

M: What bad weather!

W: Don't worry! The rain won't last long. The radio says it will be fine later on.

对话中没有直接说 It's rainy now. 而是说: The rain won't last long. The radio says it will be fine later on. 从 What bad weather, rain won't last long 和 will be fine 等句子表达的含义中分析归纳出: It's rainy now. 所以选择 A。

### 【应试演练】

听对话,然后选出最佳答案。

- |                                 |                  |                             |                                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. Half a kilo.              | B. 3.5 kilos.    | C. 2 kilos.                 | D. 3 kilos.                      |
| 2. A. Six.                      | B. Six thirty.   | C. Seven.                   | D. Seven thirty.                 |
| 3. A. Linda.                    | B. Lily.         | C. Other students.          | D. Lily and Linda.               |
| 4. A. In a shop.                | B. In a library. | C. At a bus stop.           | D. At home.                      |
| 5. A. Tom.                      | B. Jack.         | C. Jack's granny.           | D. Teacher.                      |
| 6. A. Kate.                     | B. Ann.          | C. Lucy.                    | D. Lily.                         |
| 7. A. Playing in the zoo.       |                  | B. Climbing up the hill.    |                                  |
|                                 |                  | C. Going to the zoo.        | D. Watching the monkeys.         |
| 8. A. He will visit his friend. |                  | B. He will play basketball. |                                  |
|                                 |                  | C. He will finish homework. | D. He will have a good time.     |
| 9. A. Books.                    |                  | B. Chinese medicine.        |                                  |
|                                 |                  | C. Japanese medicine.       | D. Medicine books.               |
| 10. A. For seventy - one years. |                  | B. For seventy years        |                                  |
|                                 |                  | C. For seventeen years      | D. For about sixty - nine years. |

## 第四节 短文理解

### 【考试要求】

本题要求为:听短文和短文后的问题,选择正确答案。要求学生能听懂短文的大意,能记住有关数据和事实,并能进行正确的判断和推理,还要求学生有一定的文化知识背景。

**【能力要求】**

考查学生的理解能力、记忆能力、逻辑思维能力、选择和把握要点、重点的能力。

**【考题分析】**

这种题型是听力测试中难度较大的题,占中考总分的5%。

**例题** 听短文和短文后的问题,然后选择正确答案。(北京市西城区2000年中考试题)。

- |                          |                        |                                 |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. A. July 1             | B. July 4              | C. July 14                      |
| 2. A. One                | B. Three               | C. Six                          |
| 3. A. On the play ground | B. At the picnic table | C. In the middle of the road    |
| 4. Because she _____.    |                        |                                 |
| A. had no money          | B. couldn't walk       | C. was an old friend of David's |
| 5. A. Busy               | B. Kind                | C. Bad                          |

**录音材料:**

Mrs Brown will never forget the day, the 14th of July, when she and her family were at a picnic and Sam, her three-year-old son, ran across the busy road nearby. Half way across, the little boy suddenly fell to the ground when a truck was coming towards him very fast. Just then, a large strong man called David rushed into the road held up his hand to the truck driver to stop. The truck came to a stop just before them, and David carried the boy off the road. The boy was saved.

This was not the first time for David. Once he learned that a poor woman couldn't buy enough food for her children. He got baskets of food ready and the next day the woman was surprised to find her car filled with a lot of food. It is nothing new to his family and the people in the town. David is always ready to give a helping hand to others. He often says to people, "Everyone is happy when you do good for others."

**Questions:**

16. Which day will Mrs Brown never forget?
17. How old was the little boy?
18. Where did Sam fall?
19. Why did David help the woman?
20. Is David busy, bad or kind?

**分析** 本题主要考查学生对数据等相关信息的捕获能力,以及对信息进行判断、归纳、总结等方面的能力。有些题可以从文章表层获取信息,但有一两道题需要综合推理才能获得答案。

**解答** 第一题,听的关键是1、4、14三个数字的辨析。根据原文的第一句话可知应为14,所以选择C。

第二题,在录音材料中有这样一句话:her three-year-old son在句中是补充说明Sam的,从这句话可得知Sam是Mrs Brown的儿子。其答案为B。

第三题,问的是Sam在哪儿跌倒的。回答这道题时可从文中几个关键词ran across, busy road, truck等中推断出Sam是跌倒在in the middle of the road。因此选择C。

第四题,文中没有直接回答David为什么帮助那个女人,但有这样一句话:Once he

learned that a poor woman couldn't buy enough food for her children. 这句话中的 poor, couldn't buy enough 等关键词能描述出这个女人没有钱, 因而得出答案为 A。

第五题, 要求我们对 David 这个的人品进行评价。从第四题的分析以及 David 经常说的话: Everyone is happy when you do good for him 可知 David 为人善良, 乐善好施。所以选择 B。

**点评** 对于这样难度较大易失分的题, 应先看选项, 猜想文章的主旨, 然后结合问题, 边听边收集相关信息, 最好动手标明或记下相关信息和信息间的关系。连听两遍, 结合语境、语法知识和生活常识做题, 然后听第三遍, 验证自己的答案。

### 【热点探索】

在上面例题中有这样两句话: Once he learned that a poor woman couldn't buy enough food for her children. He got baskets of food ready and the next day the woman was surprised to find her car filled with a lot of food. 对于我们来说 a poor woman 和 her car 是不可理解的。因为在中国有车就是有钱的表现, 怎么国外有车的人还很穷? 这是一个因文化背景不同而产生的问题。西方发达国家特别是美国被称之为车轮上的国家(country on the wheel), 汽车已经成为生活的必需品而不是奢侈品, 有车也可能很穷需要别人的救济。这是中考这几年来改革的体现——注重文化背景知识的考查, 因为认识事物总是在一定的背景之下进行的。

### 【应试演练】

听短文和短文后的问题, 选择正确的答案。

#### I

1. A. A poor man.                      B. A rich man.                      C. A young man.
2. A. Old clothes.                      B. A blue coat.                      C. Only a shirt.
3. A. Because he went back home to eat some good food.  
B. Because he went back home to take off his fine coat.  
C. Because he went back home to put on his best clothes.
4. A. Because he liked Stenburger's fine clothes very much.  
B. Because he thought Stenburger was a rich man.  
C. Because he thought Stenburger was a poor man.
5. A. He thanked the rich man for taking him to the best table.  
B. He took off his coat and started to eat.  
C. He asked his coat to eat.

#### II

1. A. In forest.                      B. At home.                      C. On TV.
2. A. Drive a car.                      B. Keep house safe. C. Carry logs.
3. A. Elephants.                      B. Bears.                      C. Apes.
4. A. If they know they will get something to eat.  
B. If they are as clever as man.  
C. If they are asked to do it.
5. A. Dog.                      B. Bear.                      C. Monkey.

## 第五节 听写测试

### 【考试要求】

主要考查听力理解、书面表达和拼写技能。根据最新的大纲要求,初中学生的听写速度(按二级要求)为每分钟 6~8 个词,一般听三遍。听写的内容有单词、短语、句子、对话或短文,听写的形式有填空和听写。目前考查形式较为普遍的为填空听写。

### 【能力要求】

考查学生听力理解能力、书面表达能力和单词拼写的技能。

### 【考题分析】

本题在中考总分中占 5~6%,难度仅次于听短文回答问题。

**例题** Listen to the passage and fill in the missing words. (听短文,在空格内填入你听到的单词,每空限填一词。)(上海市 2000 年中等学校高中阶段招生文化考试试题)

Until about 49 years ago, you could go by train to many small 1 and villages in Britain. When British Rail took over the railway lines, they 2 the smaller ones because they did not make money. But around 1979, there was a movement (运动) to re-open 3 small lines and to run trains on them 4; not modern diesel(柴油机) trains, though, — steam engines! Before that, London's last steam engine made its final trip in 1971. Two 5 people turned up for the ride and showed 6. How popular the old steam trains were.

**分析** 该题考查学生辨音、记忆、书写和理解短文的能力。

**解答** 本文是介绍重新开通小镇和山村以前关闭了的火车支线的事情。

第一空,结合 small, and, villages 很容易填出 small towns and villages, 因为 and 用于连接相同的成分。

第二空,结合 took over the railway lines 和 they did not make money 这两个句子,很容易就可以填出 closed。

第三空,small lines 前缺一个副词或代词,从文章的连贯性上可以知道 small lines 是指以前关闭了的小支线。这样很容易就可选出 these。

第四空, re-open 的含义是:重新开放,同时 and 是连接相同的成分,这样就填出 again。

第五空,是有关数字的听写,只要会拼写 thousand 就可以。

第六空,不定代词 everyone。

**点评** 做这种题时,在听短文之前先要通读全文,掌握大意。在听写过程中,如果所听写的单词比较长,可以先写出该单词主要字母或开头和结尾的字母,继续往下听,最后补全单词。如果有个别不确定或听不懂的单词,可以通过上下文、运用常识进行推理来解决。一般说来,只要单词记忆准确又会拼写,是不会丢失分的。

### 【热点探索】

北京市海淀区 2000 年初中毕业、升学统一考试中有这样一道听力题:

(E)听短文,根据短文内容,书面回答问题。

注:1. steal/sti:l/ 偷窃      2. take a photo 照相

1. Did the Browns go to the Green Tree Park last Sunday? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What did Mrs. Brown hear when she began to take a photo? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How many photos did she take before the police came? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Where did people see one of the photos the next day? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What happened to the man in the end? \_\_\_\_\_

这种题是听力测试中较为综合的题型,是通过听力来测试学生的综合能力,是从知识立意转变到能力立意编写考试题的重要体现,对选拔、鉴别学生有很大作用。

【应试演练】

一、听短文,在空格内填入你听到的单词,每空格限填一词。

A

Once a famous scientist was waiting for a friend on a bridge. \_\_\_\_\_ waiting, he became \_\_\_\_\_ in thought. It \_\_\_\_\_ to rain. It kept on raining for some time. When the scientist took out a piece of paper from his \_\_\_\_\_ to write something down, the paper was \_\_\_\_\_ and then he knew that it was raining. His \_\_\_\_\_ had become wet from the rain. But after he put the paper into his pocket, he again \_\_\_\_\_ he was standing in the rain.

Many scientists are careless about how they live. This is \_\_\_\_\_ they are too careful in their studies.

B

An artist(画家) went to a beautiful part of the country and stayed with a farmer. Everyday he went \_\_\_\_\_ drawing from morning to evening. When the sun went \_\_\_\_\_, he returned and had a good dinner before he went to bed.

When it was time for him to leave, he wanted to pay the farmer. But the farmer said: "No, I don't want any \_\_\_\_\_, but give me one of your pictures. What is money? In a week the money will all be finished, but the picture will \_\_\_\_\_ be here."

The artist was very \_\_\_\_\_ and thanked the farmer for such kind things about his pictures.

The farmer smiled and \_\_\_\_\_, "It's not that. I have a son in London. He wants to become an artist. When he comes here next month, I will show him your picture, and then he will not want to be an artist any \_\_\_\_\_, I think."

二、听短文,根据短文内容书面回答问题。

A

1. How old was Toney? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What time did Toney come back home that night? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What was Toney doing with his friends? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Why was Mrs Brown angry with Toney? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What did Mrs Brown ask Toney to do next time? \_\_\_\_\_

## B

1. What does most everyone do on Sunday? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which pages do men like to read? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why does the mother of the family usually like reading the women's pages? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What do the children enjoy reading? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How does the old know who is dead? \_\_\_\_\_

## 第六节 综合训练

## A 组

## 一、听句子,选择所听到的单词或词组。

- |                  |                |                |                |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. interests  | B. interesting | C. interest    | D. interested  |
| 2. A. best       | B. fast        | C. last        | D. past        |
| 3. A. thin       | B. think       | C. thick       | D. seen        |
| 4. A. put on     | B. put away    | C. put up      | D. put in      |
| 5. A. black seat | B. black shirt | C. black skirt | D. black sword |

## 二、听句子,选择适当的答语。

- |                                  |                            |           |                    |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. A. Have a good time.          | B. With pleasure. Goodbye. |           |                    |
| C. I'm sure you will, thank you. | D. It doesn't matter.      |           |                    |
| 2. A. That's all right.          | B. I hope so.              |           |                    |
| C. I'm sorry to hear that.       | D. I don't think so.       |           |                    |
| 3. A. Oh. Dear.                  | B. Thank you.              |           |                    |
| C. Well done.                    | D. You are OK.             |           |                    |
| 4. A. No, thanks.                | B. Yes, please.            |           |                    |
| C. All right.                    | D. That's all right.       |           |                    |
| 5. A. October first              | B. August fifteenth        | C. August | D. September tenth |

## 三、听对话和对话后的内容,选择正确答语。

- |                      |                    |                   |                       |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. Sunny.         | B. Windy.          | C. Cloudy.        | D. Rainy.             |
| 2. A. Shopping.      | B. Swimming.       | C. Fishing.       | D. Travelling.        |
| 3. A. Kate's father. | B. Kate's teacher. | C. Kate's friend. | D. Lily's father.     |
| 4. A. 750.           | B. 755.            | C. 715.           | D. 765.               |
| 5. A. Maths.         | B. Chinese.        | C. Science.       | D. Maths and science. |

## 四、听短文和短文后的问题,选择正确答案。

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. A. She lived in it.                     | B. She worked in it.    |
| C. She was ill.                            | D. Her husband was ill. |
| 2. A. He looked for Susan everywhere.      |                         |
| B. He wanted to see Susan in the hospital. |                         |
| C. He stayed at the door day and night.    |                         |

- D. He wanted Susan to come back at the door during the night.
3. A. Because the dog knew where Susan was.  
B. Because the dog didn't know where Susan was.  
C. Because the dog knew that Susan was ill in hospital.  
D. Because the dog wanted Susan to come back.
4. A. He didn't love as much as the dog did.  
B. He was a person, not an animal.  
C. He didn't think that could show true love for Susan.  
D. He knew Susan was and didn't need to do that.
5. A. Susan was ill. B. Susan was in the hospital.  
B. Susan was away all day. D. Susan was not at home at night.

## B 组

## 一、听句子,选择所听到的单词或词组。

- |                      |                 |                    |                  |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. doctor         | B. daughter     | C. son             | D. dog           |
| 2. A. he's           | B. his          | C. this            | D. its           |
| 3. A. read           | B. write        | C. right           | D. bright        |
| 4. A. fifteen meters | B. fifty meters | C. fifteen letters | D. fifty letters |
| 5. A. chosen         | B. used         | C. brought         | D. seen          |

## 二、听句子,选择适当的答语。

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. How do you do?               | B. Nice to meet you, too.    |
| C. How are you?                    | D. I'm well, thank you.      |
| 2. A. I'm from Shanghai.           | B. I'm writing in the room.  |
| C. I'm at the library.             | D. I will go to the station. |
| 3. A. You are welcome.             | B. That's right.             |
| C. Thank you.                      | D. I'm very pleased.         |
| 4. A. Yes, I'd love to.            | B. Sorry, I can't.           |
| C. I want some apples.             | D. You are very kind.        |
| 5. A. It's about a quarter to ten. | B. It's May first.           |
| C. It's a nice day.                | D. It's cloudy.              |

## 三、听对话和对话后的内容,选择正确答语。

- |                             |                          |                  |                   |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. In the factory.       | B. On the farm.          | C. He's out.     | D. In his office. |
| 2. A. By bus.               | B. By car.               | C. By bike.      | D. On foot.       |
| 3. A. Music.                | B. Art.                  | C. I don't know. | D. Both.          |
| 4. A. To the Summer Palace. | B. To the museum.        |                  |                   |
| C. To the park.             | D. To the library.       |                  |                   |
| 5. A. Take away the books.  | B. Take care of the dog. |                  |                   |
| C. Take care of a baby.     | D. Look after Polly.     |                  |                   |