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(含答案) 精粹

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最权威·最实用

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北京市海淀区 2001 年高级中等学校招生考试试卷

一、听力(共 30 分)略。

二、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)

- I'm thirsty. Please pass me a c _ _ of tea.
- Mr. Smith has two children, a daughter and a s _ _.
- There is a map of China on the w _ _ _.
- I'm b _ _ _ getting ready for the exam now, so I can't go with you.

- 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。

- We are very glad to hear the good news.
A. sorry B. sad C. pleased
- I will go to see my grandma this evening.
A. visit B. move C. watch
- They have a lot of apples and bananas in the basket.
A. some B. many C. much
- Alice will go shopping with her aunt tomorrow.
A. buy something B. borrow books C. wash clothes
- The little boy is good at drawing.
A. is poor at B. is slow at C. does well in

三、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。

- The man over there is my brother. _ _ _ is a doctor.
A. She B. He C. Hers D. His
- I was born _ _ _ July 2, and my birthday is coming soon.
A. for B. at C. in D. on
- This is my dress. That one is _ _ _.
A. Mary B. Mary's C. sister D. mother
- Mr. Li is out. But he _ _ _ here ten minutes ago.
A. was B. is C. will be D. would be
- "_ _ _ does your father do?" "He is a worker."
A. Which B. Who C. What D. How
- "Must I finish my homework now?" "No, you

_ _ _."

- A. may not B. mustn't C. can't D. needn't
17. "What _ _ _ do you like best?" "Football."
A. food B. subject C. sport D. music
18. Which is bigger, the sun _ _ _ the moon?
A. or B. and C. but D. so
19. My uncle enjoys _ _ _ TV after supper.
A. watching B. watches C. watched D. to watch
20. I have two cats. One is black, and _ _ _ is white.
A. another B. some C. other D. the other
21. It's six o'clock now. It's time _ _ _.
A. get up B. got up C. to get up D. getting up
22. Miss Gao isn't here. She _ _ _ to the station to meet Mr. Brown.
A. went B. has gone C. has been D. would go
23. "Can you speak Chinese, Peter?" "Yes, but only _ _ _."
A. little B. few C. a little D. a few
24. 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
25. Why not look up the new word in a dictionary _ _ _ you don't know it?
A. if B. that C. though D. whether
26. Lucy tried her best to find a good job in the city but she had no _ _ _.
A. trouble B. idea C. luck D. time
27. 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
28. 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

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

A. see B. make

C. hear D. learn

30. "Let's go for a long walk in 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

四、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。

31. 天气如此热, 以至于我们都去游泳了。

It was _____ hot _____ we all went swimming.

32. 我一到美国就给你打电话。

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

33. 感谢你对我日语方面的帮助。

Thank you _____ me with my Japanese.

34. 他昨天晚上花了半个小时做功课。

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

35. 昨天直到雨停了孩子们才离开学校。

The children _____ leave school _____ the rain stopped yesterday.

五、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
36 _____ you?

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

B: 37 _____ 38 _____ have you been like this?

A: For two days.

B: What did you have for 39 _____ this morning?

A: Just a glass of milk.

B: Now open your mouth, please. I want to take your temperature. Oh, don't 40 _____. It is nothing serious. Just a little cold.

A: 41 _____ shall I do?

B: You must 42 _____ some medicine, and have a good 43 _____.

A: How shall I take the medicine?

B: Twice a day. You'd better drink more 44 _____ and stay in bed. You'll be all 45 _____ 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: 46 _____

A: For yourself? These are all for young people. 47 _____

B: I like the blue one.

A: 48 _____

B: Thank you. 49 _____

A: One hundred yuan.

B: Oh, it costs too much.

A: 50 _____ 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?

六、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 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.

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

A. a long time B. two weeks

C. a short time D. eight days

52. The students are _____ to Mr. Green.

A. bad

B. not kind

C. nice

D. not friendly

53. 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. 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.

54. With e-mail you can send letter without putting _____ on it.

- A. an address B. a message
C. a word D. a stamp

55. The writer wants to tell us something about _____.

- A. a call B. a letter
C. e-mail D. computer

56. 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 their own special (特殊的) words to show their 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 hamburgers 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?".

57. _____ started McDonald's restaurant.

- A. Ray Kroc B. Wendy
C. Wendy D. Three old women

58. 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

59. 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

60. 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

61. 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

62. 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

63. 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

64. 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.

65. 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

七、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 66 on the ice near a big hotel. They were having a good time.

Suddenly the ice 67. One of the boys fell into the water. The children shouted, "Help! Help!" They didn't know 68 to do. The two Canadian friends heard 69 and skated over to get the boy out of the water.

The ice was 70. The two Canadians fell into the water, too. But they tried their best to 71 the little boy. They knew they must be 72. If they didn't push him up onto the ice, he would soon die.

Many people ran over to 73. Some of them had ropes and poles (绳和竹竿). A young man jumped into the water to save the 74 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 75 at once. But she felt very happy because the boy was safe.

- 66. A. boating B. skating C. planting D. swimming
- 67. A. broke B. shone C. closed D. flew
- 68. A. who B. when C. what D. where
- 69. A. one B. him C. them D. her
- 70. A. big B. small C. thick D. thin
- 71. A. save B. wake C. see D. tell
- 72. A. slow B. quick C. sorry D. wrong
- 73. A. play B. shout C. push D. help
- 74. A. two B. three C. four D. five
- 75. A. hospital B. school C. library D. garden

(B)

When someone asks me what business I am in. My face feels 76. 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 77, 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, 78 the skill of mending shoes. Whenever and however laughter is needed—I am asked to do 79. I laugh like a bus driver or a shopkeeper. I laugh 80, kindly and happily.

I need 81 point out that a job of this kind is tiring. I spend most evenings in nightclub (夜总会). My job is to laugh during the 82 part of the show. My loud, hearty laughter must be timed carefully. It must not come too soon, 83 neither must it be too late.

I go through life quietly. I can 84 the laughter of others. I can laugh in many different ways. But I'm not sure that I have ever heard the sound of 85 own laughter.

76. A. warm B. cool C. hot D. cold
 77. A. laughing B. writing C. speaking D. working
 78. A. at B. to C. by D. like
 79. A. one B. it C. those D. these
 80. A. gladly B. sadly C. truly D. suddenly
 81. A. clearly B. easily C. badly D. hardly
 82. A. weaker B. stronger
 C. more terrible D. more wonderful
 83. A. for B. so C. but D. and
 84. A. get B. make C. copy D. have

85. A. their B. my C. her D. his

八、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

北京市东城区 2001 年初中升学统一考试试卷

第 I 卷 听力测试(选择题 20 分) 一~四听力(共 20 分)略

第 II 卷 笔试(选择题 50 分)

一、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。

1. The twin sisters have learned a lot _____ they came to China.
 A. when B. as soon as
 C. since D. after
 2. —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

3. —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
 4. —Meimei, _____ it again in English, please.
 —OK!

- A. speak B. talk C. tell D. say
5. —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
6. The boys _____ green sports shirts are the fans of Gou's an Team.
A. with B. in C. at D. from
7. This dictionary mustn't _____ from the library.
A. take away B. taken away
C. are taken away D. be taken away
8. —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
9. By the time my parents reached home yesterday, I _____ the dinner already.
A. had cooked B. cooked
C. have cooked D. cook
10. —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

二、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 other 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 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?

11. The woman's daughter is _____.
A. four years old B. six years old
C. eight years old D. nine years old
12. Maria doesn't have any activities after school for _____ afternoons.
A. two B. three C. five D. seven
13. 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
14. 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
15. 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.

16. Su Chen Wang has _____ children.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
17. Who has lived in America for the shortest time?
A. Claude Ansari. B. Norma's mother.
C. Su Chen Wang. D. Norma Ruiz.
18. _____ worked in a hospital a few yrs ago.
A. Claude Ansari B. Su Chen Wang
C. Norma Ruiz D. Su Chen Wang's husband
19. Su Chen Wang's children are attending school in _____.
A. France B. the U. S.
C. Taiwan D. Guatemala
20. 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 thing 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 hour every day. Then the government allowed (允许) more telepshopping. 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 home. 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 he 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.

21. Teleshopping is _____ in Europe.
A. not popular B. growing
C. not possible D. cheap
22. People like teleshopping because it is _____.
A. American B. cheaper
C. easier D. more popular
23. 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 of bad quality
24. 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
25. The best title of this passage is _____.
A. American Teleshopping
B. Teleshopping Companies
C. Teleshopping in Europe
D. Teleshopping—Junk on the Air

三、完形填空(共10分,每小题10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 26 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 27. 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 are wolves like to kill and eat people. Farley remembered these stories, and he was 28. He had his gun with him 29.

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 30 mother. She gave milk to her babies. She gave them lessons about life. They learned how to 31 food. The father wolf got food for the mother. The young wolf 32 the children. They were a nice, happy family—a wolf family! Farley did not need his 33 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 34. 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 35 them and not to kill them.

26. A. seen B. told C. heard D. found
27. A. a small town B. a big city
C. a far place D. a lonely village
28. A. afraid B. happy C. angry D. tired
29. A. at times B. all the time
C. once a week D. every afternoon
30. A. bad B. good C. hungry D. thirsty
31. A. cook B. make C. get D. pick
32. A. shouted at B. looked into
C. laughed at D. played with
33. A. food B. clothes C. gun D. plane
34. A. not good B. not true
C. not easy D. not clear
35. A. grow B. have C. teach D. understand

第Ⅲ卷 笔试(非选择题 50分)

一、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)

二、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 TWO, 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).

三、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 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.


四、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., doesn't he?
A B C D ()
25. —Where are my shoes, Granny? —It's right under your desk.
A B C D ()
26. It is wide used and more and more people are interested in it.
A B C D ()
27. Would you please let me know when you have match?
A B C D ()
28. There will have an important meeting of the IOC (国际奥委会) in Moscow no July 13th.
A B C D ()

五、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, Want Fu Jing Street, morning, building, shop, market
4. flower, poster (宣传画), put, for, the Olympics

<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	 <p>Mr. Larry King 36 Briogo Road Richmond VIC 3132 AUSTRALIA</p>
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天津市 2001 年初中毕业升学考试试卷

第 I 卷(三大题共 65 分)

一、听力理解(共 20 分)略

二、单项填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

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

- The little baby has two _____ already.
A. tooth B. tooths C. teeth D. teeths
- Of all these subjects, I like Chinese _____.
A. more B. better C. well D. best
- The book was written _____ English.
A. in B. with C. from D. by
- It's _____ nice of you to help him.
A. true B. truly C. real D. really
- Don't worry, I'll take good care _____ Polly.
A. for B. of C. with D. to
- He hurt her _____ badly _____ she had to see a doctor.
A. too; that B. so; that C. either; or D. too; to
- She always thinks of _____ more than herself.
A. other B. others C. the other D. the others
- Both Kate and I _____ ready for the picnic now.
A. is not B. is getting C. are getting D. am getting
- You may go and ask him. He knows _____ about Japanese.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
- He _____ the bus and found a seat next to the window.
A. gets on B. got on C. gets off D. got off
- Please write to me as soon as you _____ Shanghai.
A. arrive B. reach C. got to D. come
- I _____ a letter from him since he left.
A. didn't receive B. haven't got C. didn't have D. haven't heard
- Remember to _____ the light after school.
A. turn off B. turn down C. turn up D. turn on
- _____ I visit Lucy on Sunday, Mum?
— Yes, you _____.
A. Must; can B. May; may C. Need; need D. May; need
- Can you tell us _____?
A. Where have you gone B. where you have gone

C. Where have you been

D. Where you have been

- You'll be late for school _____ you don't hurry.
A. if B. whether C. or D. so
- A talk on Chinese history _____ in the school hall next week.
A. is given B. has been given C. will be given D. will give
- Do you think _____ an English film tomorrow night?
A. is there B. there is going to have C. there is going to be D. will there be
- He wasn't feeling well. He had to _____.
A. stops working B. stop working C. stops to work D. stop to work
- I spent half an hour _____ my homework.
A. finish doing B. to finish doing C. finishing to do D. finishing doing

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,满分 25 分)

阅读下面的短文,从 A、B、C、D 选项中选出一个最佳答案。

(A)

It doesn't matter when or how much a person sleeps, but everyone needs some rest to stay alive. That's what all doctors thought, until they heard about Al Herpin. Al Herpin, it was said, never slept. Could this be true? The doctors decided to see this strange man themselves.

Al Herpin was 90 years old when the doctors came to his home in New Jersey. They thought for sure that he got some sleep of some kind. So they stayed with him and watched every movement (行动) he made. But they were surprised. Though they watched him hour after hour and day after day, they never saw Herpin sleeping. In fact, he did not even own a bed. He never needed one.

The only rest that Herpin sometimes got was sitting in a comfortable chair and reading newspapers. The doctors were puzzled by this strange continuous sleeplessness (连续的失眠). They asked him many questions, hoping to find an answer. They found only

an answer that might explain (解释) his condition (状况). Herpin remembered some talk about his mother having been injured (受伤) several days before he was born. But that was all. Was this the real reason? No one could be sure.

Herpin died at the age of 94.

21. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
A. large numbers of people do not need sleep
B. a person was found who actually didn't need any sleep
C. everyone needs some sleep to stay alive
D. people can live longer by trying not to sleep
22. The doctors came to visit Herpin, expecting _____.
A. to cure (医治) him of his sleeplessness
B. to find that his sleeplessness was not really true
C. to find out why some old people didn't need any sleep
D. to find a way to free people from the need of sleeping
23. After watching him closely, the doctors came to believe that Al Herpin _____.
A. needed some kind of sleep
B. was too old to need any sleep
C. needed no sleep at all
D. often slept in a chair
24. One reason that might explain Herpin's sleeplessness was _____.
A. his mother's injury before he was born
B. that he had gradually got rid of the sleeping habit
C. his magnificent physical condition
D. that he hadn't got a bed
25. Al Herpin's condition could be regarded as (被认为) _____.
A. a common one
B. one that could be cured
C. a bad one
D. a rare (罕见的) one

(B)

Dear John,

Thank you very much for your letter. I am glad that you enjoyed your holiday with me. We enjoyed having you and your sister here. We hope that you will both be able to come again next year. Perhaps you'll be able to stay longer next time you come. A week is not really long enough, is it? If your school has five

weeks holiday next year, perhaps you'll be able to stay with us for two or three weeks.

We have been long back at school three weeks now. It feels like three months! I expect that you are both working very hard now that you are in Grade One. I shall have to work hard next year when I am in Grade One. Tom and Ann won't be in Grade One until 2002.

They went for a picnic yesterday but I didn't go with them because I cut my foot and I couldn't walk very well. They went to an island and enjoyed themselves there. Do you still remember the island? That's where all five of us spent the last day of our holiday.

Tom, Ann and I send our best wishes to Betty and you. We hope to see you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Michael

26. _____ stayed with Michael for a holiday.
A. Only John B. Only Tom and Ann
C. John and his sister D. Only Tom
27. Their holiday lasted for _____.
A. one week B. two week
C. three weeks D. five weeks
28. From the words of "It feels like three months!" we know that _____.
A. Michael's teacher is very strict with the students
B. Michael is pleased with his school report
C. Michael has no interest in learning
D. Michael works very hard at his studies
29. _____ in Grade One now.
A. John and his sister are both B. John is
C. John's sister is, D. Michael is
30. Why didn't Michael go to the island for picnic?
A. He had to go to school
B. He did not like the island.
C. Something was wrong with his foot.
D. The weather was bad that day.

(C)

New York is one of the last large American cities to have some of its policemen on horseback. The New York police have 170 horses working in certain parts of the city. The horses are expensive to feed (喂养), but it is even more expensive to look after them. Because the horses must walk on the streets, they need special horseshoes. In fact, they need more than 8,000 of them each year. Every police horse in New

York gets new shoes every month. Keeping these shoes in good repair is the job of six blacksmiths (铁匠). There are only about thirty-five of these blacksmiths in the whole United States.

The cost of shoeing a horse is between twenty dollars and thirty-five dollars, and it takes a good blacksmith two or three hours to do the job.

A blacksmith's job is not an easy one. He must be able to shape a shoe from a piece of metal and then fit (安装) it to the horse's foot. The blacksmith must bend over (弯腰) all the time when he is fitting the shoe and must hold the weight (重量) of the horse's leg while he works. Clearly, a blacksmith must be very strong. But even more important, he must be able to deal with (处理) horses -- for before the blacksmith can begin his work, he has to get the horse to lift its leg.

One of the blacksmiths in New York is James Corbin. He came to the country from Ireland in 1984. He not only makes horseshoes for the police but also works for a group of horse owners near the city. Corbin became interested in blacksmithing because his father did it, and, as he puts it, "It's a good way to make a living."

31. According to the reading passage, a blacksmith must be likely a _____ man.
A. clever B. rich
C. strong D. lucky
32. James Corbin became a blacksmith because he _____.
A. was interested in horses
B. was needed by the policemen
C. drew a picture of the horseshoe
D. had to make a living
33. In the reading passage "to shape a shoe" is to _____.
A. fit it on the horse's foot
B. use it for two or three hours
C. make the form of a horseshoe from a piece of metal
D. draw a picture of the shoe
34. The best title for the passage is "_____".
A. Policemen on Horseback
B. Blacksmiths and Horseshoeing
C. James Corbin, a Blacksmith
D. Horseshoeing Is a Good Way to Make a Living
35. Which of the following is true?
A. Only a few large American cities have some

policemen on horseback.

- B. New York is the only city in America to have some policemen on horseback.
- C. Policemen on horseback enjoy travelling around the United States.
- D. Policemen on horseback are less expensive than those in cars.

第 II 卷(四大题 共 35 分)

四、听写共(10 分)略

五、补全对话(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

根据对话内容,在每小题的空白处写出一个完整的句子,使对话意思完整。

(A)

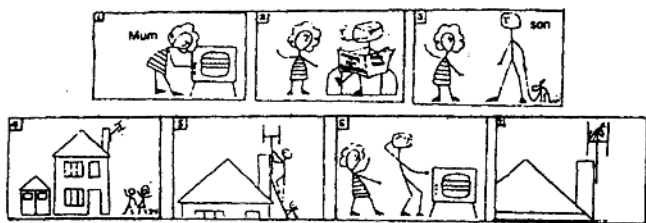
- A: Hello! 28361579.
B: Is that Mr. Jones?
A: Sorry, _____ (36). He left home a few minutes ago.
B: _____ (37). Will he come back soon?
A: No. Will you ring him again this evening?
B: Sorry, but I won't be free tonight.
A: _____ (38)?
B: It's very kind of you. There'll be a talk on English history at 1:30 tomorrow afternoon.
_____ (39).
A: I certainly will. _____ (40) as soon as he comes back.
B: Thanks a lot. Good-bye!

(B)

- A: Hello, Mrs. Charles. Come in and sit down.
B: Hello, doctor.
A: _____ (41)
B: I've got a backache.
A: _____ (42)
B: No, I don't. I've never had a bad one before.
A: _____ (43)
B: About four days ago.
A: Well, go home and rest in bed for two days, then _____ (44).
B: _____ (45) It's very painful.
A: Yes, I'll give you some pills (药片). Take one three times a day, and come back in three days.
If you don't feel...

六、看图回答问题(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

仔细观察,根据图示回答下列问题,每小题只限写一句话。



46. Mum wants to watch television but she isn't happy. Why?

47. Mum goes to Father for but he is busy doing something. What's he doing?

48. What does she do then?

49. What do they find when they go out to have a look at the aerial (天线)?

50. After they have straightened (把……竖直) the aerial and got back from the outside, the television is still showing wavy lines (波纹). Why?

七、综合填空(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)
阅读下面的短文,根据每个空格中所给的词首字母填入适当的词,使短文意思完整。

Can animals be made to work for people? Some scientists think that one day animals may be trained (训练) to do a number of simple jobs i (51) of people. They say that at a circus (杂技场), for example, we may see elephants, monkeys, dogs and other animals doing q (52) skillful (熟练的) things. Perhaps you have seen them on the television or in a film. If you watch closely, you may find that the trainer (驯兽员) always g (53) the animal some sugar o (54) a piece of fruit as a reward (报酬). The scientists say that many d (55) animals may be trained to do a lot of simple things if they know they will get a reward f (56) doing that.

Of course, as we know, dogs can be trained to look after a house, and soldiers in both old and modern t (57) have u (58) geese to give warning (警报) by m (59) a lot of noise when an enemy comes near. And also it may be possible to train animals to work in families or f (60).

上海市 2001 年中等学校高中阶段招生文化考试试卷

Part1 Listening (第一部分 听力) I ~ V 听力(共30分)略

Part2 Phnetics, Vocabulary and Grammar

(第二部分 语音、词汇和语法)

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper words according to the phonetic transcriptions (根据所给的音标,写出适当的单词,填入空格内)。(共4分)

- Who can _____ /klaɪm/ to the top of that hill in 15 minutes?
- He jumped on his _____ /hɔ:s/ and rode away without saying a word.
- The door is so _____ /'nærəu/ that the fat man

can't walk through it.

- After the heavy snow, many _____ /pə'li:smen/ came to clear the street.

II. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms (用所给单词的适当形式填空,每空格限填一词)。(共5分)

- The _____ exams usually take place at the end of June. (finally)