

全国 中考 英语 试题 荟萃

2002

33 省市

英语

主编 贺信淳



浦东电子出版社
PeP Pudong ePress

2002 全国中考试题荟萃

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中考试题研究组 编

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书 名: 2002 全国中考试题荟萃——英语
文本著作者: 中考试题研究组
CD 制 作 者: 北京海博世纪信息技术有限公司
责 任 编 辑: 卢小军 邓小春
出 版 者: 浦东电子出版社
地 址: 上海浦东郭守敬路 498 号上海浦东软件园内 201203
电话: 021-38954510 38953321 38953323
发 行 者: 浦东电子出版社北京发行部
电话: 010-66178403 66178438(传真)
100035 北京西内前半壁街 66 号
经 销: 各地新华书店、软件连锁站
CD 生 产 者: 北京金视光盘有限公司
文本印刷者: 遵化市印刷有限公司
开 本 规 格: 850×1168 毫米 1/32 开 13.5 印张 410 千字
版 次 印 次: 2002 年 10 月第 1 版 2002 年 10 月第 1 次印刷
印 数: 0001~10000 册
本 版 号: ISBN7-900346-92-9/G·26
定 价: 17.60 元(1CD 配使用手册)

(说明: 本光盘配套图书有缺页、倒页、脱页、自然破损, 本社北京发行部负责调换)

前 言

近几年来，随着教育观念的更新，教学内容，教学方法，考试命题都在进行着越来越多的改革，高考和中考都起着决定性的导向作用，所以高考和中考的命题原则和命题方法，题目反映出的考查目标的倾向，题目的背景选择和表达方式，设问角度和层次设计，都十分新颖，充分表达了改革的方向，为落实选拔具有创新思维和实践能力人才的目标取得了引人注目得进展。这一切理应受到广大教师和学生的关注，使之成为教和学的努力目标，更应成为应考学生重要的备考内容。

为帮助 2003 届初中毕业班师生汇集试题改革的最新信息、交流各地命题经验、提高创新精神和实践能力，适应中考的新方向、做好毕业总复习工作，我们出版这套《2002 年全国中考试题（含答案）荟萃》丛书。它包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五科，每科分编一册。每册都收编全国 33 省、直辖市、自治区该学科 2002 年的中考试题及其标准答案。试题集中于本册的前半部，答案集中于后半部。为体现各地命题意图、风格，我们在编辑加工中只做了必要的技术处理和个别差错的订正，其他均遵照原题风貌。

对书中出现的差错，欢迎读者批评指正。

中考试题研究组

2002 年 9 月

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北京市东城区初中升学统一考试

第 I 卷 听力测试 (选择题 20 分)

一、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)



二、听句子, 选择恰当的答语。(每个句子朗读两遍) (共 6 分, 每小题 1 分)

5. (A) How do you do? (B) Fine, thanks. And you?
(C) Good-bye!
6. (A) It's June 20th. (B) It's Tuesday.
(C) It's 6:45.
7. (A) Certainly. Here you are. (B) How are you?
(C) Yes, that's right.
8. (A) It's a pleasure. (B) Thank you.
(C) Not at all.
9. (A) Go down this street and turn right.
(B) I have got a bad cold. (C) Nice to meet you.
10. (A) Thank you very much. (B) OK. See you tomorrow.

(C) All right. See you then.

三、听对话和对话后的问题，然后选择正确答案。(对话和对话后的问题朗读两遍)(共5分，每小题1分)

- 11. (A) Milk. (B) Vegetables. (C) Meat.
- 12. (A) America. (B) London. (C) Canada.
- 13. (A) To see Miss Liu. (B) To see a friend.
(C) To buy some books.
- 14. (A) 22. (B) 24. (C) 46.
- 15. (A) Any weekday except Monday.
(B) On Wednesday and Thursday.
(C) On Tuesday or Friday.

四、听短文和短文后的问题，然后选择正确答案。(对话和文段以及后面的问题朗读三遍)(共5分，每小题1分)

- 16. (A) 986-3603. (B) 986-3630. (C) 986-3360.
- 17. (A) Asked for her telephone number.
(B) Called her again in about an hour.
(C) Left her a message.
- 18. (A) He can meet more new people.
(B) He can visit more museums and shopping centres.
(C) He can come home when he's tired.
- 19. (A) Meeting people, visiting museums and walking around old towns.
(B) Shopping, walking around and looking at old buildings.
(C) Swimming, reading books and lying in the sun.
- 20. (A) Because he wants to go shopping and visit museums.
(B) Because he wants to know more about different people, places and ways of life.
(C) Because he has never been to any other places.

第Ⅱ卷 笔试 (选择题 50分)

五、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. —Excuse me. Do you have a table for two?
—I'm sorry, _____ there isn't any seat now. Would you mind waiting for a while?
(A) but (B) and (C) or (D) so
22. In the bookshop, a reader asked the shopkeeper _____ *Who Moved My Cheese* was an interesting book.
(A) that (B) how (C) what (D) if
23. —_____ I have your name, please?
—Yes, Michael, M-I-C-H-A-E-L.
(A) Must (B) Will (C) May (D) Need
24. There is _____ knocking at the door. Go and see who it is.
(A) nobody (B) somebody (C) anybody (D) everybody
25. The new computers _____ to the village school as presents last month.
(A) are given (B) given (C) were given (D) gave
26. Stop _____ so much noise! Father is working at the desk.
(A) to make (B) making (C) to hear (D) hearing
27. —What did your son say in the letter?
—He told me that he _____ the Disney World the next day.
(A) will visit (B) has visited
(C) is going to visit (D) would visit
28. —In our English study reading is more important than speaking, I think. —I don't agree. Speaking is _____ reading.
(A) as important as (B) so important as
(C) the most important (D) the same as
29. _____ a cold morning, I opened the window and was glad to find that it was snowing outside.
(A) By (B) In (C) At (D) On
30. —Your dress is just wonderful! —_____
(A) I'm glad to hear that. (B) You are right, thank you!
(C) Thank you, and you? (D) No, no, yours is better.

六、阅读理解 (共 30 分, 每小题 2 分)。阅读下列 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)

Thirty years ago, Lake Ponkapog in Hartwell, New Jersey, was full of life. Many birds and animals lived beside the water, which was full of fish. Now there are few birds, animals, and fish. The lake water is polluted (污染的). It is in a colour of dirty brown, and it is filled with strange plants.

How did this happen? First, we must think about how water gets into Lake Ponkapog. When it rains, water comes into the lake from all around. In the past, there were forests all around Lake Ponkapog, so the rainwater was clean.

Now there are many homes around the lake. People often use chemicals (化学用品) in their gardens. They use other chemicals inside their houses for cleaning or killing insects (昆虫). There are also many businesses. Businesses use chemicals in their machines or shops. Other chemicals fall onto the ground from cars or trucks. When it rains, the rainwater picks up all the chemicals from homes and businesses and then carries them into the lake. They pollute the water and kill the animals.

Boats on the lake are also a problem. Lake Ponkapog is a popular place for motorboats. But oil and gas (油和汽) from boats often get into the lake. So more bad chemicals go into the water this way.

People in Hartwell are worried. They love their lake and want to save it. Will it be possible? A clean lake must have clean rainwater going into it. Clean rainwater is possible only if people are more careful about chemicals at home and at work. They must also be more careful about gas and oil and other chemicals on the ground. And they mustn't use motorboats any more on the lake. All these may change people's lives. Only then can Lake Ponkapog be a beautiful, clean lake again.

31. In the past, the water in Lake Ponkapog was made clean by _____.

- (A) forests (B) rain (C) birds (D) fish

32. Chemicals from homes and businesses _____.
- (A) are always clean (B) can help the animals
(C) are good for the lake (D) get into the rainwater
33. Cleaner rainwater will mean _____.
- (A) more boats on the lake (B) more dirty things in the lake
(C) a cleaner lake (D) a dirtier lake
34. To save Lake Ponkapog, people need to _____.
- (A) be more careful about chemicals (B) use less water
(C) grow fewer plants in the gardens
(D) use more motorboats on the lake
35. The passage is about _____.
- (A) boats on Lake Ponkapog
(B) why the water is dirty in Lake Ponkapog
(C) clean rainwater (D) dirty lakes

(B)

<p>Dear Roni,</p> <p>Italy is wonderful. We started in Rome two weeks ago, drove to Florence last week and now we're on our way to Venice. Three weeks just isn't enough.</p> <p>The country near Florence is so beautiful—hills, olive trees. And red roofs (屋顶) of the houses look so nice far away.</p> <p>I am afraid I am getting bigger—the food here is so delicious!!!</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Love, Akemi</p>	<p>Roni Lebaver 222 Main St. Laguna Beach, CA 92651 U.S.A.</p>
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<p>Hi Roni,</p> <p>I can't believe (相信) you went to school here in Honolulu! Why did you leave?</p> <p>I spend each morning on the beach (海滩) and in the water. The sand is so soft and the beaches seem so long. The water is just the right temperature.</p> <p>One afternoon, I left the beach to walk in mountains near Honolulu. I enjoyed myself very much there.</p> <p>How I miss you!</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Mari</p>	<p>Roni Lebaver 222 Main St. Laguna Beach, CA 92651 U.S.A.</p>
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<p>Dear Roni,</p> <p>Maybe I'm strange but I love the desert (沙漠)!</p> <p>Last week our group spent four days in the desert. At times, it felt like the moon.</p> <p>I always thought deserts were all the same! They are not. Some parts look like mountains; others are really different.</p> <p>And when we find something green—a few palm trees, a little water, we feel good and great.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">See you in September, Kim</p>	<p>Roni Lebaver 222 Main St. Laguna Beach, CA 92651 U.S.A.</p>
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36. Who seems to have eaten too much? ()

(A) Mari. (B) Akemi. (C) Kim. (D) Roni.

37. Who went to school in Honolulu? ()

- (A) Akemi. (B) Maki. (C) Roni. (D) Kim.
38. Who spent four days on the moon? ()
- (A) Nobody. (B) Kim. (C) Roni. (D) Akemi.
39. Where does Roni live? ()
- (A) Florence. (B) Honolulu.
- (C) Laguna Beach. (D) Venice.
40. Which of the sentences is true? ()
- (A) Akemi arrived in Rome two weeks ago.
- (B) Mari sends every morning and afternoon on the beach.
- (C) Deserts always look the same.
- (D) Mari had a good time in Honolulu.

(C)

The Chinese New Year is now known as the Spring Festival because it starts from the beginning of spring. Though there are some sayings about its origin (起源), all agree that the word Nian, which in modern Chinese means "year", was originally the name of a beast (野兽) that started to eat people the night before the beginning of a new year.

One story goes that the beast Nian had a very big mouth that would take in a great many people at one time. People were very afraid. One day, an old man came to their help and said he would stop all this. To Nian he said, "I hear say that you are very strong, but can you eat up all the beasts on earth instead of people who are too weak to be your enemy (敌人)?" "Yes," Nian agreed with him and went to kill many of the beasts on earth. People were very happy because those beasts also did bad things to people and killed their farm animals from time to time.

After that, the old man, who was a god (神), rode on the beast Nian and left. Nian was gone, and other beasts also went into forests; people began to enjoy their happy life. Before the old man left, he had told people to put up red paper-cuts on their windows and doors at each year's end to drive Nian away, because red is the colour the beast felt most afraid of.

From then on, every year at the beginning of spring, people "Guo Nian". The word "Guo Nian" means "Go through the Nian safely". Putting up red paper-cuts to drive Nian away and making dumplings for a better new year are still an every-year doing by the Chinese people. However (但是), people today have long forgotten why they are doing all this, they just feel the colour and the food make the New Year very enjoyable.

41. The Chinese New Year is also called _____. ()
(A) The Beginning of Spring (B) The Spring Festival
(C) The New Spring (D) The Beast Nian
42. How did the old man stop Nian from eating people? ()
(A) By putting red paper-cuts on windows.
(B) By eating up beasts.
(C) By talking to him. (D) By riding on him.
43. Why did people put up red paper-cuts instead of those of any other colour? ()
(A) Because Nian liked the colour red.
(B) Because the colour red could kill Nian.
(C) Because the old man liked the colour red.
(D) Because Nian was afraid of the colour red.
44. The best title of this passage is _____. ()
(A) The Origin Of The Chinese New Year
(B) The Old Man And The Beast Nian
(C) How To Go Through The Nian Safely
(D) What Nian Was Like
45. Which of the sentences is true? ()
(A) Nian can eat up all the beasts on earth at one time.
(B) Nian is a tall beast that likes to eat farm animals.
(C) Nian is afraid of paper-cuts.
(D) Nian doesn't like to use his own mind.

七、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。

Sam is a bus driver in a big city. All day he drives a bus through busy streets. Driving a big bus is very 46 work. It makes some drives unhappy. But not Sam!

Sam is always happy. And the people who ride in his bus seem to be happy, too. This story shows 47.

Early one morning, Sam started his big green and yellow bus. He went off on 48 work. "Oh, what a beautiful morning!" he sang. "Oh, what a beautiful day!"

At the first bus stop, a man was 49. "Good morning, Mr James," said Sam with a big smile. "How are you" "Fine, thank you, Sam," said Mr James. "How are you?"

"Wonderful!" Sam answered. "Just WONDERFUL! This is a fine day."

Mr James smiled. He took a seat. As he looked 50 the window, he still smiled.

At 51 stop a man came running up. He was puffing (气喘吁吁). "I have to puff catch a train at seven," he said. "Can you puff get me to the station?"

"Now, just sit down and rest," said Sam. "I'll drive a little 52. We will be there in time. then you 53 run again."

"Thank you!" said the man. He sat down.

Sam did drive just a little faster. He got to the station before seven!

"Thank you," said the man, as he got off the bus. "You are the best bus drive in the city!"

As he drove on, Sam 54 talking again. By this time, many people were on the bus. They were all going to work. But Sam made the ride seem like fun.

"It is now ten minutes after seven" Sam called out. "The sky is blue. It will not rain today. We all like sunshine, don't we?"

He began to sing, "I love you, Mr Sunshine. I love you, Mr Sun. In all the world I love you best. You are the only one "

"What is that song, Sam?" a girl asked.

"It's my song," he said. "I made it up. I like to sing. It makes 55 people want to sing, too."

Sam was right! The man behind him started to sing!

- 46. (A) easy (B) great (C) interesting (D) hard
- 47. (A) what (B) why (C) when (D) who
- 48. (A) today's (B) day's (C) the day's (D) the days'
- 49. (A) waiting (B) talking (C) laughing (D) riding
- 50. (A) into (B) out of (C) at (D) up
- 51. (A) the first (B) the last (C) the other (D) the nest
- 52. (A) faster (B) slower (C) quicker (D) farther
- 53. (A) don't (B) won't
(C) won't have to (D) have to
- 54. (A) liked (B) started (C) enjoyed (D) finished
- 55. (A) another (B) the others (C) others (D) other

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. It's an _____ (hour) ride from here to the museum.
- 2. December is the _____ (twelve) month of the year.
- 3. The cat is washing _____ (it) face. Isn't it funny?
- 4. China is one of the countries with the _____ (long) history.
- 5. He has brought us all the _____ (photo) we took when we were in Shanghai.
- 6. I like her dress. It looks very _____ (China).
- 7. Who was the _____ (win) in the girls' 100-metre race in our sports meeting?
- 8. Though it was raining _____ (hard), the policeman was still standing at the crossing.

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)

without,	work out,	become,	sell,	get dressed,
how far,	give,	feel like,	put away,	no longer

9. —Where's our headrmaster?
—He _____ a talk at the parents' meeting in the classroom.
10. The World Cup _____ a hot talk among soccer fans around the world since its opening.
11. I _____ going to see a film. I haven't been to the cinema for a long time.
12. I have moved out of the old town. I _____ live there.
13. He _____ quickly and went downstairs to answer the door.
14. It took the scientists a long time _____ the problems of the spaceship.
15. Mr Green _____ his old car Ford and buy a new Polo if he has enough money.
16. Summer is coming. Mother has _____ the heavy clothes.
17. —_____ can you throw the frisby? —About twenty metres.
18. One can't keep healthy _____ enough exercise.

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: Lucy can't sing the English song "Yesterday Once More". And Lily can't sing it, either.
B: _____ Lucy _____ Lily can sing the English sone "Yesterday Once More."
20. A: I like Backstreet Boys. But he likes F4 better.
B: He _____ F4 _____ Backstreet Boys.
21. A: After Bess finished her maths homework, she went to bed.
B: Bess _____ go to bed _____ she finished her maths homework.
22. A: He was so happy that he couldn't say a word when he was told the news.