

参照2008年辽宁省十二市《中考说明》编写

# 中考导向性 模拟试题集

**ZHONGKAO**  
**DAOXIANGXING**

MONISHITIJ

**2008**

英语

梁施仁 刘继才 主编

辽宁省十二市教研员、名师联合编写

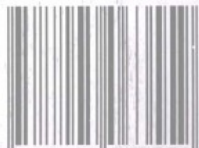
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# 2008 年辽宁省十二市中考联合体 英语模拟试题 (一)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分
得分							

考试时间 120 分钟, 试卷满分为 150 分

## I. 单项选择 (共 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

从各题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并将代表答案的字母填入题前的括号内。

- ( ) 1. —I hear we'll have a new teacher this term.  
— Really? Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. what subject he teach                      B. what subject do he teach  
C. what subject does he teach                D. what subject he teaches
- ( ) 2. They have fun \_\_\_\_\_ in the river.  
A. to swim                      B. swam                      C. swimming                      D. swim
- ( ) 3. He used to \_\_\_\_\_ very late, but now he is used to \_\_\_\_\_ early.  
A. get up; getting up                      B. get up; get up  
C. getting up; get up                      D. getting up; getting up
- ( ) 4. It's too hot. Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the window?  
A. my closing                      B. my opening                      C. open                      D. close
- ( ) 5. I \_\_\_\_\_ an expensive gift for my birthday, but I could not \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. accepted; received                      B. received; accept  
C. accepted; receive                      D. receive; accepted
- ( ) 6. —Dinner's ready!  
—OK. Why not turn on the radio? I like to listen to soft music \_\_\_\_\_ eating.  
A. after                      B. before  
C. while                      D. as soon as
- ( ) 7. —My parents are always strict with me.  
—Don't be angry. You'll understand them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. any time                      B. in a hurry                      C. in fact                      D. some day
- ( ) 8. The parents are very happy because their daughter will \_\_\_\_\_ on CCTV next week.  
A. see                      B. appear                      C. come                      D. arrive
- ( ) 9. —As you are in great trouble, it's very necessary \_\_\_\_\_ us to help you.  
—It's very kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to say so.  
A. of; for                      B. for; of                      C. of; of                      D. for; for

2008

- ( ) 10. Can you provide us \_\_\_\_\_ some information \_\_\_\_\_ London?  
A. for; with B. with; about  
C. about; with D. with; with
- ( ) 11. Manatees eat about \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
A. 100 pound of food B. 100 pounds of foods  
C. 100 pound of foods D. 100 pounds of food
- ( ) 12. —Don't you think Hong Zhanhui is the boy who moves China?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. We must learn from him.  
A. Yes, I do B. No, I don't  
C. Yes, I hope so D. No, I'm not sure
- ( ) 13. —When were you born?  
—I was born \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in 1992 November 11 B. in 1992, November  
C. on November, 1992 D. on November 11, 1992
- ( ) 14. —\_\_\_\_\_ have you been living here?  
— Since last October.  
A. How soon B. How often C. How long D. How quick
- ( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ exercise you take, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll be.  
A. Much; healthy B. The more; the healthier  
C. The much; the healthy D. Much ; healthy

## II. 补全对话 (共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

(A) 从方框内所给句子中选择恰当的句子完成下面对话, 并将代表答案的字母写在下面的横线上。

A: Hi, Mom! Guess what?

B: What?

A: The Rocket Boys are coming to town.

B: 16. \_\_\_\_\_ I don't know.

A: They're a really cool rock group! And they're really cute!

B: I see. Have I heard of them?

A: 17. \_\_\_\_\_ I have all their CDs.

B: Do I like them?

A: Probably not. 18. \_\_\_\_\_

B: True. It just sounds like noise to me.

A: 19. \_\_\_\_\_

B: All of them?

A: Well, all of them want to go. Tickets for the concert go on sale tomorrow.

B: 20. \_\_\_\_\_

A: I don't know. My friends just told me about the concert.

B: But you're all excited about it.

A: Yes. The music store downtown is going to start selling tickets at 10 am.

B: Enjoy yourself.

A: Thank you, Mom.



- A. How much are the tickets?  
 B. I'm sure you have.  
 C. All my friends are going to be at the concert.  
 D. That's all right.  
 E. Who are the Rocket Boys?  
 F. You're not sad about it.  
 G. You don't like most of my music.

(B) 在下面对话的空白处填入适当话语(话语可以是句子、短语或词),使对话完整。

M: Can I help you, madam?

W: I'd like to see some table-cloths.

M: These are linen (亚麻的) and those are cotton.

W: 21. \_\_\_\_\_

M: They are both 2 meters long and 1.8 meters wide.

W: 22. \_\_\_\_\_

M: Sorry, the larger ones are all sold out. But we will have some tomorrow or the day after.

W: How much is the cotton one?

M: It's twenty-five *yuan*.

W: 23. \_\_\_\_\_

M: It's thirty *yuan*.

W: All right. I'll take the linen one. And I'd like to see some handkerchiefs (手帕).

M: These are pure silk. They're 4.20 *yuan* each.

W: They are really nice. I'll take these two.

M: 24. \_\_\_\_\_

W: No. Thank you. That's all. How much are they in all?

M: 25. \_\_\_\_\_

W: Here you are 40 *yuan*.

M: Thank you. Here are your things and change. Bye.

W: Bye.

### III. 句子翻译 (共 15 分)

(A) 根据所给中文完成句子翻译。(共 9 分, 局部翻译每小题 1 分, 整句翻译每小题 2 分)

26. 我不知道超市现在是否营业。

I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ now.

27. 为了不冒犯他人, 学会语言礼仪是很重要的。

\_\_\_\_\_ offend others, learning language etiquette is very important.

28. 吃饭时你不应该发出响声。

You \_\_\_\_\_ while eating.

29. 他很聪明, 知道如何赚更多的钱。

He is very clever and he knows \_\_\_\_\_.

30. 他所说的话使我很烦。

What he said \_\_\_\_\_.

31. 在最近几个月里, 这些孩子进步很大。

32. 离开房间之前, 务必把灯关掉。

(B) 阅读短文, 将其中画线部分的句子译成中文。(共6分, 每小题2分)

What are teenagers nowadays crazy about? Popular songs? Harry Potter books? Sports or online games? For me, the answer is history.

History is a part of my leisure (空闲的) time. Since I was 10, I've been reading history books, collecting old maps and visiting museums. (33) I always get excited when people around me talk about history.

I have learnt a lot from history. It's helped me deal with the problems of growing up. History is precious wealth.

History helps me become more mature. (34) I used to believe that life is simple to understand. Now I know that we shouldn't make simple judgments. People aren't "good" or "bad"; things aren't "true" or "false".

History has also made me mentally (精神上) stronger. I'm more responsible now. I have learned useful things about myself from studying the rise and fall of kings and queens.

(35) When I studied Chinese history between 1840 and 1949, I knew I must be a strong person and do my best for China.

Francis Bacon wrote, "Histories make men wise". I agree with that. If you know history you respect the past are confident about the future. History tells you where you come from, where you are and where you are going. That is the charm of history. Don't you think so?

33. \_\_\_\_\_

34. \_\_\_\_\_

35. \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. 完形填空 (共20分, 每空1分)

(A) 根据短文内容, 从A, B, C, D四个选项中选择一个最佳答案并将代表答案的字母填入题前括号内。

I walked along the seashore for about an hour until I began to feel hungry. It was seven. By that time, I was not far from a favourite restaurant of mine. I often went there to eat two or three times a week. I knew the owner well.

I went into the restaurant. It was already crowded, and I ordered my meal. While I was waiting, I looked 36 to see if I knew anyone in the restaurant. Then I saw a man sitting at a corner table near the door keeping looking in my direction as if he knew me. I certainly didn't know him, for I never forgot a face. The man had a newspaper open in front of him. But I could see that he was keeping an 37 on me. When the waiter brought my soup, the man was 38 puzzled by the familiar way that the waiter and I called each other. He became even more puzzled as time went on. He could see that I was well 39 in the restaurant. At last he got up and went into the kitchen. After a few minutes he came out again, 40 for his meal and left.

When I had finished, I called the owner of the restaurant over and asked him 41 the man had wanted. The owner told me he was a detective. "Really" I was 42. "He was cer-

tainly 43 in me, but why?" I asked. "He followed you here because he thought you were a man he was looking for." The owner said. "When he came in, to the kitchen, he showed me a photo of the man he wanted. He certainly looked like you! Of course, since we 44 you here, I told him that he had made a mistake." It's 45 I came to a restaurant where I am known, or I might have been arrested!

- |                       |                |               |            |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| ( ) 36. A. for        | B. at          | C. around     | D. like    |
| ( ) 37. A. orange     | B. arm         | C. apple      | D. eye     |
| ( ) 38. A. badly      | B. fast        | C. quickly    | D. clearly |
| ( ) 39. A. taken      | B. made        | C. known      | D. brought |
| ( ) 40. A. paid       | B. paying      | C. spent      | D. cost    |
| ( ) 41. A. that       | B. what        | C. when       | D. which   |
| ( ) 42. A. worried    | B. surprised   | C. surprising | D. sad     |
| ( ) 43. A. interested | B. interesting | C. worried    | D. sure    |
| ( ) 44. A. know       | B. see         | C. hear       | D. look at |
| ( ) 45. A. bad        | B. good        | C. lucky      | D. best    |

(B) 根据短文内容, 用方框中所给词的正确形式填空, 使短文完整, 正确。(每个词只能用一次)

though if other another rude pay matter proper unless leave close receive

The British people are very particular about privacy. There are some questions which you would never ask an English person 46 you know him very well. Now first of all, don't ask about money 47. For example, don't ask a person how much money he has, how much 48 he gets every month. That would be very 49.

50 thing that you should not ask about is the age of a woman. It's not bad to ask a man his age 51 not very good, but you should never ask a woman her age.

One more thing about privacy is that one must not look at 52 people's letters. Suppose an English businessman in your office has 53 a letter. He opens it, reads it and 54 it on the table. You must be careful enough not to get 55 to the letter or look at it.

- |           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 46. _____ | 47. _____ | 48. _____ | 49. _____ | 50. _____ |
| 51. _____ | 52. _____ | 53. _____ | 54. _____ | 55. _____ |

#### V. 阅读理解 (共 40 分)

(A) 根据短文内容, 从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择一个最佳答案, 并将代表字母填入题前括号内。(共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

##### Passage 1

For students, school is not just a place to study in. It is also a place where you learn to get along with people. But this is not always easy. What can you do if you don't like one of your classmates?

The most important thing is tolerance (宽容). Tolerance means that you should be able to understand and respect other people's differences. We can't change other people, so it is important to learn to live happily with them.

Tolerance will make everyone get along better with each other. Getting to know someone may help you understand why they do things differently. Something different doesn't always mean that it is bad. Tolerance teaches us to keep an open mind.

If you tolerate something, it doesn't mean that you have to like it. No one is asking you to change who you are or what you believe in. Tolerance just means that you should understand the differences in others and not try to make them change.

- ( ) 56. What does the writer think that school is?
- A. A place to study in and relax.  
B. A place to study in and learn how to get along with others.  
C. A place to learn how to get along with others.  
D. A place to learn everything.
- ( ) 57. What can you do if you don't like one of your classmates?
- A. Fight with him or her.  
B. Argue with him or her.  
C. Understand his or her way.  
D. Never have a word with him or her.
- ( ) 58. The most important thing to learn how to get along with others is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. change                      B. tolerance                      C. open mind                      D. respect
- ( ) 59. What does the underlined word "respect" mean?  
A. 认同                      B. 妥协                      C. 迁让                      D. 尊重
- ( ) 60. What's the best title for the passage?  
A. To Be Tolerant                      B. How to Get Along with Others  
C. Why Things Are Different                      D. Understanding Other People

## Passage 2

Conrad was eighteen months old when he crawled (爬) up on a piano bench and began playing some tunes he had heard on the radio. At three he wrote his first piano piece, which he named "Congratulations" because, like Mozart, he could compose music before he could spell.

At ten, Conrad studied at Juilliard School in New York City, one of the best music schools in the world. He spends five hours a day playing the violin and the piano. "I'm like and unlike other children," he said. "I'm interested in the same things as other children, such as books and films. And I'm not such a big fan of practicing, but I have to do it."

Early this year Conrad won a big competition for young composers. He was the youngest of the more than 450 youths entered.

Conrad loves to compose classical music. He has written thousands of pieces of all kinds. When he has time, he reads *Harry Potter*. He also goes to see *Spider Man*.

- ( ) 61. The writer mainly wants to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. about the whole life of Conrad                      B. about a famous young composer  
C. about a good music school                      D. about Conrad's first piano piece
- ( ) 62. Conrad reads *Harry Potter* and sees *Spider Man* because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has the same interests as other children  
B. is unlike other children  
C. wants to kill time  
D. loves books and films of all kinds
- ( ) 63. Conrad composed his first piano piece \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when he was 10 years old                      B. before he studied at Juilliard School  
C. when he met Mozart                      D. after he learned to spell

- ( ) 64. The Chinese for the underlined word "tunes" should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 乐器                      B. 音响                      C. 乐谱                      D. 曲调
- ( ) 65. Which of the following about Conrad is true?  
 A. He could play the piano very well when he was one year.  
 B. He won a big competition in New York for young pianists.  
 C. He practised playing the piano as well as the violin at school.  
 D. He has composed thousands of beautiful songs for children.

### Passage 3

It is predicted that there will be five scientific achievements in the 21st century.

We'll know where we came from.

We'll know where humans came from. We can get more information about this by using new technologies (技术). We will know better about ourselves.

We'll find the answer to the genetic code (遗传密码).

Scientists will learn more about the genetic code and how our bodies work. Many serious illnesses will be less dangerous because there will be a cure (疗法).

We'll live longer.

People will live longer because people won't get serious illnesses. New medicine will keep us strong and healthy. Maybe we will live to be 120 years old, but what shall we do with such a long time?

We'll "manage" the earth.

In the next hundred years, we'll stop talking about the weather but to do something to make the damage (破坏) less. We'll know what human activities can bring to the earth, and with that knowledge we will make our planet better.

We'll have a map of the brain.

We will try to make a map of the brain. We'll be able to say which part is working when we read a word, say a word, or think about a word, and so on.

- ( ) 66. We can get more information about where we came from by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. new technologies                      B. genetic code  
 C. Shenzhou IV                      D. astronauts
- ( ) 67. What will be the five scientific achievements in the 21st century?  
 a. Finding out where we came from  
 b. Taking a picture of the earth.  
 c. Finding the answer to the genetic code  
 d. Making our lives longer  
 e. Living on the moon and Mars  
 f. Making it clear how our brains work  
 g. Making our planet better  
 A. a, b, c, d, g                      B. a, c, d, e, g  
 C. a, c, d, f, g                      D. b, d, e, f, g
- ( ) 68. Many serious illnesses will become less dangerous because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. everybody will be very healthy                      B. the genetic code will be known  
 C. there will no longer be illnesses                      D. people will live longer
- ( ) 69. If a storm is coming, we may \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

- A. make it less serious                      B. stop it  
C. make it longer                              D. clear it away

- ( ) 70. What does the passage mainly talk about?  
A. We will know everything about the world.  
B. Five scientific achievements are predicted.  
C. All five things must come true in the 21st century.  
D. We will never die in the next century.

#### Passage 4

It's light, clean and convenient, after using it you throw it away. Do you know what it is? It's the disposable (一次性的) food box. We can see it every day and everywhere: in restaurants, schools and streets.



Every year, Chinese people use about 6.5 billion food boxes. But they have found that half of the disposable food boxes are made of cancer-causing materials. Some of these materials may get even worse with hot food and oil. "Day after day, the result can harm our body parts," said the expert Dong Jinshi. Polypropylene (聚丙烯) is a safe material for disposable food boxes. But one ton (吨) of polypropylene costs 11,000 yuan. The same amount of unsafe plastic costs less than 2,000 yuan. To save money, some box makers choose unsafe materials.

Experts also warn parents and students not to put food into black bags. Some of these plastic bags are made of unsafe plastic. They could do harm to people's health, too.

To eat safely, scientists ask us to use brown paper bags instead of plastic bags.

- ( ) 71. We often use the disposable food box because it's very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clean                      B. beautiful                      C. light                      D. A and C
- ( ) 72. The underlined sentence means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. if you put hot food and oil in, the food will be good for our health  
B. if you put hot food and oil in, the food will be more delicious  
C. if you put hot food and oil in, the food will be worse for health  
D. if you put hot food and oil in, the food will be OK
- ( ) 73. If Tom pays about 6,000 yuan, how many tons of unsafe plastic will he get?  
A. 2                      B. 3                      C. 4                      D. 6
- ( ) 74. Why do some people choose unsafe plastic to make the disposable food box?  
A. It can make food delicious.  
B. It can bring more money.  
C. It's convenient.  
D. It's easy to make the boxes small enough.
- ( ) 75. Which of the following is the safe disposable food box?  
A. The one made of polypropylene.  
B. The one that has a strong smell.  
C. The one that we can break easily.  
D. The one that can make your tears running down.

(B) 根据短文内容按要求完成任务。(共 20 分, 每小题 2 分)

## Passage 5

阅读短文，简要回答问题。

It was all so different 25 years ago. In the UK, getting on a bus to go to school or work was a health risk. Every third person would be puffing on a cigarette. In winter it seemed there was more fog (雾) inside the bus than out of it! And it wasn't just buses; people smoked in restaurants, pubs, and every public place you can think of.

Now that's all changed. The UK, as well as Ireland and the US, has introduced anti-smoking (禁烟) laws. Why? People just don't want to breathe cigarette smoke. It makes them uncomfortable and it's bad for health. And it costs a lot of money to treat (治疗) a person with a smoking-related disease (疾病) in hospital.

At the beginning of July in England, a ban (禁令) was brought in on all smoking in indoor public places. About the only place a person can smoke without getting a dirty look (白眼) is in his or her own home!

The government and its supporters hope that the ban will make people stop the unhealthy habit. The early signs are that it's working. In the four weeks up to the end of July 2007, sales of cigarettes dropped (下降) by 6%. Smoky Britain seems to be on its way out.

76. Do you think Britain was called Smoky Britain before?

77. If a person smokes in indoor public places, what will he get?

78. Why did the sales of cigarettes drop by 6%?

79. Will people who breathe cigarette smoke get ill?

80. If there were 36 people on a bus 25 years ago, how many people might be smoking?

## Passage 6

阅读短文，按要求完成下列各题。

Fear and pain are two of the most useful things that people and animals have—if they are used properly. If fire did not hurt them when it burned, children would play it until their hands burned. In the same way, if pain existed (存在) but fear did not, children would burn themselves again and again. Fear would not warn them to keep away from a fearless soldier—and some to exist—is not a good soldier because he is soon killed; A dead soldier is no good for an army. Fear and pain are two guards. Without them, people and animals might soon die out.

However, fear should be used properly. If, for example, you never go out of your house because of the danger of being hit by a car, you are letting fear rule you too much. Even in your house you are not completely safe. An airplane may crash on your house. Ants may eat parts of your roof so that it falls on you. You may get cancer from the dust!

(83) The important thing is not to let fear rule you. Use fear as your servant and guide. Fear will warn you of dangers. Then you have to decide what to do.

In many cases, you can easily avoid the danger. For example, if you see a car coming towards you, fear warns you and you jump out of the way. You are safe again.

In some cases, however, you decide that there is nothing that you can do to avoid the dan-

ger. For example, you can't stop an airplane from crashing into your house. (84) You may not want to go and live in a desert where there are no airplanes either. In this case, fear has given you a warning. You have looked at it and decided what to do, So fear of this danger is no longer useful and you have to try to overcome (克服) it.

根据短文内容, 简要回答问题。

81. What can fear and pain sometimes do?

82. Why does the writer say that "there is nothing that you can do to avoid the danger"?

将短文中画线的句子译成汉语。

83. \_\_\_\_\_

84. \_\_\_\_\_

请给短文拟一个适当的标题。

85. \_\_\_\_\_

#### VI. 书面表达 (共 20 分)

(A) 根据要求完成小作文, 词数: 约 30 词。(共 5 分)

Jack 每天都感到压力太大, 很累。请你给他写 5 条建议, 建议要合情合理。文章开头已给出。

Jack is stressed out and very tired every day. I think he should take the advice like:

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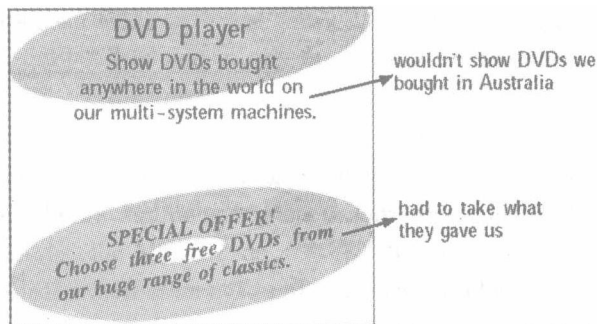


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(B) 根据要求完成大作文, 词数: 60—80。(共 15 分)



假设你是一名中学生, 叫李明, 最近你在报纸上看到一则有关 DVD 播放器的广告, 你买了这个 DVD 播放器。可是你发现你对这个 DVD 播放器根本就不满意, 它与广告上所说的并不相符。看了上面这则报纸上的广告以及你在广告旁边所做的注释 (箭头所批内容), 请你给这家报社写一封 80 词左右的信, 表达你对报纸上的这则广告的不属实性很不满意。

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# 2008 年辽宁省十二市中考联合体 英语模拟试题 (二)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分
得分							

考试时间 120 分钟, 试卷满分为 150 分

## I. 单项选择

从各题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。(共 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

- ( ) 1. He invited some classmates to his party, but \_\_\_\_\_ came. He was a little sad.  
A. many                      B. little                      C. a few                      D. few
- ( ) 2. — What's your teacher's name?  
— It's John Henry Brown. You can call him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mr. Brown              B. Mr. John                  C. Mr. Henry                  D. Mrs. Brown
- ( ) 3. I telephoned Jane just now, but she wasn't in. I had to leave her a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. note                      B. information                  C. paper                      D. message
- ( ) 4. When he was reading the story, he found it \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate on the plot (情节) because there were too many new words.  
A. hard                      B. easy                      C. interesting                  D. exciting
- ( ) 5. It's time for lunch. Boys and girls, let's stop \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to work                  B. working                      C. to eat                      D. eating
- ( ) 6. — Your English is perfect. How did you learn such good English?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ talking with my American friends every week.  
A. With                      B. For                      C. By                      D. In
- ( ) 7. — I'm so much afraid of the dark.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ sleep with the light on?  
A. Why don't              B. Why not you                  C. Why not                      D. Why no
- ( ) 8. He's very good at science. He \_\_\_\_\_ most of his free time making some experiments.  
A. costs                      B. spends                      C. takes                      D. pays
- ( ) 9. I'm really worried about my health. I used to exercise a lot. But now I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the sports ground. Once a month at the most.  
A. never                      B. usually                      C. hardly ever                  D. often