

第一时间与中考题型亲密接触

# 2004 中考必备

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- ★ 预测基本技能的掌握情况
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全国二十五个省市重点中学联合编写

# 2004年全国重点中学中考模拟试卷精选与解答

# 英语



吉林教育出版社

摸底、预测、模拟三组全真试卷征服2004年中考



(机密)模拟考试  
结束前

题号	一	二	三	四	五	总分
得分						

得分  
评卷人

得分  
评卷人

一、听力部分 (30分) I ~ V (1~25题) 略

二、基础知识 (20分)

- VI. 根据句意, 用适当词语填空, 使句意完整通顺, 每空一词。(5分)
26. Be \_\_\_\_\_! The road is very dangerous.
27. I like Chinese tea \_\_\_\_\_ anything in it.
28. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ any noise. The baby is sleeping.
29. Hawaii is famous for its beautiful \_\_\_\_\_.
30. Father bought me several books yesterday, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them is interesting.

VII. 选择最佳答案。(15分)

- ( ) 31. To my surprise, they finished the hard work \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all by themselves      B. by himself  
C. all by ourselves      D. by yourselves
- ( ) 32. I think this story is \_\_\_\_\_ that one.  
A. so interesting as  
B. more interesting as  
C. as interesting as  
D. much interesting than
- ( ) 33. Do you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ new friends?  
A. makes  
C. to make  
B. making  
D. make
- ( ) 34. I stayed at home all day yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ going out to play.  
A. like  
C. as soon as  
B. while  
D. instead of
- ( ) 35. The runner ran too fast at the beginning and very soon \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. got tired  
C. got warm  
B. got lost  
D. got excited

- ( ) 36. \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas time people in the west often get together and have a good time.  
A. On      B. By  
C. At      D. In
- ( ) 37. The boy likes to \_\_\_\_\_ his classmates.  
A. make jokes to  
B. play jokes at  
C. play jokes on  
D. have a joke as
- ( ) 38. Having a picnic is \_\_\_\_\_ that all of us are enjoying ourselves.  
A. so great fun      B. such great fun  
C. such a great fun      D. very funny
- ( ) 39. The headmaster spoke \_\_\_\_\_ of the old teachers at the meeting.  
A. high      B. higher  
C. highly      D. highest
- ( ) 40. Her grandma is an \_\_\_\_\_ woman.  
A. eighty years old      B. eighty-years-old  
C. eighty-year-old      D. eighty year old
- ( ) 41. Books give us \_\_\_\_\_ and make us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. knowledge, well  
B. knowledges, happy  
C. knowledges, smile  
D. knowledge, happy
- ( ) 42. "\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ the dictionary to you?"  
"Not yet."  
A. Does, return      B. Did, return  
C. Has, returned      D. Will, return
- ( ) 43. Our geography teacher said \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the sun was the nearest star to the earth  
B. the sun is the nearest star to the earth  
C. that the sun would be the nearest star to the earth  
D. the sun will be the nearest star to the earth
- ( ) 44. Everyone should make a contribution to \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.  
A. protecting      B. protect  
C. protects      D. protected
- ( ) 45. Not only Jim but also his parents \_\_\_\_\_ interested in Chinese food.  
A. be      B. is  
C. was      D. are

### 三、交际运用 (20分)

1. 看图, 用适当语句补全对话。

- A: Sandy, do you know 46? I think it's next Saturday, but I'm not sure.  
 B: Yes, 47. It's next Saturday. Are you going to get Mum a present?  
 A: Yes, but I'm not sure what to buy for her. 48?  
 B: How about a handbag? Her old one doesn't look nice. I think she will be happy if we buy a handbag for her.  
 A: 49. She isn't interested in handbags. She likes watches best.  
 B: But you can't afford a very good watch.  
 A: 50. I think Dad will know what to buy for Mum.

IX. 选择方框中的适当语句补全对话。(5分)

- A. I'll be happy to take it.  
 B. Would you like to leave a message?  
 C. My phone number is 5382140.  
 D. May I speak to Mr John Smith?  
 E. Wait a moment.

A: Hello! Lantian Hotel?

B: Yes, this is Lantian Hotel.

A: 51

B: Room number, please?

A: Room 303.

B: 52

A: All right.

B: I'm sorry. Mr Smith is out at the moment. 53

A: Yes, I think I'll leave a message for him.

B: OK. 54

A: Would you ask Mr Smith to give me a ring later today? 55 My name is Jerry King.

B: All right. No problem.

X. 将下列对话按正确顺序排序。(5分)

- A. Mum, My shoes are worn out.  
 B. Yes, I'm afraid you are right. I'll go shopping this afternoon.  
 C. Can't they be mended?  
 D. You'd better buy a new pair.  
 E. No, look at these holes.

得分	
评卷人	

### 四、阅读理解 (40分)

XI. 阅读短文, 掌握大意。用方框中的所给词语填空, 完成短文。(10分)

are held; win; favourite; between; try to; like this; more than; team; in France; every

Football is a popular sport. Many games 61 in different places every year. World Cup is a game that all the good players want to play most. It is held 62 four years. Only the best team can 63 the last game. The 1998 World Cup started 64. Thousands of people went to the games or watched them on TV day and night. They all got very excited and hoped that their 65 team would become the world's best one.

Football is a 66 sport. There are eleven players in each team of a game. The earliest games of football in England were not like what we know today. Games were played 67 two towns. Each team of the town had 68 five hundred players, and each team had to 69 carry the ball to the other team's town. Today some towns in England still play games 70.

XII. 根据短文内容选择正确答案。(5分)

"Cool" is a word with many meanings. Its old meaning is used to express a temperature that is a little bit cold. As the world has changed, the word has had many different meanings.

"Cool" can be used to express feelings of interest in almost anything. When you see a famous car in the street, maybe you will say, "It's cool." You may think, "He's so cool," when you see your favourite footballer.

We all maximize (扩大) the meaning of "cool". You can use it instead of many words such as "new" or "surprising". Here's an interesting story we can use to show the way the word is used. A teacher asked her students to write about the waterfall (瀑布) they had visited. On one student's paper was just the one sentence, "It's so cool." Maybe he thought it was the best way to show what he saw and felt.

But the story also shows a scarcity (缺乏) of words. Without "cool", some people have no words to show the same meaning. So it is quite important to keep some credibility (可信性). Can you think of many other words that make your life as colourful as the word "cool"? I can. And I think they are also very cool.

( ) 71. We know that the word "cool" has had \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only one meaning  
 B. no meanings  
 C. many different meanings  
 D. the same meaning

( ) 72. In the passage, the word "express" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. see  
 B. show  
 C. know  
 D. feel

( ) 73. If you are \_\_\_\_\_ something, you may say, "It's cool."

- A. interested in  
 B. angry about  
 C. afraid of  
 D. unhappy with

( ) 74. The writer takes an example to show he is \_\_\_\_\_ the way the word is used.

- A. pleased with  
 B. strange to  
 C. worried about  
 D. careful with
- ( ) 75. In this passage, the writer suggests (暗示) that  
 A. he can't use any words to show the feeling of "interest" or "surprising"  
 B. the word "cool" usually means something bad  
 C. only "cool" can make your life colourful  
 D. there are many other words that make our life colourful as "cool"

XIII. 根据短文内容完成下列各句。(5分)

When winter comes, birds fly away. Most birds cannot live where it is cold. They can't find food when the ground is hard and covered with snow. They fly where it is warm.

But animals can't fly away. What do they do when winter comes?

Many animals sleep all winter. They roll up (卷起) in hollow (空的) logs (圆木), in holes in the ground, or in caves (山洞). Then they go to sleep. Animals who do not go to sleep grow heavy winter coats to keep them warm.

Some animals change their colours. The wild rabbit turns from summer brown to winter white. Then hungry animals can't see it in the snow.

76. Birds fly south in the winter because they can't \_\_\_\_\_ on the hard and snow-covered ground.

77. If a log is hollow, it's a good place for a wild animal to have their \_\_\_\_\_.

78. If an animal do not go to sleep in winter, it usually grows heavy winter coat to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.

79. Some animals change their \_\_\_\_\_ to protect them from being \_\_\_\_\_ by hungry animals.

80. The story is mainly about how animals \_\_\_\_\_ winter.

XIV. 阅读下列短文并按要求答题。(10分)

A businessman lost his wallet. There was plenty of money in it. So he made a promise (许诺), "If someone finds my wallet and returns it to me, I will give half the money to him."

A dustman (清洁工) found it in the dustbin. He sent it back to the owner. But the businessman changed his mind.

"There was still a diamond ring (钻石戒指) in my wallet," said the businessman. "I won't give half the money in my wallet to you until you return it to me!" "I've never seen a diamond ring in the wallet," said the dustman.

They began to quarrel. The businessman refused to do what he had said. The dustman became angry and took him before a judge (法官).

After the judge heard what had happened to them, he said to the businessman, "I am sure you are an honest (诚实的) man. It is true that you have lost a wallet in which there was a diamond ring. But it is also clear that there is only a lot of money in this wallet. I don't think it is yours. Wait for some man. Perhaps someone will be able to return your wallet to you!"

Then the judge turned to the dustman and said, "Take the wallet home. If the owner doesn't go to get it back in three days, it will be yours."

(I) 阅读短文, 根据短文内容判断正(T) 误(F)。

- ( ) 81. The dustman was an honest man.  
 ( ) 82. The businessman was the owner of the wallet in fact.  
 ( ) 83. The judge was a clever and fair (公平的) man.  
 ( ) 84. The judge finally asked the dustman to give the diamond ring to the businessman.  
 ( ) 85. Someone else returned the wallet with a diamond ring in it to the businessman at last.

(II) 请从B栏中选出A栏相应的答语, 使句意完整, 符合文章内容, 有两项多余。(A)

- ( ) 86. The wallet the businessman lost  
 ( ) 87. The businessman wanted very much to get back the wallet.  
 ( ) 88. The businessman broke his promise (诺言)  
 ( ) 89. After the judge heard what had happened,  
 ( ) 90. What do you think of the diamond ring?  
 ( ) 91. A. spring  
 B. autumn

A. he made a clever decision (决定)

B. The story of the ring was nothing but a lie (谎言).

C. He didn't give half the money he lost to the dustman.

D. was found in the dustbin.

E. there was the address and money in it.

F. The dustbin hid it.

G. because there was a lot of money in it.

XV. 完形填空。(10分)

About ten years ago, I studied at a famous university in the biggest city in our country. It is beautiful, but it's hot in 91. So I usually returned to my hometown 92 my holiday began. My hometown is not big, but it's cool and quiet. I could 93 books and newspapers in the daytime and have a good sleep at night.

One day I had some new 94 to look up. But I didn't bring my dictionaries home. My father told me that Charlie, a classmate of 95, had a library. I went to his house right away. We didn't see each other after I 96 school. At first, he didn't recognize (认出) me. He 97 at me up and down. And then he called out, "Oh, dear! It's you, Fred!"

Of course we were very 98 to meet each other again and talked a lot about our schoolmates and teachers. Later on he showed me around (领某人参观) his library. It wasn't big, 99 there were a lot of nice books in it. And the dictionaries I 100 were in them, too. At last I said, "Will you please lend some dictionaries to me?"

"I'm sorry I don't lend any books to others," said Charlie quietly.

"Are you afraid I'll lose them?"

"No I won't. I'm afraid you won't return them to me. You don't know the books here are not bought, but borrowed!"

- ( ) 91. A. spring  
 B. autumn

- C. summer  
 ( ) 92. A. while-  
 C. before  
 ( ) 93. A. study  
 C. read  
 ( ) 94. A. worth  
 C. stories  
 ( ) 95. A. ours  
 C. our  
 ( ) 96. A. heard  
 C. left  
 ( ) 97. A. lifted  
 C. carried  
 ( ) 98. A. glad  
 C. worried  
 ( ) 99. A. or  
 C. but  
 ( ) 100. A. looked at  
 C. wrote

- D. winter  
 B. until  
 D. when  
 B. look  
 D. see  
 B. problems  
 D. sentences  
 B. mine  
 D. my  
 B. saw  
 D. met  
 B. looked  
 D. pulled  
 B. sad  
 D. angry  
 B. then  
 D. so  
 B. read  
 D. needed

得分	
评卷人	

### 五、书面表达 (10分)

Ⅴ. 下面是校阅览室的一些规定, 请根据汉语及英语提示用英语表达出来。要求: ①句子通顺, 语法正确。②必须包含下列所有内容和提示词语。③书写工整清晰, 标点正确。(10分)

101. 阅览室内禁止大声喧哗 (speak loudly)。  
 102. 禁止吸烟 (smoke)。  
 103. 不准带饮料和食品进入 (take...into) 阅览室。  
 104. 必须保持馆内清洁 (clean and tidy)。  
 105. 爱护书籍、杂志 (magazine) 及报纸, 不得弄脏、损坏 (spoil)。  
 106. 不准将书籍、杂志及报纸带出 (take out of) 阅览室。

(机密)模拟考试  
结束前

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分
得分							

得分  
评卷人

一、单项选择 (20分) (选出一个最佳答案)

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ girls in our class like football.  
A. A number B. The number of C. A number of D. Number of
- ( ) 2. "Neither Lucy nor I \_\_\_\_\_." Said mother.  
A. feels like to eat  
C. feel like eating something  
D. feel like eating anything
- ( ) 3. When your homework \_\_\_\_\_, you may go out to play.  
A. will be finished B. finish C. is finished D. are finished
- ( ) 4. Shenyang is \_\_\_\_\_ of China.  
A. on the west  
B. in the eastmouth of  
C. to the south  
D. in the northeast of
- ( ) 5. Must we do it \_\_\_\_\_ that man told us? No, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. like, musn't B. like needn't C. as, musn't D. as, needn't
- ( ) 6. The population of China is \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe. (欧洲)  
A. bigger, any other country's B. bigger, the other countries'  
C. larger, any country's D. larger, any country's
- ( ) 7. What did the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the homework?  
A. talk with B. say about C. speak to D. say for
- ( ) 8. Everyone except Mary and her parents \_\_\_\_\_ there when the meeting began.  
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- ( ) 9. There are many buildings on \_\_\_\_\_ sides of the street.  
A. both B. each C. all D. one's
- ( ) 10. The heavy rain stopped us \_\_\_\_\_ fishing.  
A. from going B. from going C. in go D. in going
- ( ) 11. Mr Green asked us to \_\_\_\_\_ English as \_\_\_\_\_ as we can.  
A. say, much B. talk, many C. speak, much D. speak, many
- ( ) 12. Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ in many countries in the world.  
A. teaches B. is taught C. is teaching D. is taught
- ( ) 13. I'm sure we'll \_\_\_\_\_ the match at last.

- ( ) 14. Miyoko \_\_\_\_\_ the camera for two years.  
A. has received B. has got C. has had D. has bought
- ( ) 15. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ much time \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV every day.  
A. takes, on B. spends, on C. spends, / D. cost, in
- ( ) 16. His grandfather has \_\_\_\_\_ for ten years.  
A. die B. died C. been dead D. been died
- ( ) 17. The most important thing to do is to find a room \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. live in B. living C. to live D. to live in
- ( ) 18. \_\_\_\_\_ how hard it is, I will try it out.  
A. Not matter B. No C. No matter D. Matter
- ( ) 19. When I went to see him, he \_\_\_\_\_ football with his sister.  
A. was practised playing B. was practising playing  
C. practised to play D. was practicing to play
- ( ) 20. Everyone in our class will go to the park except you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. or I B. and I C. or me D. and me

得分  
评卷人

二、句子翻译 (15分) (1-5题每题2分; 6-10题, 每题2分)

1. 书能给我知识, 使我快乐。  
Books can \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ happy.
2. 哪一种语言在世界上使用最广泛?  
Which \_\_\_\_\_ in the world?
3. 老师鼓励每个学生参加植树。  
The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ planting trees.
4. 你知道中国有多少人吗?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?
5. 保护环境干净整洁是我们的责任。  
\_\_\_\_\_ clean and tidy.
6. 虽然雷锋不在了, 但是他的精神却永存。  
\_\_\_\_\_.
7. 这台收音机有毛病, 我得找人修理一下。  
\_\_\_\_\_.
8. 中国人民解放军是1927年8月1日成立的。  
\_\_\_\_\_.
9. 嘲笑处于困境的人是不礼貌的。  
\_\_\_\_\_.
10. 你能告诉我我去儿辈医院的路吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

得分  
评卷人

三、补全对话 (15分) (在每段对话的空白处填入适当的话语, 可能是句子、短语或单词, 使对话完整)

- (A)
- A: Hello! May I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Zhao, please?  
 B: (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for a moment, please. (A moment later.) I'm sorry, she isn't here right now.  
 Could I (3) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A: Certainly. I want (4) \_\_\_\_\_ her about my son, Jim Green. He's got a bad cold.  
 I'm afraid he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to go to school today.  
 B: I'm sorry to hear that. I hope (6) \_\_\_\_\_ all right soon. I'll tell her about that as soon as she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ back.  
 A: Thank you.

- (B)
- A: (8) \_\_\_\_\_, Miss?  
 B: Yes, I'm (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a light blue sweater.  
 A: What size do you want, please?  
 B: Size M.  
 A: Yes, we've got Size M, but (10) \_\_\_\_\_ are sold out.  
 B: Have you got any other colours?  
 A: (11) \_\_\_\_\_ over there?  
 B: Well, this colour looks nice. How much (12) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A: 290 yuan.  
 B: That's a bit expensive. Can I (13) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A: Yes, please. It fits you well.  
 B: Can it (14) \_\_\_\_\_ cheaper?  
 A: What about 250 yuan?  
 B: OK, I'll (15) \_\_\_\_\_ it.

得分  
评卷人

四、短文填空 (在每个空白处填入一个适当的词, 使短文在结构和意义上完整) (10分)

China and India have 1 \_\_\_\_\_ populations than any other countries in the world. They are the only 2 \_\_\_\_\_ members of the "billion club", 3 \_\_\_\_\_ they are the only countries 4 \_\_\_\_\_ populations of more than one 5 \_\_\_\_\_. At the moment, China's population is about 1,328,000,000. India's population is 6 \_\_\_\_\_ just over 1,000,000,000. In both India and China, the population is growing more and more 7 \_\_\_\_\_. However, India's population is still growing 8 \_\_\_\_\_ than China's. Many experts think that, 9 \_\_\_\_\_ 2020, India's population may 10 \_\_\_\_\_ larger than China's.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

得分  
评卷人

五、阅读理解 (A-F 每题1分, 共24分; G-H 每题2分, 共16分)

(A)

Without plants, people could not live. We eat plants. We breathe the oxygen (呼吸氧气) that plants pro-

duce. And we need plants because they make our cities and our life beautiful and colourful. That's why even in big modern cities, we have parks full of trees, green grass and flowers. Also you are sure to find some green house plants and flowers in every city. But do you talk to your plants? Do you give them love and attention (注意)? The book *The Secret Life of Plants* by Peter Tomkins And Christopher Bird says that you should talk to them and give them love. The book tells a very interesting test (试验). Two seeds (种子) were planted in different places. While the plants were growing, one plant was given love and positive (积极的) ideas. The other plant was given only negative ideas. After six months, the loved plant was bigger. Under the earth, it had more and longer roots (根), above it had a thicker stem (树干) and more leaves.

- ( ) 1. Plants produce \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. oxygen      B. clear air      C. flowers      D. wind
- ( ) 2. The word "negative" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 疲倦的      B. 腐朽的      C. 消极的      D. 向上的
- ( ) 3. Which of the following sentences is true in this passage?
- A. People in modern cities feel lonely, so they talk to plants.  
 B. The more you talk to plants, the bigger they grow.  
 C. Most plants have longer roots and more leaves.  
 D. Plants without love grow smaller.
- ( ) 4. The passage mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. people love plants  
 B. people can't live without plants  
 C. plants need love and attention  
 D. plants become more and more important in people's life

(B)

People are so busy these days that many people have no time to cook. This becomes a problem, because most families love home cooking! The food tastes (吃起来) good and warm, and a family meal brings everyone together. In some families, meals are often the only times everyone sees one another at the same time. Another reason (原因) people enjoy home cooking is that cookies (小甜饼) is not just satisfying (满足) a child's sweet tooth. She is sending a message. The message says, "I care about you enough to spend an hour making cookies that you'll eat up in 15 minutes if I let you." There is also something about the smell of home cooking. The smell of home cooking please people of all ages. It makes most of us feel good and lovely—even if we are the ones doing the cooking! Next time you smell a cake making, stop for a moment and pay attention to (关注) your mood (心情).

- ( ) 1. Why do fewer people cook now?
- A. They have no time.  
 B. Many people are too busy.  
 C. Many people don't like cooking.  
 D. They don't like family meals.
- ( ) 2. A parent spends an hour making cookies \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. just to satisfy her child's sweet tooth      B. only to send a message  
 C. to let a child eat up in 15 minutes      D. often to show her love
- ( ) 3. The writer thinks the smell of home cooking \_\_\_\_\_.



- ( ) 4. What's the main (主要的) idea of this passage?  
 A. Family meals are important.  
 C. People are too busy to cook.  
 B. makes us happy  
 D. makes us pay attention to our mood  
 D. Homemade cookies taste better.

(C)

There is a one-day holiday in most countries on New Year's Day. The real celebrations (庆祝) for New Year happen on the night before—on New Year's Eve. There are several interesting customs in the West, and there are many differences from country to country. Though Christmas is a family get-together, New Year for some is a time to be with friends, too. Parties are most often held to welcome New Year. At such parties, there is food and drink and dancing until the time nears for the coming on New Year. At midnight, people often say "Happy New Year" to each other. Champagne (香槟酒) is a favourite drink for New Year. In many western countries fireworks (烟火) are let off at midnight, and many people like to make a noise, possibly to drive away bad spirits (幽灵). One important song is often sung at New Year—the Scottish (苏格兰) song of Auld Lang Syne (good times long ago.)

- ( ) 1. People usually have great celebrations for New Year on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. New Year's Day.  
 B. the night before New Year's Eve  
 C. the night of New Year's Day  
 D. the night before New Year's Day
- ( ) 2. In the West, New Year is also a time when \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. friends get together  
 B. friends write to each other  
 C. people can have a week's holiday  
 D. people can go from country to country
- ( ) 3. The word "customs" in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 习俗 B. 聚会 C. 饮食 D. 活动
- ( ) 4. This passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. western people drink together on New Year's Eve  
 B. what western people do on New Year's Day  
 C. how western people spend their New Year's Eve  
 D. western people have a good time on New Year's Day

(D)

Train Number	From	To	Leaving Time	Arrival Time
11	Beijing	Shenyang	6:35	到达
186	Chengdu	Taiyuan	22:50	17:50
185	Taiyuan	Chengdu	13:09	5:05
271	Tianjin	Beijing	8:35	19:30
				10:21

- ( ) 1. We have to spend \_\_\_\_\_ on the train if we go to Shenyang from Beijing.  
 A. 17 hours and 50 minutes  
 B. 24 hours and 25 minutes

C. 6 hours and 35 minutes

- ( ) 2. If you want to go to Chengdu from Taiyuan, you can take the \_\_\_\_\_ train.  
 A. No. 11 B. No. 185 C. No. 186 D. No. 271

( ) 3. The No. 186 train arrives in Taiyuan at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 10:50 a. m. B. 10:50 p. m. C. 5:05 a. m. D. 5:05 p. m.

( ) 4. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ from Tianjin to Beijing by train.

- A. about two hours B. half an hour  
 C. about an hour D. more than two hours

(E)

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways. Their first important way is that they provide (提供) man with food, wood and other products. Trees provide not only man with food, but also many animals with food. Without trees many animals could not live on the earth. It's not easy for man to live on the earth, either. The second important way is that trees give us shade. On a hot summer day, people are eager (渴望) to have a rest under the shade of a tree, after they have walked a long way. You can imagine (想象) how important the shade of a tree is to man and to animals. The third important way is that trees help to prevent droughts and floods (旱灾和水灾). However, in many parts of the world, man has not realized (意识到) the third important way. He has cut trees down in large numbers. In the end he finds that he has lost the best friends he had.

( ) 1. Trees are important to man in \_\_\_\_\_ ways.

- A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

( ) 2. Which sentence is true?

- A. Trees give food to both man and animals.  
 B. Trees only provide animals with food.  
 C. Trees give food to neither man nor animals.  
 D. Trees only provide man with food.

( ) 3. On a hot summer day, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people are eager to have a rest  
 B. people usually walk a long way  
 C. animals don't need any shade

( ) 4. In many parts of the world, man has not realized that trees help to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. give us food B. give us shade  
 C. prevent droughts and floods D. give us wood

(F)

People have flown kites in Japan for more than 1,000 years. There are different kinds of kites there. Some look like bats (蝙蝠); others look like birds. Most have pictures on them. There are many interesting stories about kites in Japan. One story tells about a thief who used a kite. He wanted to steal the gold (金子) from the top of a high tower (塔). The thief and his friends made a large kite. One dark windy night he caught hold of the kite. His friends raised (使升高) it into the air. Then they moved the kite near the top of the tower. The thief was able to steal the gold. Another story tells about a father and a son. They were in trouble on an island near Japan. The father made a large kite. His son flew it in back to Japan. The young man in Japan have kite matches. When the kites are flying, the match starts. The young men try to break each other's kite strings (绳).



The last kite left in the sky is the winner.

- ( ) 1. Most kites in Japan \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are very large  
B. are very small  
C. look like bats  
D. look nice with pictures
- ( ) 2. In the kite match the young men try to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. make their kites fly high  
B. stop each other's kites from flying in the sky  
C. make very large kites themselves  
D. draw beautiful pictures on their kites
- ( ) 3. The father in the passage made a large kite to help his son to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. return home  
B. fly over the island  
C. fly over the sea  
D. steal gold
- ( ) 4. The passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how to fly kites  
B. how a kite match starts  
C. something about the kites in Japan  
D. what the kites look like

(G)

John Brown, an office worker, lives in Washington. He inherited (继承) \$ 1,000,000 when he was 23. He didn't feel happy at all. His college friends were looking for their first jobs, but he didn't have to. John decided to keep living a simple life like everyone else. He didn't tell any of his friends and gave \$ 100,000 of his money to a charity (慈善集团) that helped poor children to live better lives. Today he is 36, he still wears cheap shoes and clothes and owns a small car only, but he is much happier. Up to now John has helped 15 children from poor countries all over the world, \$ 200 a month for each. The child does not receive the money in cash (现金). The money pays for the child's school expenses, food, medicine care and clothes. John receives a report each year, but usually the children do not speak English. When John first heard about these children, he wanted to help them. "It was not anything special," He said. "Until I had the chance to go to these countries and meet the children I was helping, I did not know anything about their type of life they had." Once John went to meet a little girl in Africa. He said that the meeting was very exciting. "When I met her, I felt very, very happy," he said. "I saw the money was used for a very good plan. It brought me closer to the child in a way that giving money alone cannot." "I want to do everything I can. I will go on helping those children in need," he added.

1. What kind of life is John living? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Did John want to find a job or stay at home after he got the money? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Does John only help the poor children in Africa? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How do you like John Brown? \_\_\_\_\_

(H)

Football is a popular sport. Many games are held in different places every year. There are eleven players in each team of a game. World Cup is a game that all their good players want to play most. It's held every four years. Only the best team can win the last game. Football game has the biggest group of fans anywhere in the world. In 1998 World Cup started in France. Thousands of people went to the game or watched them on TV day and night.

They all got very excited and hoped their favourite team would become the world's best one. After 44 years, China reached the World Cup finals (决赛) for their first time. Known as a "miracle (神奇) worker", Bora Milutinovic is the only coach (教练) in history to take four different teams into the second round (轮) of the World Cup finals. Bora said, "Soccer is my life. I love my job." Now he is trying to put China on the map of world soccer. All the Chinese fans expect (期待) China can go far in the 2002 World Cup. Maybe the Chinese team is the black horse. However, "Attitude (态度) is everything." Let's enjoy the "happy football"!

1. How many players are there in a football game? \_\_\_\_\_
2. When will the next Soccer World Cup be held? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What do you think of Bora? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How far do you think China can go in the 2002 World Cup? \_\_\_\_\_

得分	
评卷人	

### 六、书面表达 (20分)

假如你叫李华, 在互联网找到一个叫 David 的网友。现在请你根据下列要点给 David 写个 E-mail, 介绍你自己的一些情况。

1. 李华, 中学生, 家住上海。 2. 喜欢集邮。 3. 对英语很感兴趣, 会唱一些英语歌。  
4. 班里同学也想找网友, 希望得到帮助。 5. 想去英国看看。  
注意: ①开头部分已写好, 只需接着写。 ②下列单词供选用。 ③65 个左右词。

live in, collect stamps, do some sports, pen friends, visit one's country, soon, English songs

Dear David,  
How are you?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

【机密】模拟考试  
结束前



题号	一	二	三	四	五	总分
得分						

得分  
评卷人

得分  
评卷人

一、听力部分 (30分) 略

二、基础知识 (20分)

I. 在下列各句空白处填入一个适当的词,使句子意思完整,语法正确。(5分)

- How much did you \_\_\_\_\_ for the new dress? —Fifty dollars.
- All the children are standing in \_\_\_\_\_ and waiting for the bus.
- It is raining \_\_\_\_\_. You'd better not go out.
- We go to school every day \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday and Sunday.
- The old woman wanted to see the doctor because her back \_\_\_\_\_.

II. 选择填空。(15分)

- Very \_\_\_\_\_ people knew the teacher because she was new.  
A. few B. little C. many D. much
- Must I finish my homework and give it to you now?  
—No, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. needn't B. musn't C. can't D. don't
- There was a telephone call for you just now.  
—Was there a \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. reply B. letter C. notice D. message
- Work hard, \_\_\_\_\_ you will pass the driving test.  
A. or B. but C. because D. and
- The population of the world \_\_\_\_\_ faster and faster.  
A. growing B. is growing C. has been grown D. is grown
- My aunt lives \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan and she feels very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alone, alone B. alone, lonely C. lonely, lonely D. lonely, alone
- Would you like to help me?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Without question B. Not problem C. No problem D. No question

- Can you see \_\_\_\_\_ over there?  
—No, I can see \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. anything; something B. anything; nothing  
C. something; anything D. something; nothing
- You were not at home last Sunday afternoon. Right?  
—Yes, my shoes \_\_\_\_\_. I went out for a new pair.  
A. is worn out B. wore out  
C. were worn off D. were worn out

- Which of the following sentence is **WRONG**?  
A. The football match had already begun when I got to the City Stadium.  
B. The football match has begun for half an hour.  
C. The football match began half an hour ago.  
D. The football match will begin in half an hour.
- Every morning Mr. Smith takes a \_\_\_\_\_ to his office.  
A. 20-minute walk B. 20 minutes walk  
C. 20-minutes walk D. 20 minute's walk
- He will email you as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. got B. gets C. getting D. get
- The students kept on \_\_\_\_\_ all the morning. They didn't have a rest.  
A. to read B. reads C. reading D. read
- Ann has gone to Shanghai. So \_\_\_\_\_ her parents.  
A. have B. has C. does D. did
- The book \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy's. Look! Her name is on the book cover.  
A. must be B. may be C. can't be D. musn't

得分	
评卷人	

三、交际运用 (20分)

III. 对话排序。首句已经给出。(5分)

- Yes. A dozen rolls.
- Anything else?
- May I help you?
- Yes. That's it.
- Yes, please. I want a pound of roast beef.
- All right. That's a pound of roast beef and a dozen rolls. Is that it?

IV. 请从方框内选出最佳选项完成下面的对话,并把序号填在横线上。(10分)

- A. begin B. Hello C. letting me know D. started  
E. You're welcome F. Is that G. he did H. about  
I. speak to J. That's right K. What's up L. speaking

- \_\_\_\_\_ C
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



- A: 1 ?  
 B: Hello. 2 Mr. Johnson?  
 A: Yes, it is.  
 B: This is Mrs. Smith, the school principal (校长), 3.  
 A: 4 ?  
 B: Michael 5 a fight in the school cafeteria (餐厅) this morning.  
 A: He did?  
 B: I'm afraid 6.  
 A: All right. I promise (答应) I'll 7 him 8 this when he gets home. Thank you for 9.  
 B: 10. Good-bye.

V. 从所给选项中选出恰当的句子完成对话, 其中可能有多余项。(5分)

- A: Excuse me, sir, could you please tell me how to get to the zoo?  
 B: Sorry, 1 I'm new here. 2  
 A: Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the zoo?  
 C: Go along this street until you reach the second traffic lights. Turn left. At the end of the street you'll see the zoo.  
 A: 3  
 C: Yes, you can.  
 A: 4  
 C: You can take No. 6 bus.  
 A: Thank you very much.  
 C: 5

- A. Which bus shall I take?  
 B. Please ask that girl.  
 C. I don't know.  
 D. Is it far from here?  
 E. Can I take a bus to get there?  
 F. It's my pleasure.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

得分	
评卷人	

四、阅读理解 (40分)

VI. 完形填空。(10分)

One day, Kidom and his friend Dick went to the river fishing. Kidom took his dog Vick with him. But now and then, when the dog saw a small animal or a bird, he would run 1 it and try to catch it. Dick hated the dog very much because the dog frightened the fish away. "Why do you 2 your dog here?" said Dick to

Kidom. "He 3 here and there. All the fish are frightened and swim 4."  
 "You are right," answered Kidom. "Next time, I shall come without Vick. 5 we go home now, Dick?"

Just then Dick shouted, "Wait, 6 is biting my line. I can feel it." Dick was very glad. He forgot the danger. He went 7 the line. The boy fell down into the water. "Help! Help! I can't swim." Dick shouted, up and down in the 8.

But Kidom could not swim, 9. Just then Vick came up. The dog jumped into the water and pulled Dick onto the dry land by biting Dick's shirt with his 10. Dick was saved. He was still holding the line in his hand. On its end was a big fish.

- ( ) 1. A. after B. to C. at D. with  
 ( ) 2. A. take B. carry C. bring D. want  
 ( ) 3. A. ran B. run C. has run D. is running  
 ( ) 4. A. here B. away C. there D. home  
 ( ) 5. A. Must B. Will C. May D. Shall  
 ( ) 6. A. A fish B. A bird C. A dog D. A cat  
 ( ) 7. A. pulled B. pulls C. to pull D. is pulling  
 ( ) 8. A. river B. boat C. land D. line  
 ( ) 9. A. too B. either C. also D. neither  
 ( ) 10. A. tooth B. teeth C. foot D. feet

VII. 阅读理解。(30分)

(A)

Mrs Weeks was reading a newspaper story to her class. It was about the children in Children's Hospital.

The story said:

Were you ever in a hospital when you were small?

How did you feel?

Doctors at Children's Hospital are asking for money for children's toys. Some sick children at the hospital must stay in bed for many weeks. Toys are needed to keep these children happy and quiet.

Money for them can be sent to the hospital.

After Mrs Weeks read the story, she said, "The story gave us an idea."

"I know," said one of the boys in the class. "You want us to bring some money for the toys."

"Well, that would be nice," Mrs Weeks said. "But most third grade children don't have much money. I had another idea."

"I know," said a girl. "We could bring some of our own toys for the children in the hospital."

"That would be nice too," said Mrs Weeks. "But that still wasn't what I was thinking."

"I know," said a boy. "We could make some toys."

Mrs Weeks smiled. "Do you think you could make toys?" She asked.

"Yes, yes." The whole class answered.

"Great! Let's begin to make toys tomorrow." Said Mrs Weeks.

根据短文选择正确答案。(5分)

- ( ) 1. The story in the newspaper is about  
 A. Mrs Weeks  
 B. Children's Hospital  
 C. the children in hospital  
 D. Mrs Weeks' class
- ( ) 2. The word "sick" in the reading means  
 A. bright  
 B. strange  
 C. ill  
 D. worried
- ( ) 3. What Mrs Weeks was thinking is that the children in her class should  
 A. hand in their pocket money  
 B. bring their own toys from home  
 C. go to hospital  
 D. make some toys themselves
- ( ) 4. What Children's Hospital wanted to get for the children in hospital is  
 A. toys made only by pupils  
 B. pupils' own toys  
 C. pupils' money for everyday use  
 D. money for toys
- ( ) 5. In class, Mrs Weeks taught pupils how to  
 A. make toys for money  
 B. save money for their medicine  
 C. do things by themselves  
 D. write a story for a newspaper

(B)

Here is a story about two sailors (水手) and a boy.  
 Two sailors who had just finished a long journey went to their village and decided to have a few drinks in the bar (酒吧) there. When they had enough, they came out into the street to look for something amusing (有趣的) to do, but it was a quiet place, and nothing interesting ever happened there, so they could not find anything.

But at last, while they were standing in the marketplace outside the bar, they saw a village boy coming slowly towards them. He was leading a donkey by a rope, so the two sailors decided to play a joke on him.  
 "Hello," one of the sailors said to the boy. "Why does your brother have to have a rope around his neck when he goes for a walk with you?"

"To stop him joining the navy (海军)." The boy answered at once.

阅读短文后判断正(T)误(F)。(5分)

- ( ) 1. Having had enough, the two sailors looked for a quiet place.  
 ( ) 2. The two sailors in the marketplace outside the bar saw the village boy.  
 ( ) 3. The two sailors were polite to the boy.  
 ( ) 4. The boy was very clever.  
 ( ) 5. The story tells us that: To be polite, one should not make others uncomfortable.

(C)

看图填空, 根据图画内容, 在下面短文的空白处填入适当的词, 使短文完整、通顺、正确。每空一词。(10分)



One Saturday afternoon, some boys were playing football on the grass. How they enjoyed themselves! But before long, something wrong happened. When the 1 came to Jim, he kicked it hard, it flew away and 2 into a hole under a big 3.

The boys rushed there to get it, but they 4 get the ball out. Just then Li Lei had a good idea. He said, "Let me have a try." He left for a while and returned with a pail (桶) of 5. He poured it into the 6. But the hole was very 7. Then the 8 went to carry the pails of water and poured it into the hole. The ball came 9 at last. How 10 they were!

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

(D)

The world is not hungry, but it is thirsty. It seems strange that nearly 3/4 of the earth is covered with water while we say we are short of (短缺) water. Why? Because about 97% of water on the earth is sea water which we can't drink or use for watering plants directly. Man can only drink and use the 3%—the water that comes from rivers and lakes. And we can't even use all of that, because some of it has been polluted.

Now more water is needed. The problem is: Can we avoid (避免) a serious water shortage (短缺) later on? Firstly, we should all learn how to save water. Secondly, we should find out the way to reuse it. Scientists have always been making study in this field. Today, in most large cities water is used only once and then runs to the sea or rivers. But it can be used again. Even if every large city reused its water, still there would not be enough. What could people turn to next?

The sea seems to have the best answer. There is a lot of water in the sea. All that needs to be done is to get the salt out of the sea water. This is expensive, but it's already in use in many parts of the world. Scientists are trying to find a cheaper way of doing it. So you see, if we can find a way out, we'll be in no danger of drying up.

根据短文回答问题。(10分)

- Why is the world thirsty?
- Has some of the water which we drink and use been polluted?
- How can we avoid a serious water shortage later on?





(机密) 模拟考试

结束前

题号	一	二	三	四	五	总分
得分						

得分	
评卷人	
得分	
评卷人	

一、听力 (30分) I ~ V略

二、基础知识 (20分)

VI. 根据句意和首字母, 写出单词, 使句子意思完整。(5分)

- There are trees on e\_\_\_\_\_ side of the river.
- Take this m\_\_\_\_\_ three times a day and you will be fine soon.
- The Greens f\_\_\_\_\_ to England for a holiday last month.
- The old man can n\_\_\_\_\_ read nor write.
- There will be an exam tomorrow, and he is w\_\_\_\_\_ about it.

VII. 选择填空。(15分)

- How clean the classroom is today!  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ by students yesterday.  
A. be cleaned B. is cleaned C. has been cleaned D. was cleaned
- He has been late for school three times \_\_\_\_\_ the morning of last Friday.  
A. in B. on C. since D. until
- Beijing is \_\_\_\_\_ city that thousands of people visit it every day.  
A. so a beautiful B. a such beautiful C. such beautiful a D. so beautiful a
- I'm hungry. Mum, \_\_\_\_\_ will the supper be ready?  
—In half an hour.  
A. How long B. How soon C. How often D. How many
- My mother asks me \_\_\_\_\_ computer games too much.  
A. don't play B. to not play C. not play D. not to play
- Alice has to finish her work now, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. doesn't she B. hasn't she C. does she D. has she
- It is very hot here. Would you mind my opening the door now?  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. No, I'd not mind. B. Yes, I mind. C. No, you can't. D. Not at all.

- Take-away food is popular not only in England but also in China.  
A. So does it B. So it does C. So is it D. So it is
- His father \_\_\_\_\_ since 5 years ago.  
A. has died B. has been dead C. died D. dead
- Excuse me, what does the sign \_\_\_\_\_ mean?  
—Oh, it means "Way out".  
A. ENTRANCE B. EXIT C. ON D. OFF
- I really don't know when Mr Zhang \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. If he \_\_\_\_\_, I'll ask him to play pingpong with me.  
A. will come, comes B. will come, will come  
C. comes, will come D. comes, comes
- As we have learned English for 4 years, now we find \_\_\_\_\_ not so hard to learn English well.  
A. it B. that C. us D. one
- I'm sorry to have kept you \_\_\_\_\_.  
—It doesn't matter. I have just arrived.  
A. wait B. waited C. waiting D. to wait
- The population of China is larger than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Germany B. the one of Germany  
C. that of Germany D. Germany's one
- Though it is raining hard, \_\_\_\_\_ they are still playing football there.  
A. but B. and C. / D. then

得分	
评卷人	

三、交际运用 (20分)

VIII. 根据情景叙述和对话内容, 从所给的选项中选择出适当的句子完成对话, 每个选项只使用一次, 选项中有多余项。(10分)

- Sue: 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Policeman: Go down this street and 2 \_\_\_\_\_ on the left. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and you'll find the station 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the road.  
 Sue: 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Policeman: It's about 20 minutes' walk. But you may 6 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Sue: 7 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Policeman: The No. 4 bus. It'll take you 8 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Sue: 9 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Policeman: Look. It's just over there.  
 Sue: 10 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Policeman: You are welcome.



- A. I'm sorry.  
 B. Thanks a lot.  
 C. Which number do I need?  
 D. take the third turning  
 E. How long is it?  
 F. Where's the bus stop?  
 G. Walk on  
 H. How far is it?  
 I. at the end of  
 J. right there  
 K. take a bus  
 L. Excuse me, how can I get to the railway station?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

IV. 请把下列句子排序, 形成一个意义完整的对话。(5分)

- A. I hope so.  
 B. Yes, it's bad now.  
 C. No, it won't. I think it'll get better soon.  
 D. What bad weather! I don't like the cold.  
 E. Will it last long?

V. 在对话的空白处填入适当的词语(词语有可能是个句子或一个词组), 使对话完整并正确。

(5分)

- W: Good morning. \_\_\_\_\_?  
 M: Yes, please. I'd like four tickets to Beijing.  
 W: When would you like to fly?  
 M: On the 23rd of July, is that possible?  
 W: Yes, that's OK. \_\_\_\_\_?  
 M: It's CA3491. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ a ticket costs?  
 W: Well, it's 1000 yuan one-way. \_\_\_\_\_ one way or round-trip?  
 M: One way, please. \_\_\_\_\_?  
 W: Oh, it leaves at thirteen fifteen.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_

得分
评卷人

四、阅读理解(40分)

VI. 完形填空 阅读短文, 根据其内容从四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。(10分)

A rich man and his wife went into a shop to buy a watch. \_\_\_\_\_ of them was very young. They looked at a lot of watches, and after \_\_\_\_\_ an hour they found two very beautiful watches, but they had not yet been able to

choose \_\_\_\_\_ them. One of them was very expensive, and \_\_\_\_\_ was quite a lot cheaper.

Of course, the shopkeeper wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ them the more expensive one, because then he would \_\_\_\_\_ more money. \_\_\_\_\_ them, so he said to the lady, "Oh, go on. \_\_\_\_\_ his money. If you don't, he will only spend it \_\_\_\_\_ his second wife." \_\_\_\_\_ several seconds nobody said a word, and then the lady said angrily, "I'm his second wife!"

- ( ) 1. A. Neither B. Some C. Several D. Both  
 ( ) 2. A. two B. one C. it D. half  
 ( ) 3. A. in B. between C. on D. for  
 ( ) 4. A. the other B. other C. others D. all  
 ( ) 5. A. give B. show C. keep D. sell  
 ( ) 6. A. get B. have C. return D. buy  
 ( ) 7. A. to B. in C. for D. from  
 ( ) 8. A. Cost B. Borrow C. Spend D. Lend  
 ( ) 9. A. on B. in C. at D. for  
 ( ) 10. A. Before B. At C. Since D. For

VII. 阅读理解。

(A)

Mr Hill hasn't got a family and he thinks he is not ready for it. He has got a dog and a cat, named Seb and Mozart.

Mr Hill gets up at half past six and takes the big and lazy Seb for a walk in the park. Every morning it is the same.

It is Saturday morning and it is a very sunny day. Mr Hill says "Go, Seb! Run, boy!" But Seb is just running across the grass towards another dog, and Mr Hill has to run after him. "Seb, you crazy (疯狂的) dog. Come here."

Now the two dogs are playing together and the two dogs' owners are watching them. Mr Hill says "OK, Seb. Let's go home now." "Well," says the young woman, the other dog's owner. "I am going home, too. We can walk together." "Oh, that's a good idea and we can go to a nice café (咖啡馆) for a cup of coffee and our dogs can play." "Yes, all right. I have got some time." "Great, Erm... my name is..." "Hill." "You know my name?" "Yes, my name is Janet Brown, my sister Pam is in your class." "Oh, no." "But we can still go to the café together."

根据短文内容判断正(T)、误(F)。(5分)

- ( ) 1. Mr Hill hasn't got a family.  
 ( ) 2. He takes his dog for a walk in the street every morning.  
 ( ) 3. Seb is running after Mozart in the park.  
 ( ) 4. It's Saturday now, and Mr Hill is in the park with Seb.  
 ( ) 5. The young woman doesn't know Mr Hill's name.

根据短文内容, 用 (II) 栏中适当的词语完成 (I) 栏的内容。(5分)

(I)

- ( ) 6. Mr Hill has got a dog  
 ( ) 7. Mr Hill walks in the park every morning.  
 ( ) 8. Mr Hill has to run after Seb  
 ( ) 9. The two dogs' owners are watching.  
 ( ) 10. The young woman says that she knows Mr Hill's name

(II)

- A. because her sister is in his class.  
 B. their dogs.  
 C. and its name is Seb.  
 D. when he is running across the grass.  
 E. with his lazy dog.

(B)

**Alfred and Mary Walker and their son, Robert, come from England. They are visiting Hong Kong on their holidays. Read the postcards they sent back home.**

Dear Richard,

We are having a wonderful time, but every day we are very busy. We get up early and go to bed late. It's rather tiring!

Yesterday we took a bus to the peak (山峰). It was a very clear day. From the top, we saw the whole of Hong Kong. We took lots of photos. Some of them will be really good. I will buy a video camera for you because I know you want one. I'll get it tomorrow because we are going shopping.

Your brother,  
 Alfred

Dear Mum and Dad,

We are having a lovely time in Hong Kong. Two days ago, we went to a place called Ocean Park. We saw lots of sharks and dolphins there. Robert enjoyed it very much. Today we are going to Lantau Island. We will see the huge statue (雕塑) of Buddha (佛) there. Tomorrow we are going shopping on Hong Kong Island.

Hong Kong is very different from our hometown in England. The streets are more crowded and there is more traffic on the roads. It is noisier than at home as well, and everything is more expensive here!

See you soon.

Lots of love,  
 Mary

Hi, Dan!

Hong Kong is a great city! There is so much to see and to do here. We went to a great place called Ocean Park. I saw lots of tropical (热带的) fish and some sharks. I also went on a roller-coaster (过山车) and a cable car (缆车). I loved the roller-coaster and I went on it four times! Mum and Dad thought I was lost, but then they saw me at the top of the roller-coaster.

See you soon!

Your friend,  
 Robert

根据以上信息, 选择最佳答案。(5分)

- ( ) 1. Alfred \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. took lots of photos on the peak  
 B. went shopping three days ago  
 C. will not buy his brother a video camera  
 D. didn't go to the peak
- ( ) 2. Mrs. Walker sent a postcard to her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. friend B. sister C. brother D. mother and father
- ( ) 3. Mrs. Walker's hometown in England is \_\_\_\_\_ than Hong Kong.  
 A. more crowded B. more expensive C. less crowded D. noisier
- ( ) 4. Mrs. Walker says, there is \_\_\_\_\_ traffic in Hong Kong than in her hometown.  
 A. more B. less C. the same amount of D. no more
- ( ) 5. Robert's favourite thing at Ocean Park was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the dolphin show B. the roller-coaster  
 C. the sharks D. the cable car

**Acrobatics:**

**China National Acrobatic Circus (中国杂技团) is the first class acrobatic circus of New China and has won lots of gold medals in different kinds of international acrobatic contests (国际杂技比赛) in places such as Monaco, France, Hungary, Russia and Italy. Now the star-studded cast (明星荟萃的演员阵容) are exhibiting the charm and elegance of the most professional comprehensive acrobatic art every night.**

Time/Dates: 19:15 - 20:30, every night  
 Place: Universe Theatre, 10 Dongzhimen Nandajie, Dongcheng District (100 metres north of Poly Plaza)  
 Price: ¥ 20  
 Tel: 65023984, 65022649

**Concert:**

**Prince (王子) of the Piano: Beijing audience (观众) are ready to once again welcome Richard Claydeman, the French pianist who is widely known as "The Prince of Piano". He will arrive in Beijing on October 4, 2002, then give a wonderful performance.**

Time: 7:30 p. m., October 5  
 Place: Workers' Stadium (体育馆)  
 Price: ¥ 100  
 Tel: 13910186524, 13621293454

**Shows—Beijing Museum**

There are 20,000 pieces on show here. You can see the whole of Chinese history.

Dates: 1—7 October  
Time: 8:30 a. m. — 5:30 p. m.  
Place: Beijing Stadium  
Price: ¥ 50 (¥ 30 for students)  
Tel: 68823445

根据所给信息, 选择最佳答案。(5分)

- ( ) 1. If you want to watch acrobatics, you can call \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 65023984 B. 13621293454 C. 13910186524 D. 68823445
- ( ) 2. You can enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ at Universe Theatre every night.  
A. French music B. acrobatics  
C. American music D. 20,000 pieces on show
- ( ) 3. You can see the whole of Chinese history \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing Museum.  
A. at 8 a. m. on October 6 B. at 6 p. m. on October 2  
C. at 11 a. m. every day in October D. at 9:30 a. m. on October 4
- ( ) 4. If you have ¥ 25 on October 5, you can go to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Workers' Stadium B. Universe Theatre  
C. Beijing Museum D. France
- ( ) 5. If ten students first go to Beijing Museum, then to Universe Theatre, how much should they pay in all?  
A. ¥ 300 B. ¥ 400 C. ¥ 500 D. ¥ 700

Mr. Brown was nearly ninety, so it was often difficult for him to remember things, but he still liked travelling very much, so he and his wife went to Spain every year. One summer when they were there, they went to visit some friends. These people had two young daughters.

One afternoon Mr. Brown was talking to one of the girls in the garden after lunch. "You and your sister were ill when my wife and I were here last year, weren't you?" he said to her.

"Yes, we were," answered the girl. "We were very ill."

The old man said nothing for a minute, because he was thinking. Then at last he said, "Oh, yes. I remember now! One of you died. Which one of you was it, you or your sister?" The girl answered, "It was me."

"Oh! I'm sorry to hear it," said the old man.

根据短文内容填空, 每空限填一词。(10分)

Mr. Brown was very 1, so it was hard for him not to 2 things. Every year the 3 went to Spain. There they 4 some friends. One afternoon, Mr. Brown was talking to one of his friend's 5. The old man asked the girl 6 she and her sister were terribly ill the year before. The girl answered that 7 of them were very ill. The old man kept 8 for a moment, then he asked which of them had 9. The young girl felt very interesting and 10 him that it was her. She played a joke with the old man.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

得分	
评卷人	

**五、书面表达 (10分)**

根据所给中英文提示写一篇 50~70 词的作文。(10分)

上星期, 凯特没有去上学, 因为她得了重感冒, 虽然她已经休息了五天, 但她仍然感觉不舒服。医生说她还需卧床休息直到病情好转, 同学们都去看她, 并送给她一些鲜花代表他们的美好祝愿。

last week, catch a bad cold, although, didn't feel well, not...until, send, best wishes

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_