

根据教育部 最新《中考命题指导》编写  
《义务教育英语课程标准》



# [英语] YINGYU

# 新中考

湖南教育出版社

# 目 录

2006 年全国英语中考预测.....	(1)
<b>第一部分 听力理解</b> .....	(5)
<b>单项技巧突破</b> .....	(5)
A. 判断正误.....	(5)
B. 回答问题.....	(6)
C. 补全信息.....	(6)
<b>题材分项突破</b> .....	(7)
A. 单句理解.....	(7)
B. 对话理解.....	(7)
C. 独白理解.....	(8)
D. 口头故事.....	(8)
<b>阶段综合训练</b> .....	(9)
<b>模拟冲刺训练</b> .....	(11)
<b>第二部分 语言知识运用(I)单项选择</b> .....	(14)
<b>单项技巧突破</b> .....	(15)
A. 词 汇 .....	(15)
B. 语 法 .....	(15)
词类[16] 时态[17] 被动语态[18] 非谓语动词[18] 句法[19] 语用[20]	
<b>阶段综合训练</b> .....	(21)
<b>模拟冲刺训练</b> .....	(24)
<b>第二部分 语言知识运用(II)完形填空</b> .....	(27)
<b>单项技巧突破</b> .....	(27)
<b>题材分项突破</b> .....	(29)
<b>阶段综合训练</b> .....	(34)
<b>模拟冲刺训练</b> .....	(38)
<b>第三部分 阅读理解</b> .....	(43)
<b>单项技巧突破</b> .....	(43)
A. 正误判断题 .....	(44)
B. 细节辨认题.....	(46)
C. 语义辨别题.....	(48)
D. 逻辑推理题 .....	(50)
E. 归纳大意题 .....	(53)
F. 图表理解题.....	(55)
<b>题材分项突破</b> .....	(56)

A. 社会文化类 .....	(56)
B. 人物传记类 .....	(60)
C. 科普地理类 .....	(63)
阶段综合训练 .....	(67)
模拟冲刺训练 .....	(70)
<b>第四部分 书面表达</b> .....	(74)
<b>单项技巧突破</b> .....	(74)
A. 单词拼写 .....	(74)
B. 完成句子 .....	(75)
C. 词形变换 .....	(75)
D. 情景填空 .....	(77)
E. 翻译句子 .....	(80)
F. 简单仿写 .....	(82)
<b>题材分项突破</b> .....	(85)
A. 提示作文 .....	(85)
B. 图表作文 .....	(91)
阶段综合训练 .....	(92)
模拟冲刺训练 .....	(98)
<b>第五部分 口语交际</b> .....	(106)
<b>单项技巧突破</b> .....	(106)
A. 朗 读 .....	(106)
B. 回答问题 .....	(107)
C. 话题交谈 .....	(108)
D. 根据信息卡进行对话 .....	(110)
E. 看图说话 .....	(110)
模拟冲刺训练 .....	(111)
<b>第六部分 模拟试卷</b> .....	(113)
综合模拟试卷(一) .....	(113)
综合模拟试卷(二) .....	(117)
综合模拟试卷(三) .....	(122)
录音原文 .....	(126)
参考答案与解析 .....	(132)

# 2006 年全国英语中考预测

## 一、2005 年全国英语中考试卷分析

2005 年,全国中考改革实验区由 2004 年的 17 个拓展到 500 多个。通过对 2005 年各实验区中考试题的回顾,我们可以看到以下几点:

### (一) 考试内容与考试形式

根据《英语课程标准》和《课程改革实验区初中毕业英语学业考试命题指导》的要求,英语学业考试应该考查学生在英语方面的听、说、读、写等四种语言技能及灵活运用语音知识、词汇知识和语法知识的能力。纵观 2005 年全国英语中考试卷,我们会发现大多数非实验区的命题也在向实验区的命题方向上跟进。一般来说大多数的试卷主要包括五个部分的考查内容:听力技能、口语技能、阅读技能、写作技能、语言知识运用等。各地的英语中考的考试形式更加多样化,听力测试基本上都纳入到笔试中,笔试全部采取闭卷考试的形式;口试一般采取面试的形式,具体组织方式包括统一考试、统一考查或抽样测评等;也有极少数实验区将听说考试与笔试分离出来单独组考。

### (二) 笔试卷结构与试题类型

1. 英语学科的考试时间一般为 120 分钟~150 分钟,试卷满分在 100 分~150 分之间。

2. 考试题型主要有听力理解、语言知识运用、阅读理解、书面表达、口语交际等。

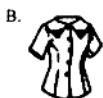
### (三) 主要试题的特点

#### 1. 听力理解

翻开 2005 年全国各地英语中考试卷,我们可以清楚地看到听力测试已是各个省份英语中考试卷中必不可少的一部分。试题基本是按照“句子—对话—短文”的顺序设计的。试题由浅及深,由易到难,从知识到能力,具有一定的梯度。听力理解题所使用的材料以对话、独白或口头故事居多。很多实验区的试卷都出现了根据所听内容选择图片的这种题型。

例 1: 听小对话,请从 A、B、C 三个选项中选择符合对话内容的图片。

1. What does the woman want to buy for her daughter?



2. Who will Lucy probably go to see this weekend?



3. Which sign are they talking about?



4. Where does the dialogue probably happen?



5. What does Charles give his wife on her birthday?



(2005 · 浙江)

录音材料:

1. M: What can I do for you, madam?

W: I'd like a pair of trousers for my daughter.

2. M: What are you going to do this weekend, Lucy?

W: I'm not sure. Maybe I'll go to see my aunt and uncle.

3. M: I'm sorry you can't park your car here. Look at that sign.

W: Oh, sorry. I didn't see it just now.

4. M: How long can I keep this book?

W: Two weeks. You must renew it if you can't finish it in time.

5. M: Happy birthday, dear! Here's a present for you.

W: What a beautiful dress! Thanks very much, Charles.

参考答案: 1-5 CABAC

#### 2. 语言知识运用

语言知识运用能力指学生在一定的语境中恰当运用语音知识、语法知识、词汇知识和语用知识的能力。一般采用单项选择和完形填空两种题型。从 2005 年各地的中考英语试卷来看,单项选择题的一个明显特点就是注重情境设计,通过设置各种语境,使语法和词汇的考查更加体现交际功能。完形填空是考查学生综合语言运用能力的一种传统题型。今年的完形填空题的一个突出优点就是多数试题在选材时考虑到了材料的教育性、思想性、哲理性和趣味性。

#### 3. 阅读理解

从 2005 年各地英语中考试卷上,我们可以看到这么几个特点:一是阅读理解题在试卷中的比例略有上升。二是今年英语中考试卷中阅读理解材料的选材上充分利用多背景的文化资源。试卷中有介绍科普知识、文化习俗、人物小传的短文;有蕴含哲理、反映社会价值观的小故事;也有内容贴近学生生活以表格形式出现的“课外活动安排表”,或是电影指南等。这些题材广泛,体现出不同的文化色彩,富有时代特点和人文意识的阅读理解题,有利于考查学生的语篇和图文的综合理解能力,获取信息 and 处理信息的能力,促进学生对于多元文化的理解与认识。三是题目设计也更加灵活多样,有选择题、判断正误题、填空题、根据短文回答问题、还原句子等,任务型阅读成为今年阅读理解题

中的一个亮点,给人以耳目一新的感觉。

例 1: 50. When can your car be painted (上漆)?



A. Every Monday. B. Every Friday. C. Every day.

(2005·长沙市)

参考答案:C

例 2: 阅读下面的一则电影指南,从下列的 51—53 小题所给的 A、B、C、D 选项中选择最佳答案。

MOVIE GUIDE		THURSDAY	
<b>Rush Hour</b> 15:00 23:00 <b>Action Movie</b> Do you like Jackie Chan? <i>Rush Hour</i> is another movie of his. It's so exciting. Come and have fun!		<b>My life as McDull</b> 9:00 13:00 <b>Cartoon</b> McDull is a little pig. He's kind of silly but he's very cute. Do you want to enjoy the happiness with him? Be sure to see it!	
<b>Mr. Bean</b> 11:00 19:00 <b>Comedy</b> Rowan is a great actor. His movie <i>Mr. Bean</i> is coming. It's very funny. Don't miss it!		<b>Harry Potter III</b> 17:00 21:00 <b>Science Fiction</b> Now <i>Harry Potter</i> has been in the wizardry school (魔法学校) for three years. He begins a new life. How is everything going?	

( ) 51. What animal is McDull?

A. A bird B. A pig C. A dog D. A cat

( ) 52. Mr. Bean is a very interesting \_\_\_\_\_

A. comedy B. cartoon  
C. action movie D. science fiction

( ) 53. You can see *Harry Potter III* at \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 9:00 B. 11:00 C. 17:00 D. 23:00

(2005·海淀区)

参考答案:51—53 BAC

例 3: 任务型阅读

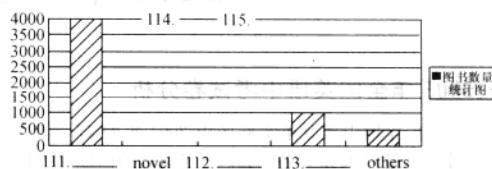
Our school library is big and bright. There are many different kinds of books in it. The teachers and the students like to borrow books from it. Last year, about ten thousand new books were bought. The day before yesterday, the librarian was busy counting and classifying (分类) those new books. The result shows that there are about four thousand science books, two thousand and five hundred novels and two thousand history books in the library. The number of the books on art is about one thousand. What's more, there are five hundred other books on sports, health and so on. Now the librarian hopes someone will help her draw a diagram to show the number of the different kinds of books. Would you please help her?

请你根据短文内容把下面这幅条形统计图补充完整。

1. 填写三种图书类别的名称; 2. 画出两类图书数量的条

形图。

注意:请在答题卷上作答,填词部分每空限填一词。下图可用作草稿。



(2005·福州课改实验区)

参考答案:111. science book 112. history books 113.

the books on art

4. 书面表达

从 2005 年全国各地英语中考试卷中可以看出,各地的命题者都对书面表达题给予了相当的重视,并且在出题方式上有作了很多有益的探索。总的来说,书面表达题有这么几个特点:一是书面表达更贴近学生生活,开放性加大。今年很多的书面表达更贴近学生的生活实际,使不同层次的学生都有话可写。二是在题目设计上,采用了渐进式书面表达方式。这种设计除了可以考查学生组织运用语言能力,更让学生有自由发挥的空间,减少了学生写作难度,更凸显了试题的区分度。三是突出了试题的交际性。大多数试题将话题或主题设置在一个情景中,考查考生在特定的情景中运用语言的能力。四是关注语篇意义的表达及考生用英语思维的能力,对初中的英语教学将起到积极的导向作用。

例 1: 仿写(共 10 分)








(A) Peter 的业余生活很丰富。请根据下面表格中的内容描述他上周的活动。(共 4 分,每空 1 分)

Peter's activities		
Sunday	Visited his grandparents	
Monday	watched TV	
Tuesday	took a math lesson	
Wednesday	played soccer	
Thursday	bought seven magazines	
Friday	climbed the mountains	
Saturday	went camping	

Last week Peter was very happy. On Sunday, He visited his grandparents. On Monday, he 1. \_\_\_\_\_ at home. It was really relaxing. And on Tuesday, He took a math lesson. On Wednesday, he 2. \_\_\_\_\_ with friends. After that he bought several magazines on Thursday. Next, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ he climbed the mountains. On Saturday, he 4. \_\_\_\_\_. What a colorful life Peter had!

(B) 那么 Dave 的业余时间是如何度过的呢? 请根据下面的图片叙述他上周参加过的活动。开头已给出。(字数 50—

70 (共 6 分)

	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.
Dave's activities			
Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
			

Dave also had a wonderful week. Last Sunday he played the guitar.

(2005·海淀区)

## 例 2:

## VI. 书面表达(满分 20 分)

## (一)看图写话(8 分)

要求:根据所给的四幅图各写一句意思完整、语法正确的句子。句子必须包括所给的提示词。

121.



the company, quiet, very night

122.



they, a party, now

123.



last weekend, Tony, ride, park, and, Frank, walk

124.



Lily, work on, when, knock at, yesterday

(2005·福州课改实验区)

## (二)提示写作(12 分)

125. 假如你是魏健宇,一位中学生志愿者(volunteer),请你用英语写一篇短文,向校刊“英文习作园地”投稿,介绍你上周末去一家孤儿院(an orphanage)参加志愿者活动的经历。以下是你所拟的提纲:

1. a quick breakfast, go to ... with
2. get, 8:30
3. give presents, sing and dance, tell stories, play games
4. the children, feel happy
5. go home, 15:30
6. feeling(感想)

要求:(1)提纲中的信息要全部用上,其中第 6 条(3 分)是写你对本次活动的感想和体会,请充分发挥你的想象力自由表达;

(2)根据需要,使用正确得当时态;

(2005·福州课改实验区)

## 二、2006 年英语中考预测

2005 年,全国中考改革实验区由 2004 年的 17 个拓展到 500 多个。按计划,到 2007 年将有 20 多个省全面实行新中考。2006 年全国的英语中考也是值得瞩目的,因为从 2006 年起新中考将面对更多不同版本的教材进行命题。那么纵观 2005 年全国英语中考试卷,我们可以预测 2006 年全国英语中考的几个趋势。

## 1. “稳”中求“变”,“变”中求“新”。

从 2005 年全国英语中考的命题来看,各实验区的试卷题型合理,稳中有变,变中求新,全面考查了学生听、说、读、写的 ability,较好地体现了课改精神。

“稳”体现在以下几个方面:一是命题指导思想基本不变。命题将有利于全面落实英语课程目标,有利于教师改进教学、学生学会学习,有利于普通高中学招生改革和事业发展。二是考试能力要求基本不变。试题将既注重考查学生基础知识的掌握,又注重考查学生语言运用技能的考查。三是各实验区在跟进新中考命题改革方向的同时,还充分考虑了自己当地的初中英语教学实际,题型基本上保持稳定与连续。四是试题设计加强了整卷难度控制的技术,尽量减少偏题或怪题。

“变”主要体现在以下几个方面:一是试题命题将适当体现新课标理念,如,加强人文关怀,渗透发展性评价观,加强考试对教学的导向功能。二是考试能力要求范围有些变化,如,有的实验区的考试将对考生听力技能和口语技能的考查与笔试分离出来;有的实验区提高了对学生写的能力方面的要求等。三是各实验区在继续适当采用传统题型的同时,也积极尝试了一些新的题型,如,任务型阅读、答案不唯一的开放性试题等。命题更关注如何在选材和命题技术上求新。

由于中考是众目所矚的“高利害性”的考试,2006 年全国的英语中考命题应该还是会在 2005 年全国英语中考命题趋势的基础上“稳”中求“变”,“变”中求“新”。

## 2. 强调“双基”,关注“能力”。

2005 年全国英语中考试卷的另一个明显特点就是强调“双基”,关注“能力”。命题不拘泥于教材,强化了命题的原创性。命题的选材与学生生活和社会热点紧密结合,既重视考查学生对英语基础知识与基本技能的掌握情况,也重视考查学生在具体情境中运用英语分析和解决问题的能力。

2006 年全国将有更多实验区进入新中考,因此,强调“双基”,关注“能力”依然是 2006 年英语中考的趋势。

3. 客观题比例略微下降,主观题比例适度增加,开放性逐步增强。

纵观 2005 年全国英语中考试题,客观题主要为选择题、匹配题、正误判断题等答案具有唯一性的题型。主观题主要为听力反应、摘录要点、完成对话、汉英互译、仿写、情景作文等答案不具有唯一性的开放性题型。从各实验区的试卷来看,客观题比例略微下降,主观题比例适度增加,开放性逐步增强,因此这仍是 2006 年全国英语中考命题的一个方向。

## 4. 命题紧扣课标,不拘泥于教材。

2006 年,各地中考命题将面对更多不同版本的新教材,各实验区之间将大大加强联合命题的可能性。命题也会更加紧扣

《英语课程标准》，而不拘泥与某一种版本的教材。

### 三、2006 年英语中考备考建议

#### 1. 了解中考，明确备考方向。

随着新课程的推进和考试评价制度改革的深入，英语新中考的趋势是以考查学生综合语言运用能力为目标，力争科学地、全面地考查学生在经过一段学习后所具有的语言水平。教师和考生一定要依据《英语课程标准》和当地的考试说明进行教学和学习。尤其是 2006 年的中考，各地中考命题将面对更多不同版本的教材，因此教师要真把握《英语课程标准》，抓住新教材中的重点和核心内容；考生也要明确中考的范围和考试的要求，有针对性地备考。这样才能有的放矢，胸有成竹。

#### 2. 注意考前心理调适，调整学习策略。

九年级阶段学习的特点是容量大、密度高、节奏快。很多同学会感到学习任务重了，压力很大，生活枯燥了，心情也变得极其复杂。特别是一些英语学习出现困难的同学，更感到不知所措，甚至个别同学想要放弃英语的迎考。面对这些困难，我们该如何去解决呢？首先就是考生一定要树立信心，重视考前的心理调适；其次就是应做好考前的充分准备，进行有针对性的训练和模拟考试；另外就是要重视学习过程中学习方法的积累，考生可以在学习中有意识地尝试和使用各种适合自己的学习策略，良好的学习策略将大大改善学习的效果，起到事半功倍的作用。

#### 3. 注重日常的积累、归纳和整理，并不断地在运用中提高

能力。

新教材基本上是按照“话题—功能—结构”这一线索来进行编写，所以教师和考生一定要注意日常的积累、归纳和整理。在复习阶段，教师和考生可把三年的初中学习中，教材中出现过的话题进行归纳和整理，并根据每一话题归纳和整理相关的词汇、句型和语法。

新教材的容量很大，考生要在老师的指导下理清新教材的重点，注意学习和复习内容的取舍。纵观 2005 年全国的英语中考，“强调双基，关注能力”仍是其中的一个明显特点。因此考生一定要注重平时打好扎实的语言基础，并抓好日常的积累、归纳和整理，并不断地在运用中提高能力。

#### 4. 合理安排学习时间，有针对性的进行专项训练。

《新中考·英语》紧扣课标和全国最新的中考命题指导，编者根据全国英语新中考的命题趋势设计了口语交际、听力理解、语言知识运用、阅读理解、书面表达等五个部分的专项训练。为方便中考备考的三轮复习并有利于学生自学和教师进行课堂讲评和指导，每个部分下又分为：中考考点预测、学习评价展台、单项技巧突破/题材分项突破、阶段综合训练和冲刺提高训练等 5—6 个模块，同学们可以有针对性地选择与之配套的练习进行训练，检验自己对所学知识的掌握程度，及时发现问题，尽早解决问题。建议大家根据自己的学习情况合理安排学习时间，有目的、有计划、因人而异、有选择地进行练习，或与《新中考·英语》书后提供的参考答案对比，自我修改，或请教老师给予帮助。

# 第一部分 听力理解



## 中考考点预测

中考的听力部分主要是测试考生理解口头英语的能力:对特定情景中的对话或独白的整体输入和理解,有效信息的输入和准确的理解,以及同时存贮和加工多条信息的能力。一般来说,听力理解的语言材料有别于阅读材料,语言结构不如书面语言那么严谨,属于交际性语言。它来源于生活,体现生活,和我们日常生活有密切联系,具有口语特征,诸如犹豫、停顿、重复、思考、重音、略音、拖长音、被打断、语序颠倒等,句子简短,冗余信息多。听力语言材料的内容主要涉及日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、时事和科普常识等方面。常见的日常生活的话题有:问候、邀请、看病、约会、购物、通知、问路、打电话、谈论天气、学校生活、家庭生活、个人爱好、健康状况、文化娱乐、体育、租房、旅游、询问时间、自然灾害、新闻报道等内容。听力语言材料的长度适宜,既有足够的信息量供试题设计问题,又不会给考生增加记忆负担,最长的语言材料也就在150个词左右。**2006年中考将加大检测学生通过听觉理解和获取信息的能力,降低记忆的要求。听力材料将倾向于为意义较完整的语言材料,语境明确;语言材料贴近生活,具有真实性,让考生听起来感到熟悉、亲切;突出口语特点。**

那么在做听力前注重对自己心理素质的调试。紧张焦躁的情绪很容易影响水平的正常发挥,听录音之前要先稳定情绪,集中精神,然后及时、迅速地预读题目(包括题干和选项)并根据题目中的信息,预测可能涉及到的内容,如预测对话或短文的语境、大意、人物身份等。这样听录音时就能做到有的放矢,有所侧重,提高答题的准确率。

听录音时,注意力一定要集中在整体内容的理解上,重在听懂每句话的意思和内涵,把重点放在听关键词即实词上,边听边记。遇到听不懂的地方可暂时放一放,听好后面的内容。听短文时,注意文章的首句和首段,因为首句和首段常常是对短文内容的概括,如主要内容、作者的观点、故事发生的时间、地点及事由等。边听边把捕捉到的信息进行优化处理,有把握的试题快速作答;无把握的试题在所听信息的基础上排除错误选项,果断处理;不会作答的暂时搁置,准备听新的题目。听录音时既要集中精力听,又要注意用心记,紧跟说话者的思路,捕捉信息词,连贯记忆主要信息。听完试题后要前后联系,利用后面听到的信息补充前面漏听或有疑问的信息,并对听前、听中的预测、判断加以推理、分析、修正,提高理解的准确性。

随着学生词汇量的稳步增大,语言实际运用的要求就更高,听力的难度也会适当增加。因此建议广大考生加大听、说能力的培养,多接触听力材料,保证泛听数量,在应试中养成良好的答题习惯,掌握答题技能。听力理解是一种由多项能力共同参与的复杂活动,它和说、朗读、阅读、写作、记忆等方面的能力是密切相关的。听力理解能力的提高过程是一个循序渐进的过程,贵在坚持听力训练、培养语言能力、讲究听力策略。



## 学习评价展台

- 辨别语音,领会意思;
- 听关键信息;
- 听懂并执行指示语;
- 确定事物的发展顺序或逻辑关系;
- 预测;理解说话人的意图和态度;
- 评价所听内容;
- 听懂语段的深层含义。



## 单项技巧突破

### A. 判断正误

#### 一、能力要求

听短文后所给出的判断正误与选择正确答案的句子一般不存在语法和结构上的错误。这些句子判断和选择的标准是看其是否与所听内容吻合。因为如果仅根据有关语法结构上的基础知识就可判定选择答案的话,该试题就达不到考查听音理解效果的目的。

#### 二、解题指导

做该类题目关键有以下5点:①一定要认真审题。要带着题目的意思去听。孤立地看每个句子都是对的,没有语法错误和逻辑错误。但要看他们是否符合文意。

②根据题目预测短文内容。我们力争从所给题目中看出短文大致要谈哪个方面的内容。对短文内容有个粗略的了解,听短文录音时就会感到轻松得多。

③所设置的问题多为细节题,且对细节的提问与短文细节的发展是相一致的。我们可以一边听短文一边按题目排列的顺序答题。

④该类题目一般要听两遍原文。在听第一遍录音时,我们的重点应放在对短文整体的理解上。应把短文大意听懂。在听第一遍录音时,先把有把握的题目做出来。在听第二遍录音时,则校对自己的判断是否正确。如果有没做出的题目,第二遍时补上。

⑤在听音时要边听边记,对关键词语作简要记录,重点记清有关时间、地点、人物、情节等具体细节,以便为答题提供依据。对于显而易见的答案可以随手作答,而对于一时难以判定的,要对包含其解题信息的有关内容予以特别关注。

听短文,判断所给句子的正确与错误。

- ( ) 1. The Frenchman worked in England.
- ( ) 2. Every day the Frenchman did some reading after he went to class.
- ( ) 3. Sometimes his friend hung his cage on a tree or on his window upstairs.
- ( ) 4. One day the cage fell off the Frenchman's hand.



- ( ) 5. The Frenchman wanted to look at what was happening.

[录音原文]

A Frenchman came to England to study English. He lived at his English friend's home. Every morning he often did some reading by the window before he went to class.

His friend had a bird. Every morning his friend hung his cage on a tree in his garden or on his window upstairs.

One morning when his friend took out his birdcage and tried to hang it on the window upstairs, the cage suddenly fell off his hand. So he shouted, "Look out!" As soon as he heard the shout, the Frenchman put his head out of the window and tried to look at what was happening. The cage was just in time hit him on the head.

听音前先快速浏览要判定的 5 个句子,捕捉字面信息,通过推测,可以获得这样一个初步印象。该短文涉及的内容是一位法国人在英国经历的某件事。这位法国人在英国或是工作或是在校学习。一天他朋友的鸟笼从上面跌落下来,或是落到了他的头上或是他出来看到底发生了什么事。根据这些听前推测,在第一遍听音时只听不写,将眼光落在待判定的句子上,集中注意力,注意捕捉到与句子判定有关的关键信息词。在听懂短文内容的基础上,第二遍听音时就可边听边判断,必要时作出记录,这样很快就可以作出正确的判断。本题的正确答案是 1、F 2、F 3、T 4、F 5、T。答案确定后,再进行检查复核,以确保正确无误。

三、针对性练习

听短文,根据内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- ( ) 1. The postcard is from Lily to Jo.  
( ) 2. Lily and Lucy don't like Chinese food.  
( ) 3. They play games on Wednesdays and Fridays.  
( ) 4. The twins have many Chinese friends.  
( ) 5. Lily teaches her friends Chinese.

[听力原文]

Dear Jo,

China is great! We like school, and the food is good too. Lucy and I go to school five days a week. We stay at home on Saturdays and Sundays. We play games on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The Chinese people are very friendly. They teach us Chinese and we teach them English. Please write soon!

Love from  
Lily

四、答案与解析

先通过阅读上面的 5 个题目,我们大致可以做出以下推测:这是一封信。写信人将谈论生活状况,如喜欢什么、星期几体育活、有没有许多朋友、学什么和教什么等。因此答案为 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

B. 四基问题

一、能力要求

该题型主要考查考生情景反应能力。考题涉及日常生活中各个方面,如问候、道别、天气、感谢、购物等。因此我们平时就

要多注意这方面能力的培养,学习地道的英语表达方法,切勿使用汉语式英语。

二、解题指导

听句子选答语,主要考查考生对日常交际用语的使用能力。要学会通过答语来推断问题,这对于解这一类题型大有帮助。注意以下三点:

①听懂录音材料中的重要单词、词组和句子;

②听懂并辨别说话人的身份、情景,理解说话人所表达的主要意思;

③听懂录音材料中的基本事实及重要细节,并能据此作出分析、推理、判断。

- 例题 A. That's all right  
B. Hold on, please  
C. It's a fine day

[录音原文] May I speak to Ann?

根据所听的句子,我们马上会选择答案 B。

三、针对性练习

根据所听到的句子,选出最恰当的答语。(2004·盐城市)

3. A. Sorry, I don't know. B. I can't agree.  
C. That's a good idea.

[录音原文] Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the school?

四、答案与解析

本题考查向对方寻求帮助时如何得到回答的用法。选项 B 显然不符合日常生活中正常交往的礼仪。选项 C 常用来回答 Let's..., Shall we...? 和 Why not...? 一类的问题。从而可以得出 A 为正确答案。

C. 补全信息

一、能力要求

这题主要是考查考生对整个句子、全篇对话和短文的理解,以及联系上下文的语法结构、词语搭配以及逻辑推理能力。因此考生不要纠缠于个别听不清的词语。如果大部分词语都已填写出来,对于个别的空格,考生完全可以根据对听音内容的理解和自己掌握的语言知识,大胆地填入自己认为适当的词,做到不留空白。

二、解题指导

听录音完成下面表格。

Flight No.	Departure (离站)	Arrival (到达)	From	to	Stop

[录音原文]

The Green family moved to China two years ago. Mr Green works in Beijing now. His family will fly to Paris for their holiday on 14 November. They will take CA 949 there. The plane is leaving Beijing at 17:25. On the way they will stop in Shanghai. The plane will arrive in Paris at 7:35. The Green family will have a good time there.

考生在理解听音内容的基础上,要准确地抓住相关信息,才

能准确无误地填写出有关答案。因此在听音过程中对所需的信息作简要的记录是非常必要的。听音前先浏览一下这份表格就可以推测短文的中心内容是关于飞机航班的问题。表格内要填写的内容有:飞机的班次、飞行的起点、终点、中途停靠站以及离站和到站的时间。根据这样听前的分析判断,在第一遍听音时集中精力听懂短文大意;第二遍听音时迅速记下有关填写的关键信息词;在第三遍听音时加以校对。这样在听完短文的录音后就可以很快填写出答案。本题正确答案依次是:CA949, 17; 25.7; 35; Beijing, Paris, Shanghai.

写句子时要注意语意和语法的结合。句子写出后还要在词语的固定搭配、词类在句子中的作用以及主谓之间在语态、时态上的一致性等方面作仔细检查,以免出现语法上的错误。

### 三、针对性练习

听短文后填入短文中所缺的单词。

I study at No. 5 Middle School. It is quite 1 from my home. It is not very 2, but it is 3. There are two gardens in my school. There are many 4 and 5 in them.

My school gets quite a lot of good 6. They are good at 7.

I study 8 at my lessons. I often 9 football after school. I am very 10 in my school.

[录音原文]

I study at No. 5 Middle School. It is quite near from my home. It is not very big, but it is beautiful. There are two gardens in my school. There are many trees and flowers in them.

My school gets quite a lot of good teachers. They are good at teaching.

I study hard at my lessons. I often play football after school. I am very happy in my school.

### 四、答案与解析

本题属于补全短文题,文中共留有10个待填空的空格。听音前先快速阅读试题所给的书面材料,考生可以跳过空格,通读全文,掌握大意。这是一篇关于介绍自己学校情况的短文,内容并不复杂。在基本理解全文意思的基础上开始认真听音。这时根据语音信息的提示,很快就可任在各空格填入适当的词。如在听音时辨不清某个词的音、义,可暂时不填,待填完其它空格后再回过头来解决这些疑难点。此时在全文意思很清楚的情况下,剩下的个别空格就容易多了。假如在听音时没能听出第5个空格词的意思,这时可根据其前后文的意思“学校里有两个花园,花园里有许多树和(什么?)”推测出“花”(flower)这个词来。填完所有空格后,最后通读一遍全文,进一步理解短文的内容,并按所填的词要符合语义适用原则和语法正确原则,认真复查,看看像 trees, flowers, teachers, lessons 这几个名词是否词尾都已加上“s”。



## 题材分项突破

### A. 单句理解

#### 一、能力要求

听句子,选择意思最接近的选项。该题型主要考查考生听辨和分析句子的能力。要求我们既要有良好的听力,又要有良

好的判断和分析能力。所谓的意思最接近通常指:动词含义接近、词组意思接近、句子表达方式不同但意思接近等。

### 二、解题指导

做这类题型的最直接、最有效的方法就是学会速记。比起一听二理解三选择来,速记显然要容易得多。

### 三、针对性练习

听句子,选择与你所听到的句子意思最接近的选项。(2004·扬州市)

15. A. None of the students like surfing the Internet.
- B. Very few students like surfing the Internet.
- C. Some of the students like surfing the Internet.

[录音原文] Not all the students like surfing the Internet.

### 四、答案与解析

本题正确理解在否定句中的含义是做题的关键。all 无论是作代词、形容词还是副词,用于否定句都只能表示部分否定,全部否定要用 none。原文表示“不是所有的学生都喜欢上网。”因此 C 为正确答案。

### B. 对话理解

#### 一、能力要求

该题型主要考查考生在一定语境或情景中所表现出的快速反应、推理判断能力。对话有长有短,通常分为有题干和无题干两种。无论哪一种,在听对话选答案之前,我们首先都必须浏览选项,了解有关信息和预测话题,然后再听对话的有关内容。特别要注意所给选项和问题中的关键词,有些题目涉及数字、电话号码、时间、日期、天气温度、飞机航班、家庭地址等,就有必要边听边做记录,还要带着问题听:谁(who),什么事(what),何时(when),何地(where),怎样(how),为什么(why)等,这样才能提高答题的准确率。

### 二、解题指导

对话主要考查考生对所发生的情景内容的理解。

例题 A: Can I help you?

B: Yes. I would like to have a look at the shoes here. Do you have some black ones?

Q: Where are they?

从文章中我们可以判断出对话人在买鞋,所以他们在商店。

考生要先看所给选项,大概确定问题,然后记清所给人物,时间,地点,时间,方法等。可以用铅笔记录所听到的重要信息。

### 三、针对性练习

①听对话和问题,找出能回答所提问题的正确答案。

[所给选项] A. In a cinema. B. In a shop.  
C. In a library. D. In a school.

[听力原文] —What can I do for you?  
—I'd like to buy some drinks.

Q: Where did the talk happen?

②(2004·连云港市)

8. A. By bike. B. By bus. C. By car.

[录音原文]

W: Shall we go and see Mr. Brown this afternoon, Mike?

M: All right. Let's go there by bike.

W: I haven't got a bike. I think we'd better go by bus.

M: OK. Let's take a No. 5 bus.

Q: How will the speakers go and see Mr. Brown?

#### 四、答案与解析

①在录音播放前应尽快地浏览一下选项,以便能有针对性地进行辨别。随后,以四个选项为基础,预测听的内容。比如四个选项都涉及到地点,由此可知内容必定和 where 有关。有了这层把握后,再听对话——What can I do for you? ——I'd like to buy some drinks. 及问题 Where did the talk happen? 就能较快地选出答案。B。这时,能不能听懂最难的字 drinks 已显得无足轻重,甚至只要听懂一个疑问句 where(以便印证自己的预测)就足以解答该问题了。

②本题设置的三个选项就已经明白无误地告诉我们,问题一定是询问“怎么去……或采用何种交通工具去……”。只要把对话完整听完,不难发现 B 是正确答案。

#### C. 独白理解

##### 一、能力要求

该题型主要考查考生对短文的整体理解、辨析等综合能力,是一种较高层次、有一定难度的听力测试形式。通常也分为有题干和无题干两种,内容大多来源于我们学过的课文材料或浅于所学语言内容的材料。在听录音前,一定要快速浏览一遍(题干和)选项,预测短文大意,确定听录音的重点。在听录音时,正确把握主要信息,适当笔记并理解你所听到的内容,纠正先前的预测,然后选出正确答案。第一遍重在理解、听懂,听第二遍时再选答案。

##### 二、解题指导

仔细审题,捕捉信息、预测内容。听前要快速阅读试题中反映出来的信息,根据这些信息,尽量猜测文章有可能提及的问题;还要学会利用时间,听前将问题快速阅读一遍,做到心中有数,有的放矢,缩小记忆范围。

边听边记、简要记录、突破难点。对文章中涉及到的时间、地点、人物、数字、国籍、颜色、形状、尺码等要边听边记,分散文章的难点,以获取更多的信息。

联想推理、正确判断,切忌逐词对译。短文后的问题一般都是按文章的先后顺序编排的,因此在听的过程中要按顺序逐步解决每一个题,千万不要张冠李戴;对于文章中一时没有听清楚的地方,千万不要轻易放弃,要依据自己已听到的部分内容和已掌握的知识、常识,通过分析、推理、判断,寻找最接近自己理解和有效记忆的答案。听话听音、善于取舍、核对复查。听对话短文练习时,要注意说话者的语调和重音,认真揣摩说话者的意图,正确把握每句话的意思,再通过合理的取舍,选定正确答案。最后再对选定的答案进行核对,确保正确率。

##### 三、针对性练习

听下面一段独白,选出最佳选项。(2004·常州市)

21. What was John?  
A. A student. B. A football player. C. A worker.
22. When did John go to bed that night?  
A. At 10:30. B. Before 11:00. C. After 11:15.
23. Why couldn't John find his shirt the next morning?

A. Because his mother had taken it away.

B. Because he forgot where had put it.

C. Because Mike had hidden it under the bed.

24. What was the difference between the socks?

A. The size. B. The colour.

C. The price.

[录音原文]

It was half past ten. John was watching TV in the sitting-room. "Go to bed, John," said Mrs. Scott, "or you might be late for class tomorrow morning." "Let me finish watching the football match, Mum, it's very nice!" Forty-five minutes later the match was over and John went to his bedroom. He took off his clothes quickly, threw them on a chair and soon went to sleep.

When it was half past six the next morning, John had to get up. But he couldn't find his shirt. So he called out, "Where's my shirt, Mum?" Mrs. Scott went in at once and said, "Don't shout, my dear! Mike is asleep. Don't wake him up." The woman helped John find his clothes and came out. Another five minutes later John didn't come out. His mother felt strange and went to see him again. She saw him watching his feet. "What are you doing here?" asked the woman. "I don't understand why my socks are different; one is smaller than the other!"

#### 四、答案与解析

本题要求考生能听清、听懂事实信息,能精确理解具体细节、特殊信息,如时间、地点、人物、事件、原因、目的、结果等。第21题询问 John 的身份, Mrs. Scott 说的 "or you might be late for class tomorrow morning." 就是信息;第23题问为什么 John 第二天找不到衬衫, He took off his clothes quickly, threw them on a chair and soon went to sleep. 就是信息,说明他“乱扔”;第24题一句 one is smaller than the other! 则清楚地说出了两只袜子的尺码不同。同时本题还要求考生具有对所听信息进行简单处理的能力,如数字运算、时间顺序等,第22题在 10:30 之后再加 forty-five minutes 得出 John went to bed after 11:15. 因此 21—24 题的正确答案是 ACBA。

#### D. 口头故事

##### 一、能力要求

这种题型跟对白理解有相似之处:要听出 who, when, where, what, how 等一系列问题的答案,主要测试考生对语篇的理解。

##### 二、解题指导

当我们听短文之前,应首先把试卷上的问题看一遍,捕捉到相关信息并进行合理的猜测,同时带有目的的去听这篇语言材料。

Q: 1. What does the panda's name Mei Sheng mean?

(Born in the U. S. A.)

2. How old was Hua Mei now?

(Fourth months old.)

3. Where do the most pandas live?

(In the wet forests of southwest China.)

4. What's pandas' favourite food?  
(Bamboo.)
5. When did China pass a rule to protect the pandas?  
(In 1989.)

[录音原文]

The fourth-month old panda was finally named Mei Sheng, and his name means "Born in the U. S. A.

Mei Sheng is the second panda born in the U. S. A. The other, Hua Mei, was born in 1999. It was sent back to China in February, 2004. The two young pandas are the only two pandas born in the U. S. to live longer than four days.

Most pandas live in the wet forests of southwest China, living by eating bamboo. As China's population grew and grew, more and more forests were cut down. In 1989, China passed a rule to protect the panda's home. But the number of the pandas is still becoming smaller and smaller.

### 三、针对性练习

听短文, 回答下列问题:

- Q: 1. When did the story happen?  
2. What was Mr. White?  
3. How did Mr. White go to the bus stop?  
4. Where did Mr. White sit on the bus?  
5. Why did the woman push the man back into the seat again?

[录音原文]

It was half past five in the afternoon. Mr. White closed his shop and then walked to the nearest bus stop.

After a few minutes a bus came. Mr. White got on it. He found an empty seat in the front of the bus and sat down on it.

A few minutes later, a woman got onto the bus. She came and stood in front of Mr. White. He looked up and got up out of his seat, but the woman pushed him back into it again. Then she said to him, "Please don't stand up. I'm a working woman, and I don't want men to give me the seats in the bus."

### 四、答案与解析

这篇文章讲述了怀特先生下班后坐公交车的经历。他打算让位给一位妇女但这位妇女拒绝了他的好意。答案如下:

1. It was half past five in the afternoon.
2. He is a shopkeeper.
3. On foot.
4. In the front of the bus.
5. Because she said, "I'm a working woman, and I don't want men to give me the seats in the bus."

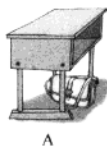


### 阶段综合训练

#### 七年级(上)

一、看图根据所听的对话, 选出正确的图片。

( ) 1.



A



B



C

( ) 2.



A



B



C

( ) 3.



A



B



C

( ) 4.



A



B



C

( ) 5.



A



B



C

二、听一段对话, 并用 a、b、c、d、e、f、标出正确的序号。

- ( ) 6. Let's play tennis.  
( ) 7. That sounds good. Do you have a tennis racket?  
( ) 8. Yes, I do. Do you have a ball?  
( ) 9. No, it's too boring.  
( ) 10. Let's play soccer.  
( ) 11. Yes, I do. I have a baseball.

三、听录音补全短文。

This is Jim's (12) \_\_\_\_\_. Let's see what they are doing after (13) \_\_\_\_\_. Oh, Jim is playing chess with his brother. His father is (14) \_\_\_\_\_ TV. His mother is making a call. Where is his sister? Oh, she's (15) \_\_\_\_\_ in her room. Everyone is (16) \_\_\_\_\_ now.

#### 七年级(下)

一、听录音, 判断正误。(对的"T", 错的"F")

- ( ) 1. ( ) 2. ( ) 3.



( ) 4.

( ) 5.



## 二、听录音,选择合适的答句并用 a、b、c、d、e 标出序号。

( ) 6. She's a sales assistant.

( ) 7. Yes, there is.

( ) 8. The jazz CDs.

( ) 9. Mushrooms and onions.

( ) 10. Because they're friendly.

## 三、听对话,回答下面的问题。

11. What is Tom doing now?

12. Does Tom like watching TV?

13. What's Tom's favorite?

14. Does Tom like soap opera?

15. What does Tom think of soap opera?

## 四、听短文,判断正误。

( ) 16. One day a crow (乌鸦) has a big piece of meat in her mouth.

( ) 17. The fox is angry with the crow.

( ) 18. The fox is very nice and friendly.

( ) 19. The fox wants to eat the meat.

( ) 20. The crow has a beautiful voice.

## 八年级(上)

### 一、听句子,将下列内容连线。

- |         |                    |               |
|---------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Mike | watches TV         | twice a week. |
| 2. Tom  | goes to the movies | once a month. |
| 3. Mary | plays soccer       | hardly ever.  |
| 4. Bill | shops              | twice a day.  |
| 5. Bob  | does homework      | every day.    |

### 二、听句子,选出适当的答语。

- ( ) 6. A. Good idea!      B. We shall.  
C. Yes, we are going to do so.
- ( ) 7. A. Have a good time.      B. It's a good place.  
C. You are great.
- ( ) 8. A. The same to you.      B. Happy birthday!  
C. Thank you.
- ( ) 9. A. Just two months.      B. Once a month.  
C. Very much.
- ( ) 10. A. About one mile.      B. I take the bus.  
C. It's very big.

### 三、听录音,补全短文。

Nick is an intelligent boy. He often sleeps (11) to

study on the desk. He is a good student at school. He is good at every subject. (12), he has many different (13) — stamp collecting, playing basketball and listening to (14). At home he is a good boy. He often helps his mother with (15).

## 八年级(下)

### 一、听句子,选择正确的应答语。

- ( ) 1. A. Here you are.      B. Not at all.  
C. Give you.
- ( ) 2. A. I am afraid not.      B. That's great.  
C. Not at all.
- ( ) 3. A. I am sorry to hear that.      B. you are bad  
C. Thank you.
- ( ) 4. A. Come here.      B. I'd like to buy a sweater.  
C. That's right.
- ( ) 5. A. No, thanks.      B. Yes, I would.  
C. No, please.

### 二、对话,回答下面的问题。

6. How is Kate's holiday?

7. Where did Kate go?

8. How long did Kate stay there?

9. Which is her favorite place?

10. Does Tom want to go there?

### 三、听短文选择正确的答案。

- ( ) 11. Where are Mr. Green and his wife?  
A. In the office.      B. At home.      C. In a shop.
- ( ) 12. For whom do they buy the T-shirts?  
A. Their son.      B. Mrs. Green.      C. Mary.
- ( ) 13. How many kilos of apples and pears do they buy?  
A. Three kilos.      B. Four kilos.      C. Two kilos.
- ( ) 14. How do the Greens come back home?  
A. By train.      B. By bike.      C. By car.

## 九年级(全)

### 一、听句子,选择正确的应答语。

- ( ) 1. A. At work.      B. He's fine.  
C. Watching Videos.
- ( ) 2. A. An egg.      B. A bank clerk.  
C. A cup of tea.
- ( ) 3. A. Good, thanks.      B. Very thank you.  
C. Fine, thanks.
- ( ) 4. A. Hamburgers.      B. Music.  
C. Monkey.
- ( ) 5. A. No, I do.      B. Yes, I'm.  
C. Yes, I do.

二、听对话和问题,选答案。

- ( ) 6. A. Because his radio is too noisy.  
B. Because his radio is too old.  
C. Because his radio is too bad.
- ( ) 7. A. Two days ago. B. In two days.  
C. For two days.
- ( ) 8. A. He will go to visit the History Museum.  
B. He will go out to watch a football match.  
C. He will stay at home and watch TV.
- ( ) 9. A. Any weekday except Monday.  
B. On Wednesday and Thursday.  
C. On Tuesday or Thursday.

三、听短文判断正误。

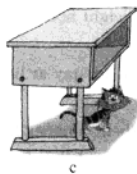
- ( ) 10. Bill is a high school student.
- ( ) 11. His parents bought a TV for him.
- ( ) 12. He spent too much time learning.
- ( ) 13. He found it not difficult to pay attention to the teacher.
- ( ) 14. His father said computer games are bad for children.



模拟冲刺训练

模拟试题(一)

一、单句理解。听录音,排序。(共5分,每小题1分)



二、对话理解。听对话,根据对话内容,从各题所给的三个选项中选择适当的一项完成句子。每段对话读两遍。(共5分,每小题1分)

- ( ) 6. The boy usually goes to school \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by bus B. by bike C. on foot
- ( ) 7. It is \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. 10:30 B. 10:20 C. 10:40
- ( ) 8. The woman wants to put her bag \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the box B. on the desk C. in the car
- ( ) 9. Tom is waiting for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his friends B. his parents C. his brothers

- ( ) 10. The woman wants to drink \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. coke B. milk C. tea

三、语篇理解。听短文,根据短文内容,从各题所给的三个选项中选择适当的一项回答问题。短文读两遍。(共10分,每小题2分)

请听第一篇短文,完成第11至15小题。

- ( ) 11. What are the students doing now?  
A. They are having an evening party.  
B. They are having a sports meeting.  
C. They are having a math class.
- ( ) 12. How many girls are there in the class?  
A. Nine. B. Twenty-one. C. Twenty-four.
- ( ) 13. Where are most of them from?  
A. country B. city C. town
- ( ) 14. How many subjects do they have?  
A. ten B. nine C. nineteen
- ( ) 15. Which subject do the students usually spend much time on?  
A. Chinese. B. Math. C. English.

模拟试题(二)

一、单句理解。根据每小题你所听到的句子,从A、B、C三幅图中找到与所听内容相符的选项。(共5分,每小题1分)

- ( ) 1.



- ( ) 2.



- ( ) 3.



- ( ) 4.



- ( ) 5.



二、对话理解。听对话和对话后的问题,选择正确答案。(每个对话和对话后的问题朗读两遍)(共5分,每小题1分)

- ( ) 6. A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn.  
 ( ) 7. A. At seven. B. At eleven. C. At ten.  
 ( ) 8. A. Jeff. B. Mary. C. The boy.  
 ( ) 9. A. Green. B. Blue. C. Yellow.  
 ( ) 10. A. He is ill. B. He is happy C. He is a doctor.

三、语篇理解。请听短文,根据短文内容,从各题所给的三个选项中选择适当的一项回答问题。(共10分,每小题2分)

- ( ) 11. What day is it today?  
 A. Monday B. Friday C. Sunday  
 ( ) 12. What does Mary Smith tell us?  
 A. A story book. B. A weather report.  
 C. An English lesson.  
 ( ) 13. What is the weather like this morning?  
 A. Rainy. B. Cloudy. C. Sunny.  
 ( ) 14. Will it be sunny tomorrow?  
 A. Yes B. No C. It didn't tell  
 ( ) 15. What is the high temperature tomorrow?  
 A. Higher than 80. B. Lower than 80.  
 C. Just 80.

### 模拟试题(三)

一、单句理解。听下面五个句子。每个句子对应一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出能正确应答你所听到的句子的选项。(共5分,每小题1分)

- ( ) 1. A. Give you.  
 B. Thank you very much.  
 C. Here you are!  
 ( ) 2. A. Sunday. B. July 1st. C. Monday.  
 ( ) 3. A. No, let's go at five o'clock.  
 B. That's great!  
 C. No, let's make it a little earlier.  
 ( ) 4. A. Yes, he is, isn't he?  
 B. Yes, it is, isn't it?  
 C. Yes, they are, aren't they?  
 ( ) 5. A. Hold on for a moment, please.  
 B. Nice to meet you!  
 C. The same to you.

二、对话理解

① 听下面七段对话,每段对话后有一小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选择最佳答案回答所提的问题。(共7分,每小题1分)

( ) 6.



A



B



C

( ) 7.



A



B



C

( ) 8.



A



B



C

- ( ) 9. A. One hour. B. two hours. C. three hours.  
 ( ) 10. A. Tom shouldn't have missed the match.  
 B. the match was too boring.  
 C. She was a little late for the match, too.  
 ( ) 11. A. 30 cents. B. 60 cents. C. 62 cents.  
 ( ) 12. A. Tom should go out at once.  
 B. Tom should do the cleaning, too.  
 C. Tom should stay at home.

② 听对话,根据对话的问题,填写正确答案。(对话以及后面的问题朗读两遍)(共3分,每小题1分)

请听对话,回答第13、14、15小题。

13. What is the woman doing now?

14. What place is the woman going to?

15. How is the woman going there?

三、语篇理解。听短文,判断下列句子是否与所听内容相符。(共5分,每小题1分)

- ( ) 16. All the students take the jobs during their summer holidays in England.  
 ( ) 17. The students usually work in business centers or public places.  
 ( ) 18. The students usually work more than eight hours every day.  
 ( ) 19. The workers of the public places want to stay at home in summer.  
 ( ) 20. The students who take jobs during their summer holidays can make some money for their own daily life.

### 模拟试题(四)

一、单句理解。听下面五个句子。每个句子对应一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项选出意义相近的一项。(共5分,每小题1分)

- ( ) 1. A. They had a wonderful party last night.  
 B. They enjoyed themselves last night.  
 C. They had a great dinner last night.  
 ( ) 2. A. What other things did you do?  
 B. What did you do there?  
 C. What did you want to do?  
 ( ) 3. A. I want to have a good rest.

- B. I want to have a day off.  
C. I had a rest on my day off.

- ( ) 4. A. I didn't have a good time yesterday.  
B. I wasn't fine yesterday.  
C. We had fun yesterday.
- ( ) 5. A. Everyone came to visit the old man.  
B. Only one person came to see the old man.  
C. Nobody came to see the old man.

## 二、对话理解。

①听对话,选择正确的答案。(共4分,每小题1分)

- ( ) 1. What day is it today?  
A. Tuesday. B. Wednesday. C. Thursday.
- ( ) 2. What color is Bill's car?  
A. Black. B. Light blue. C. Dark blue.
- ( ) 3. What time will they probably finish their job?  
A. At 4:30. B. At 5:30. C. At 6:30.
- ( ) 4. How many books can Lily borrow at most today?  
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

②听一段对话,回答下面三个问题。(共6分,每小题2分)

10. Where did the girl stay during her holiday?

11. When did the girl get back?

12. What did the boy think of the computer game?

## 三、语篇理解。听录音,补全短文。(共5分,每小题1分)

Halloween started (13) \_\_\_\_\_ of years ago in Britain. People (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the 31st October was the end of summer and the beginning of winter. At that time, ghosts came back to see us in our world.

These days, Halloween is a time to have fun. People like to play games at Halloween (15) \_\_\_\_\_. One of these games is apple-bobbing. People try to (16) \_\_\_\_\_ up apples with their teeth. The apples are in water. You can't use your hands, so it's very (17) \_\_\_\_\_.



## 第二部分 语言知识运用(I)

### 单项选择

#### 中考考点预测

该部分主要通过单项选择和完形填空的形式考察考生对词汇、语法、习惯用语和常用表达法的掌握。根据英语《课程标准》及《命题指导》的精神,英语学科的学业考试将更注重考查学生综合运用语言的能力,考察单纯的语法知识少了,在真实的语境中考察学生运用语法知识的能力的试题多了。也就是说同学们对语法知识一定要能灵活运用。要能够将所学过的英语知识运用到新的和具体的情景中去。能在所提供的语言情景中,选用正确的语言形式。

中考试题也不再拘泥于某一教材,并且会适当地考查学生的语用知识。在准备语用知识时,同学们不但要熟悉常见的功能意念项目,还要注意公共场合一些常见标识的含义,这也是近年来考得较多的。

#### 学习评价展台

- 了解英语词汇包括单词、短语、习惯用语和固定搭配等形式;
- 理解和领悟词语的基本含义以及在特定语境中的意义;
- 能根据所学构词法判断和记忆派生词、合成词和转义词的词义和词类;
- 400 个左右四会词汇和 400 条左右习惯用语及固定搭配;

- 词类
- 名词
  - 可数名词及其单复数
  - 不可数名词
  - 专有名词
  - 名词所有格
- 代词
  - 人称代词
  - 物主代词
  - 反身代词
  - 指示代词
  - 不定代词
  - 疑问代词
- 数词
  - 基数词
  - 序数词
- 介词和介词短语 词汇表中所列介词和介词短语的用法
- 连词 词汇表中所列连词的用法
- 形容词
  - 作定语、表语、宾语补足语的用法
  - 比较级和最高级的用法
- 副词
  - 时间、地点、方式、程度、疑问副词等用法
  - 比较级和最高级的用法

语 言 知 识 的 运 用 能 力	9. 冠词 一般用法	
	10. 动词	
	(1) 动词的基本形式	
	(2) 系动词 be, look, turn, get, etc	
	(3) 及物动词和不及物动词	
	(4) 助动词 be, do, have, shall, will, etc	
	(5) 情态动词 can, may, must, need, etc	
	11. 时态	
	(1) 现在进行时、一般现在时、一般过去时、过去进行时	
	一般将来时、现在完成时	
	(3) 被动语态 一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、一般现在时和带情态动词的被动语态	
	12. 动词不定式	
	(7) 作宾语、宾语补足语、状语	C
	(8) 作主语、定语	A
	(9) 不定式的复合结构 (for sb. to do...)	C
	(10) 带疑问词的动词不定式	A
	14. 构词法	
	(1) 合成法	
	(2) 派生法	
	(3) 转化法	
	(4) 缩写和简写	C
	15. 句子种类	
	(1) 陈述句(肯定式和否定式)	
	(2) 疑问句(一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句、反意疑问句)	
	(3) 祈使句(肯定式和否定式)	
	(4) 感叹句	C
	16. 句子成分	
	(1) 主语	
	(2) 谓语(主谓一致)	
	(3) 表语	
	(4) 宾语(直接宾语和间接宾语)	
	(5) 定语	
	(6) 状语	C
	17. 简单句的基本句型	
	(1) 主语+系动词+表语	
	(2) 主语+不及物动词	
	(3) 主语+及物动词+宾语	
	(4) 主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语	
	(5) 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语	C
	(6) there be 句型	
	18. 并列句	C
	19. 主从复合句	
	(1) 宾语从句	A
	①以 that, who, what, where, how, why, when 等引导的宾语从句	
	②以 if, whether 引导的宾语从句	C
	(2) 状语从句	A
	①时间状语从句、条件状语从句、原因状语从句、比较状语从句	
	(2) 状语从句	
	(3) 定语从句	