

面向**2005**年考生

**2004年**  
**全国中考试题**  
**(含答案)**

**荟萃**

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## 出版说明

为帮助 2005 届初中毕业班师生汇集信息、巩固知识、检验水平、提高能力,做好毕业总复习工作,我们出版这套《2004 年全国中考试题(含答案)荟萃》丛书。它包括数学、语文、英语、物理、化学、政治六科,每科分编一册。每册都收编了全国 30 省(含台湾)、市该学科 2004 年的中考试题及答案。试题汇集于各册的前半部,答案汇集于各册的后半部。为体现各地命题意图、风格,我们在编辑加工中只做了必要的技术处理和差错订正,其他均照原试卷风貌。

对书中出现的差错,欢迎读者批评指正。

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# 北京市 2004 年高级中等学校招生统一考试试卷

## 第 I 卷 (机读卷 共 24 分)

### 第一部分 听力 (24 分)

一、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 6 分,每小题 1 分)

1. A. Spring.      B. Summer.      C. Autumn.
2. A. At seven.    B. At eleven.    C. At ten.
3. A. Jeff.        B. Mary.        C. The boy.
4. A. Green.      B. Blue.        C. Yellow.
5. A. He is ill.    B. He is fine.    C. He is sad.
6. A. Write to Lucy and Lily.  
    B. Wait for Lucy and Lily.  
    C. Look after Lucy and Lily.

二、听对话和短文,根据对话和短文后的问题,选择正确答案。(对话和短文以及后面的问题朗读两遍)(共 18 分,每小题 1.5 分)

请听第 7 段材料,回答第 7、8、9 小题。

7. A. Making a phone call.      B. Giving a lesson.  
    C. Asking the way.
8. A. A school.      B. A cinema.      C. A shop.
9. A. By taxi.        B. By bus.        C. By bike.

请听第 8 段材料,回答第 10、11、12 小题。

10. A. In a hotel.      B. In a farmer's house.  
    C. In the open air.
11. A. In the morning.    B. In the afternoon.  
    C. In the evening.
12. A. Interesting.    B. Hard.        C. Bad.

请听第 9 段材料,回答第 13、14、15 小题。

13. A. Goes to school.    B. Looks for jobs.  
    C. Has a holiday.
14. A. Robert.        B. Wang Ping.    C. David.
15. A. Shy.            B. Friendly.     C. Careful.

请听第 10 段材料,回答第 16、17、18 小题。

16. A. A student.      B. The monitor.    C. A teacher.
17. A. Seven days.    B. Ten days.      C. Sixteen days.
18. A. Post letters and borrow books.  
    B. Use computers and go dancing.  
    C. Buy school things and have meals.

### 第二部分 笔试 (54 分)

#### 三、语言知识运用 (1)

(一) 单项填空 (共 20 分,每小题 1 分)

从下列各题所给的四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

19. Mary, please show   K   your picture.  
    A. my      B. mine      C. I        D. me
20. —When will Mr. Black come to Beijing?  
    —   A   September 5.  
    A. On      B. To        C. At      D. In
21. —Which is   K  , the sun, the moon or the earth?  
    —Of course, the moon is.

- A. small            B. smaller  
C. smallest        D. the smallest

22. Some boys of Class One enjoy   C   music.  
    A. listen to      B. listens to  
    C. listening to    D. listened to
23. —   L   do you have an English party?  
    —Once a month.  
    A. How old      B. How far  
    C. How often    D. How long
24. Father is sleeping. You'd better   B   quiet.  
    A. to keep      B. keep  
    C. keeping      D. kept
25. —What's on TV tonight? Is there   F   interesting?  
    —I'm afraid not.  
    A. something    B. anything  
    C. nothing      D. everything
26. —Where are you going?  
    —I'm going to the        to fly a kite.  
    A. shop          B. library  
    C. park          D. post office
27. —Shall we go shopping now?  
    —Sorry, I can't. I        my shirts.  
    A. wash          B. washes  
    C. washed        D. am washing
28. When he   P   home, he saw his mother cleaning the room.  
    A. got up        B. got back  
    C. got off        D. got on
29. —Is Tom at school today?   ✓    
    —No. He's at home   L   he has a bad cold.  
    A. because      B. if  
    C. until         D. before
30. If he   P   harder, he will catch up with us soon.  
    A. study         B. studies  
    C. will study    D. studied
31. —May I put my bike here?  
    —No, you   C  . You should put it over there.  
    A. couldn't      B. needn't  
    C. mustn't        D. won't
32. —You're very   L  , aren't you?  
    —Yes. Our team has won the game.  
    A. happy        B. worried  
    C. sad            D. afraid
33. —What a nice bike! How long   D   you        it?  
    —Just two weeks.  
    A. will; buy      B. did; buy  
    C. are; having    D. have; had
34. Chinese   A   by more and more people in the world now.

- A. is spoken                      B. is speaking  
C. speaks                          D. spoke
35. Miss Green didn't tell us D in 2002.  
A. where does she live    B. where she lives  
C. where did she live    D. where she lived
36. Aunt Li often asks her son B too much meat.  
It's bad for his health.  
A. don't eat                      B. not to eat  
C. not eat                        D. to not eat
37. —Would you like to go out for a walk with us?  
— C, but I must finish my homework first.  
A. Of course not              B. That's all right  
C. I'd love to                    D. Yes, I do
38. We often see the sign in museums. It means D.  
A. NO PHOTOS                B. NO FISHING  
C. NO SMOKING                D. NO SWIMMING

(二)完形填空 (共12分,每小题1分)

通读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。



Johnny Sylvester, eleven years old, was in bed in the hospital. Several days before, while he was 39 in a football game, he fell and his head hit the ground. The doctors believed that 40 might never get well.

"He seems to have given up 41. So medicine won't 42. Perhaps he needs something else," said one of the doctors. "When I visit Johnny, all he 43 says is that he would like to meet Babe Ruth."

To meet Babe Ruth, of course, was not possible. Babe Ruth was as 44 a man in America as the president himself, 45 he was the most famous baseball(棒球) player in the game.

The next day Johnny's father managed to tell Babe Ruth about the story of Johnny on the phone. Twenty-four hours later, as Johnny 46 in his hospital room, in walked Babe Ruth. Young Johnny couldn't 47 it really was the Babe.

Babe Ruth sat down at Johnny's bedside and said, "Now listen, kid, you've got to get well. I've brought you a new American League baseball. You must start throwing it."

Sylvester just stayed there, saying nothing, and his eyes were 48 in awe(敬慕) at the great man.

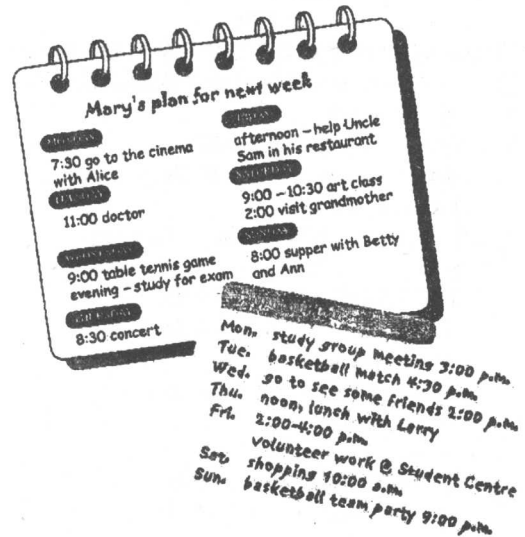
For Johnny this was the beginning of a new life, one he thought he would never 49. To the surprise of his doctors, young Sylvester walked out of the hospital on his own a few weeks later. He was also able to live a healthy life — all because of the 50 of Babe Ruth.

39. A. playing                      B. sitting                      C. looking                      D. stopping  
40. A. one                          B. it                              C. he                              D. they  
41. A. game                        B. study                        C. medicine                      D. hope  
42. A. do                            B. fit                            C. win                            D. go  
43. A. even                        B. also                        C. ever                        D. still  
44. A. strong                      B. important                    C. kind                        D. clever  
45. A. so                            B. and                        C. but                            D. or  
46. A. waited                    B. laid                        C. prepared                      D. lay  
47. A. know                        B. notice                        C. believe                        D. understand  
48. A. shining                      B. falling                        C. watching                      D. fixing  
49. A. save                        B. reach                        C. receive                        D. see  
50. A. reply                        B. present                        C. photo                        D. success

四、阅读理解 (共22分,每小题2分)

阅读下面A、B、C三篇短文。根据短文内容从每题所给的四个选项中选择最佳选项。

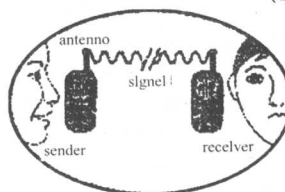
(A)



生词: volunteer 志愿者

51. Peter's study group meeting will be on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Sunday morning              B. Monday afternoon  
C. Saturday evening              D. Friday afternoon
52. From Peter's plan we learn that Peter likes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. table tennis                    B. music                        C. art                            D. basketball
53. On Sunday morning Mary will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be free                        B. be busy  
C. see the doctor                    D. go shopping
54. What will Mary do on Wednesday evening?  
A. See her friends.                    B. Play basketball.  
C. Go to her art class.                    D. Prepare for an exam.

(B)



A mobile phone(手机) is in fact a small radio. A radio sends a person's voice over a long way to another radio. A voice that is sent by radio is called a signal(信号). A ra-

dio signal travels very quickly.

Only a few years ago, mobile phones were very large. They needed large batteries(电池). They had to be powerful(功率高的) to send their signal to faraway places. This was because most cities had only one antenna tower(中继站) for mobile phones.

Today's mobile phones are small and easy to use. Now most cities have a lot of antenna towers, not just one. This means that each mobile phone doesn't have to send its signal far away, so they don't need to be so powerful. Mobile phones today use small batteries. A large city, where lots of mobile phones are used, can have hundreds of towers.

Do you know what use a mobile phone has? Yes, you can use it to do a lot of things.

Call your friends and family from almost anywhere.

Call the police immediately if there is an accident in the street.

Send or receive e-mail.

Get information from the Internet.

Send and receive messages.

Sending short written messages is a popular way to use your mobile phone. Many people use short forms of words, so the messages are quick to write and read. Can you guess what these messages mean? Try reading them out. What do you hear?

**R U O K?**

**C U L8R!**

**That's EZ!**

**Will I C U B4 2moro?**

**That's Gr8!**

55. The writer talks about \_\_\_\_\_ uses of a mobile phone.  
A. three B. five C. seven D. nine
56. What does the writer think of today's mobile phones?  
A. They are small but very powerful.  
B. They are very popular and cheap.  
C. They are very easy for us to use.  
D. They are big enough to send a signal.
57. What does the writer write the article(文章) for?  
A. To give us some common knowledge of the mobile phone.  
B. To introduce how the mobile phone works and what use it has.  
C. To tell us what short forms of words mean in written messages.  
D. To show us in what way the mobile phone is expected to develop.

(C)

Dear Reader,

Imagine an 11-year-old child whose days are often spent washing clothes, looking after a baby, working hard in the fields.

Imagine a little girl who knows there will not be enough food for dinner, who can't fill her stomach with water because it's polluted, and who has watched life slip away(消失) from her father and little brother and sister because the family is

too poor to see a doctor.

Is it hard to believe? For Maria Pastora, these are the real life.

Maria would gladly walk miles to school, but her mother, now alone, needs her badly at home. Chances are Maria will grow up without any schooling. What will be her future? In many ways, it will be disastrous(灾难性的).

But for just 52 pennies a day, you can sponsor(资助) a child like Maria. Show her that somewhere, someone cares about her. Through "Save the Children", you can help Maria's mother get the tools and ways she needs to turn their poor food into a good dinner and get the money she needs to buy clothes and school things for Maria.

To help Maria most, your money is put together with that of other sponsors, so hard-working people can help themselves. Build a school... a hospital... bring in clean water. This is what "Save the Children" has been about since 1932.

For you there are many rewards. Have the chance to write to or hear from your sponsored child. Receive photos or progress reports. Know you are reaching out to another person. Not with a handout, but a hand up. That's how "Save the Children" works. But without you, it can't work. Please take a moment now to fill in and post the form below to help a child like Maria and her village.

It can make such a difference... in her life and yours.

For the children,  
David L. Guyer  
President

58. We can read the letter in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. somebody's diary B. a newspaper  
C. a progress report D. a story book
59. What is Maria's most serious problem?  
A. She has no chance to go to school.  
B. Her father died of a serious disease.  
C. Hard work has made her suffer a lot.  
D. Her mother needs her badly at home.
60. What is "Save the Children"?  
A. An activity to help poor children go to school.  
B. An office of the government to collect money.  
C. A program shown at theaters to help the poor.  
D. A group who works for children in poor places.
61. The last sentence in the letter means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. if Maria goes to school, you will be rewarded  
B. what you give is more than what you take  
C. both Maria's life and yours will change a lot  
D. Maria and you can help each other at school

## 第 II 卷 (非机读卷 共 42 分)

一、语言知识运用 (2)(共 10 分, 每小题 2 分) 根据中文意思完成句子。

1. 来吧, 孩子们! 该吃午饭了。

Come on, children. \_\_\_\_\_ to have lunch.

2. 昨天因为交通拥堵, 他们开会迟到了。

\_\_\_\_\_ the meeting because of the



heavy traffic yesterday.

3. 她遇到了很大的麻烦。让我们帮助她吧。

She is now in great trouble. \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 你一到上海就给我打个电话好吗?

Will you please call me \_\_\_\_\_?

5. 这个七岁的小女孩酷爱弹钢琴,以至于她已经坚持练琴两年了。

The seven-year-old girl likes playing the piano \_\_\_\_\_ for two years.

## 二、口语交际 (共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

根据上下文的意思补全对话。在横线上写出所缺少的句子。

A: Good morning, sir. \_\_\_\_\_?

6

B: I'd like to buy a blue jacket. Do you have any blue jackets?

A: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_?

7

B: I want Size M.

A: Here you are.

B: Can I try it on?

A: Sure. Is it all right?

B: Yes, I like it very much. \_\_\_\_\_

8

A: 360 yuan.

B: That's a bit expensive. Do you have any other kind?

I want a cheaper one.

A: What about this one? It's only 120 yuan.

B: OK. \_\_\_\_\_.

9

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

10

## 三、阅读与表达 (共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

阅读短文,根据其内容简要回答问题。(不要照抄原文中的句子)

Reading for pleasure is the easiest way to become a better reader in English. It is also the most important way.

Some students say they don't want to read for pleasure. They say they want to use their time to learn the rules of the language and new words. They say that pleasure reading is too easy.

Many experts(专家) say pleasure reading is very important for learning English. Dr. Stephen Krashen, a famous expert on learning languages, says that pleasure reading helps you learn many important things about English. Students learn more grammar and more words when they read for pleasure. They also learn more about good writing.

Dr. Krashen tells us that pleasure reading helps each

student in a different way. Each student needs to learn something different. Pleasure reading makes it possible for each student to learn what he or she needs.

Reading for pleasure is not the same as studying. When you read for pleasure, you choose your own books, and you don't have to remember everything. There are no tests on your pleasure reading books. Pleasure reading will help you:

● learn how English speakers use English

● read faster in English

● find examples of good writing in English

● learn new words

● learn about the cultures(文化) of English speakers

11. Is pleasure reading important for learning English?

12. Which is the easier way to become a better reader, pleasure reading or studying?

13. What do some students think of pleasure reading?

14. How can we become better readers?

15. What's the greatest advantage(优点) of pleasure reading?

We can \_\_\_\_\_

## 四、书面表达 (共 12 分)

根据中文大意,写出意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 50 词的短文。所给英文提示词语供选用。

作为一名中学生,你学习的课程一定很多,但同时学校里又有丰富多彩的课外活动,例如:有的同学参加英语角的活动;有的同学喜欢球类、跑步等体育活动;有的同学喜欢音乐、舞蹈、美术;还有的同学参加电脑小组、摄影小组、集邮小组等。你最喜欢哪一项课外活动?活动中你都做些什么?说说你的想法和理由。

提示词语: I, a middle school student, learn, many subjects, after class, take part in, activity, be interested in, grow up, important, be sure

注意:不要写出自己真实的姓名和所在学校。

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# 北京市海淀区 2004 年高级中等学校招生统一考试试卷

## 听力部分 (共 25 分)

一、听对话,选择与对话内容相符的图片,将代表图片的字母填在相应的序号后。(共 5 分,每小题 1 分)



1. ( ) 2. ( ) 3. ( ) 4. ( ) 5. ( )

二、听对话,根据对话内容,判断下列句子正误。正确的写(T),错误的写(F)。(共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

6. David has a cold.
7. The handbag is very expensive.
8. The girl will buy some flowers for her mother.
9. Lucy is good at tennis. She wants to be a tennis player.
10. Lucy's brother enjoys pop music.

三、听短文,选择最佳选项。(共 5 分,每小题 1 分)

11. What did Amy want to be when she was young?  
A. A tour guide.      B. A flight attendant.  
C. An English teacher.
12. How many years did Amy learn English at the school?  
A. Three.      B. Two.      C. One.
13. Where does Sam want to travel?  
A. France.      B. Japan.      C. Britain.
14. Why does Sam love the International Language School?  
A. The school helps him improve his English.  
B. He loves small children very much.  
C. His hobby is traveling around.
15. What can we learn from the two speakers?  
A. The school can get the students to travel a lot and make money.  
B. The school can probably help the students find a better job.  
C. The school can improve the students' all kinds of skills.

四、听短文,根据短文内容,完成下面表格(请填写关键信息)。(共 5 分,每小题 1 分)

Where	When	Activities	Main idea
France	in 16	the calendar changed...	the 20 of April Fool's Day
17	April Fool's Day	18 or replace sugar with salt	
Spain	on 19	have fun with each other...	

## 基础知识运用 (共 30 分)

五、单项填空 (共 15 分,每小题 1 分)

从下列各句所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. This isn't \_\_\_\_\_ pencil case. I left mine at home.  
A. my      B. me      C. I      D. myself
22. We often have sports after class, and I like to play \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.  
A. a      B. an      C. the      D. 不填
23. —Would you like something to drink, \_\_\_\_\_ or coffee?  
—Coffee, please.  
A. fruit      B. tea      C. meat      D. bread
24. In Picture \_\_\_\_\_, the girl is listening to music.



25. —\_\_\_\_\_ are you going this summer vacation?  
—To the beach.  
A. When      B. Where      C. How      D. Why
26. —What do you usually do \_\_\_\_\_ Sundays?  
—We enjoy ourselves at the guitar club.  
A. in      B. at      C. on      D. of
27. —How about the movie you saw yesterday?  
—Some people think it's boring; \_\_\_\_\_ think it's exciting.  
A. others      B. other      C. each      D. another
28. —Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Only ten months old.  
A. when does Tiger Woods start golfing  
B. when did Tiger Woods start golfing  
C. when Tiger Woods starts golfing  
D. when Tiger Woods started golfing
29. —Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ my pet dog while I'm away?  
—Sure, no problem.  
A. setting up      B. looking after  
C. turning down      D. keeping out
30. You will stay healthy \_\_\_\_\_ you do more exercises, such as running and walking.  
A. if      B. how      C. before      D. where
31. I'm interested in animals, so I \_\_\_\_\_ every Saturday working in an animal hospital.  
A. pay      B. get      C. take      D. spend
32. —May I help you with some jeans, sir?  
—Yes, I'd like to try on those blue \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pair      B. one      C. two      D. ones
33. —I didn't see you at the meeting yesterday. Why?

—I \_\_\_\_\_ for a long distance call then from my daughter in Canada.

- A. waited                      B. have waited  
C. was waiting                D. will wait

34. I'm not sure if I'm going to Tim's party; I may go to the concert \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only    B. instead    C. early    D. late

35. Although they are brothers, they are the \_\_\_\_\_ opposite of one another.

- A. very    B. just    C. few    D. little

六、完形填空 (共 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

阅读下面两篇短文, 根据短文内容, 从第 36 ~ 50 小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

(A)

Some friends have different views and interests, and some like the same things. What is your opinion? Should friends be different or the same? We 36 some people what they thought and this is what they said.



**Dave Morrison**

"I like to have 37 who are like me. I'm quieter than most of the kids in my class, and so is my best friend Loretta. There are some 38, though. I'm more intellectual than Loretta. She's more athletic."



**Lyle Huang**

"I like to have friends who are different from me. My best friend Ruben is taller and 39 outgoing than me. We both like sports, 40 Ruben is more athletic than me. Also, I'm quieter than he is."



**Mary Mariana**

"I like to have friends who are different from me. My best friend is Cathy. 41 is really funny and more outgoing than I am. But we 42 like doing the same things."

36. A. looked    B. asked    C. made    D. had  
37. A. teachers    B. neighbors    C. friends    D. parents  
38. A. interests    B. troubles    C. questions    D. differences  
39. A. more    B. better    C. much    D. quite  
40. A. but    B. or    C. and    D. so  
41. A. It    B. One    C. She    D. He  
42. A. all    B. both    C. either    D. every

(B)

The results of the US/NATO bombing (轰炸) of Yugoslavia are to be judged by history. Being in the center of the events that are creating that history, I cannot 43 from what is going on in my country.

First of all, the aim of the bombing was to 44 a human suffering in Kosovo. Today, after many days of the bombing, that aim is more 45 than before. The bombing only brought tens of thousands of people running away from their 46. Suppose that the US/NATO really had a wish to stop the human suffering, they should realize by now 47 they were when they thought the bombing would solve the problem.

So, what's left? Back off? Or ground troops (部队)? But who is going to join the ground troops? It should be 48 that the Serbs (塞族) will not give up on Kosovo.

I live under the bombing for more than a week now. And it doesn't scare me any more. But the thought of the 49 scares me. Vietnam would seem like a picnic compared to a bloodshed (流血事件) in Kosovo if the ground troops appeared. Is that 50 the US/NATO wants?

43. A. give away                      B. send away  
C. put away                          D. stay away  
44. A. get    B. find    C. stop    D. make  
45. A. special    B. distant    C. careful    D. worthy  
46. A. homes    B. schools    C. offices    D. hospitals  
47. A. how far    B. how much    C. how wrong    D. how smart  
48. A. clear    B. easy    C. fair    D. lucky  
49. A. airline pilots                      B. ground troops  
C. firing                                  D. bombing  
50. A. 不填    B. which    C. that    D. what

阅读部分 (共 30 分)

七、阅读理解 (共 22 分, 每小题 2 分)

阅读下面三篇短文, 根据短文内容, 从第 51 ~ 61 小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择最佳选项。

(A)

The police do many things for us. They help keep our things and us safe. They help keep cars moving safely. They take care of people who are hurt. Then they see these people get to a doctor.

The police go around town to see that everything is all right. They get around town in many ways. Some of them walk or go by car. In some big cities, some of the police ride on horses. It is strange to see these animals in the street.

As they go around town, the police help people. Sometimes they find lost children. They take the children home. If the police see a fight, they **put an end to** it right away. Sometimes people will ask the police how to get to a place in town. The police can always tell the people which way to go. They know all the streets and roads well.

Some police stand at crossings. They tell the cars when to go and when to stop. They make sure that the cars do not go too fast. They help children cross the street. They also help people who can't walk too well.

Without the police, our streets would not be safe. Cars might go too fast and hurt people. Lost people might never be found. The police do a good job. We need them. And we should thank them for a job well done.

51. The police do many things for us. They help keep our things and us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. warm    B. clean    C. quiet    D. safe  
52. How do some of the police get around in some big cities?  
A. By taxi.    B. On horses.    C. By bus.    D. On bikes.  
53. In the text, "**put an end to**" means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. stop    B. cut    C. kill    D. fly  
54. The text is mainly talking about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the police.  
A. life    B. road    C. job    D. day



(B)  
Gadgets for Work and Play



It's 7:45 in the morning, and 26-year-old Steve Clarkson is going to work. He puts on his jacket, and picks up his mobile phone and laptop. As he leaves the house, he turns on his MP3 player and puts on his headphone. He is ready to go.

Today, for millions of people, gadgets like Clarkson's are a normal part of life. "I'm a reporter for a magazine, and I'm usually not in the office. My mobile phone and laptop help me to do my work both on the road and at home," says Clarkson. Today many people can check e-mails, send messages, or surf the Web, using their mobile phones.

Tina Fang is studying photography in New York City. "Some of these gadgets are expensive, but they can save your money in the long run. I have a digital camera. I can use it to take eighty pictures and shoot video (record an image onto video) at the same time. I listen to music on my MP3 player, and I can download and read books on it, too. I use the camera and MP3 for both learning and fun."

It's now 9:45. Steve Clarkson gets an e-mail from his 17-year-old sister. She has a gadget that lets her send e-mails, play games, and take notes. She is in class right now. "I e-mailed her back. I told her to stop playing, and pay attention," laughs Clarkson. "These gadgets are fun, but sometimes they can distract (分散注意力) people, too."

55. What is Steve Clarkson?  
A. A student.                      B. A reporter.  
C. A businessman.                D. A computer programmer.
56. Which of the following things is not a gadget?  
A. A picture.                        B. A laptop.  
C. An MP3 player.                 D. A mobile phone.
57. When his sister had lessons, Steve told her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to pay no attention  
B. to e-mail him back right away  
C. to stop playing games  
D. to listen to music on the MP3 player

(C)



Watching some children trying to catch butterflies one August afternoon, I was reminded of an incident in my own childhood. When I was a boy of twelve in South Carolina, something happened to me that made me never put any wild creature (living thing) in a cage (笼子).

We lived on the edge of a forest, and every evening at dusk the mockingbirds would come and rest in the trees and sing. There isn't a musical instrument made by man that can produce a more beautiful sound than the song of the mockingbird.

I decided that I would catch a young bird and keep it in a cage and in that way, I would have my own private musi-

cian.

I finally succeeded in catching one and put it in a cage. At first, being scared, the bird fluttered (扑腾) about the cage, but finally it settled down in its new home. I felt very pleased with myself and looked forward to some beautiful singing from my little musician.

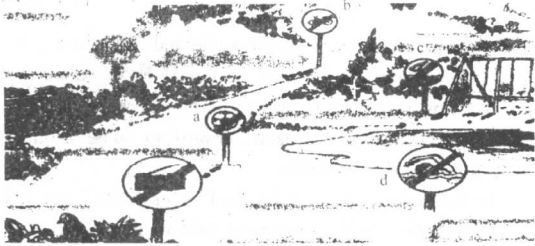
On the second day of the bird's captivity, my new pet's mother flew to the cage with food in her mouth. The baby bird ate everything she brought to it. I was pleased to see this. Certainly the mother knew better than I how to feed her baby.

The following morning when I went to see how my captive (caged) bird was doing, I discovered it on the floor of the cage, dead. I was terribly surprised! What had happened! I had taken extremely care of my little bird, or so I thought.

Arthur Wayne, the famous **ornithologist**, who happened to be visiting my father at the time, hearing me crying over the death of my bird, explained what had happened. "A mother mockingbird, finding her young in a cage, will sometimes bring it poison berries (毒莓). She thinks it better for her young to die than to live in captivity."

Never since then have I caught any living creature and put it in a cage. All living creatures have a right to live free.

58. Why did the writer catch a mockingbird when he was a boy of twelve?  
A. He liked living creatures.  
B. He enjoyed watching beautiful birds.  
C. He needed a pet as a friend.  
D. He wanted the bird to sing for him.
59. The mockingbird died because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the bird suffered from missing its mother  
B. the bird's mother gave it the poisonous food  
C. the writer didn't know how to feed the bird at first  
D. his father's friend didn't tell him the way of birds' life
60. An **ornithologist** is probably a person who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. studies birds                      B. loves creatures  
C. majors in habits                 D. takes care of trees
61. From his past experience, the writer probably suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no one can miss the chance to say sorry  
B. all living creatures can make free choices  
C. everything can be less worthy than any lives  
D. nothing can be more important than freedom
- 八、任务型阅读 (共8分, 每小题2分)  
根据题目要求, 完成(A)、(B)两项任务。  
(A)假如你正在为一些中国学生做导游, 参观、浏览英国伦敦的一个公园。请你根据下面公园的示意图, 为他们说明 a、b、c、d 四项公园规则。(请写关键信息, 句式不限。)



例: No recorders, please.

62. Sign a: \_\_\_\_\_

Sign b: \_\_\_\_\_

63. Sign c: \_\_\_\_\_

Sign d: \_\_\_\_\_

(B) 阅读下面小短文, 根据短文内容和题目要求, 完成表格(请填写关键信息)。

As people age, they often wish they were younger. Or they wish they could live longer without looking or feeling old. Recent research on aging shows that scientists will know how to give us a much longer and healthier life. In scientific tests, they have been able to produce mice that live 30 percent longer than the average mouse. If these tests worked in humans, it would mean that we would be able to live 100 to 150 years.

Do you wish you could live 150 years?

Read the following, and complete the paraphrase(释义)	
If these scientific tests worked in humans, it would mean that we would be able to live 100 to 150 years.	These scientific tests <u>64</u> in humans, so we aren't able to live 100 to 150 years.
Think about the following, and write down your opinion	
If people could live 150 years, what would be the good or bad results?	If people could live 150 years, <u>65</u> .

### 综合语言运用 (共 35 分)

#### 九、词汇 (共 10 分, 每空 1 分)

你们班将组织一次志愿者活动。请你帮助班长完成活动计划。(只填写字母)

A. great	B. cheer up kids	C. after school	D. hungry
E. painting	F. on weekends	G. help old people	H. singing
I. reading	J. visit sick people	K. smoking	L. clean up city parks

1. Being a volunteer is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. We can do volunteer work \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or during festivals.



3. Some of us like \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

4. We can \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 十、仿写 (共 10 分, 每空 1 分)

根据题目要求, 完成(A)、(B)两项书写任务。

(A) 假如你是 Judy, 请你根据你的成绩单, 给你妈妈写一封信, 汇报你的成绩。

Positive comments 	English teacher	PE teacher	Math teacher
	good at listening	the best	hard working
Negative comments 	History teacher	Science teacher	
	could do better	lazy	

Dear Mom,

How's it going? Things are fine here. I got my report card today. Luckily, I did OK this time. My English teacher said I was 1. My math teacher said I was 2 and my PE teacher said I was 3 in class. However, my history teacher said I 4. Another disappointing result was in science. My science teacher said I was a 5 student.

Well, that's all about the news I have for now. I will have to try harder at science.

Love,

Judy

(B) 仿照上文, 请你从不同的几个方面, 向同学们介绍一下 Peter 的学习情况。

This is Peter's report card. He did OK in some subjects. His PE teacher said he was good at 6. His math teacher said he was a 7 student and his English teacher said he could speak English 8. However, his history teacher said he could get better 9. Another disappointing result was in music. His music teacher said he 10.

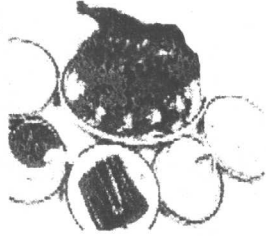
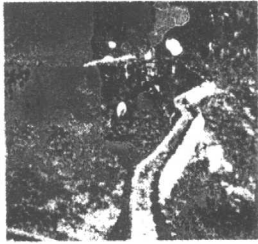
十一、书面表达 (共 15 分)

根据中文提供的情景以及图示信息和英文提示词语,写一篇短文。

今年暑假,你们学校将组织你们前往澳大利亚参

加友好交流活动。学校要求你们写一篇有关北京的简介,以便在交流活动期间向外国朋友介绍和宣传北京。

注意:1. 字数 100 左右 2. 所提供的图示信息和英文提示词语必须涉及(可适当发挥)



capital of China,  
lie in the north,  
many places of interest,

autumn, best season,  
Chinese traditional food, ...



# 天津市 2004 年高级中等学校招生考试试卷

(试卷满分 100 分。考试时间 90 分钟。)

## 第 I 卷(选择题 共三大题 共 65 分)

### 一、听力理解(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分)

A) 在下列每小题内,你将听到一个句子并看到供选择的三个句子。找出与你所听到的那个在意思上最接近的答案

1. A. Mr. Wang went to Beijing.  
B. Mr. Wang will leave Beijing.  
C. Mr. Wang will leave Shanghai.
2. A. Tom walks fastest of all.  
B. I walk fastest of all.  
C. The teacher walks fastest of all.
3. A. My father is free every day.  
B. My father isn't free today.  
C. My father is free today.
4. A. We want to learn more about the satellites.  
B. There is more for us to learn about the earth.  
C. We learn more about the earth with the help of the satellites.

5. A. Can you answer any questions?  
B. Do you have anything else to ask?  
C. Do you have any questions?
6. A. I like the dress on the left better.  
B. I like the dress on the right better.  
C. I don't like the dress on the left.

7. A. You can read the book.  
B. You can keep the book for seven days.  
C. You can keep the book for two months.
8. A. Mary and her mother went shopping.  
B. Mary and her mother went to see a doctor.  
C. Mary and her friend did some shopping.

B) 在下列每小题内,你将听到一个问句并看到供选择的三个答语。找出能回答你所听到的那个问句的最佳答案

9. A. My name is Tom.  
B. I'm Mr Smith.  
C. My name is Tom Smith.
10. A. No, it's not ours.  
B. History.  
C. Let's take our books home.
11. A. She was sixteen years old.  
B. She is nice and kind.  
C. She was very young.
12. A. Excuse me.  
B. Have a good time.  
C. Certainly. Here you are.
13. A. No, it's nothing serious.  
B. Thank you, doctor.  
C. Yes, a little better. Thanks.
14. A. Certainly. What would you like me to do?

- B. With pleasure. What would you like?  
C. Why don't you do it yourself?

15. A. The exit is here.  
B. This way, please!  
C. Of course. Thanks.
16. A. Sure.  
B. Thank you for asking me.  
C. It was delicious. I'm full. Thank you.

C) 在下列每小题内,你将听到四组对话,每组对话都有一个问句。根据对话内容,从每组所给的三个选项中找出能回答所提问题的最佳答案

17. A. It will be rather warm.  
B. It will be rather wet.  
C. It will be rather cold.
18. A. Canada and America.  
B. China and India.  
C. Egypt and Japan.
19. A. At half past five.  
B. At six.  
C. At half past six.
20. A. He told the woman to put on her coat.  
B. He told the woman to take off her coat.  
C. He told the woman not to take off her coat.

### 二、单项填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分)

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

21. What \_\_\_\_\_ fine weather we have these days!  
A. a B. the C. / D. an
22. Please keep quiet. If you make a lot of \_\_\_\_\_, you may disturb others.  
A. voice B. noise C. sound D. singing
23. Mrs Jenny gave us \_\_\_\_\_ on how to learn English well.  
A. some advices B. many advices  
C. some advice D. an advice
24. Do you know the boy sitting between Peter and \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. she B. I C. his D. me
25. —When shall we meet again?  
—Make it \_\_\_\_\_ day you like. It's all the same to me.  
A. one B. any C. another D. all
26. In our class \_\_\_\_\_ of the students are girls.  
A. three fifths B. three fifth  
C. third five D. third fifths
27. Waste paper and bottles are collected \_\_\_\_\_ recycling.  
A. by B. as C. for D. from
28. Forests help to keep water from running away, \_\_\_\_\_ drought does not often happen.



- A. and      B. but      C. so      D. though
29. The temperature was below zero. It was difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the car.  
A. move      B. get      C. begin      D. start
30. This kind of skirt looks \_\_\_\_\_ and sells \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nice; well      B. nice; good  
B. well; well      D. good; nice
31. Could I \_\_\_\_\_ your telephone? I have something important to tell my parents.  
A. keep      B. borrow  
C. use      D. lend
32. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to Hong Kong?  
— Sorry, I've never been there.  
A. How long      B. How often  
C. How far      D. How soon
33. How time flies! Ten years \_\_\_\_\_ passed.  
A. have      B. has      C. is      D. are
34. — Must I write all the words down now?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mustn't      B. can't      C. won't      D. needn't
35. — Did you go to Jack's birthday party?  
— No, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. am not invited      B. wasn't invited  
C. haven't invited      D. didn't invite
36. — Do you feel like \_\_\_\_\_ or shall we go by bus?  
— I prefer to walk, but we have \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi, for time is short.  
A. walking; to take      B. to walk; take  
C. walking; taken      D. to walk; took
37. You can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ when they received these nice Christmas presents.  
A. how they were excited  
B. how excited they were  
C. how excited were they  
D. they were how excited
38. John fell asleep \_\_\_\_\_ he was listening to the music.  
A. after      B. before  
C. while      D. as soon as
39. After playing football for more than half an hour, the students took \_\_\_\_\_ rest.  
A. a few minute's      B. a few minutes'  
C. a little minute's      D. a little minutes'
40. When I looked into the room, I found Philip himself \_\_\_\_\_ in bed.  
A. lies      B. lie      C. lay      D. lying

三、阅读理解(共15小题;41~50题,每小题2分;51~55题,每小题1分)

阅读下面的短文,从每小题所给的A、B、C和D选项中选出一个最佳答案

(A)

Have you ever been ill? When you are ill, you must be unhappy because your body becomes hot, and there are pains all over your body. You don't want to work, you stay in bed, feeling very sad.

What makes us ill? It is germs(细菌). Germs are ev-

erywhere. They are very small and you can't find them with your eyes, but you can see them with a microscope. They are very very small and there could be hundreds of them on a very small thing.

Germs are always found in dirty water. When we look at dirty water under the microscope, we shall see them in it. So your father and mother will not let you drink dirty water.

Germs aren't found only in water. They are found in air and dust. If you cut your finger, if some of the dust from the floor goes into the cut(割开处), some of the germs would go into your finger. Your finger would become big and red, and you will have much pain in it. Sometimes the germs would go into all of your body, and you would have pain everywhere.

41. Which of the following is true?  
A. If things are very very small, they are germs.  
B. If things can't be seen, they must be germs.  
C. Germs are only in dirty water.  
D. Germs are everywhere around us.
42. What is a microscope used for?  
A. Making very very small things look much bigger.  
B. Making very big things look much smaller.  
C. Helping you read some newspapers.  
D. Helping you if you can't see things clearly.
43. Why don't your parents let you drink dirty water?  
A. You haven't looked at it carefully.  
B. Water can't be drunk in this way.  
C. There must be lots of germs in it.  
D. Water will make you ill.
44. Which of the following is not true?  
A. Germs can be found both in water and in the air.  
B. Germs can go into your finger if it is cut.  
C. If your temperature is not OK, there must be germs in your body.  
D. If your finger isn't cut, there aren't any germs on it.
45. What's the main idea of the passage?  
A. Germs may make us ill.  
B. Germs are in dirty water.  
C. Don't drink dirty water.  
D. Take care of your fingers.

(B)

Hundreds of years ago, a Roman army came north from England to make war on Scotland. The Scots, a brave people, loved their country very much. They fought hard to drive the enemy out of Scotland, but there were too many of the Romans. It looked as if the Romans would win.

One night, the leader of Scots marched his soldiers to the top of a hill. "We will rest here tonight, my men," he said, "Tomorrow we will fight one more battle. We must win or we will die."

They were all very tired, so they ate their supper quickly and fell asleep. There were four guards on duty, but they too, were very tired, and one by one, also fell asleep.

The Romans were not asleep. Quickly they gathered at the foot of the hill. Slowly they climbed up the hillside, taking care not to make a sound. Closer and closer they came to the