



辽宁省十五所名牌中学依据最新考试大纲联合编写

畅游

中考王

2006年辽宁中考模拟试卷（冲刺版）

● 依据最新中考大纲

● 凝聚名校名师智慧

● 打造权威模拟试卷

● 架设学生夺标桥梁

英语

沈阳出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

畅游中考王·英语/《畅游中考王》编写组编. —沈阳: 沈阳出版社, 2006. 4
ISBN 7-5441-3020-7

I. 畅... II. 畅... III. 英语课—初中—习题—升学参考资料
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第023353号

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名校校长寄语



祝全省中考考
生取得好成绩！
李宏伟

营口第一中学校长



让我们一起
去见证奋斗，
去收获成功。
孙楠 王会勇

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珍惜机遇，创造
人生的奇迹。
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不经一番寒彻骨，
哪来梅花扑鼻香。
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宝剑锋从磨砺出，
梅花香自苦寒来。
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当求知的水龙头遇到深
宽路上的每一个台阶，
就会映照你的心智豁然，
叩开成功之门，让生命
亮丽精彩。

朝阳第一中学校长



书山无路人是
梯，只有肯攀登，
才能见风景。
刘洋

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同学们，成功的路上
没有掌声，希望你们
能不甘学习的痛苦和
奋斗的艰辛，努力拼
搏，相信成功就在不
远处等着你们。

葫芦岛第六中学校长



告诫你自己，你不行！
鼓舞你自己，你会行！
坚信你自己，你就行！
祝2006年考生梦想成真！
孙海

沈阳敬业中学校长

畅游中考王

2006年辽宁中考模拟试卷·英语

总策划:葛群

主 编:(以姓氏笔划为序)

王会勇 文成章 关玉华 刘杰 孙涛 刘恩轩 张良

李秀凤 余秀林 李承明 林松 赵立祥 高 枫

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张丽凯 李德才 周思敏 杨盛和 胡一鸣 赵玉珍 赵连枚

编写组:

语文:胡秀丽

理综合:梁有满

英语:王秀梅

语文:何亮

理综合:孔德融

英语:甄玉凤

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数学:刘宏军

文综合:李莅萍

宋晓辉

蒋燕婧

编写说明

为了充分挖掘辽宁省各重点重点初中学校的教学资源,展示各名牌学校的真正实力,沈阳出版社诚邀省内各市中高考成绩突出的重点名校,由校长亲自挂帅,名师全力打造,编写了本套中考总复习丛书。

本丛书具有如下特色:

一、入选的试题,经专家反复论证而最终定稿。试卷按照中考考试说明(考纲)规定的考点、知识点编写,试题的难易比例、分值、考试时间等与中考一致。各学科的试题,基本涵盖了本学科的重点难点内容,加上命题专家的精心指点,对学科的知识结构进行了科学的优化、整合。

二、各学科编写的内容是各所学校多年教学经验积累的结晶,完全出自教学一线教师的心得,且绝大多数为独创。因此内容更新颖、更典型。

三、本套试卷是工作在数学第一线教育专家们在分析今年辽宁中考考试要求的基础上,依照辽宁省有关2006年中考的最新信息(考试说明)编写的。因此,各学科的命题导向、题型结构具有很好的参考价值,适应中考模拟训练的需要。

愿本套丛书伴随着广大考生在中考中取得出色的成绩,顺利考入理想的高中!

《畅销中考王》编写组

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2006 年沈阳市中等学校招生统一考试

英语学科考试说明

(供课改实验区使用)

根据教育部《关于积极推进中小学评价与考试制度改革的通知》的精神和《全日制义务教育英语课程标准(实验稿)》的要求,结合课改实验区初中英语学科的教学实际,制定考试说明。

一、考试性质

中等学校招生统一考试是由合格初中毕业生参加的选拔性考试,因此,试题应有较高的信度和效度,必要的区分度和适当的难度。力求反映考生的真实水平,发挥教育测量和教学评价对初中英语教学的正确导向作用。

二、命题原则

1. 命题以《全日制义务教育英语课程标准(实验稿)》为依据,按课程标准五级目标要求编制考试范围。
2. 命题既要注重考查基础知识技能,更要注重考查学生在一定的语境中理解和运用语言的能力,特别是运用英语解决实际问题的能力。逐步降低对语法的要求,不出偏、难、怪题;听力测试重点考查学生理解和捕捉信息的能力;笔试适当减少选择题,增加非选择题的比例,侧重思维训练,并适当增加开放性试题和探究性试题。

三、考试范围

以《全日制义务教育英语课程标准(实验稿)》中五级目标要求的内容为主要考查内容。

四、考试内容

1. 听

能听懂对话和重音理解说话者的意图;能听懂有关熟悉话题的谈话,并能从中提取信息和观点;能借助语篇克服生词障碍,理解大意;能听懂按正逆语速的故事和记叙文,理解故事的因素关系;能在听的过程中用适当方式做出反应;能针对所听语段的内容记录简单信息。考查的基本形式和要点举例如下:

1) What's the dialogue mainly about? (询问中心思想)

A. Shopping.

B. Sports.

C. Travelling.

2) What do you think the man is? (询问身份)

A. A doctor.

B. A teacher.

C. A student.

3) Where is the dialogue taking place? (询问地点)

A. At the airport.

B. At school.

C. In the street.

4) Why is the woman late for school? (询问原因)

A. The traffic is busy.

B. It's raining.

C. Her bike is broken.

5) What's the relationship between the man and the woman? (询问谈话者关系)

A. Teacher and student.

B. Father and daughter.

C. Sister and brother.

2. 读

能根据上下文和词语推断、理解生词的含义;能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系;能找出文章中的主题,理解故事的情节,预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局;能读懂常体载的图表材料;能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获得信息;除教材外,课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上。考查的基本形式和要点举例如下:

1) What's the main idea of the text? (文章的主旨和大意)

2) Why will Alice pay much attention to the stranger? (文章的细节)

3) What's the writer's idea about the noise on the wall? (作者的观点)

4) What's the possible result of the test? (文章的结果)

5) What does the underlined word mean in the text? (判断词义)

3. 写

能根据写作要求,收集、准备素材;能独立起草短文、短信等;能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系;能简单描述人物或事件;能根据所给图示或表格写出简单的段落或操作说明。

考查的基本形式和要点举例如下:
某英文报刊有一栏目专门介绍各个国家的传统节日。请根据下表的信息以 Christmas and the Spring Festival 为题向该报投稿,字数 100 左右。文章的开头已写好,不计入总词数。

节日名称	圣诞节	春节
时间	12 月 25 日	1 月 19 日—2 月 21 日
国家	西方各国	中国
风俗习惯	装饰圣诞树 亲友问候	包饺子 看电视晚会 电话或短信拜年

In western countries the most important holiday is Christmas, but in China...

4. 词汇

了解英语词汇包括单词、短语,习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;运用同义描述事物、行为和特征,说明概念等;学会使用 1500—1600 个单词和 200—300 个惯用语或固定搭配。考查的基本形式和要点举例如下:

- 1) In the open air, we heard someone singing Peking Opera, which _____ very beautiful.
A. seemed B. sounded C. listened D. looked (动词词义)
- 2) The _____ is used for pointing at different parts of a computer screen.
A. modern B. menu C. keyboard D. mouse (名词词义)
- 3) The mountain was _____ steep that few of us reached the top.
A. very B. too C. quite D. so (固定搭配)

5. 语法

理解常用语言形式的基本结构和常用表意功能,并在实际运用中体会和领悟语言形式的逻辑意义;理解和掌握描述人和物的表达方式;理解和掌握描述具体事件和具体行为的发生、发展过程的表达方式;初步掌握描述时间、地点、方位的表达方式;理解和掌握比较人、物体及事物的表达方式。考查的基本形式和要点举例如下:

- 1) Most people got sick because it was cold. (复合句变简单句)
Most people got sick because _____ the cold.
- 2) We must take good care of young trees. (主动语态变被动语态)
Young trees must _____ looked after.

6. 功能与话题

在日常生活中恰当理解表达问候、告别、感谢、介绍等交际功能;在日常人际交往中有效地进行表达;熟悉与学生个人、家庭和学校生活密切相关的主题;熟悉有关日常生活、兴趣爱好、风俗习惯、科学文化等方面的话题。考查的基本形式和要点举例如下:

- A: Happy New Year, James!
B: Oh, it's you, Henry. (1) _____ Do you enjoy your festival?
A: Sure. But do you know where I am?
B: (2) _____ Tell me, please.
A: I'm in Australia.
B: Really? (3) _____
A: It's summer. It's a very hot and beautiful.
B: (4) _____ I'm having hot pot with my family.
A: Say hello to them please.
B: OK. (5) _____
A: Yes, I will. And I'll send you my postcards.

- A: What a hot day it is!
B: Can you call me up later on?
C: What's the weather like there?
D: But it's snowing here.
E: When are you now?

F. The same to you.

G. Where are you there?

五. 考试形式与试卷结构

1. 考试形式

考试采取闭卷、书面作答的方式。

听力测试卷面分值为 50 分,按比例分合格和不合格,考试时间为 60 分钟,播放两遍。听力测试在 2006 年 5 月份全非统一组织进行。笔试卷面分值为 150 分,考试时间为 120 分钟。

2. 试卷结构

试卷分听力测试和笔试两部分,以语篇形式为主来构成选择题和非选择题。

听力测试的题目一般为:单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解,要求考生根据所听内容选出最佳答案。

笔试包括选择题和非选择题两部分。

选择题的题目一般为:单项填空、阅读理解、阅读理解和完成对话等。

非选择题的题目一般为:回答问题、单项填空、翻译句子、完成任务和书面表达。

3. 试题难易程度

试题易、中、难比例约为 6:3:2。

2006年辽宁中考模拟试题·英语(一)

沈阳134中学

(考试时间120分钟,满分150分)

第一卷 选择题 (四大题;共75分)

一、单项填空 (共15小题,每小题1分,满分15分)

从A、B、C、D中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并将其字母序号填入题前括号内。

- () 1. Could you tell me _____?
A. where can I buy this kind of CD player
B. where could I buy this kind of CD player
C. I can buy this kind of CD player
D. where I can buy this kind of CD player
- () 2. Here's a good piece of news. All the students in our class have _____ the exam.
A. past B. passed C. passing D. to pass
- () 3. She wanted to go to a party but she didn't like _____.
A. dress up B. to dress C. dressing up D. dressing
- () 4. _____ it is to swim in the sea!
A. What a fun B. How fun C. What fun D. How a fun
- () 5. The terrible accident happened _____ cold, rainy morning.
A. at B. in C. on D. by
- () 6. She is _____ to both girls and boys, and we've never seen her get mad.
A. rude B. friendly C. generous D. cold
- () 7. The old man is _____ blanketed that he almost comes to tears.
A. such B. so C. very D. as
- () 8. The WTO is an organization _____ makes rules about international trade.
A. who B. / C. that D. it
- () 9. I _____ find my hat. Where is it?
—It _____ be on your desk.
A. can't, can B. may not, can't C. must, can't D. can't, must
- () 10. _____ do you study for a test?
A. How B. What C. Why D. Where

—By reading the text book.

A. How B. What C. Where D. Why

- () 11. My husband _____ send me flowers every week before we got married. But now he never does.
A. should B. used to C. was going to D. was afraid to

() 12. I'll take only one. The rest _____ yours.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

- () 13. Let's look at the bag. Can you see _____ "S" on the corner of _____ bag?
A. a, a B. a, the C. an, a D. an, the

() 14. —David has made some mistakes in the test.

A. So he has, so you have

B. So has he, so have you

C. So has he, so you have

D. So he has, so have you

() 15. —What about these three books?

A. Both _____ of them is interesting.

B. None _____ of them is interesting.

C. All _____ of them is interesting.

D. Either _____ of them is interesting.

得分 _____

二、完形填空 (共20小题,每小题1分,满分20分)

阅读下列短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的四个选项选出最佳选项,并将其字母序号填入题前的括号内。

Text 1

Number 77 High School is home to three very special young people, Li Huijiang, Lan Pei, and Zhu Ming. These three students all _____ 16 _____ their time to help other people. This volunteer work _____ 17 _____ each of them several hours a week, so it is a major commitment. Huijiang loves to read, and she puts this love to good use _____ 18 _____ working in the after-school care center at her local _____ 19 _____. Here, she helps young children to read. Pei loves animals, and plans to study to be a _____ 20 _____ when he leaves school. He spends every Saturday morning _____ 21 _____ in an animal hospital. Ming wants to be a professional singer. He sings for groups of people at the city hospital to _____ 22 _____. "Volunteering is great!" says Huijiang. "Not only _____ 23 _____ good about helping other people, but I get to spend time doing _____ 24 _____ I love to do." Pei says he has learned more about animals. Ming says he has met some wonderful people at the hospital. The three students plan to _____ 25 _____ student volunteer project at their school. "Don't put it off," says Huijiang. "Become a volunteer today!"

- () 16. A. give B. offer C. volunteer D. provide
() 17. A. takes B. spends C. pays D. costs
() 18. A. with B. by C. to D. in
() 19. A. middle school B. college C. elementary school D. university
() 20. A. veterinarian B. doctor C. dentist D. nurse

- () 21. A. work C. to work
 () 22. A. cheer up B. cheer them up
 () 23. A. do I feel B. I do feel
 () 24. A. what C. why
 () 25. A. set off B. set out
 C. set up D. think up

Text 2

Doing projects helped me grow up. I used to be shy and didn't want to 26 in front of others. But doing projects with others helped me become 27 and talkative (健谈的). I was the leader of a group of five. Our teacher asked 28 to choose a social (社会) problem and find a solution for it.

Each group had to write a report on 29 they found. The report was to be checked by other 30 to see if they thought the solution would work well. For the report to pass, you had to have approval (同意) from at least four other groups.

As a group leader, I badly 31 other members' ideas. But it was hard to get them to talk! Some just walked and listened to what others said. 32 I talked the most and told most of the work. I talked with the teacher, collected information and 33 on the topic. Fortunately, when it came to dividing (划分) the job, 34 said no.

I was 35 when my group got more than four approvals! Our teacher gave us a high mark.

- () 26. A. talk B. listen C. hear D. look
 () 27. A. shy B. quiet C. outgoing D. serious
 () 28. A. us B. them C. you D. him
 () 29. A. which B. that C. how D. what
 () 30. A. teachers B. parents C. groups D. classes
 () 31. A. found B. worked C. had D. needed
 () 32. A. And B. But C. Or D. So
 () 33. A. decide B. decided C. decides D. deciding
 () 34. A. nobody B. everybody C. anybody D. somebody
 () 35. A. sad B. sorry C. proud D. hurt

Text 3

阅读下面短文(共15小题,每小题2分,满分30分)

How can international trade be improved? People from four countries will meet with those from richer countries in Hong Kong this week to study the question. The meeting, the Sixth World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference (世界贸易组织第六次部长级会议), will be held from December 13 to 18.

Four countries say that the WTO's international trade rules are not fair. The rules allow rich countries, like the US and those of the EU, to give money, or subsidies (补贴), to their farmers. With the subsidies, farmers are able to sell their crops at lower prices.

As a result, world prices go down. Farmers in poor countries that don't have subsidies get

less money and even lose their livelihoods.

Since China joined the WTO in 2001, for example, lots of subsidized US cotton (棉花) has been sold in the country. Cotton prices fell from about 6 yuan to less than 3 yuan per kg in 2001 and 2002.

Every year, rich countries support their farmers with more than US \$300 billion. During the coming Hong Kong meeting, poorer nations will ask the rich nations to get rid of the subsidies.

Zhang Xiangshen, a senior official from China's Ministry of Commerce (商务部), said China believes that rich countries should end their subsidies by 2010.

- () 36. What problem will the Hong Kong meeting try to solve?

- A. Air pollution.
 B. International Trade.
 C. Agricultural modernization (农业现代化).
 D. Global tension (全球恐怖主义).

- () 37. Who might the meeting benefit (有利于)?

- A. Farmers in rich countries.
 B. Only farmers in China.
 C. Farmers all over the world.
 D. Farmers in poorer countries.

- () 38. Why are the WTO's international trade rules considered unfair?

- A. Because they allow rich countries to support their farmers and thus bring down the prices of agricultural products.
 B. Because they don't allow poor countries to give money to their farmers.
 C. Because they set low prices for agricultural products all over the world.
 D. Because they don't allow agricultural products to be sold at high prices.
 () 39. According to the official, China believes _____.
 A. rich countries will never stop supporting their farmers
 B. rich countries should stop giving money to their farmers in a few years
 C. rich countries don't need to stop supporting their farmers
 D. rich countries shouldn't stop supporting their farmers

Text 4

Penguins (企鹅) live together, but each pair has a little piece of ground of their own. When a penguin wants to walk through its neighbor's ground, it must ask permission (允许). If it does not do that, it will have to fight. Most of the time, penguins live in the water. They eat shellfish and look after their children carefully.

All penguins are good parents—the male penguins are perhaps the best parents in the world! They walk in from the sea in the middle of the dark Antarctic waters. They choose their wives in the dark. They can only hear them—any one here. Then the female penguins lay their eggs and go away for about two months. The males take care of the eggs. If the eggs get cold, there will be no chicks. There is no food. The snow falls heavily and the wind blows strongly—sometimes at 150 kilometers an hour. The penguins do not move. When the

females return from the sea, they will not remember their husbands. It does not matter. Only one thing matters—the egg. Male penguins never fight—unless a penguin loses a chick for a minute. They then fight because they all want it. They are strange and wonderful birds.

() 40. The word underline "male" in the first sentence of paragraph two mean _____ in Chinese.

A. 雄性的 B. 丈夫的 C. 成年后的 D. 大概便的

() 41. From the passage, we know that penguins live _____ life.

A. an active B. a quiet C. a hard D. a simple

() 42. The penguins choose their wives in the dark. We can infer (推断) that _____

A. penguins like lights very much

B. there is no daytime in that place at all

C. the weather is cloudy and rainy all the year around

D. the sun can't shine there for nearly half a year every year

() 43. Which of the following is not true?

A. Female penguins often have their new husbands.

B. Male penguins don't move even though the wind often blows strongly.

C. Female penguins take care of the eggs.

D. Male penguins use their ears to choose wives.

Text 5

In the US, schools often have coffee machines on campus. Students who study late into the night need coffee to help them stay awake. They can buy coffee from the machine.

You put three quarters into the slot (投币口), press the button, a paper cup comes down, and liquid fills the paper cup.

The machine has different kinds of coffee. It can have cappuccino coffee, black coffee, regular coffee (that is coffee with cream and sugar), and hot chocolate.

Some machines even have chicken soup. The coffee usually costs seventy-five cents. Coffee at a coffee shop, such as Starbucks (星巴克咖啡), costs several dollars.

The coffee machine can be very useful for students without much money or time to walk to the coffee shop.

() 44. The text is mainly written to _____

A. introduce different kinds of coffee

B. explain how coffee machines work

C. tell us something about American students

D. talk about coffee machines on American campuses

() 45. Which of the following is the right order to get coffee from a coffee machine?

a. put money into the slot

b. a paper cup comes down

c. press the button

d. liquid fills the paper cup

A. a-c-b-d B. a-b-c-d C. c-b-a-d D. c-a-d

() 46. Coffee machines on campus have all the advantages except that _____

A. they are convenient

B. coffee served here is cheaper than that in coffee shops

C. coffee served here is more delicious than that in coffee shops

D. you can get different kinds of coffee

() 47. Students who _____ will probably benefit most from the coffee machine.

A. work on campus B. are rich C. are thirsty D. are busy

Text 6

Many people like to search the Internet. Exploring the Internet is one of the most important activities of day. The Internet brings the outside world closer to people's houses. Some people say the world is smaller than before because of the Internet. What's going on in other countries? How do people live in places far away? Is there a good sports game somewhere? What's the life like in the deepest part of the sea? If you want to answer all these questions, just come to the Internet. Of course, people can also learn through reading or listening to the radio. But with the Internet they can learn better and more easily. A lot of information can be collected at a great speed.

Can we go shopping without leaving home? Can we see a doctor without going to the hospital? Can we study without going to school? Can we do any money without going to a bank? All these things seemed to be impossible, but now they have become quite possible. The Internet helps us open our eyes. The Internet also helps us open our minds. The Internet often gives us new ideas. In a word, it helps us in many ways. Great changes have taken place in our life since the use of the Internet.

() 48. Some people say the world is smaller than before because _____

A. all people like to search the Internet

B. the Internet makes the earth smaller in size

C. the Internet brings the outside world closer to them

D. we can learn more with the help of the Internet

() 49. The sentence "the Internet also helps us open our minds" means _____

A. the Internet is new to us

B. something is wrong with our minds

C. our minds can be opened only by the Internet

D. we can learn more with the help of the Internet

() 50. We can not _____ through the Internet.

A. know a good sports match somewhere

B. cook the meals

C. know a lot of information

D. see a doctor and study all kinds of subjects

得分 四、完成对话 (共10小题, 每小题1分)

根据对话内容, 选择适当的句子填空, 使意思完整与正确。

Text 6

A: Hi, Bill! You're reading the novel again.

B: Yes, Tom. I'll never be tired of it.

第 II 卷 非选择题 (三大题; 共 75 分)

得分 五、阅读与回答问题 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)
阅读下列短文, 然后根据题意回答问题。

Text 8

Have you ever seen a lake of seven colors? If you don't, you can go to Qinghai Lake. It lies in northwest Qinghai Province, about 150 kilometers from provincial capital, Xining. The lake shows different colors in different seasons, and even at different times of day. This is because the water depth (深度) changes from place to place.

The largest salt (盐) water lake in China, Qinghai also is well-known for Bird Island. The island off the western shore is the size of several big playgrounds. It's home for 100, 000 birds in spring and summer. Bird watchers can enjoy better views there than in any zoo.

Grasslands and tall mountains all around make the lake even more attractive. Animals graze on the grassland. The blue sky is reflected (反射) in the deep blue lake. Can you imagine a more beautiful place than this?

61. How many colors can you see Qinghai Lake?

62. Where's Qinghai Lake?

63. Why does Qinghai Lake show different colors in different seasons?

64. What is Bird Island famous for?

65. What makes Qinghai Lake so attractive?

Text 9

Do you like chocolate? Most people do. Some like it in bars. Others just like big squares of it. A box of it can be a great gift. Buy one for a friend. Give it as a surprise. See how happy that person gets.

So you just got a box of chocolate. Which piece do you pick first? A person teaching in the University of Virginia had studied people's choices which show something about the people. If you choose a round piece, you are a person who likes to party. If you pick an oval (椭圆) shape, you are a person who enjoys competition. You like to make things and go out of your way to be successful. Picking a square shape shows that this is an honest and truthful person you can depend on.

What kind of chocolate do you pick? Maybe you like milk chocolate. This shows you have warm feelings about the past. Dark chocolate means something else—the person who chooses it looks toward the future. What about white chocolate? Would you like to choose it? If so, you may find it hard to make up your mind. Those who like chocolate with nuts are

A: (51) _____ ?
B: Three times. Every time I read it, I can always learn something new.

A: Really? (52) _____ ?

B: Charles Dickens. I think he is a great English writer. What about you?

A: (53) _____. He is also my favorite foreign writer. Please let me have a look at it.

B: OK, here you are! What do you think of this novel?

A: (54) _____. I haven't seen such a novel for long. Where did you buy it?

B: In the Rose Bookshop.

A: I don't know where it is. (55) _____ ?

B: No. Only 10 minutes' walk from here, next to the People's Cinema.

A: Oh, I see. I'm going there to get one, too. Thank you!

B: You're welcome!

A: So do I
B: How many times have you read it
C: Who wrote it
D: What's your name
E: Is it far from here
F: Glad to meet you
G: It's wonderful

Text 7

A: (56) _____ ?

B: They're battery-operated slippers.

A: (57) _____ ?

B: They're used for seeing in the dark.

A: Oh, that's cool. (58) _____ ?

B: Julie Thompson.

A: What do you think is (59) _____ invention?

B: I think it's light bulb.

A: (60) _____ ?

B: Well, it gives people more time to work or play every day.

A: Why is that
B: Who are they invented by
C: the most helpful
D: What are they used for
E: Well done
F: what are these
G: Not at all

people who like to help others.

Do you believe these ideas? Can chocolate tell all these things? It doesn't matter. There is one sure thing about eaters of chocolates—they eat it because they like it.

66. What does the passage mainly tell us?

67. What information can you get from the study in the passage?

68. If your friend is not an active person, he always wants to be perfect when he does something. What kind of chocolate will he choose?

69. If your mother is kind-hearted and helpful, what kind of chocolate do you think she prefers?

70. What's the writer's attitude in the passage?

Text 10

("If you love him, send him to New York, because it's heaven! If you hate him, send him to New York, because it's hell!") New York is built on a group of islands on the east coast (东岸) of the USA at a point where several rivers flow (流) into the ocean. The first Westerner to discover these islands was an Italian explorer in 1494. In 1682, the island of Manhattan was bought from local native Americans, for the goods (货物) worth about \$24. Today native Americans express anger at this unfair business deal. After the War of Independence (独立战争) ended, New York became the capital of the USA for a short time before Washington DC.

By 1820 the population of New York had grown to about 125,000, making it the largest city in the USA. In 1858 an area of poor housing, factories and farm buildings was shown and Central Park was built, reaching from 59th Street to 110th Street and across the avenue. There is space for summer picnic, open-air concerts, plays and games. Central Park also has a zoo, an art museum, a swimming lake and, in winter, an ice-skating area.

In 1882 the age of a lot of arrivals (到达者) began, during which 15 million new people passed through Ellis Island into the US over a period of 62 years. Today Ellis Island is a museum, showing the things of the new Americans, who came from all the corners of the world. Officials used to have trouble with the foreign names of people passing through Ellis Island; and because they were so busy, many people's names got changed hurriedly. People who wanted to enter the US had to go through a number of mental (精神) and physical tests, and about two million people were turned away. Thus Ellis Island became known as the "Island of Tears".

New York never sleeps. The subway runs 24 hours a day, and there are all-night cinemas, bars and restaurants. Some people think that the weather is unpleasant, the city ugly and dirty, the competition fierce and the street unsafe. It is a city in a hurry, but a very exciting place to be.

71. Where is New York built?

72. Who and when discovered the islands first?

73. When did New York become the capital of the USA? Did it last long?

74. Why is Ellis Island called "Island of Tears"?

75. What does the passage tell us about New York, its development or its population?

得分 六、综合阅读 (共15小题, 76-85每小题2分, 86-90每小题1分, 满分25分)
阅读下列短文, 然后按要求完成第71-80小题。

TEXT 11

Here is a story that told about an American general (将军). (A) 是一位非常重要的人, 他在 American army during the First World War. Everybody in the United States knew him and many people wished to have a picture or something of his in their homes. Of course, that was not easy.

Soon after the war, the general (B) _____ Washington. One day he went to see a dentist and (C) _____ asked him to pull his six teeth out. A week later the general heard that his teeth were being sold in curiosity (古玩) shops at \$5 each. On each of the teeth there was a label (标签) with the name of the general and the words:

"Buy these teeth and show them to your friends at home."

The general got angry. He rushed into his office and ordered six officers to (D) 走遍全美国把他的所有牙齿。

The officers went out and visited every curiosity shop in the capital. They were away from the office all day. (E) In the evening they returned and put on the table in front of the general the teeth they had bought. They had collected 175 teeth!

76. 将划线部分 (A) 翻译成英语:

77. 在划线部分 (B) 处填入适当的短语:

78. 将划线部分 (C) 改写为:

_____ his sixth

79. 将划线部分 (D) 翻译成英语:

80. 将划线部分 (E) 翻译成汉语:

TEXT 12

Are you tired after studying hard? American country music will take you away for a while. The guitars and songs will transport you to the mountains and fields there.

Country music is simple music. It talks of everyday life and (A) _____. It's the "spirit of America", easy to understand and basic.

(B) 乡村音乐是在美国南部发展起来的。It was the folk music of the American countryside. Many of the songs tell about the lives of farmers. (C) They talk about love, wars (战争) or death.

Rural life can be hard, so the words are often sad. At first, people played the music only at family parties. But it became more popular. In the 1920s, country songs were played on the radio and were made into records (唱片).

(D) When people moved to towns and cities looking for work, they took their music with them. Country music (E) continued to change and became popular across America.

John Denver was one of America's most famous country singers in the 1970s. His song "Take Me Home, Country Roads" is well-known and people still play it today.

81. 在画线 (A) 处填入适当的短语:

82. 将画线部分 (B) 翻译成汉语:

83. 将画线部分 (C) 翻译成汉语:

84. 将画线部分 (D) 翻译成汉语:

85. 将画线部分 (E) 改写为:

Text 14

Many Americans smoke. It is a popular habit in the United States. Almost 37 percent of adult Americans smoke cigarettes. Most doctors say that smoking cigarettes is a dangerous habit because it causes health problems. They say that smoking can be a direct cause of cancer of the lungs and throat. Doctors also think that heart disease can be caused by smoking. They say that heart disease is a bigger problem for smokers than for nonsmokers.

Nonsmokers don't want to breathe in tobacco smoke. They say that the smoke is not good for their health, they may get sick if they often breathe in it. And another reason they are against smoking is that it gives off an unpleasant smell. They want to ban smoking in public places. Nonsmokers think that there should be "no smoking" areas in office buildings and restaurants.

Some smokers don't like "no smoking" rules. They say that smoking is legal, and they think they have a right to smoke whenever and wherever they choose. Other smokers think that "no smoking" sections are a good idea, but believe that smoking in public places shouldn't be banned.

Smokers and nonsmokers at odds	
In paragraph 2 there's a word which means "to forbid, especially by law."	it is 86
Doctors suggest not smoking	because 87
Nonsmokers dislike tobacco smoke	because 88
Some smokers dislike nonsmokers' suggestions	because 89
Others smokers think "no smoking" sections are not bad	but 90

得分

七、书面表达 (共2题; A部分5分, B部分15分, 满分20分)

A) 根据下面的漫画写一个30-50词的小故事, 可适当发挥想象。



画四文字为: That's all right.

I'm expecting word from my publisher.

参考词汇: publish v. 出版 apologize v. 道歉

B) 假设你是一名导游, 陪同某国旅游者游览莫长城。请你用英语拟一份讲解词(带情景, 不少于80词; 开头已给出)

① 长城是世界上最长的城墙, 也是世界奇观之一

② 在城墙上游览3个小时, 中午在长城饭店用餐

③ 下午1点钟准时出发返回

④ 祝大家玩得愉快!

参考词汇: wonder n. 奇观 entrance n. 入口处

valuable things 贵重物品 shut v. 关 (门扇)

Ladies and gentlemen,

Here we are at the foot of the Great Wall.

2006 年辽宁中考模拟试卷·英语(二)

(考试时间 120 分钟, 满分 150 分)

第 I 卷 选择题 (四大题; 共 75 分)

得分 _____ 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并将其字母序号填入题前括号内。

- () 1. The students _____ so many rules at school.
A. used to B. use to
C. are used D. get used to
- () 2. A beach umbrella is used to _____ the sun.
A. look at B. keep out
C. give out D. find out
- () 3. What the boy said made his mother _____ with him.
A. annoyed B. annoying
C. annoy D. annoys
- () 4. The house is _____ small for a family of six.
A. so much B. very much
C. much too D. too much
- () 5. Many ads on TV are aimed _____ the women.
A. to B. for
C. with D. at
- () 6. We like the parks _____ there are many trees and flowers.
A. which B. where
C. that D. what
- () 7. My father would rather _____ at home _____ shopping with my mother.
A. to cook, than go B. to cook, than going
C. cook, than go D. cook, than to go
- () 8. Linda _____ be at home. I saw her in the library just now.

- A. can't B. mustn't
C. needn't D. shouldn't
- () 9. During the seven-day May Day holiday, _____ families went sightseeing.
A. thousand B. thousands
C. ten thousands D. thousands of
- () 10. The couldn't find out _____, so he gave it to the teacher.
A. whose ruler was it B. who the ruler belong to
C. where the ruler was D. it was which ruler
- () 11. Mr. Li sat in the classroom at noon, _____ with his students.
A. to talk B. spoke
C. chatting D. say
- () 12. You can't get a job _____ you've got experience.
A. unless B. if
C. when D. after
- () 13. _____ nice furniture he bought yesterday!
A. different of B. the same as
C. different from D. similar to
- () 14. Table manners in China are _____ those in England.
A. different of B. the same as
C. different from D. similar to
- () 15. The children must have a good time, _____ they?
A. mustn't B. don't
C. haven't D. aren't

得分 _____ 短文填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下列短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项选出最佳选项。

Text 1

In the United States, children start school when they are five years old. In some states they must stay in school 16 they are sixteen. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they 17 secondary (中等的) schools. There are two kinds of school in the United States: public schools and private (私立的) schools. 18 children go to public schools. Their parents do not have to 19 their education because the schools 20 money from the government (政府). If a child goes to a private school, his parents have to get money for his schooling. Some parents still 21 private schools, though they are much more expensive.

Today about half of the high school students 22 university after they finish the secondary school. A student at a state university does not have to pay very much. If his parents 23 in that state.

But many students 24 while they are studying at university. In this way they 25 good

working habits and live by their own hands.

- () 16. A. and B. through
() 17. A. leave B. begin
() 18. A. Several B. Most
() 19. A. worry about B. pay for
() 20. A. take B. spend
() 21. A. wish B. hate
() 22. A. follow B. miss
() 23. A. were B. travel
() 24. A. work B. study hard
() 25. A. develop B. produced

Text 2

During the Second World War, it was 26 to travel by plane, because the 27 were needed to important government and army people.

Mr. Brown worked for the government during the war. He was doing very 28 work, so nobody was allowed to know how important he was except 29 people.

One day he had to 30 to Edinburgh to give a lecture to a few 31 people there, but an important army officer came to the 32 at the last minute. So Mr. Brown's seat was given to him, so he was not able to fly to the city to give his lecture.

It was not until he 33 the city that the important officer 34 that the man whose seat he had taken was the one whose lecture he had flown to the city to 35.

- () 26. A. easy B. difficult C. safe D. dangerous
() 27. A. plane B. place C. buses D. seats
() 28. A. important B. hard C. secret D. good
() 29. A. a few B. a very few C. some D. some few
() 30. A. fly B. drive C. run D. ride
() 31. A. top B. good C. army D. important
() 32. A. bus-stop B. factory C. station D. airport
() 33. A. arrived B. reached C. got D. left
() 34. A. discovered B. founded C. renewed D. made
() 35. A. hear B. listen C. give D. make

得分 阅读理解 (共15小题,每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Text 3

In the world, soccer or football is the most popular sport. This is because many countries have wonderful teams for the World Cup. The World Cup is held every four years.

To remember 2002 FIFA World Cup, children from different countries and more than 60 children from Japanese schools came together and spent three weekends drawing a big picture called "Dream World Cups" in Japan. The children drew animals, flowers and people

playing soccer under a blue bright sky. They wished each football team good luck by drawing the flags (旗帜) of all the countries that will take part in the World Cup in Japan and South Korea. The picture was put up in a park near a playground in Yokohama. Some football teams will have games there.

Are you a football fan (迷)? The World Cup makes more and more people interested in football. Teenagers (青少年) like playing and watching football. Many of them love some football stars so much that they get the pictures of their favorite players on the walls of their rooms. That is the way to show their love for the World Cup as children in Japan.

- () 36. If a country wants to take part in the World Cup, she must have _____
A. many football fans B. a very good team
C. many football players D. a big playground

- () 37. The next World Cup will be held in _____
A. 2005 B. 2007
C. 2008 D. 2004

- () 38. From the passage, in the picture children drew many things except _____
A. people playing football
B. pictures of some football stars
C. a sunny sky D. flowers

- () 39. In "Dream World Cup", the children drew the flags of some countries _____
A. to show their love for their own country
B. to tell the people their stories
C. to show their good wishes for the football teams
D. to show their own ideas about football

- () 40. Many teenagers want the pictures of some football stars because _____
A. they are interested in football
B. they are football fans
C. they think their favorite players are great
D. all of A, B and C

Text 4

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niepce needed pictures for his business. But he was not a good artist. So he invented a very simple camera (照相机). He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his garden. That was the first photo.

The next important date in the history of photography (摄影术) was in 1837. That year, Daguerre, another Frenchman, took a picture of his reading room. He used a new kind of camera in a different way. In his picture you could see everything very clearly, even the smallest thing. This kind of photo was called a Daguerrotype.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerre's way. Travelers brought back wonderful photos from all around the world. People took pictures of famous buildings, cities and mountains.

In about 1840, photography was developed. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. That was not simple. The photographers had to carry a lot of film and other machines. But this did not stop them, for example, some in the United States worked so hard.

Mathew Brady was a famous American photographer. He took many pictures of great people. The pictures were unusual because they were very lifelike (栩栩如生的).

Photographers also became one kind of art by the end of the 19th century. Some photos were not just copies of the real world. They showed their feelings, like other kinds of art.

() 41. The first photo taken by Niépce was a picture of _____
 A. his business B. his house C. his garden D. his window

() 42. The Daguerrotype was _____
 A. a friendliness B. a kind of picture
 C. a kind of camera D. a photographer

() 43. If a photographer wanted to take pictures of moving things in the year of 1840, he had to _____
 A. watch lots of films
 B. buy an expensive camera
 C. stop in most cities
 D. take many films and something else with him

() 44. Mathew Brady _____
 A. was very lifelike
 B. was famous for his unusual pictures
 C. was quite strong
 D. took many pictures of moving people

() 45. This passage tells us _____
 A. how photography was developed
 B. how to show your ideas and feelings in pictures
 C. how to take pictures in the world
 D. how to use different cameras

TEXT 5

Americans with small families own a small car or a large one. If both parents are working, they usually have two cars. When the family is large, one of the cars is sold and they will buy a van (面包车).

A small car can hold (容纳) four persons and a large car can hold six persons but it is very crowded (拥挤). A van holds seven persons easily, so a family with three children could ask their grandparents to go on a holiday travel. They could all travel together.

Mr. Hagen and his wife had a third child last year. This made them sell a second car and buy a van. Their children sixth and seventh seat are used to put other things, for a family of five must carry many suitcases (衣箱) when they travel. When they arrive at their grandparents' home, the suitcases are brought into the two seats can them carry the grandparents.

Americans call vans motor homes. A motor home is always used for holidays. When a family are traveling to the mountains or to the seaside, they can live in their motor home for a few days or weeks. All the members of a big family can enjoy a happier life when they are traveling together. That is why motor homes have become very popular. In America there are many parks for motor homes.

() 46. From the passage, a van is also called _____
 A. a motor car
 B. a motor home
 C. a motorbike
 D. a big truck

() 47. Before Mr. Hagen and his wife bought a van, they _____
 A. sold their old house
 B. moved to their grandparents' house
 C. built a new place for a van
 D. sold their second car

() 48. A motor home is usually owned by a family with _____
 A. a baby
 B. much money
 C. more than two children
 D. interest in vans

() 49. Americans usually use motor homes _____
 A. to travel with all the family members of holiday
 B. to do some shopping with all the family members
 C. to visit their grandparents at weekends
 D. to drive their children to school every day

() 50. Motor homes have become popular because _____
 A. they can take people to another city when people are free
 B. they can let families have a happier life when they go out for their holidays
 C. some people think motor homes are cheap
 D. big families can put more things in motor homes

() 51. Motor homes have become popular because _____
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() 63. Motor homes have become popular because _____
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62. What do people do when they see a tiger?

63. How many ways of hunting tigers does the passage tell us?

64. What is the most dangerous way to hunt a tiger?

65. How does the man kill a tiger?

Text 9

Did you ever wonder what really happened to the taks (尾巴) of Little Bo-peep's sheep?
Here is the real story.

When sheep are born, they are called lambs. Lambs are born with long tails. A few days after lambs are born, the shepherd (牧羊人) cuts off their tails. Because they get dirty, the lambs' long tails can pick up lots of germs (细菌). Cutting them off helps to prevent disease (疾病). The procedure (步骤) is called "docking". This is probably exactly what happened to Bo-peep's sheep.

Little lambs are pretty. A lamb grows inside its mother for 150 days before it is born. This is called the "gestation period". Some types of sheep, such as tall sheep, give birth to one lamb at a time. Other kinds of sheep, such as lowland sheep, give birth to two or three lambs at a time.

After it is born, it takes a lamb three or four days to know its mother. Once it does, it stays close to her until it is about three weeks old. After that, the lamb becomes friendly toward other lambs.

Young lambs then form "play groups". They run after each other in circles. They hit or push each other with their heads. Like children, they pretend to fight. When the play gets too rough, the lambs run back to their mothers for protection.

Lambs follow their mothers as they eat on grass. Usually, sheep move in single file behind an older female sheep. Female sheep are called ewes. The ewes teach their lambs how to keep themselves clean. This is called grooming (打扫). Sheep groom only their faces. Here is how they do it: they lick (舔) one of their front legs. Then they rub (摩擦) their faces against the spot they licked.

66. What is "docking"?

67. What kind of sheep gives birth to one lamb at a time?

68. How old are lambs when they begin playing in groups?

69. Young lambs like fighting soon after they are born, don't they?

D: Can you tell me
E: Me too
F: Take the escalator
G: on the second floor

Text 7

- A: (56) _____, Larry?
B: To Tom's party.
A: Lucky you! (57) _____ to the party with you.
B: Yeah, well, I'm a little nervous. I don't know (58) _____.
A: If I were you, I'd wear a shirt and a tie.
B: Oh, you shouldn't. (59) _____ it. I'll (60) _____ everyone at the party.

A: Thank you. I'm sure to have fun.
A: What to wear
B: Sorry
C: worry about
D: Where are you going
E: Bye-bye
F: introduce you to
G: I'll love to go

第 II 卷 非选择题 (三大题; 共 75 分)

得分 _____ 阅读下列短文, 然后回答问题。

Text 8

India is the home of tigers. Every year, many people are killed by tigers. The tiger, however, does always eat men. It likes wild animals better. It is only when a tiger is old or wounded that it eats men. But once it has tasted the flesh of men, it goes on killing men for food. When a man-eater such as this is discovered, people are very afraid. They have to stop working in the fields.

There are many ways to put an end to such dangerous animals. One way is that some men with long-guns ride on elephants while other men drive the tiger towards them.

Another way is for a hunter to sit in a tree near the place where a tiger has eaten something. If the tiger returns for another meal, the hunter will kill it in the hiding place. A goat may be tied to the tree for the tiger to kill.

To most dangerous way is to hunt a tiger on foot. But the man must be brave and run about well or he would be killed by the tiger.

61. Where does a tiger eat men?