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中考英语

高分突破

模拟测试

总主编 / 刘 强

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前言

《中考英语高分突破·模拟测试》以新课程标准的基本理念为指导,以各地《2005年中考英语科考试说明》和近几年各地中考真题及现行教材为依据进行编写,充分体现了最新中考命题的精神,整合了近几年全国中考命题研究的最新成果,试题命制具有前瞻性、针对性和实用性。

这套冲刺试题完全按照全真中考试题的命题要求、题型,结合考前应试特点而命制,对中考考点进行系统训练,力求覆盖面广。题目内容涉及中考命题所要求的主要词法、句法知识。由于每一个题目都努力体现不同的考点或不同的测试角度,力求避免重复,因而试题的系统性较强。

训练内容紧扣最新中考英语考试说明,针对中考后期复习,瞄准学生备考实际需要。通过训练,可以有效巩固所学知识,达到开发学生潜能、提高综合素质的目的,因而具有较强的针对性。

题目命制重点突出,突出中考说明中所涉及的知识重点和难点,适度提高了题目的综合考查力度和难度,力求使考生在前期复习的基础上,应考能力有明显的提高和突破。

该书符合最新中考命题原则和指导思想,体现中考信息,题目设计具有一定的前瞻性,其难度相当或略高于全真中考试题水平,难度比例适当,试题的区分度较高,因而切题率高。

该书的编写者倍加呵护读者,每套试题不仅提供答案,而且对答案进行了详尽的分析,注重点拨解题技巧,突破解题难关,注重思维方法指导,帮助考生培养能力,学会应用,学会创新。

建议广大考生按中考应试要求限时完成每一套试题,对照答案,找出自己的知识能力缺陷,注意改进、优化自己的思维方式,做到举一反三,触类旁通,抓住重点,提高效率,形成正确科学的解题方法和养成良好的应试技巧,真正做到练有所得,练有收获,从而尽快形成解决各种题型的实战应试能力,最终实现高分突破!

全书共12套试题,既可以供考前强化训练使用,也可以用于平时阶段测试。

在该书的编写过程中,我们参考了多种图书、报刊杂志、网上传媒的文章和资料,在此一并表示感谢。由于成书仓促和学术水平所限,对书中的疏忽和纰漏之处,敬请广大读者和有关专家不吝指正。

编者



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中考英语高分突破模拟测试 (一)

第 I 卷 (选择题 共 75 分)

I. 听力测试

(一) 图句理解: 看图听句子, 选择与图画内容一致的选项。每图可听三个句子。每组句子读两遍。(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

(二) 情景反应: 录音中有五个句子, 每个句子听两遍, 然后在每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出能回答每个句子的最佳答案。(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

6. A. It's sunny.
B. It's January.
C. It's July 3rd.
7. A. That's great.
B. Here you are.
C. I have no idea.

8. A. Thank you.
B. The same to you.
C. I'm sorry to hear that.

9. A. No, thanks.
B. I hope so.
C. Nothing much.
10. A. I am busy.
B. Of course.
C. It's very kind of you.

(三) 对话理解: 本题有五段对话。请先听对话, 再根据对话内容和所提问题, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确答案, 每段对话读两遍。(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. Eggs. | B. Apples. |
| C. Meat. | D. Milk. |
| 12. A. English. | B. Chinese. |
| C. Japanese. | D. French. |
| 13. A. White. | B. Black. |
| C. Blue. | D. Brown. |
| 14. A. Five. | B. Six. |
| C. Seven. | D. Eight. |
| 15. A. Tuesday. | B. Wednesday. |
| C. Thursday. | D. Friday. |

(四) 短文理解: 听短文, 选择最佳答案填空。短文读两遍。(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

16. During the test, people were given _____.
A. no breakfast at all
B. very rich breakfast
C. different food or sometimes none
17. The results showed that _____.
A. breakfast has little to do with a person's work
B. breakfast has great effect (影响) on work and studies
C. girl students should have less for breakfast
18. Some people think that if you don't have breakfast, you will _____.
A. work better
B. fail the test
C. lose weight



19. The word "reduce" in the last sentence means

- A. 减少 B. 增加 C. 放弃

20. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. It is bad for your health to have no breakfast.
B. The more breakfast you have, the more quickly you'll learn in class.
C. Too little for breakfast and too much for lunch may make you fatter.

II. 单项选择

从下面每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确的选项填空。(共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

21. Do you know that everyone in the village could make shoes _____, but _____ didn't wear their own shoes at all?
A. himself; they B. oneself; one
C. themselves; they D. themselves; none
22. —Which of the two sweaters that look bright will you choose?
—_____. They look nearly the same, and I just need one.
A. Both B. None
C. Neither D. Either
23. The girl is afraid _____ her teacher, and she doesn't want to sit _____ the classroom. So she chooses one at the back of her classroom.
A. of; in front of B. for; at the front of
C. at; before D. of; in the front of
24. A car suddenly hit _____ when he was walking in the street with his girlfriend but he was not hurt badly.
A. Li Ping on the head
B. on Li Ping's head
C. at Li Ping's head
D. Li Ping at the head
25. As we know a computer can't think for itself at all. It must _____ what to do. So computers will never take the place of human beings.
A. tell B. to be told
C. be told D. be telling
26. There are ten mistakes in today's newspaper, _____ there was only one in yesterday's. So today's newspaper is worse than yesterday's.

- A. so B. or
C. because D. but

27. Boys and girls, let us put their dirty bags here, _____?

- A. will you B. will they
C. shall we D. don't you

28. I will bring a bigger _____ because these trousers are too small for me.

- A. one B. that
C. trousers D. pair

29. It is said that Mr. Bush has been working in this university since he _____ to this city.

- A. moved B. has moved
C. had moved D. was moved

30. I do think Zhang Ziyi is one of _____ film stars in China now. Many others are better than her in skills.

- A. much popular B. more popular
C. most popular D. the most popular

31. It was reported that more than one person _____ hurt in that accident in 2003. So much has to be done to do with the busy traffic.

- A. has B. was
C. were D. had been

32. —Mum, could you buy me a dress like this?

—Certainly. We can buy _____ one than this, but _____ this.

- A. a better; better than
B. a worse; as good as
C. a cheaper; as good as
D. a more expensive; not as good as

33. —Could you tell me _____ the film ends?

—They find out who the man is at last.

- A. when B. where
C. why D. how

34. Neither Joseph nor his cousin _____ to Canada, but they know the country very well.

- A. have visited B. is gone
C. has been D. has gone

35. —Must we bring all the books with us?

—No, you _____. You _____ bring some of them.

- A. may not; will B. mustn't; can

- C. won't; need D. needn't; may
36. —Has the man reached the top of the steep mountain _____?
—Sorry, I really don't know.
A. yet B. just
C. never D. ever
37. Kate found it difficult _____ her lessons because she could not stop from _____ about his return. She was a little upset.
A. to work on; thinking
B. to do; to talk
C. to have; to write
D. to help; bringing
38. —He must be Mr. Shute who comes from the south of America, _____?
—Yes, it happens to be him.
A. isn't he B. must he
C. needn't he D. is he
39. —Where do you think _____ he _____ the TV set?
—Sorry. I have no idea.
A. /; bought B. has; bought
C. did; buy D. that; bought
40. —He often has bread for breakfast, _____?
—Yes, he _____.
A. mustn't; must B. does; does
C. hasn't; has D. doesn't; does

III. 完型填空

阅读下面短文,从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入短文中相应空白处的最佳答案。(共 15 小题,计 15 分)

We live in the "computer age". More and more families have had their own home computers 41 help their children's study.

We once asked thirty young people 42 fourteen and eighteen for researching of a subject. We asked them how much 43 they usually spent on their computers in a week, but we 44 most interested in 45 they used their computers for.

The usual time spent on a computer in a week was about twenty hours, with 46 user about thirty-two hours, and the lowest user only five hours. All the children told us they usually used computers

47. Fourteen children told us they did some word-processing (文字处理) 48. Only two of them said computers 49 their lessons, and eight people told us they kept addresses and phone numbers on their computers or used 50 as diaries. Only three people said they were learning to make computer programmes and nobody looked up databases (数据库). None of them used computers for any 51 use.

The 52 show that computer use is quite high among 14—18 years old. They also show quite clearly that computers 53 by most young people as little more than game machines. The only other great uses are for word-processing and keeping address lists. 54, though computers are common in the homes of young people, they have not yet become 55 in everyday life.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. for | B. so that |
| C. in order to | D. in order that |
| 42. A. among | B. between |
| C. from | D. about |
| 43. A. hours | B. money |
| C. time | D. / |
| 44. A. is | B. was |
| C. are | D. were |
| 45. A. what | B. why |
| C. how | D. whether |
| 46. A. high | B. higher |
| C. the higher | D. the highest |
| 47. A. to read | B. reading |
| C. to play games | D. playing games |
| 48. A. at times | B. as usual |
| C. in the end | D. all the time |
| 49. A. found out | B. worked at |
| C. helped with | D. looked over |
| 50. A. theirs | B. them |
| C. its | D. it |
| 51. A. another | B. other |
| C. the other | D. others |
| 52. A. ways | B. questions |
| C. reports | D. results |
| 53. A. are seen | B. have seen |
| C. will be seen | D. see |
| 54. A. More or less | B. From now on |



- C. By the way D. It seems to us that
55. A. wonderful B. popular
C. useful D. expensive

IV. 阅读理解

阅读下面短文, 并做每篇文章后的题目, 从各题 A、B、C、D 中选出能回答所提问题的最佳答案。(共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

A

Wherever he appears, people will get shocked at the sight of him—a black colossus (巨人) or an iron tower.

At 2.16 meters and 138 kilos, he wears shoes size 57 that are like two boats. His hands are as large as two cattail leaf fans. He always shakes hands carefully and gently with the others for he is afraid his great strength may hurt them. He smiles gently so that his resonant (引起共鸣的) voice won't frighten them. He even begins his chatting with shyness.

Shark O'Neill, 22, has become a new NBA famous player and is a rising superstar or "a black horse". Now he has signed a seven-year contract (合同) valuing \$ 40 million with the Orlando Magic. In addition, he will get another huge amount of \$ 30 million from the advertisements all over the world. The NBA experts think he'll be a billionaire at the age of 25, the highest record of its kind.

Shark O'Neill's mother is busy with answering and handling (处理) almost 1,000 letters a day which come mainly from his fans, while his father, Phillip, is in charge of his business management. Phillip, who himself was an excellent basketball player before, trained his son to be a world famous player. It is his father who pushed him to the brilliant throne (辉煌的宝座) of NBA.

O'Neill succeeds. He is another superstar after Michael Jordan and Magic Johnson of NBA.

56. The people who see O'Neill get shocked at the sight of him because _____.
A. he shakes hands gently with others
B. he speaks with shyness
C. he is very black
D. he is like an iron tower
57. In the passage "a black horse" means _____.

- A. a black player
B. a common basketball player
C. O'Neill's father
D. a rising superstar

58. In the next seven years, Shark O'Neill will get _____ dollars.

- A. 30 million
B. 65 million
C. 70 million
D. 40 million

59. Which of the following is not a famous player of NBA?

- A. Phillip.
B. Shark O'Neill.
C. Michael Jordan.
D. Magic Johnson.

60. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Shark O'Neill is thought to be a billionaire in three years.
B. Phillip did a lot for Shark O'Neill's honor day.
C. Shark O'Neill gets a lot of money from his fans.
D. Shark O'Neill is a rising superstar.

B

Measuring Tools

Different kinds of tools measure things in different ways.

A girl wants to make a card for her mum. She needs to cut the paper in half. What tool should she use to measure the paper? Rulers measure length (how long something is).

A woman wants a pound of cheese. She is going to make a lot of sandwiches. What tool should the shop assistant use to measure the cheese? Grocery scales measure weight (how heavy something is). A girl thinks her cat has got fat. She wants to know if her cat is heavier than it was last year. What tool should she use to measure her cat? A bathroom scale measures weight, too.

A baker is making a cake. He has put flour, sugar and eggs into a bowl. Now he needs to add milk. What tool should he use to measure the milk? A measuring cup measures volume (how much space something

takes up).

A girl is getting ready to walk to school. She wants to know if she should wear a coat. She needs to find out if the temperature outside is hot or cold. What tool should she use to measure the temperature? An outside thermometer measures the temperature outside. A boy does not feel well. His mum wants to know if he has a fever. What tool should she use to measure his temperature? An oral thermometer measures the temperature of the body. A girl is having a friend come to her house after school. She can't wait to go home! She wants to know how much longer she will be in school. What tools could she use to measure the time? Clocks and watches measure time in hours, minutes and seconds.

61. Which is the best way to measure the length of a piece of paper?
- Using a ruler.
 - Using scales.
 - Using a rope.
 - Using a measuring cup.
62. Which of the following statements is TRUE about scale?
- Grocery scales should be used only in groceries.
 - Groceries scales cannot weigh people.
 - A bathroom scale cannot weigh animals.
 - A bathroom scale works best in a bathroom.
63. Why does the baker in the passage want to use a measuring cup?
- He wants to add the milk in the cup to the flour, sugar and eggs.
 - He wants to find out how much space a bowl of milk takes up.
 - He wants to measure how long and wide the milk is.
 - He wants to get the amount of milk he needs.
64. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- An oral thermometer tells us if it is cold or hot inside.
 - An oral thermometer tells us if a child's teeth are healthy.
 - An outside thermometer can be used to measure a child's temperature.

D. An outside thermometer tells us if it is cold or hot outside.

65. At the end of the passage, the girl wants to

- know how many minutes there are in an hour
- stay at school for much more time
- know what the time is
- know when her friend will come to her house.

C

Many American presidents in the 19th century were born in poor families. They spent their childhood in little rooms. They got little education. Washington and Lincoln, for example, never went to school and they taught themselves. Lincoln once did jobs of a worker, a shop-keeper and a postmaster in his early years.

A large number of American presidents had experiences in the army. The two best known were Ulysses Grant and Dwight D. Eisenhower. Grant was a general in the American Civil War and Eisenhower was a hero in World War Two. It happened that they graduated from the same school—West Point Military Academy. One may be surprised to learn that both of them did not do well in the school. Eisenhower, for example, was once punished to pay money because he broke the rules of the school.

The jobs of the US presidents are tiring. He must keep an eye on anything important that happens both at home and abroad. Every day, a lot of work waits for him to do and he has to make many important decisions. When Franklin Roosevelt was a child, he was once brought to visit President Taft. The old president said to him, "When you grow up, you should not be president. It's a tiring job."

66. How many American presidents are spoken of in this passage?

- Four.
- Five.
- Six.
- Seven.

67. Who regards the job of the US presidents as the tiring ones?

- Grant
- Taft
- Eisenhower
- Roosevelt

68. In this passage, the underlined part "keep an eye on"



on" means _____.

- A. take care of B. see
C. look at fixedly D. stare at

69. The second paragraph mainly tells us _____.

- A. that Eisenhower became famous in World War II
B. how Grant became a general
C. Grant and Eisenhower were both classmates
D. that many of the US presidents had served in the army

70. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. F. Roosevelt was one of the US presidents after Grant.
B. Lincoln was elected the US president after Grant.
C. West Point Military Academy was founded in World War II.
D. Washington was born in a very poor family.

D

Washington—Nearly 40 million children in developing countries stand (忍受) to lose one or both parents because of AIDS (艾滋病) over the next 13 years, and almost 3 million children under 15 have caught the disease (疾病) worldwide, the US experts said.

"More than 40 million children in 23 developing nations will likely have lost one or both their parents by 2010. Most of these deaths will be the result of the HIV/AIDS and complicated illnesses (并发症)," Brian Atwood, a US official said. Meanwhile, since the first reported death of a child by AIDS in Los Angeles, 15 are estimated (估计) to have caught the disease worldwide, and at least 1,000 are dying each day.

"In countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America, HIV/AIDS is pulling years of progress in economic (经济的) and social development," he added. "Life expectancy (预计寿命) which has been steadily (稳步地) on the rise for the last thirty years will drop to 40 years or less in nine African countries by the year 2020."

Atwood said serious work to help stop children from dying in developing countries was being wiped

out.

"In all 23 countries included (包括) in this study, AIDS-related death will take away the gains made in child survival (幸免) over the past 20 years. In Zambia and Zimbabwe, children's death rates (率) will likely double," Atwood said.

71. According to the news, the writer worries most about _____.

- A. old people B. Americans
C. children D. grown-ups

72. AIDS is developing fast in _____.

- A. poor countries B. rich countries
C. North America D. Europe

73. The first child who died of AIDS lived in _____.

- A. Japan B. England
C. America D. Russia.

74. AIDS is not only causing millions of death to human beings, but also _____.

- A. breaking the balance of nature
B. polluting the air
C. speeding the development of society
D. slowing down the development of society

75. The underlined phrase "wiped out" means _____.

- A. rubbed away
B. destroyed completely (彻底毁灭)
C. picked up
D. dried up

第 II 卷 (非选择题 共 45 分)

V. 词汇考查

用下列所给的动词的正确形式填空。(必要时可加助动词或情态动词。共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

1. —How many times _____ you _____ (be) to England?

—Only once. I _____ (go) there in 1978.

2. I'm afraid you _____ (forget) the important letter, haven't you?

3. None of us knows why she _____ (keep) silent when she _____ (speak) to last Sunday morning.

4. They thought and thought and _____ (try) to

find a way _____ (save) their lives.

5. —Why _____ you _____ (cry), Clark?

—Because I _____ (break) my mother's expensive watch.

6. What made you _____ (think) I _____ (be) there three times?

7. Look! It _____ (rain) heavily. _____ it often _____ (rain) in Changsha in summer?

8. Just wait and _____ (not cross) the street until the traffic lights _____ (turn) green.

9. The trees must _____ (plant) and the sand can _____ (stop) from moving toward the farmland.

10. The shop _____ (open) at nine a. m. and _____ (close) at eight p. m. every day.

VI. 句型转换

根据上句改写下句,使上下两句意思相同,每空一词。(共10小题,计10分)

1. She stopped crying and listened to the important news on the radio.

She _____ to the important news on the radio.

2. The baby watched and listened, and she didn't cry any more.

The baby watched and listened and she _____ cried.

3. We were surprised at the sudden news.

We were _____ the sudden news.

4. I want to know how much your dictionary cost you.

I want to know how much you _____ your dictionary.

5. Going out for a walk is better than having classes.

_____ is better going out for a walk _____ having classes.

6. He found that it was difficult to get there in twenty minutes.

He found _____ difficult _____ there in twenty minutes.

7. Mary's mother gives her a beautiful present every day.

Mary's mother _____ a beautiful present _____ her every day.

8. You'd better speak English as much as possible.

_____ better for _____ to speak English as much as possible.

9. Pay attention to what he is saying, and you will know what to do.

_____ pay attention to his words, you will know what you _____.

10. We should turn down the radio while our baby is asleep.

The radio should _____ down while our baby is asleep.

VII. 汉译英

根据汉语句子完成下列各英语句子,每空一词。(共10小题,计10分)

1. 他总是关心别人胜过关心自己。所以大家都高度赞扬他。

He always _____ others than _____. So everyone speaks highly of him.

2. 为什么不努力学习英语呢?这对你的将来很重要。你一定要努力学习它。

Why _____ English? It's important for your future. You must work hard at it.

3. 咱们把时间定得早一点吧,据说有雨。否则我们将全身上下湿透的。

Let's _____ a little earlier. It's _____ there will be rain. Or we will get wet all over.

4. “世上无难事,只怕有心人。”这句话真是太正确了。

It is true that nothing in the world is _____ if you _____ your mind _____ it.

5. 咱们停下来听听天气预报吧。我想这对我们很重要。

Let's _____ the weather report. I think it's very important for us.

6. 很抱歉我确实不能同意你的意见。我感觉有点与现实相差太远。

I _____ you. I think it is a little far from the reality.

7. 我可以用一下这里的电话吗?请随便用。这是免费电话。

May I use the telephone here? _____ . It's free.



8. 保持身体健康的最好办法是多锻炼。并且多锻炼能长寿。

_____ more exercise is the best way _____

_____. And doing more exercise can keep your life long.

9. 昨晚直到十点钟我才做完家庭作业。所以我今天有点疲劳,想睡觉。

I _____ finish my homework _____ ten o'clock last night. So I feel a little sleepy and tired today.

10. 她告诉我们怎样对付那些世界上危险的动物。

She told us _____ we should _____ the dangerous animals _____ the earth.

VIII. 情景运用

根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出适当的句子补全对话。(共5小题,计5分)

A. Sorry, I'm late.

B. Too bad you've missed the first set.

A: 1

B: The Chinese team is leading, one to nothing.

A: It's a close game. The Japanese team is also a strong one.

B: 2 The two teams are both playing with astonishing courage.

A: Did you watch the game on Sunday morning?

B: I sure did. 3

A: I think it was one of the best games I've ever seen.

B: Me, too. 4 Too bad one had to lose.

A: Yeah, I thought they were evenly matched. It could have gone either way.

B: 5

A. That shot that won in the last fifteen seconds was really something.

B. I thought both teams played super ball.

C. I wouldn't have missed it for anything!

D. That's true.

E. What's the score now?

IX. 书面表达

假设你有一位美国朋友叫 Lucy Green, 请根据下表所提供的信息向全班同学介绍一下她和她的家庭成员情况。开头已给出(不计入总字数)。(10分)

要求: 1. 意思连贯、符合逻辑, 书写工整。

2. 所给信息都必须用上, 但不能逐条翻译, 可以根据所给信息附加其他情况。

3. 总字数: 80 左右。

姓名	与 Lucy 的关系	职业	兴趣、爱好
Bruce	父亲	一家商店的经理 (manager)	足球、钓鱼
Linda	母亲	一名学校图书管理员	读书、绘画
Lucy		学生	游泳、玩电脑游戏
Ron	弟弟	5岁, 未上学	看动画片 (cartoon)、做游戏

May I have your attention, please? I'd like to _____.

中考英语高分突破模拟测试(二)

第I卷 (选择题 共75分)

I. 听力测试

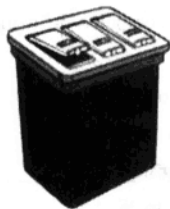
(一) 图句理解: 看图听句子, 选择与图画内容一致的选项。每图可听三个句子。每组句子读两遍。(共5小题, 计5分)



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

(二) 句子理解: 根据听到的句子, 选出句子中所包含的那个选项。(共5小题, 计5分)

6. A. writing story books B. reading history books
C. writing history books D. reading story books
7. A. We are late again.
B. We are on the early bus.
C. We must hurry.
D. He can't come today.
8. A. She lost her coins.
B. She woke up on time.
C. Some noise woke her up.

D. The boy woke her up.

9. A. Tom can't lift the box. B. The box isn't heavy.
C. Tom is so strong. D. The box is very big.
10. A. Kate is the shortest.
B. Mary is taller than Joan.
C. Joan is the tallest.
D. Joan is shorter than Mary.

(三) 对话理解: 听对话, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出能回答问题的选项。(共5小题, 计5分)

11. A. She visited it last Monday.
B. She visited it last Thursday.
C. She visited it yesterday.
D. She visited it two days ago.
12. A. It's eight. B. It's half past eight.
C. It's nine. D. It's half past ten.
13. A. In the desert. B. Outside the city.
C. In the village. D. In the town.
14. A. It says "No Parking".
B. It says "No Smoking".
C. It says "No Photos".
D. It says "No Crossing".
15. A. Some farmers did. B. Some workers did.
C. Some soldiers did. D. Some teachers did.

(四) 短文理解: 录音中有一段短文和五个问题, 听短文和问题两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出一个能回答录音中每个问题的正确答案。(共5小题, 计5分)

16. A. Christmas Day.
B. Christmas Eve.
C. New Year's Eve.
17. A. England. B. China. C. Scotland.
18. A. Yes, they are.
B. No, they aren't.
C. Not all of them.
19. A. No, they don't.
B. Yes, they do.
C. We don't know.
20. A. A sports meeting.
B. A New Year's Eve dance.



C. A concert.

II. 单项选择

从下面每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确的选项填空。(共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

21. — _____ bike is that do you know?
—It's _____.
A. Who's; mine B. Whose; mine
C. Whose; her D. Whom; mine
22. — _____ does it take to go there by bus?
—About ten minutes.
A. How long B. How soon
C. How often D. When
23. —What _____ weather it is today!
—I agree. I hope it will be fine later on.
A. a bad B. bad a C. bad D. badly
24. —Have you got any VCDs about last week's concert?
—No, we haven't got _____.
A. ones B. some C. them D. any
25. —Excuse me, may I _____ your dictionary, please?
—Sorry. I've _____ it to Mr. Smith. You can borrow from Li Lei.
A. borrow; lent B. lend; borrowed
C. use; borrowed D. lend; lost
26. —Can you write letters in English now?
—No, I _____. But I think I will in the near future.
A. may not B. mustn't C. needn't D. can't
27. —Where is your math teacher?
—He _____ to the library. And he said he would come back in ten minutes.
A. is going B. has gone
C. has been D. went
28. —Who do you think is _____ singer in your university?
—Wang Fei _____. And he is very popular among us students.
A. the best; is B. the best; does
C. the better; is D. the better; does
29. —Will you go to visit the scientist this evening or tomorrow evening?
—I'm afraid _____ time is OK.
- A. both B. some C. neither D. all
30. —What did Mother say?
—She asked you _____ any noise. Father is sleeping.
A. don't make B. didn't make
C. not to make D. not make
31. —Kate, go to ask Mary when she _____.
When she _____, we should see her off.
—OK. I'll give her a call.
A. is leaving; leaves B. leaves; leave
C. leaves; is left D. leaving; is leaving
32. The smile on the teacher's face showed that she was very _____ with our work.
A. sorry B. angry C. strict D. pleased
33. You mustn't throw them about _____ you use plastic bags. That can harm our environment.
A. until B. before C. because D. after
34. There is _____ with my computer. It works well. It's made in the USA.
A. something wrong B. nothing wrong
C. anything wrong D. wrong something
35. Look out! The traffic is moving fast. It's _____ dangerous _____ cross the street.
A. as; as B. too; to C. so; as D. so; that
36. Do you know what time _____?
A. does the plane leave B. the plane leave
C. leaves the plane D. the plane leaves
37. Nobody likes _____, so you'd better be kind to others.
A. laugh at B. to laugh at
C. be laughed D. being laughed at
38. —I think English is _____ French.
—I don't agree with you.
A. less popular than B. the more popular than
C. not popular as D. as much more popular as
39. Look! The boys _____ happily in the river. They are just like good swimmers.
A. swim B. swam
C. will swim D. are swimming
40. —What's your friend's telephone number?
—I can't remember. _____ in the telephone

book.

A. Look up it

B. Look it for

C. Look it up

D. Look over it

III. 完型填空

阅读下面短文,从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入短文中相应空白处的最佳答案。(共 15 小题,计 15 分)

Everyone needs friends. We all like to 41 close(亲近的) to someone. 42 is nice to have a friend to talk, laugh, and do things with. 43, sometimes we need to be alone. We don't always want people 44. But we would feel lonely if we 45 had a friend.

No two people are 46. Friends 47 don't get on well. That doesn't mean 48 they no longer like each other. Most of the time they will make up (言归于好) and become 49 again.

Sometimes friends move away. Then we feel very 50. We miss them very much, but we can 51 them and write to them. It could be possible that we would even see them again. And we can 52 new friends. It is surprising to find out 53 we like new people when we get to know them.

There's more good news for people who have friends. They live longer than people who don't. Why? It would be that they are 54. Being happy helps you stay well. Or it could be just knowing that someone cares. If someone cares about you, you take 55 care of yourself.

41. A. look

B. watch

C. feel

D. see

42. A. It

B. He

C. There

D. Someone

43. A. Hardly

B. Nearly

C. Suddenly

D. Certainly

44. A. alone

B. away

C. all over

D. around

45. A. ever

B. never

C. just

D. really

46. A. friendly

B. kind

C. just the same

D. quite different

47. A. always

B. sometimes

C. often

D. usually

48. A. that

B. whether

C. how

D. why

49. A. friendly

B. good

C. pleased

D. friends

50. A. angry

B. sad

C. happy

D. alone

51. A. call

B. ask

C. tell

D. talk with

52. A. look for

B. find

C. make

D. know

53. A. how often

B. how long

C. how many

D. how much

54. A. happier

B. stronger

C. kinder

D. richer

55. A. less

B. better

C. little

D. no

IV. 阅读理解

阅读下面短文,并做每篇文章后的题目,从各题 A、B、C、D 中选出能回答所提问题的最佳答案。(共 20 小题,计 20 分)

A

1. HOUSE FOR SALE. Comfortable (舒适的) family home with a large garden on north side of town. Three bedrooms, living-room, kitchens, dining-room, bathroom. Offers (售价) over \$35,000.

2. ASSISTANT WANTED FOR BUSY RESTAURANT. Some evening and weekend work. All meals free. Ring 3320178.

3. JOIN OUR FOOTBALL TEAM. Boys and girls wanted to play in a local football team. Aged 9 - 13. meet in Green Park on Friday at 3 p. m.

4. ROOM TO RENT (出租). Small room to rent in city center flat (公寓) above restaurant. Newly painted with modern furniture. Near main railway station. Buses pass front door. Phone 3322108.

Mr. Brown wants to live near his work-place. Mrs. Brown wants a house with four bedrooms. The Brown children don't care what the house is like as long as the garden is big enough. Ann, their daughter has always wanted to work in a restaurant. She thinks it is an exciting place. It's hard work but she isn't lazy. You have to work on Saturdays and Sundays, but you get other days off. It's not very well-paid. But who



cares about money?

Tom is a middle school student. He is twelve years old. He stops school at half past three, so he has plenty of time to finish his homework.

Jack, Mr. Brown's brother, is looking for a room to rent. He doesn't care what colour the walls are or how old the furniture is. He is getting ready for his drawing. So the house must be quiet.

56. Why didn't the Browns buy the house in Advertisement 1?

- A. It was on the north side of town.
- B. There weren't enough bedrooms.
- C. There was no dining room.
- D. The garden was too big.

57. Why does Ann want to get the job in the restaurant?

- A. It's an easy job.
- B. The place is good and the food is free.
- C. She thinks it will be interesting.
- D. She can get long holidays.

58. Why can't Tom play for the new football team?

- A. He's not old enough.
- B. It's in a different village.
- C. School stops too late.
- D. He has to do his homework.

59. What's wrong with the room for Jack in Advertisement 4?

- A. It's too small.
- B. The walls are the wrong colour.
- C. The man likes old furniture better.
- D. It's too noisy.

60. What does the sentence "All meals free" mean?

- A. Assistants can have the meals at any time.
- B. Assistants can have the meals in the restaurant without paying money.
- C. Customers (顾客) can have the meals freely.
- D. Assistants need to pay for their meals.

B

It is the duty of every man to work. The life of a lazy man is of no use to himself and to others. The man who is too lazy to work is the man who's generally most ready to beg or steal. Every boy, when he is young, should learn some useful work.

But it is not enough that a boy should learn some kinds of work. He should put his heart and soul (心灵) completely into his work, and not waste his free time. "Working while you work and playing while you play is as good rule for young people as for the old."

There is no better help to diligence (勤奋) than the habit of early rising, and this, just like all other good habits, is most easily formed in youth. There is an English saying "Lost time never returns." This means that everybody must be diligent, and make good use of his time. One must study hard when one is young so that one may make great progress (进步), succeed (成功) in life and become useful to one's country. Therefore, we can say that diligence is the mother of success.

61. After reading the passage we know that those who are too lazy to work will become _____.

- A. beggars
- B. thieves
- C. beggars or thieves
- D. useful men

62. If a boy wants to be of any use to himself and to the people, he should _____.

- A. learn to play
- B. do something in his free time
- C. put his heart and soul into his work
- D. try hard to learn to do a certain kind of work

63. In order to learn to be diligent, it's most important for the young people to _____.

- A. form the habit of getting up late
- B. learn some good subjects
- C. work all the time without play
- D. work while they work and play while they play

64. One can't be successful in life unless (除非) he _____ when he is young.

- A. is diligent in his study
- B. loves his school
- C. spends some time learning something
- D. makes up for his lost time

65. Which of the following may be the best title for this passage?

- A. Lazy Boy Can Learn to Be Diligent
- B. Young People Should Rise Early
- C. Lost Time Never Returns
- D. Diligence, the Mother of Success

C

Do you know Australia? Australia is the largest island in the world. It is a little smaller than China. It is in the south of the earth. Australia is big, but its population is not large. The population of Australia is nearly as large as that of Shanghai.

The government has made enough laws to fight pollution. The cities in Australia have got little air or water pollution. The sky is blue and the water is clean. You can clearly see fish swimming in the rivers. Plants grow very well.

Last month we visited Perth (珀斯), the biggest city in Western Australia, and went to a wild flowers' exhibition (野花展).

There we saw a large number of wild flowers we had never seen before. We had a wonderful time. Perth is famous for its beautiful wild flowers. In spring every year Perth has the wild flowers' exhibition. After visiting Perth, we spent the day in the countryside. We sat down and had a rest near a path (小径) at the foot of a hill. It was quiet and we enjoyed ourselves. Suddenly we heard bells ringing at the top of the hill. What we saw made us pick up all our things and ran back to the car as quickly as we could. There were about three hundred sheep coming towards down the path.

Australia is famous for its sheep and kangaroos (袋鼠). After a short drive from any town, you will find yourself in the middle of white sheep. Sheep, sheep, everywhere are sheep.

66. Australia is _____.
 A. the largest country in the world
 B. as large as Shanghai
 C. not as large as China
 D. the largest island in the north of the earth
67. The government has made _____.
 A. too enough laws that it can fight pollution
 B. so many laws that it can fight pollution
 C. enough laws that it can hardly fight pollution
 D. enough laws because the pollution is very serious
68. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
 A. Perth is famous for its beautiful wild flowers.

B. Perth is bigger than any other city in Western Australia.

C. Perth lies in the west of Australia.

D. No other city is larger than Perth in Australia.

69. In Perth you may visit a wild flowers' show in _____.

A. October B. January C. May D. July

70. Which of the following is true?

A. Australia is famous for its sheep, kangaroos and wild flowers.

B. We ran back to the car because we were in the middle of white sheep.

C. Three hundred sheep came towards us because they saw us.

D. If you go to the countryside in Australia, you will see a large number of white sheep.

D

To Break the Bad Reading Habits

Perhaps you have been told about some habits which keep a person from reading fast and have been strongly asked to break those habits which you might have. Do you still have any of these bad habits? Check yourself by answering "yes" or "no" to these questions:

1. Do you move your lips when reading silently?
2. Do you point to words with your finger as you read?
3. Do you move your head from side to side as you read?
4. Do you read one word at a time?

If you answer "yes" to any of these questions, start at once to break the habits. If you move your lips, hold your fingers over them, or hold a piece of paper between your lips while you are reading. Then if your lips move, you will know it and can stop them.

If you point to words, hold the two sides of your book, one side with your left hand, the other side with your right hand. Then you will not have a free finger to use pointing while reading.

If you move your head, place your chin in one hand, and hold your head still. If you read no more than one or two or three words at a time, you need to work very hard in learning to take in more words at each glance (一瞥) as your eyes travel across the