

2005 ZHONGKAO  
YINGYU MONI SHITI

BRANDNEW

# 2005中考英语 模拟试题

◎ 中考命题研究小组 编

◎ 国际文化出版公司

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## 出版说明

《2005 中考英语模拟试题》一书是依据 2005 年中考考试说明编写的, 共包括十二套模拟试题。每一套模拟试题包括两卷: 第 I 卷和第 II 卷。第 I 卷是机读卷, 第 II 卷是手工卷。第 I 卷又分为两部分, 第一部分为听力, 第二部分是笔试。

本书配有听力磁带两盒。我们在录制时采取了一次性录入所有内容的录音方式, 以便老师使用时可以根据需要反复播放。

本书能较好的帮助考生适应新题型, 同学们可以有计划地把书中的十二套试题逐一做过, 把它作为中考的热身冲刺训练, 也可以找出自己复习中存在的问题, 与同学和老师切磋, 使自己的中考成绩更上一层楼。

预祝同学们中考顺利, 一举成功, 金榜题名!

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## 中考英语模拟试卷(一)

## 第I卷(共78分)

## 第一部分 听力(共24分)

一、听六段小对话和对话后面的问题,然后选择正确答案。每段对话朗读二遍。(共6分,每小题1分)

1. A. To lend her a dictionary. B. To buy a dictionary for her.  
C. To return the dictionary to her.
2. A. The boy's. B. The girl's. C. John's.
3. A. In class. B. At a bus stop. C. In a market.
4. A. The girl's brother. B. The boy's brother. C. The girl's sister.
5. A. Rainy. B. Cloudy. C. Snowy.
6. A. She hates them. B. She doesn't quite like them. C. She likes them very much.

二、听对话或短文,然后选择正确答案,回答所给问题。对话及短文朗读二遍。(共18分,每小题1.5分)

听第七段材料,回答第7至第9小题。

7. What does the woman do?  
A. A shopkeeper. B. The man's boss. C. A policewoman.
8. Why does the woman stop the man?  
A. He takes the wrong car. B. He drives too fast. C. He loses his license.
9. What's the man like?  
A. Not polite. B. Very careless. C. Very foolish.

听第八段材料,回答第10至第12小题。

10. What was wrong with the bag?  
A. It's old. B. It's used. C. It's dirty.
11. What did the woman want to do?  
A. She wanted to have it changed.  
B. She wanted to return it.  
C. She wanted to buy a new one.

12. Did the woman get what she had wanted?

- A. Yes, she did. B. No, she didn't. C. We don't know.

听第九段材料,回答第13至第15小题。

13. What are the man and the woman talking about?  
A. What the film was like. B. What the woman saw. C. What the woman did.

14. Where was the woman yesterday evening?

- A. She was at home. B. She was at the cinema.  
C. She was just in the street.
15. Why is the woman being asked?  
A. She has done something wrong.  
B. Everyone has to be asked.  
C. She is the only one living there.

听第十段材料,回答第16至第18小题。

16. What should a brave new girl do?  
A. Do things in her own way. B. Be as clever as boys. C. Listen to what others say.
17. What is a brave new girl like?  
A. Strong-minded and healthy.  
B. Healthy and kind-hearted.  
C. Happy and good-looking.
18. Which of the following is the most important for brave new girls?  
A. Thinking. B. Talking. C. Working.

## 第二部分 笔试(共54分)

三、单项填空 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。(共20分,每题1分)

19. —What is your brother's name?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ name is Robot.  
A. My B. Your C. His D. Her
20. —How long did it take you to get here?  
—Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ hour and a half. It's quite a long time.  
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
21. —What's the matter with you?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ something wrong with me leg.  
A. There is B. There are C. I am D. I have
22. —Where is the small village?  
—You have to go \_\_\_\_\_ the river. It's on the other side.  
A. past B. over C. through D. across
23. —Which do you think is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult, math or physics?  
—I don't know. I'm good at neither of them.  
A. very B. much C. more D. most
24. —How \_\_\_\_\_ do you play basketball?  
—Twice a week.



- A. long                      B. soon                      C. often                      D. old
25. —Who is your English teacher?  
—Miss Brown. She \_\_\_\_\_ very well.  
A. is teaching              B. teaches                      C. will teach                      D. taught
26. —Can you help me mend the computer?  
—Sorry, I know \_\_\_\_\_ about computers.  
A. a few                      B. few                      C. a little                      D. little
27. —What happened to Bob?  
—He fell to the \_\_\_\_\_ when he was playing football.  
A. ground                      B. field                      C. land                      D. earth
28. —Will you go to have a picnic in the park tomorrow?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ it is fine.  
A. when                      B. because                      C. if                      D. though
29. —You didn't catch the train yesterday, did you?  
—No, when I got to the station it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. left                      B. was leaving                      C. has left                      D. had left
30. —What did the teacher tell us to do?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ longer after school and finish the exercises.  
A. Stay                      B. To stay                      C. Staying                      D. Don't stay
31. —May I have something to eat now?  
—No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You have to take the medicine first.  
A. shouldn't                      B. wouldn't                      C. needn't                      D. mustn't
32. —Why are you late again?  
—I'm sorry. There were \_\_\_\_\_ many cars in the streets that I had to wait for nearly an hour.  
A. quite                      B. too                      C. so                      D. such
33. —You look \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday.  
—I took some medicine and had a good sleep last night.  
A. good                      B. well                      C. better                      D. best
34. —Mum, Bob wants to play games with me.  
—You'd \_\_\_\_\_ leave because dinner is ready.  
A. better not                      B. better not to                      C. not better                      D. not better to
35. —When \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge \_\_\_\_\_?  
—In 1980.  
A. did; build                      B. was; building                      C. has; built                      D. was; built
36. —What did the policeman say a moment ago?  
—He asked where \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
A. am I                      B. I am                      C. was I                      D. I was

37. —Why are you running after the man?  
—He is the one \_\_\_\_\_ broke into my house that day.  
A. what                      B. which                      C. who                      D. whom
38. —I'm sorry, children. I've left your exercise-books in my office.  
—Shall I go and \_\_\_\_\_ them?  
A. get                      B. take                      C. bring                      D. carry

四、完型填空 通读下面短文,掌握大意,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。(共12分,每题1分)

Even before my father left us, my mother had to go back to work. Once I came out of the kitchen, shouting, "Mom, I 39 peel (削) potatoes. I have only one hand." Mom never looked 40 from working. "Get into that kitchen and peel those potatoes," she told me. "And don't use that as an excuse for 41 again!"

In the second grade, our teacher lined up my 42 on the playground and had each of us race across the monkey bars (联合器械), swinging (摆动) from one high rod (棍) to the next. When it was my turn, I couldn't. Some boys behind me 43, and I went home crying.

That night I told Mom about it. She hugged (拥抱) me. The next afternoon, she 44 me back to school. Mom looked carefully at the bars.

"Now, 45 up with your right arm," she said. She stood by as I tried to lift myself with my right hand 46 I could touch the bar with my other elbow (肘). Day after day we practiced. I'll never forget the next time. I looked down at the boys who were standing with their mouths 47.

One night, after a dance at my new junior high, I lay in bed crying. I could 48 Mom come into my room. "Mom," I said, "49 of the boys would dance with me." For a long time, I didn't hear anything. Then she said, "Oh, someday you'll be beating those boys off with a bat." Her voice was weak. I saw tears 50 down her face. Then I knew she had tried not to let me see them.

39. A. don't                      B. won't                      C. can't                      D. shouldn't
40. A. up                      B. away                      C. down                      D. back
41. A. something                      B. anything                      C. everything                      D. nothing
42. A. students                      B. school                      C. classmates                      D. classmate
43. A. cried                      B. smiled                      C. talked                      D. laughed
44. A. brought                      B. took                      C. fetched                      D. did
45. A. pull                      B. took                      C. push                      D. carry
46. A. when                      B. after                      C. until                      D. since
47. A. open                      B. closed                      C. full                      D. covered
48. A. see                      B. find                      C. hear                      D. know
49. A. neither                      B. none                      C. few                      D. little
50. A. falling                      B. dropping                      C. flying                      D. running



五. 阅读理解 阅读下列(A) (B) (C)三篇短文,根据短文内容从短文后所给的四个选项中选择最佳的答案。(共22分,每题2分)

(A)

Do you believe that chimpanzees (黑猩猩) are as clever as people? Well, they may not be able to read English, but they can use tools and talk to each other.

They use tools mainly to eat ants (蚂蚁). They get a long piece of grass (草) and put it into an ant nest (巢穴). Ants, not being as clever as chimpanzees, start to climb up the grass. When there are enough ants on the grass, the chimpanzee eats them.

Chimpanzees also have feelings. "They are like people; they love each other and they love sharing with each other," says Dr. Jane Goodall, a British scientist who has studied chimpanzees for over 40 years.

Chimpanzees also look after each other when they are in danger. "When a chimpanzee's friends are in danger, he'll try to save them, even if he could get killed," says Jane.

Chimpanzees may be like us, but not many people are as kind to each other as chimpanzees are!

51. The passage tells us about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. what chimpanzees eat                      B. where chimpanzees live  
C. how chimpanzees work                      D. what chimpanzees are like

52. From the passage we know chimpanzees usually live \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. alone                      B. together                      C. in pairs                      D. on ants

53. What does the writer want to do here?

- A. To let people know something.                      B. To teach us a lesson.  
C. To make chimpanzees work for us.                      D. To save chimpanzees from danger.

(B)

I can't remember when I started collecting litter (垃圾). But it was when I got tired of seeing litter near my home and came to know that no one else was going to pick it up.

I live close to a forest in Ohio, America. I can walk there in three minutes. I used to love going there to play with my dog. But one day there was so much litter there that I became very unhappy. I decided I had to clean up the forest. I wanted to feel happy going there again.

I made my first trip to clean the forest that afternoon. I took a big black rubbish bag with me. Ten minutes after starting to pick up litter, my bag was full. It had cans, bottles, broken glass and newspapers in it.

Since that first trip three years ago, I have been to the forest four times a year to pick up litter. I am often there for three hours. It makes me feel great to do something for the environment.

After each trip, I look at all the litter I have found. If any of it is recyclable (可回收的), I keep it. I can understand why people drop litter. But I will keep picking it up until they stop dropping it. I know I am only doing a small bit to help the earth, but I still think it is important.

54. The writer began to pick up litter because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he found it interesting to do so                      B. it was his job to collect litter

C. he didn't want to see it everywhere                      D. somebody else told him to do so

55. Which of the following is true?

- A. There are many people who like to go to the forest.  
B. People living nearby have no place to leave litter.  
C. The forest is really a good place to play games.  
D. It is right to throw litter in a forest in America.

56. Collecting litter makes the writer \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. busy                      B. surprised                      C. tired                      D. happy

57. What does the writer think of those who throw litter?

- A. He doesn't like them.                      B. He wants to help them.  
C. He won't make friends with them.                      D. He tries to teach them a lesson.

(C)

A recent survey (调查) shows employees (受聘者) in many companies today work longer hours than employees did in 1980s. They also take shorter vacations than employees in 1980s did. It seems that Americans are working harder today than ever before.

Many people believe that the more time a person spends at work, the more she or he has done. However, the connection between time and productivity is not always positive (正比). In fact, many studies indicate (指出) that after a certain point, anyone's productivity begins to go down. Furthermore, it is not always easy for people to know that their performance is falling off.

Part of the problem is understandable. When employers evaluate (评价) employees, they often think of how much time they spend working besides their job performance. Employees feel they have to spend more time on the job after usual working hours so that the employers can see them though they can finish the job during a 40-hour work week.

People do not work longer hours only for more money. The glamour (魅力) and popularity are more than money. On the other hand, many employees are not willing to spend so much useless time at the office. Once they finish their work, they want to enjoy themselves. For these people, the solution (解决办法) is to find a company that helps people to do both.

58. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how hard employees work today                      B. how most companies are run  
C. what employees think of their jobs                      D. what hard working really means

59. Which of the following is true according to (按照) the second paragraph?

- A. If you spend more time working, you will certainly do a better job.  
B. The time you spend working has nothing to do with the result of your work.  
C. Sometimes the longer you work, the worse result you may get.  
D. People never want to say they have failed to do a good job.

60. The word "performance" in this passage means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. what has been done at work                      B. the way to operate something  
C. what is often done                      D. the ability to do something



61. Employees like to spend more time on their jobs than before because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they want to stop their employers from getting angry
- B. the employers think working longer means working harder
- C. they feel very enjoyable when they are at work
- D. those who refuse to work longer hours will be fired

## 第II卷(共42分)

一、用方框中所给词或词组的适当形式填空,每个词或词组只准使用一次。(共10分,每小题1分)

what time, old, make, through, past,  
how long, get, meet, dirty, say

1. Have you heard what the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ about the exam just now?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ will the cold weather last?
3. The Great Wall is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ buildings in the world.
4. Water is used to keep the machine from \_\_\_\_\_ too hot.
5. I felt someone come into my room \_\_\_\_\_ the window last night.
6. John doesn't like washing, so you can't find a \_\_\_\_\_ shirt than his.
7. Uncle Bill \_\_\_\_\_ a bike now. He hopes it can fly like a plane.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ was the school over yesterday?
9. I am very pleased \_\_\_\_\_ you again.
10. We didn't visit him that day. We just walked \_\_\_\_\_ his house.

二、根据上下文的意思,把下列对话补充完整,可能会有多种答案。(共10分,每小题2分)

- A: \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Yes, I'd like to buy a pair of sports shoes.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Size 42.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Oh, they're black. I don't like the colour.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I like white.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Thank you all the same. Goodbye.  
A: Goodbye.

三、阅读短文,并根据其内容回答问题。(共10分,每小题2分)

The size and shape (形状) of your ears show your character (性格) more than any other part of the face. Other part of the face change shape as we get older, but ears do not change their shape. They only change in size.

Reading people's character (性格) from their ears is a very old science. In ancient (古老

的) times people thought that a person with big ears had a good and generous character. They thought that a person with pale, small ears was dangerous. They also thought that the shape of the ear showed if a person was musical or not. Today, too, many people believe that the size and shape of the ear helps you know if a person is musical.

Ears are all different, and each characteristic (特征) has a meaning. Next time you look at a person, see if his or her ears are large, medium-sized, or small. Look at the lobes (耳垂). Are they attached (连接) to the face? Ears that are always red mean that a person may have a temper, or he/she may just have high blood pressure. Ears that are always cold and pale mean that a person has a nervous character. And a big inside of the ear means a person is musical.

16. Which part of your face changes in shape as you get older?

17. How did people read someone's character in ancient times?

18. What kind of character does a person have if his ears are big?

19. Are there two people in the world whose ears are quite the same?

20. What can we learn from the passage?

四、书面表达。根据提示,写一篇50词以上的短文。(共12分)

在中国有不少节日。其中有的十分古老。人们是如何庆祝这些节日的? 现在情况有了什么变化呢?

(以下词语供选用)

quite a few, such as, try to do something, It's... for somebody to do something



## 中考英语模拟试卷(二)

## 第I卷(78分)

## 第一部分 听力(共24分)

一、听六段小对话和对话后面的问题,然后选择正确答案。每段对话朗读二遍。(共6分,每小题1分)

- |                                  |                          |                                  |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. The boy.                   | B. Another boy.          | C. Another girl.                 |
| 2. A. To watch TV.               | B. To play football.     | C. To see a film.                |
| 3. A. He is cold.                | B. He is hot.            | C. He is kind.                   |
| 4. A. To have a rest.            | B. To go down the hill.  | C. To go on to the top.          |
| 5. A. Both the boy and the girl. | B. Only the boy.         | C. Neither the boy nor the girl. |
| 6. A. It needs mending.          | B. It is just all right. | C. It doesn't work well.         |

二、听对话或短文,然后选择正确答案,回答所给问题。对话及短文朗读二遍。(共18分,每小题1.5分)

听第七段材料,回答第7至第9小题。

- |                                   |                 |                  |                |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 7. Who is the woman looking for?  | A. Her son.     | B. Her daughter. | C. Her mother. |
| 8. What does Mandy do?            | A. A policeman. | B. A teacher.    | C. A student.  |
| 9. What are Mandy's clothes like? | A. Colorful.    | B. Strange.      | C. Surprising. |

听第八段材料,回答第10至第12小题。

- |   |                           |                          |                                  |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 10. Where are the two speakers?                   | A. In front of a theatre. | B. Near a clothes shop.  | C. At a bus stop.                |
| 11. Why is the boy late?                          | A. He missed the bus.     | B. He had a lot of work. | C. He had an unexpected visitor. |
| 12. How does the girl feel when she sees the boy? | A. Sad.                   | B. Angry.                | C. Worried.                      |

听第九段材料,回答第13至第15小题。

- |  |                           |                                  |                               |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 13. How does the boy like his room?            | A. He likes it very much. | B. He thinks it's small.         | C. He doesn't like it at all. |
| 14. Why does the mother ask so many questions? | A. She knows nothing.     | B. She is worried about her son. |                               |

- |  |                                     |                          |                         |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| C. She is testing the boy.                                     |                                     |                          |                         |
| 15. Where does the boy live?                                   | A. In his own flat.                 | B. At his parents' home. | C. With his classmates. |
| 听第十段材料,回答第16至第18小题。  |                                     |                          |                         |
| 16. Why are some students better at their lessons than others? | A. They are cleverer.               | B. They study harder.    |                         |
|  | C. The way they study is better.    |                          |                         |
| 17. What's the most important if you want to study well?       | A. To listen to teachers carefully. |                          |                         |
|  | B. To make the best use of time.    |                          |                         |
|  | C. To ask questions as we work.     |                          |                         |
| 18. Who can do best in his lessons?                            | A. Not everyone.                    | B. All of the students.  |                         |
|  | C. Anybody who tries hard enough.   |                          |                         |

## 第二部分 笔试(共54分)

三、单项填空 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。(共20分,每题1分)

- |  |          |           |          |
|--|----------|-----------|----------|
| 19. —Whose bag is this?  |          |           |          |
| —I think _____ Jim's.  |          |           |          |
| A. its   | B. it's  | C. it     | D. is    |
| 20. How did you finish the work so quickly?                              |          |           |          |
| —The computer helped me. It's really _____ useful machine.               |          |           |          |
| A. a   | B. an    | C. the    | D. 不填    |
| 21. —Oh, there are so many students in your school.                      |          |           |          |
| —Yes, the number _____ two thousand.                                     |          |           |          |
| A. are   | B. is    | C. have   | D. has   |
| 22. —How do you like the moon cakes?                                     |          |           |          |
| —Very much. I think the one _____ chocolate in it is the most delicious. |          |           |          |
| A. of  | B. for   | C. with   | D. about |
| 23. —Which do you prefer, watching TV or playing cards?                  |          |           |          |
| —Neither. I like computer games _____.                                   |          |           |          |
| A. much  | B. well  | C. better | D. best  |
| 24. —Who is that man?  |          |           |          |
| —_____ man? Is it the one under the tree?                                |          |           |          |
| A. Who   | B. Whose | C. What   | D. Which |
| 25. —Are you busy these days?  |          |           |          |



- Yes, of course. I \_\_\_\_\_ a book about English teaching.  
A. write B. wrote C. am writing D. have written
26. —Where shall I sit in the boat?  
—If you are not afraid, you can sit on \_\_\_\_\_ side.  
A. both B. all C. neither D. either
27. —Here is the tree. What shall we do next?  
—Just put the \_\_\_\_\_ back into the hole.  
A. earth B. dirt C. dust D. land
28. —You want to go on working, don't you?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ we can't leave today's work for tomorrow.  
A. when B. if C. because D. though
29. —Did you see Mike just now?  
—Yes. He \_\_\_\_\_ to a stranger when I met him.  
A. talked B. was talking C. is talking D. had talked
30. —Mother often makes \_\_\_\_\_ dishes after dinner.  
—You must learn to do some housework.  
A. me wash B. me to wash C. me washing D. I will wash
31. —Please don't shout at the children. You \_\_\_\_\_ be patient.  
—I see, but I can't help doing so.  
A. should B. would C. need D. may
32. —The children are \_\_\_\_\_ slow to learn anything.  
—I don't think so. You don't try your best to help them.  
A. very B. too C. so D. rather
33. —Can I drink the water in the river?  
—You'd better not. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ enough.  
A. deep B. slow C. hot D. clean
34. —\_\_\_\_\_ we go to the museum this Sunday?  
—Good idea.  
A. May B. Will C. Do D. Shall
35. —Where is the students' dormitory?  
—It's the building which \_\_\_\_\_ now over there.  
A. is building B. is built C. has built D. is being built
36. —I wonder where we \_\_\_\_\_ in the coming holiday.  
—Some places of interest.  
A. will go B. has gone C. go D. went
37. —Have you been to the place in \_\_\_\_\_ the accident happened?  
—Yes, I have. Several times.  
A. where B. what C. which D. that

38. —Did you quarrel with your boss last week?

—Yes, I did. That \_\_\_\_\_ my job.

A. cost B. spent C. paid for D. gave up

四、完型填空 通读下面短文, 掌握大意, 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。(共 12 分, 每题 1 分)

Meta had been our housekeeper long before I was born. It seemed that she had been always there, like the picture of my grandmother, \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ had hung in the hall for years. She had come over from Germany in the 1920s. Though she lived in this country for 40 years, she could \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ speak English.

I remembered Meta as \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ dried and old, like a piece of yellow rice paper. Yet she was always reminding (提醒) us of how \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ she had been as a girl. She insisted (坚持说) our family \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ her thin and ugly, especially my older brother, Edward, and me. "Ach!" she \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ cry, rolling (滚动) her eyes and lifting her \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_, "How I have suffered (受苦) here!" Yet she \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ on for so many years.

My mother was Spanish, so her English was almost as poor as \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_. Yet in some way none of the rest of us could find out how they understood \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_. Yet once when I laughed at something my mother had said, Meta cried \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_, "She is your Mama. You can't make fun of the way she \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_. Good English doesn't make a good Mama!"

39. A. who B. whose C. that D. which  
40. A. never B. hardly C. almost D. certainly  
41. A. showing B. seeming C. being D. turning  
42. A. beautiful B. happy C. strong D. well  
43. A. kept B. found C. made D. left  
44. A. would B. should C. could D. might  
45. A. hands B. head C. eyes D. face  
46. A. went B. stayed C. got D. moved  
47. A. my brother's B. mine C. anyone else's D. Meta's  
48. A. themselves B. others C. each other D. one another  
49. A. quickly B. difficultly C. loudly D. suddenly  
50. A. acts B. laughs C. works D. talks

五、阅读理解 阅读下列(A)(B)(C)三篇短文, 根据短文内容从短文后所给的四个选项中选择最佳的答案。(共 22 分, 每题 2 分)

(A)

Shanghai junior middle school student Wu Xiao used to have a problem; her parents would read her diary. But they won't be reading it any more because the girl has just bought a secret pen. The pen has two points on it; a thin point which can write invisible (看不见的) words and a thick point which can be used to reveal them. Many other Shanghai students have also started using this kind of pens.

Tang Feifei, a Junior 3 student writes to her sister using one. "It's just like playing a game, and it's a lot of fun," she says.



But some students aren't using the pen for fun. They're using it to cheat (作弊) in exams. They write information on pieces of paper with the pen before an exam. Then they take the paper into the classroom and use the pen to reveal the information.

How does the secret pen work? Qiu Deren, a professor at Fudan University, says the pen works by using a kind of ink that can change colours.

51. Wu Xiao has bought a secret pen because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she wants to play games with it  
B. she likes to study new things  
C. her old pens are all broken  
D. her parents often read her diary
52. What do the underlined words mean in the passage?  
A. Make us see them.  
B. Take them out.  
C. Let them move freely.  
D. Put them away.
53. From the passage, we know the secret pen \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can only do us good  
B. can only bring us troubles  
C. can be either good or bad  
D. can be neither good nor bad

(B)

People didn't start sending Christmas cards until the 19th century. The first Christmas card was made in 1843 by J. C. Horsley, an Englishman. It had a picture of children and grown-ups having a party on it. They were all holding glasses of wine (酒). It also had "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to You" written on it. He printed (印刷) just 1,000 cards.

Trees were not used to celebrate Christmas until the 19th century. But trees were used to celebrate New Year as early as AD 700. Then, people thought that evergreen trees could be used as a sign of the end of winter. In the 19th century, people started hanging coloured paper, small toys, cards and food on their trees. The first factory-made Christmas tree decorations (装饰物) were sold in America in 1880.

In most countries, Santa Claus takes presents to children on a sleigh (雪橇) pulled by eight reindeer (驯鹿). Each of the reindeer has a name that comes from the story "It Was a Night Before Christmas", by Clement Moore, an American writer. The leading reindeer is called Rudolf, which is said to have a red nose.

54. What was the first Christmas card like?  
A. It had a picture with only children in it.  
B. It had a picture and some words on it.  
C. It was printed on a wine glass.  
D. It only had a picture of a Christmas party.
55. When did people begin to use trees to celebrate Christmas?  
A. In 1843.  
B. After 1880.  
C. About AD 700.  
D. In the 19th century.
56. An evergreen tree used to mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the beginning of spring  
B. the end of an old year  
C. Merry Christmas  
D. Happy New Year
57. Which of the following is true according to the passage?  
A. The first Christmas card was made by an American.

- B. Trees were used to celebrate Christmas earlier than New Year.  
C. Santa Claus rides a reindeer to take presents to people.  
D. Clement Moore is the writer of a Christmas story.

(C)

Do you want to know if you are too worried? Then try this fun test. Each question has four possible answers: "A" for "never"; "B" for "sometimes"; "C" for "often"; "D" for "always".

1. Do you feel worried days before an exam?
2. Do you ever worry for no reason (理由)?
3. Do you get sad or frightened (恐惧的) easily?
4. Do you dream about exams and work?
5. Do you worry about what your teachers and parents will think of your grades?
6. Do you get tired easily during the day?
7. Does work stop you from staying with your family and friends?
8. Does your heart beat fast before an exam?
9. Do you care more about your marks (分数) than what you have learned in class?
10. Do you ever find it hard to breathe?
11. Do you dislike eating your food?
12. Do you get angry with your friends when you find your work hard?
13. Do you go to the toilet a lot?
14. Do you find it hard to get to sleep?
15. Do you forget to buy your parents a present on their birthday?
16. Do you feel free only after you have finished all your homework?

When you have answered these questions, please add up your marks. You get one point for an "A", two for a "B", three for a "C", and four for a "D".

If your mark is lower than 34, you are not worried. If your mark is from 35 to 51, you need to rest more. If your mark is higher than 52, though, you suffer (吃苦) from worries. So get help.

58. What can this passage help us to do?  
A. To find if we are healthy.  
B. To get good marks.  
C. To test if we have trouble in mind.  
D. To have a break at work.
59. From the given questions, we know most of our problems come from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. parents  
B. teachers  
C. bodies  
D. exams
60. If you have got 3 "As", 5 "Bs", 4 "Cs" and 4 "Ds", you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are all right  
B. should rest more  
C. should go to see the doctor  
D. are hopeless
61. The best mark in answering the questions should be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 16  
B. 32  
C. 48  
D. 64



## 第II卷(共42分)

一、用方框中所给词或词组的适当形式填空,每个词或词组只准使用一次。(共10分,每小题1分)

spend, with, what, without, like,  
break, fish, which, potato, pay

1. Mrs. Read is a popular teacher. Everyone in my school \_\_\_\_\_ her.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ usually grow better in the north than in the south.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ do you prefer, seeing a film or playing computer games?
4. When I got to school this morning, I found the blackboard \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ the help of man-made satellites, we can send messages to the other side of the world.
6. You look worried, Mary. \_\_\_\_\_ happened to you?
7. —What shall we have for dinner today?  
—How about \_\_\_\_\_ and rice?
8. A lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ mending the old houses last summer.
9. When I was young, my brothers used to go swimming \_\_\_\_\_ me.
10. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ for the ticket. Why do you ask me to pay again?

二、根据上下文的意思,把下列对话补充完整,可能会有多种答案。(共10分,每小题2分)

A: Hello! May I speak to Helen, please?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Oh, this is Peter speaking. Is that Mrs. Black?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_

A: You know, I've got something important to tell her. Can I leave a message?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Let's start?

A: OK. Please tell her the students in our class are going to plant trees this Saturday.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_

A: We'll meet at the school gate at half past seven that morning.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_

A: No. That's all. Thank you.

B: You're welcome.

三、阅读短文,并根据其内容回答问题。(共10分,每小题2分)

Everyone bathes in a different way. Most Americans never take a bath. They soap and rinse (冲洗) off under the shower. The English always take a bath. First, they sit in a bathtub full of warm water. Then they soap themselves, and finally, they rinse off the soap, all in the same water. The Japanese, on the other hand, first wash with soap in the shower. Then they go and sit in a bathtub full of warm water for twenty minutes or more. Later, others in the family use the same water to sit and relax in.

The Thai (泰国人) do not get into a shower or a bathtub. They stand in a room or area of a

house where there is a big jar (罐子) full of water. With a bowl they pour water from the jar on themselves so that other people do not see their bodies. The Thai always wear a long piece of cloth called a pasin around their bodies. They wear this when they are bathing.

Everyone gets clean in a different way. We know that washing is good and healthy for us. But this was not true in the past. Up to 1800, most Americans did not bathe because they thought it was bad for them.

16. What is the passage about?

17. How many ways to bathe are talked about here?

18. Who needs a bathtub when he bathes?

19. Why do the Thai use a pasin around their bodies when they bathe?

20. When did most Americans begin to bathe often?

四、书面表达。根据提示,写一篇50词以上的短文,所给英文词语供选用。(共12分)

许多国家已经发射了环绕地球运行的人造卫星。而且中国的宇航员已经进入太空。你是否也想当一名宇航员呢?请谈一谈你的打算。

man-made satellite, astronaut (宇航员), be proud of, hope that... though

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## 中考英语模拟试卷(三)

## 第1卷(78分)

## 第一部分 听力(共24分)

一、听六段小对话和对话后面的问题,然后选择正确答案。每段对话朗读二遍。(共6分,每小题1分)

- |                           |                          |                        |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. The class.          | B. Peter's health.       | C. Her party.          |
| 2. A. The man.            | B. The woman.            | C. Neither of them.    |
| 3. A. To open the window. | B. To make the room hot. | C. To mend the window. |
| 4. A. To work.            | B. To play.              | C. To rest.            |
| 5. A. In a bookshop.      | B. At the library.       | C. In class.           |
| 6. A. It doesn't matter.  | B. Monday is better.     | C. Tuesday is better.  |

二、听对话或短文,然后选择正确答案,回答所给问题。对话及短文朗读二遍。(共18分,每小题1.5分)

听第七段材料,回答第7至第9小题。

- |  |                   |                        |                      |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 7. How does the woman want to travel?      | A. By train.      | B. By air.             | C. By sea.           |
| 8. How long will the woman stay in Madrid? | A. About a month. | B. A month and a half. | C. About two months. |
| 9. Where does the woman live?              | A. In New York.   | B. In London.          | C. In Paris.         |

听第八段材料,回答第10至第12小题。

- |  |                                    |                                   |                               |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 10. What are the boy and the girl talking about? | A. A trip.                         | B. A visit.                       | C. A plan.                    |
| 11. Why won't they go to the cinema?             | A. Not both of them like the film. | B. They hear the film isn't good. | C. The film won't be on then. |
| 12. Where will they stay tomorrow evening?       | A. Only in the restaurant.         | B. Only at Bob and Sue's home.    | C. Away from their home.      |

听第九段材料,回答第13至第15小题。

- |   |                  |                    |                   |
|---|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 13. Does the man get up as soon as he wakes up? | A. Yes, he does. | B. No, he doesn't. | C. We don't know. |
|---|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|

- |  |                               |                             |                                       |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 14. What time does the paper arrive?                 | A. At seven o'clock.          | B. At seven thirty.         | C. At a quarter to eight.             |
| 15. What do the children do first after they get up? | A. They go to the bathroom.   | B. They have breakfast.     | C. They play games.                   |
| 16. What's the child telling us here?                | A. His own story.             | B. His family life.         | C. His school life.                   |
| 17. Why does the child say the world went dark?      | A. He had no money.           | B. He lost his parents.     | C. He felt badly ill.                 |
| 18. What is the child doing now?                     | A. He is staying in hospital. | B. He is working for money. | C. He is trying to finish his school. |

## 第二部分 笔试(共54分)

三、单项填空 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。(共20分,每题1分)

- |  |                |                |           |           |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 19. —Is this your sweater?<br>—No. It's Lucy's. _____ over there.                                | A. Mine is     | B. Hers is     | C. I am   | D. She is |
| 20. —How long does _____ autumn last in Beijing?<br>—Only two months.                            | A. a           | B. an          | C. the    | D. 不填     |
| 21. —Do you need more time to finish the work?<br>—Yes, another ten days _____ enough.           | A. are         | B. is          | C. were   | D. was    |
| 22. —How did you make the street so beautiful?<br>—We planted flowers _____ the trees along it.  | A. between     | B. among       | C. beside | D. behind |
| 23. —Is Iraq an old country?<br>—Yes. It's one of the _____ countries in the world.              | A. old         | B. older       | C. elder  | D. oldest |
| 24. —_____ do you know I come from Australia?<br>—The way you speak.                             | A. What        | B. How         | C. Where  | D. Why    |
| 25. —Happy birthday! Here is a present for you.<br>—Thank you very much. I _____ you could come. | A. don't think | B. won't think |           |           |



- C. didn't think                      D. am not thinking
26. —People often see the dead come to life in their dreams.  
—Everything is possible in \_\_\_\_\_ world.  
A. the other                      B. another                      C. the second                      D. other
27. —Look! The two boxers are trying to beat each other up.  
—I think the \_\_\_\_\_ will last long.  
A. war                      B. fight                      C. game                      D. match
28. —Uncle Bill is still working, isn't he?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ he is already over sixty.  
A. if                      B. though                      C. when                      D. because
29. —What did the teacher say just now?  
—She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ your mother some day.  
A. is visiting                      B. was visiting                      C. will visit                      D. would visit
30. —Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ in here?  
—Not at all. May I have a try?  
A. smoking                      B. my smoking                      C. I smoke                      D. to smoke
31. —Where is Mary? Is she in the library?  
—No, she \_\_\_\_\_. I saw her go to the hospital just now.  
A. mustn't be                      B. needn't be                      C. shouldn't be                      D. can't be
32. —Why is there \_\_\_\_\_ noise outside?  
—The workers are pulling down the old houses.  
A. much too                      B. much more                      C. so much                      D. very much
33. —Did you go to the concert yesterday evening?  
—Yes. The music \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful.  
A. listened                      B. found                      C. sounded                      D. heard
34. —Would you like to come to my birthday party tomorrow?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, I want                      B. Yes, please                      C. Good idea                      D. I'd love to
35. Tom is so careless. See, he \_\_\_\_\_ his glass again.  
A. breaks                      B. broke                      C. has broken                      D. was broken
36. —Please stay in my house \_\_\_\_\_ the rain stops.  
—Thanks a lot. But I really have to leave now.  
A. until                      B. before                      C. when                      D. as
37. —Excuse me. I think you are wearing my shirt.  
—It looks the same: shirt \_\_\_\_\_ you wore yesterday, but it's a different one.  
A. as                      B. which                      C. that                      D. what
38. —Have you passed your driving test?  
—No, because I can't \_\_\_\_\_ red from green.

A. choose                      B. find                      C. tell                      D. pick

四、完型填空 通读下面短文,掌握大意,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。(共12分,每题1分)

Three boys and three girls were traveling by bus. As the bus passed through New Jersey, they began to notice Vingo. He sat in front of them, \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ in a dirty coat and never moving. The young people began to \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ him. One of the girls sat next to him and introduced \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_.

"We are going to Florida," she said. "I hear it's really beautiful."

"It is," he said quietly, as if remembering something he had tried to \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_.

"Are you married?"

"I don't know."

"You don't know?"

"Well, when I was in jail (监狱), I wrote to my wife," he said. "I told her that I was going to be \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time, and that if she couldn't stand it, she could just forget me. I told her she didn't \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ to write to me. And she didn't. Not for three and a half years."

"And you are going home now, not knowing...?"

"Yes," he said. "I used to live in the place \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ you are going. There is a big tree just as you come into town. Last week, when I was set free, I wrote to her again. I told her if she wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ me back, she should put a yellow handkerchief (手绢) in the big tree. If there was no handkerchief, I \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ go on through."

Soon they were near Brunswick. Suddenly, all of the young students were up \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ their seats, shouting, crying and doing small dances. Vingo sat there, looking at \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_. It was covered with hundreds of yellow handkerchiefs. \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ the young people shouted, the man rose and made his way to the front of the bus to go home.

39. A. covered                      B. filled                      C. dressed                      D. stayed  
40. A. laugh at                      B. talk about                      C. play with                      D. send for  
41. A. herself                      B. themselves                      C. him                      D. us  
42. A. know                      B. find                      C. leave                      D. forget  
43. A. in                      B. out                      C. over                      D. away  
44. A. want                      B. like                      C. have                      D. try  
45. A. which                      B. where                      C. that                      D. when  
46. A. have                      B. call                      C. bring                      D. get  
47. A. would                      B. could                      C. will                      D. might  
48. A. at                      B. around                      C. onto                      D. out of  
49. A. the front                      B. the road                      C. the big tree                      D. the young ones  
50. A. Before                      B. As                      C. After                      D. Until



五、阅读理解 阅读下列(A)(B)(C)三篇短文,根据短文内容从短文后所给的四个选项中选择最佳的答案。(共22分,每题2分)

(A)

When you go to the doctors, you often have your eyesight checked. The doctor makes you read a chart (图表) with big and small "Es" on it. Do you know where that chart came from? It's called the Snellen Chart. It was made by Herman Snellen, a Dutch doctor, in 1863.

When reading the chart, you should stand five meters away from it. Your eyes should also be at the same height (高度) as the 10th line of letters. You should then read the letters from the top line to the bottom line. The letters get smaller as they get nearer the bottom. The doctor can find out if you are short-sighted or long-sighted, or if you have good eyesight, by seeing what lines you can read. If your doctor thinks you need glasses, they will tell you to go to hospital to get some.

51. The Snellen Chart has been used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. about 100 years                      B. about 200 years  
C. one and a half centuries              D. two centuries and a half

52. How do the letters on the Snellen Chart change?

- A. They only change their places.              B. They get bigger from top to bottom.  
C. They only change their colours.              D. They get smaller from top to bottom.

53. If you \_\_\_\_\_ on the chart, you will need glasses.

- A. can only read big letters              B. can only read small letters  
C. cannot read any letters              D. can read all the letters

(B)

You are 5 meters up in the air, and then you fall to the ground. Your heart is beating faster than it has ever done before. That's what it's like to skateboard. I only started skateboarding two years ago. But since then, it has changed my life.

When I was a 6th grade student, I wasn't popular and had few friends. Then I went to junior high school and decided to change that. One day, I saw a group of teens skateboarding. They were flying through the air, speeding (加速) along the road, and sliding (滑) down handrails (扶手). I had never seen people so cool before and I watched them for 40 minutes. When they finished, they came over to talk to me. I told them I wanted to be cool like them, and they decided to teach me.

I spent the next five hours learning how to make the board move without falling over. It was hard and scary (吓人的) work. After that, I started practicing every day. I took my board everywhere with me to practice. I even used it to get to school.

After a month of hard work, I had become good at skateboarding. I could even do difficult moves. Whenever I skateboarded in the streets, people would watch me. They wanted to be like me. Soon I was teaching others and made a lot of friends. The more friends I had; the more confident (自信) I became. My grades even started getting better. It not only makes me healthy but also makes my dream of being popular come true.

Recently, when skateboarding, I broke one of my legs. But that won't stop me from loving it. I want to become the best skateboarder in the world.

54. What is the passage about?

- A. How the writer learned to skateboard.              B. What kind of sport skateboarding is.  
C. How well the writer can skateboard.              D. What the students do after school.

55. How long has the writer been skateboarding?

- A. For only a month.                      B. For about two years.  
C. Since he was at primary school.              D. Since he moved to this city.

56. The writer learned skateboarding so quickly because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he was very clever                      B. he had many friends help him  
C. he had a better board                      D. he tried really hard at it

57. What does the writer think of the sport?

- A. It's fun but takes a lot of time.              B. It's only good for his health.  
C. It brings problems sometimes.              D. It does him a lot of good.

(C)

Dear Editor (编辑),

I was happy to be a monitor (班长) when I was younger. Now, as a high school student, I'm still a monitor. But I feel worried because I am not doing well at school. I have a lot of pressure (压力) on me because I feel all my teachers and classmates are looking at me. I don't know what to do. Should I give up or continue the job?

Weiwei

Dear Weiwei,

I am sure you worked hard to become a monitor and set a very good example to your classmates. But if you feel that the pressure is getting too much, you must stop being a monitor. Before you make a decision, though, you should talk to your teacher about it. He or she may think there is another reason (理由) for you doing poorly in class and be able to suggest (建议) a solution (解决办法). You could also try talking to your friends about it. If they know you feel under pressure to do well, there will be more understanding in how they behave (举止) towards you. If you have done badly in an exam, it's always good to have a friend there to listen to your worries.

Editor

58. What is Weiwei's problem?

- A. How to do well in her lessons.              B. How to get on well with her classmates.  
C. What to say to her teachers.              D. Whether to go on being a monitor.

59. What does the editor ask Weiwei to do?

- A. To give up the job at once.  
B. To talk to anybody she can find.  
C. To think it over before making a decision.  
D. To keep her ideas as a secret.



60. Which of the following is true?

- A. Teachers may help you when you are in trouble.
- B. Listening can make you less worried.
- C. We can only give up when we are under pressure.
- D. If you do well in an exam, your friends will listen to you.

61. Which is not the editor's idea?

- A. Have someone listen to your troubles.
- B. Turn to your teacher for help.
- C. Find some reasons for your doing poorly in school.
- D. Give up the work as a monitor if you feel very uncomfortable.

## 第 II 卷 (共 42 分)

一、用方框中所给词或词组的适当形式填空,每个词或词组只准使用一次。(共 10 分,每小题 1 分)

see, useful, in a moment, though, over,  
near, work, as soon as, towards, finally

1. To reach the village, we have to climb \_\_\_\_\_ the hill.
2. Please write to us \_\_\_\_\_ you get to New York.
3. Mr. Green is our English teacher. He \_\_\_\_\_ in our school for five years.
4. Which subject do you think is \_\_\_\_\_, physics or chemistry?
5. When Jenny's mother came in, the girl ran \_\_\_\_\_ her immediately.
6. We tried to start the car, but \_\_\_\_\_ we had to walk home.
7. Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the \_\_\_\_\_ hospital?
8. The farmers are still staying in the fields. \_\_\_\_\_ it has begun to rain.
9. Don't worry. Everything will be all right \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Can the Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_ from space?

二、根据上下文的意思,把下列对话补充完整,可能会有多种答案。(共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

A: Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the cinema?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_

A: The Capital Cinema.

B: Oh, it's a long way from here. You'd better take a bus.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_

B: The No. 44 bus will take you there.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Walk along this street and take the second turning on the left. The bus stop is 20 meters on the right.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_

B: It'll take you half an hour to get there.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Not at all.

三、阅读短文并根据其内容回答问题。(共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

Hetty Robinson was born in 1834. When her parents died, they left her \$ 10 million. She was very good at business and made more money. Soon Hetty became the richest woman in the United States, but she was very stingy.

Hetty always wore the same black dress. The colour of the dress changed to green and then to brown as the years passed by. Her undergarments (内衣) were old newspapers she got from trash (垃圾) baskets. Her home was a run-down apartment with no heat in New Jersey. All she ate was onions (洋葱), eggs, and cold oatmeal (燕麦片). She was too stingy to heat her food.

She was married for a short time to a millionaire, Edward Green, and had a son. She was even stingy with her own child. For example, when her son hurt his knee in an accident, Hetty did not call a doctor. She dressed her son in old clothes and took him to a free clinic. The doctors recognized her and asked for money. Hetty refused and took her son home. The boy did not get medical treatment (护理), and a few years later his leg was amputated (截肢). When Hetty Green died in 1916, she left more than \$ 100 million!

16. How old was Hetty when she died?

17. What did Hetty do?

18. What kind of life did Hetty have?

19. How would Hetty's son live when he grew up?

20. What does the underlined (划线的) part mean?

四、书面表达 根据提示,写一篇 50 词以上的短文。(共 12 分)

你有男友或女友吗? 你的家长允许你与他(她)在一起吗? 对此你怎样看?  
(以下词语供选用)

be close, do harm to ..... (对.....有害)



## 中考英语模拟试卷(四)

## 第 I 卷(共 78 分)

## 第一部分 听力(共 24 分)

一、听六段小对话和对话后面的问题,然后选择正确答案。每段对话朗读二遍。(共 6 分,每小题 1 分)

- |                                       |   |                          |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. A. We don't know.                  | B. None.  | C. One.                  |
| 2. A. Very good.                      | B. Not bad.                                       | C. Hard to say.          |
| 3. A. She likes it.                   | B. She thinks it's interesting but hard to learn. |                          |
| C. She doesn't feel interested in it. |   |                          |
| 4. A. Both of them.                   | B. Either of them.                                | C. Neither of them.      |
| 5. A. He read books.                  | B. He went for a walk.                            | C. He did some shopping. |
| 6. A. He worked hard.                 | B. He forgot it.                                  | C. He was ill.           |

二、听对话或短文,然后选择正确答案,回答所给问题。对话及短文朗读二遍。(共 18 分,每小题 1.5 分)

听第七段材料,回答第 7 至第 9 小题。

7. What does the man do?  
A. The headmaster. B. A teacher. C. A student.
8. How many hours are there in a course?  
A. Twenty-three. B. Forty-six. C. Sixty-nine.
9. How much does a whole course cost?  
A. 20 pounds. B. 60 pounds. C. 23 pounds.

听第八段材料,回答第 10 至第 12 小题。

10. Who is in Mexico?  
A. The man. B. The woman. C. The man's brother.
11. Where has the woman decided to go?  
A. Spain. B. Mexico. C. Somewhere else.
12. What does the woman think of spending a holiday abroad?  
A. Expensive. B. Exciting. C. Dangerous.

听第九段材料,回答第 13 至第 15 小题。

13. Where are the man and the woman?  
A. In the kitchen. B. In the living-room. C. In the bedroom.
14. Why are they putting things into their house?  
A. They have bought something.

B. They have just moved in.

C. They are cleaning their house.

15. As for the place where the cooker should be, whose idea is better?

A. The woman's. B. The man's. C. Both of theirs.

听第十段材料,回答第 16 至第 18 小题。

16. Why does the speaker like dancing?

A. It gives her something to do.  
B. It gives her a better life.  
C. It teaches her something important.

17. How does the speaker dance at home?

A. Freely. B. Easily. C. Carefully.

18. How does the speaker feel before she dances in a show?

A. Afraid and troubled. B. Easy and happy. C. Excited and worried.

## 第二部分 笔试(共 54 分)

三、单项填空 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。(共 20 分,每题 1 分)

19. —Listen! There is someone at the door.  
—Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ must be Meimei.  
A. he B. she C. one D. it
20. —When did you plant so many trees on the hill?  
—In \_\_\_\_\_ spring of 2000.  
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
21. —What do you think of my house?  
—Wonderful. Ours \_\_\_\_\_ so good as yours.  
A. are B. is C. aren't D. isn't
22. —Can seawater reach here?  
—No, because the ground here is about 200 meters \_\_\_\_\_ sea level(海平面).  
A. over B. above C. up D. on
23. —Jim and Jack are twins. Do you know who is the \_\_\_\_\_ one?  
—Sorry, I don't know.  
A. young B. younger C. youngest D. oldest
24. —\_\_\_\_\_ has made you so sad?  
—My dog's death.  
A. Who B. What C. Which D. Whose
25. —Do you know Alice?  
—Yes. We \_\_\_\_\_ each other since we were at primary school.



- A. know      B. are knowing      C. knew      D. have known
26. —What would you like to have for breakfast?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ will do. I don't mind.  
A. Anything      B. Something      C. Everything      D. Nothing
27. —Where is your hometown? Is it far from the city?  
—Let me show you on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. book      B. picture      C. map      D. photo
28. —Do you often get to school on foot?  
—Yes, especially \_\_\_\_\_ it is fine.  
A. if      B. when      C. though      D. because
29. —Did you go to the cinema yesterday?  
—No, because I \_\_\_\_\_ the film.  
A. have seen      B. will see      C. had seen      D. would see
30. —Here is \_\_\_\_\_ for your grandpa.  
—That's very kind of you. He really needs it.  
A. a walking stick      B. a stick to walk  
C. a walk stick      D. a stick to walk on
31. —Look! The lights are on. Bruce \_\_\_\_\_ be working at his lessons.  
—Don't be so sure. Let's go and find out.  
A. can      B. may      C. should      D. must
32. —This watch is two thousand dollars.  
—Oh, that's \_\_\_\_\_ expensive. We can't buy it.  
A. too much      B. much too      C. rather much      D. much more
33. —You looked tired. What's wrong?  
—I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ asleep last night because the people upstairs were having a party.  
A. get      B. turn      C. go      D. fall
34. —Would you mind if I use your bike?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. That's all right      B. It doesn't matter      C. Certainly not      D. You're welcome
35. —How are things going?  
—Everything that can be done \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is doing      B. is done      C. has done      D. has been done
36. —Tom says his watch stopped this morning.  
—Don't believe him. \_\_\_\_\_ he makes a mistake, he tries to find an excuse.  
A. Every time      B. As soon as      C. After      D. When
37. —I will never forget the village \_\_\_\_\_ we stayed together.  
—Neither will I.  
A. which      B. that      C. where      D. when

38. —Please hurry, or we'll be late for the plane.  
—I can't unless you will help me \_\_\_\_\_ the baby.

A. dress      B. wear      C. dress up      D. put on

四、完型填空 通读下面短文, 掌握大意, 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。(共12分, 每题1分)

The host (主人) poured (倾倒) the tea into the cups and placed them on the small table in front of his guests, who were a father and a daughter. 39 something, he hurried into the inner room. They remained sitting in the living-room, the 10-year-old daughter 40 the flowers outside the window, the father just 41 to take his cup, when the crash came. Something was hopelessly 42. It was the thermos (暖水瓶), which had fallen to the floor. It was strange. 43 of them had touched it, not even a little bit. The crash of the thermos 44 the host, with a bag of sugar in his hand, rush back from the inner room. He saw the steaming 45.

The father said, "Sorry, I 46 it and it fell."

"It doesn't matter," the host said.

Later, when they left the house, the daughter asked, "Daddy, did you touch it?"

"No. But it was so 47 to me."

"But you didn't touch it. I saw your reflection (影像) 48 the window."

The father laughed, "What would you give as the cause (原因) of 49? The truer the story you tell, the less 50 people find it."

39. A. Asking for      B. Thinking of      C. Talking about      D. Returning to  
40. A. picking up      B. playing with      C. listening to      D. looking at  
41. A. about      B. down      C. back      D. up  
42. A. finished      B. gone      C. dropped      D. broken  
43. A. Both      B. Each      C. Neither      D. Either  
44. A. helped      B. noticed      C. made      D. let  
45. A. thermos      B. cup      C. table      D. floor  
46. A. touched      B. hit      C. beat      D. felt  
47. A. dangerous      B. close      C. strange      D. sudden  
48. A. in      B. on      C. from      D. with  
49. A. his anger      B. my touch      C. its fall      D. your answer  
50. A. important      B. sure      C. interesting      D. true

五、阅读理解 阅读下列(A) (B) (C)三篇短文, 根据短文内容从短文后所给的四个选项中选择最佳的答案。(共22分, 每题2分)

(A)

There are more than 1,500 daily newspapers in the US. Each one is usually sold only in one part of the country, for example in a city, but they cover national and international news. In larger cities there is often more than one newspaper and the different ones express (表达) different ideas. Some newspapers are sold in nearly all parts of the US, for example, USA Today and the national edition