



中考必备

09 全国中考试题集锦

英语

决胜2010

由中考评价专家严格筛选
精选2009年全国中考试题
展示中考命题的最新变化及趋势
跟踪各学科知识前沿的最新信息
供研究策略突破难点
占领中考制高点



华东师范大学出版社

2010
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本社 组编

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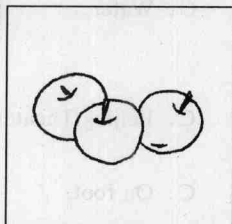
北 京 市

第 I 卷(共 70 分)

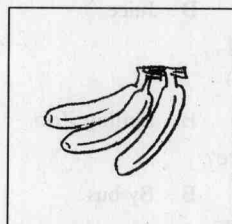
听力理解(共 18 分)

一、听对话,从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三幅图片中选择与对话内容相符的图片。每段对话读两遍(共 4 分,每小题 1 分)

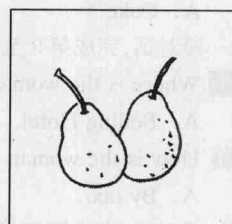
() 1



A.



B.



C.

() 2



A.



B.

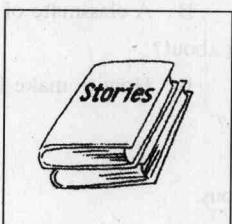


C.

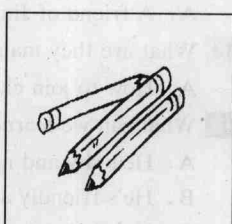
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A.

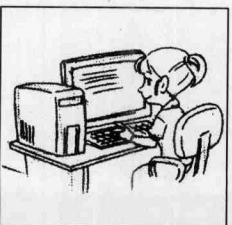


B.



C.

() 4



A.



B.



C.

北 京 市

二、听对话或独白,根据对话或独白的内容,从下面各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳选项。每段对话或独白读两遍(共 14 分,每小题 1 分)

请听一段对话,完成第 5 小题。

- () 5 What does the man want to buy?

A. A coat.

B. A jacket.

C. A T-shirt.

请听一段对话,完成第 6 小题。

- () 6 When is Jenny leaving?

A. At 3:30.

B. At 4:30.

C. At 5:30.

请听一段对话,完成第 7 小题。

- () 7 Which subject is Lily interested in?

A. Chinese.

B. Math.

C. English.

请听一段对话,完成第 8 小题。

- () 8 What does Mike want?

A. Coke.

B. Juice.

C. Water.

请听一段对话,完成第 9 至第 10 小题。

- () 9 Where is the woman going?

A. Beijing Hotel.

B. Beijing Zoo.

C. Beijing Theater.

- () 10 How is the woman going there?

A. By taxi.

B. By bus.

C. On foot.

请听一段对话,完成第 11 至第 12 小题。

- () 11 How many CDs does Alice have?

A. About 100.

B. About 200.

C. About 300.

- () 12 How did Alice get most of her CDs?

A. She borrowed them from others.

B. She bought them herself.

C. She got them for presents.

请听一段对话,完成第 13 至第 15 小题。

- () 13 Who is Holly?

A. A friend of Jim's.

B. A classmate of Lisa's.

C. A person at the party.

- () 14 What are they mainly talking about?

A. How to join clubs.

B. How to make friends.

C. How to hold parties.

- () 15 What can we learn about Jim?

A. He's shy and nervous.

B. He's friendly and humorous.

C. He's helpful and popular.

请听一段独白,完成第 16 至第 18 小题。

- () 16 What should you consider if you want to be a volunteer?

A. Skills and experience.

B. Interests and skills.

C. Experience and choices.

- () 17 How many suggestions does the speaker make?

A. 6.

B. 5.

C. 4.

- () 18 How can you get more information about young volunteers?

A. By mail.

B. Over the phone.

C. On the Internet.

语言知识运用(共 28 分)

三、单项填空(共 16 分,每小题 1 分)

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 19 Mr Wang is very friendly, and _____ like him very much.
A. we B. us C. our D. ours
- () 20 — _____ won the 100th gold at the Olympics for China?
— Zhang Yining. She's from Beijing.
A. Who B. What C. When D. Where
- () 21 Einstein, the famous scientist, was born _____ March, 1879.
A. at B. on C. in D. to
- () 22 Money is important _____ it's not the most important thing.
A. and B. but C. or D. so
- () 23 My sister has two skirts. One is yellow, _____ is black.
A. other B. another C. others D. the other
- () 24 Lee came to Beijing in 2005. He has been here _____ than you.
A. long B. longer C. longest D. the longest
- () 25 There _____ many students in the library after school every day.
A. has B. have C. is D. are
- () 26 Tian'anmen Square is one of _____ squares in the world.
A. large B. larger C. largest D. the largest
- () 27 Mr Green _____ to the manager now. You'd better call him later.
A. talk B. talked C. is talking D. was talking
- () 28 — _____ you swim?
— Yes, but I'm not a good swimmer.
A. Can B. May C. Need D. Must
- () 29 They _____ her to the party, so she was very happy.
A. invite B. invited C. will invite D. are inviting
- () 30 If I find his phone number, I _____ you.
A. tell B. told C. will tell D. have told
- () 31 She _____ as an animal trainer since 2003.
A. has worked B. works C. will work D. worked
- () 32 The sick boy _____ to hospital by the police yesterday.
A. is taken B. was taken C. takes D. took
- () 33 The teacher asked Ben _____ a difficult question in class.
A. answer B. answering C. to answer D. answered
- () 34 — Can you tell me _____?
— She is in the computer lab.
A. where Linda was B. where is Linda
C. where was Linda D. where Linda is

四、完形填空(共 12 分,每小题 1 分)

阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择最佳选项。

My father died when I was a few months old. After his death, my mother moved back to Louisville, Kentucky, where **35** had grown up. We lived in a small house with her older sister, Marion, and their mother. This was a time when being a single **36** was still considered unusual.

When I was small, there was a children's book called *The Happy Family*, and it was a real piece of work. Dad worked all day long at the office, Mom cooked in the kitchen, and brother and sister always had friends sleeping over. The image of the family in this book was typical (典型的) of the time. It looked **37** like my family, but luckily that wasn't the way I heard it. The way my Aunt Marion read it to me made the story really **38**.

Kind-hearted and open-minded, my aunt was the one who played baseball with me, who took me horseback riding, who took me to the father-son dinners and who gave me lessons on how to drive. Believing that anything **39** was probably good for me, she **40** to get a loan (贷款) so that I could go to Africa to work as a volunteer, which was my most important experience.

As a young girl, Aunt Marion always planned to have a large number of children of her own, but she never got married. This **41** that she was free to spend all her time taking care of me. Many people say we have a lot in common. She always **42** me to do my best. She never **43** to make me believe that I could do anything with my life that I wanted, if I only tried hard enough.

For more than sixty years, Aunt Marion didn't and still doesn't think of herself. **44** she is forced to come up to the front, my aunt will stand in the back in family photos, and she doesn't think that her efforts have made much **45**. I honor my aunt, who taught me the things my **46** couldn't. So every June for the past 40 years, in growing thankfulness to my Aunt Marion, I've sent her a Father's Day card.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| () 35 A. I | B. she | C. he | D. we |
| () 36 A. man | B. family | C. parent | D. child |
| () 37 A. nothing | B. anything | C. everything | D. something |
| () 38 A. surprising | B. boring | C. sad | D. funny |
| () 39 A. interesting | B. pleasant | C. impossible | D. unusual |
| () 40 A. decided | B. afforded | C. offered | D. prepared |
| () 41 A. said | B. meant | C. proved | D. showed |
| () 42 A. allowed | B. expected | C. invited | D. forced |
| () 43 A. hoped | B. agreed | C. stopped | D. failed |
| () 44 A. Unless | B. Although | C. Since | D. Before |
| () 45 A. difference | B. progress | C. trouble | D. sense |
| () 46 A. teachers | B. mother | C. father | D. friends |

阅读理解(共 24 分)

五、阅读理解(共 24 分,每小题 2 分)

阅读下面的三篇短文,根据短文内容,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择最佳选项。

A

Here's the content (目录) of a book.

Unit	Readings	Skills	Words
Unit 1 Music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Music & Feelings • Sad movies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding main ideas • Predicting by title 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinds of music • Music stars
Unit 2 Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National sports • The ancient Olympic Games 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding main ideas • Guessing meaning of new words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action verbs • Names of sports • Sports tools
Unit 3 Weather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather service • Weather and nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding main ideas • Guessing meaning of new words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather conditions • Weather information
Unit 4 Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traveling in India • Body language in the United States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding main ideas • Predicting by title • Making inferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural studies • Culture and art
Unit 5 Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living in space • The planets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding main ideas • Understanding attitude 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space news • Space terms

- () 47 If you're interested in music, you can read "_____".
 A. National sports B. Sad movies C. The planets D. Weather service
- () 48 You can learn something about weather in _____.
 A. Unit 1 B. Unit 2 C. Unit 3 D. Unit 4
- () 49 Words about _____ are in Unit 5.
 A. music stars B. weather conditions
 C. sports tools D. space news
- () 50 In all the units, you can learn the skill of _____.
 A. predicting by title B. understanding attitude
 C. understanding main ideas D. guessing meaning of new words

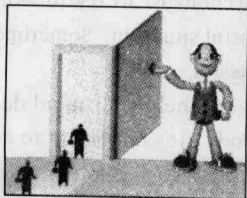
B

When you cough or sneeze, you'd better turn your head away from others and cover your mouth with the full part of your hand. And then, you should say, "Excuse me".

This seems so simple, but it is surprising how many kids have never been told to do this. Actually, I notice adults all the time who cough and sneeze in public without placing a hand over the mouth. One important thing I point out to the kids is that after they sneeze or cough on their hands, they should wash their hands as soon as possible. If not, they will be passing those germs (细菌) along to everything and everyone they touch.



If you come to a door and someone is following you, hold the door. If the door opens by pulling, pull it open, stand to the side, and allow the other person to pass through first, then you can walk through. If the door opens by pushing, hold the door after you pass through.



After a few weeks of seeing kids try to get through doors in the school and watching them enter restaurants as the door hit other people, I knew I had to discuss the problem with my students. Teaching them small acts of kindness, such as letting someone else go through a door first as they hold it open, may seem unimportant, but it can go a long way toward helping students realize how to be polite and thank others. Once they've been told, they're halfway there.

When we have to go up moving stairs, we will stand to the right. That will give others who are in a hurry a choice of walking up the left-hand side of the moving stairs. When we are going to enter a lift, the underground, or a doorway, we will wait for others to exit before we enter.



After college when I moved to London, I was surprised at how polite everyone was in the subways. I was even more touched when I traveled to Japan. In both places, people made effort to make way for others. On moving stairs, everyone stood to the right and walked to the left. On lifts, everyone would stand over to the side and allow others to exit before they would begin to enter.

- () 51 When you cough or sneeze, you should _____.
 A. touch everything B. cover your mouth
 C. point out to the kids D. pass the germs to others
- () 52 If you come to a door and someone is following you, you'd better _____.
 A. hold the door B. pass through C. close the door D. stand to the side
- () 53 From the passage we can know the writer is a _____.
 A. doctor B. traveler C. parent D. teacher
- () 54 The passage is mainly about _____.
 A. the rules of behaviour in public B. the ways of communication
 C. the acts of kindness among people D. the knowledge of social life

C

It's 2009. You feel sick, so you go to the doctor. She checks your fever, looks at your throat, and asks what you've been thinking about lately. When you leave, she gives you some medicine, but also a list of thinking skills that you are supposed to practice daily. She says that the way you think is causing some of your illness.

Doctors and other scientists who study the human mind and try to explain why people behave in the way that they do, called **psychologists**, are starting to believe it. You know that your brain is connected to every part of your body through your nervous system (神经系统). Now scientists have proved that how you think and feel can have an influence on the health of your body.

Stress (压力, 紧张) is caused whenever there is a problem or a change in your life. Of course, everybody has stress more or less; nobody's life is perfect. In fact, stress is necessary. Without stress, we would never learn anything or grow or change. We would probably be bored to death. But too much stress can hurt you. It can weaken your body's protection so that you are more likely to catch diseases. It can even make you more likely to have an accident.

When you feel stress, your brain sends a message to your body to produce a chemical called adrenaline (肾上腺素). Adrenaline speeds up your breathing and your heartbeat. Today you have a different kind of stress. Problems like endless homework or troubles with your family are the kind of things you can't fight or run away from, so you don't use up all that adrenaline. It just stays bottled up inside you, and that's what can do something bad to you.

What can you do about stress? First, you can try to find ways to change things so you aren't under so much stress. You can set up a plan to finish homework or go to a doctor or a psychologist to try to work things out with your family or your friends. But sometimes you can't change a stressful situation. Sometimes you don't even want to. A big change might be a good change, but it will still be stressful.

The link (关联) between your body and brain works in two ways. Your body can help your mind deal with stress. If you are under stress, you need to take especially good care of your body. It's important to get enough sleep and eat nutritious meals. Some people take a vitamin-mineral pill every day. Another thing that you can do is daily exercise. If you go walking or do aerobic dancing or work out at the gym, you give

your body a chance to burn up some of that adrenaline. Of course, a person who isn't used to much physical activity should start slowly. Anyone with a continuing physical problem should check with a doctor before starting any exercise programs.

- () **55** A **psychologist** is a person who may help you with your _____.
 A. illness and abilities B. thoughts and behaviour
 C. mind and nervous system D. physical activity and daily exercise
- () **56** Which of the following is **true** according to the passage?
 A. You shouldn't go to the gym if you are under stress.
 B. One can do his homework to burn up adrenaline.
 C. Diseases and accidents are caused by stress.
 D. Everyone needs stress to improve himself.
- () **57** From the last sentence of Paragraph 5 we can infer that _____.
 A. it's difficult to change a stressful situation
 B. it's not stressful when a good change takes place
 C. a big change will cause another stressful situation
 D. a stressful situation can't be changed without any effort
- () **58** What is probably the best title for this passage?
 A. The Body-Brain Link B. The Causes of Stress
 C. The Advice on Health D. The Nervous System

第 II 卷(共 50 分)

听力理解(共 8 分)

六、听对话,记录关键信息。对话读两遍(共 8 分,每小题 2 分)

请根据所听到的对话内容和卡片上的提示词语,将所缺的关键信息填写在答题卡的相应位置上。

Lost and Found	
Full Name:	59
Things Lost:	60
Colour:	61
Time to come in:	62

语言知识运用(共 10 分)

七、完成句子(共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

根据中文意思完成句子。

- 63** 很抱歉今天不能陪你去购物,明天怎么样?

I'm sorry I can't go shopping with you today. _____ tomorrow?

- 64** 多吃水果和蔬菜对身体有好处。

_____ our health to eat more fruit and vegetables.

- 65** 北京的援建工人一到什那就开始了工作。

The workers from Beijing started working _____ they arrived in Shifang.

- 66** 刘强不仅对家长有礼貌,对他的邻居们也很有礼貌。

Liu Qiang is polite _____.

67 我确信什么也无法阻止李雷成为一名作家。

I'm sure _____ a writer.

阅读理解(共 17 分)

八、选词填空(共 7 分,每小题 1 分)

阅读短文,选词填空。每空一词,每词只使用一次。

time, have, sea, and, like, spend, cool

With July coming, the summer holidays begin. Boys and girls in England will **68** a two-month holiday. The holidays are the best **69** of the year for most children. They can **70** most of their time in swimming, camping and traveling with their parents.

The most enjoyable place is the seaside. Some children are lucky enough to live near the **71**, but for those who live far from the sea, their parents will take them to the seaside for the holidays.

Why do children **72** spending their holidays at seaside? It's because they like the sand, the sun, the **73** wind and the salt water there more than anything else. Of course, there are lots of new things to see, nice things to eat **74** exciting things to do.

九、阅读与表达(共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

阅读短文,根据其内容回答问题。

One cool April 22 morning, people started the day as usual. Yet it was not a normal day. What's so special about April 22? The answer is simple. It is Earth Day. People all over the world celebrate this important day. The idea of having a special day to celebrate Earth began in the 1960s. Life was very different then. Few people talked or even thought about the environment. Most people had no idea how dirty our air and water were.

On April 22, 1970, twenty million (百万) Americans joined the first Earth Day activities. They showed that people really did want to do something about the environment. Since then laws have been passed to protect the air, water, land, and animals.

The vehicles such as cars and buses you ride in must pass tests to make sure they don't cause too much pollution. Thanks to this law, cars today release (排放) about half as many bad chemicals as cars did back in 1970. As a result, the air we breathe is cleaner than it once was.

Rivers and lakes are also cleaner today than they were in the 1970s. It's a good thing because they needed a lot of help. The Cuyahoga River in Ohio was so polluted that rubbish and oil on the river even caught fire! Today, the river is cleaner. It no longer burns. It's healthy enough for birds, fish, and other animals.

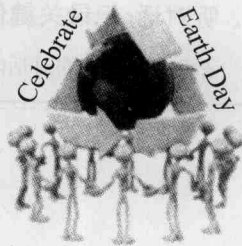
Now the celebration has spread to other countries. More than 175 countries take part each year.

In 2007, people in China paid much attention to a big problem. People were throwing away 27 million plastic bags a day! People had "Bye-Bye Throwaway Culture Week." They wanted everyone to see how polluted it was to throw away so many plastic bags. In 2008, China passed new laws against them.

Every April 22, millions get together to clean and protect Earth. They also celebrate how far we have come. Our job is to put this knowledge to work. You can help keep our planet healthy too!

75 Is Earth Day on April 22?

76 What caught fire on the Cuyahoga River?



- 77 How many countries take part in the celebration each year now?
 78 Why did Chinese people have "Bye-Bye Throwaway Culture Week"?
 79 What are the purposes of celebrating the Earth Day?

书面表达(15分)

十、文段表达(15分)

根据中文大意和英文提示词语,写出意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 60 词的短文。所给英文提示词语供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

- 80 某英文报纸就家务劳动(Housework)话题征文,请你投稿。

每个家庭都有许多家务,人人都应该学做一些。谈谈你经常帮父母做哪些家务,有什么体会,并打算在暑假为家里做什么。

提示词语: every family, lots of housework, learn to do, help, parents, be/feel proud of

天津市

一、听力理解(本大题共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,共 30 分)

A) 在下列每小题内,你将听到一个或两个句子并看到供选择的 A、B、C 三幅图画。找出与你所听句子内容相匹配的图画。

() 1



A.



B.



C.

() 2



A.



B.



C.

() 3



A.



B.



C.

() 4



5~10℃

A.



-7~-2℃

B.



10~21℃

C.

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

- () 5 A. I'm from Tianjin. B. Tianjin is a beautiful city. C. I'm a student.
 () 6 A. It's white. B. It's tall. C. It's young.
 () 7 A. You're welcome. B. That's a good idea. C. Don't mention it.
 () 8 A. I like the school. B. The school is far away. C. I go by bus.
 () 9 A. I was born in a small town.
 B. I came here yesterday. C. I had lunch at home.
 () 10 A. I like holidays. B. I went to Qingdao. C. I stayed there for 2 weeks.
 () 11 A. Since 1998. B. Next year. C. Last week.
 () 12 A. I'm in Class One. B. My name's John. C. I'm fifteen.
 () 13 A. Her classes are interesting. B. She is strict. C. She is 26 years old.
 () 14 A. Yes, go straight ahead. It's opposite a school.
 B. The hotel is very big.
 C. People like going there.

C) 下面你将听到十组对话,每组对话都有一个问句。根据对话内容,从每组所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中找到能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

- () 15 What's Harry's favourite sport?
 A. Football. B. Table tennis. C. Basketball.
 () 16 When did the man come to China?
 A. In August 1989. B. In October 1999. C. In October 2002.
 () 17 Is Betty going to play the piano tomorrow morning?
 A. No, she isn't. B. Yes, she is.
 C. Yes. She likes playing the piano.
 () 18 In Tom's opinion, what's the population of Shanghai?
 A. 10 million. B. 13 million. C. 15 million.
 () 19 Where does the woman want to go?
 A. Australia. B. Africa. C. Europe.
 () 20 Who gave the man the advice?
 A. The woman's teacher. B. The man's pen friend. C. The woman's pen friend.
 () 21 What haven't they got at home?
 A. Oranges. B. Bananas. C. Apples.
 () 22 How many times has the woman been to the United States?
 A. Three times. B. Four times. C. Five times.
 () 23 What does Sam do on his birthday?
 A. Have a party. B. Make a cake. C. Go dancing.
 () 24 When is Charlie's chemistry lesson?
 A. At half past one. B. At half past two. C. At half past three.

D) 听下面长对话或独白。每段长对话或独白后都有几个问题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。

听下面一段材料,回答第 25 至第 27 题。

- () 25 Where is Mary now?
 A. At school. B. At home. C. On the Great Wall.
 () 26 What are the students getting together for?

- A. Having a school trip. B. Having a swim. C. Having a meeting.
 () 27 Who is writing postcards?
 A. Tony. B. Wang Hui. C. Lingling.

听下面一段材料,回答第 28 至第 30 题。

- () 28 What does David like doing in the evening?
 A. Staying at home. B. Watching television. C. Going out with his friends.
 () 29 Where does David's brother work?
 A. In a school. B. In a bank. C. In a hospital.
 () 30 What's the difference between the two brothers?
 A. The character. B. The colour of eyes. C. The colour of hair.

二、单项填空(本大题共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

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

- () 31 My English teacher has _____ 8-year-old girl called Mary.
 A. an B. a C. the D. /
 () 32 His favourite _____ is the Beatles and he's got lots of CDs.
 A. film B. singer C. band D. concert
 () 33 The football team played well, but they didn't _____ the competition.
 A. score B. do C. succeed D. win
 () 34 — Which do you prefer, coffee or tea?
 — _____, thanks. I'd like a glass of water.
 A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. None
 () 35 — Shall I tell Bob the news?
 — No, you _____. I've told him already.
 A. shouldn't B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. needn't
 () 36 This year the villagers have produced _____ rice _____ they did two years ago.
 A. less, than B. as less, as C. fewer, than D. as few, as
 () 37 I don't know what her interests are, because we talk _____ about work when we meet.
 A. luckily B. safely C. mainly D. clearly
 () 38 Mr Smith has bought a large house _____ a swimming pool.
 A. in B. with C. of D. at
 () 39 He _____ his bicycle when it began to rain.
 A. was riding B. is riding C. has ridden D. rides
 () 40 Stop _____ a noise in the library. The students are reading books.
 A. make B. to make C. makes D. making
 () 41 The school dance is _____ by the students.
 A. written B. planned C. writing D. planning
 () 42 Diana, together with her friends, _____ Chinese in China.
 A. study B. have studied C. studies D. are studying
 () 43 Little Helen is very young, _____ she knows a lot of things.
 A. but B. as soon as C. so D. since
 () 44 That's the man _____ house was destroyed in the storm.
 A. that B. whose C. who D. which
 () 45 — I'm going to Hainan for my holiday.
 — _____

- A. It's a pity. B. Thanks a lot. C. Not at all. D. Have a nice trip!

三、完形填空(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

It was seven o'clock on the morning of August 29th. The Kelly family were going to Brighton, a town by the sea.

"Can we have breakfast **46** we leave?" asked Gina Kelly.

"No," said her mother. "We must leave now, or the traffic will be **47**. We'll have breakfast when we **48** the seaside."

Gina ran downstairs. "I'm ready," she said.

The family climbed into the **49**, and Dad started driving. In the front of the car was Mike. He was eleven. He didn't talk but just **50** music. In the back of the car were Gina, her mother and Ellen. Gina was nine and Ellen was three.

Dad drove very fast. "You're driving too fast," said Mum. "You don't have to drive so fast. It's **51**."

Dad laughed and drove more slowly. There wasn't **52** traffic, and they reached Brighton at nine o'clock. It was a sunny day, and the sea **53** very blue.

"There's a café," said Gina. "Can we have breakfast there?"

"Yes," said Mum. They went into the café, and ate a very big breakfast.

"Oh dear, I am full," said Gina. "**54** can I swim when I've got all that food inside me?"

"Easy," shouted Mike. "Just watch me!" He ran towards the sea, followed by Gina happily.

What a(n) **55** day it was going to be!

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| () 46 | A. before | B. after | C. while | D. when |
| () 47 | A. wonderful | B. safe | C. terrible | D. easy |
| () 48 | A. move | B. leave | C. clean | D. get to |
| () 49 | A. bus | B. car | C. train | D. ship |
| () 50 | A. heard | B. listened to | C. listened | D. heard of |
| () 51 | A. late | B. great | C. busy | D. early |
| () 52 | A. too much | B. much too | C. too many | D. many too |
| () 53 | A. sounded | B. tasted | C. looked | D. felt |
| () 54 | A. Where | B. How | C. Whether | D. Why |
| () 55 | A. exciting | B. boring | C. useful | D. noisy |

四、阅读理解(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

阅读下面的短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

These days, more and more students in the UK are taking a "gap year" between their graduation from school and their university studies. This means that they take a year off, to do something else, before they start their studies.

For most students, spending time in foreign countries is the favourite activity — and Australia is the favourite place to go.

Many parents, teachers and business people agree that travelling can teach important values.

"After a year of travelling, I learnt the importance of relationships with people, on all sorts of levels."

There are many companies around the world that welcome these students on their projects — helping

people in poorer countries, or even in your home country. Although you don't get paid for your work, this kind of work can teach important skills — decision making and finding answers to problems, for example — that will help a student in a job one day.

Finally, the knowledge and experience you get will one day be very useful in an area you hope to study or work in.

If several university graduates are applying for the same job, gap year work experience allows you to say: "I've already had some experience of this kind of work." And that can get you the job!

- () 56 These days, _____ students in the UK take a gap year.
A. few B. many C. all D. a few
- () 57 Travelling can teach you values such as learning about _____.
A. flights B. money C. relationships D. jobs
- () 58 To help poorer people, you have to be prepared _____.
A. to live in another country B. to be paid very well
C. to be paid very little D. to work for free
- () 59 University graduates with some work experience often get _____ than graduates without experience.
A. more money B. more important jobs
C. jobs more easily D. more jobs in other countries

B

"What's wrong, Suzie?" asked Dad. "Why are you looking so unhappy?"

"It's just that Amine has gone away. I will never see her again. Her whole family has moved to Sydney," cried Suzie. "She will go to a new school there, make new friends, lead a new life and ... and forget me." Suzie couldn't speak any more with tears in her eyes.

Dad held Suzie's small hand in his large one and gently patted (拍) her head.

"It's OK, Suzie," he said, "I'm sure you'll find another friend. There are so many other children at school, aren't there?"

"But ... but it's not the same! Amine is my special friend — the best friend I've ever had. I don't want to go to school without her."

"Now, dear, it is really sad to see Amine going away. But you have to move on with your own life. Listen to me, go to school and get yourself some new friends. Cheer up!"

Suzie nodded her head and began reading her story book.

- () 60 Who was Amine?
A. Suzie's best friend. B. Suzie's sister.
C. Suzie's teacher. D. Suzie's aunt.
- () 61 How did Suzie feel about Amine's leaving?
A. Happy. B. Sad. C. Funny. D. Proud.
- () 62 What did Suzie's dad tell her?
A. Amine was not her friend. B. Suzie couldn't go to school without Amine.
C. They would move to Sydney, too. D. Suzie should get herself some new friends.

C

The post office has plenty of work to do. It handles (处理) thousands of letters every day. Let's follow a letter all the way across America.

Julie lives in New York. She wrote a letter to Dave. Dave lives in Oregon. Julie put the letter in the mailbox (邮箱) on Monday night. On Tuesday morning a truck stopped at the mailbox. The mail carrier (投递员) put the letters into a large bag and took the bag to a post office in New York.