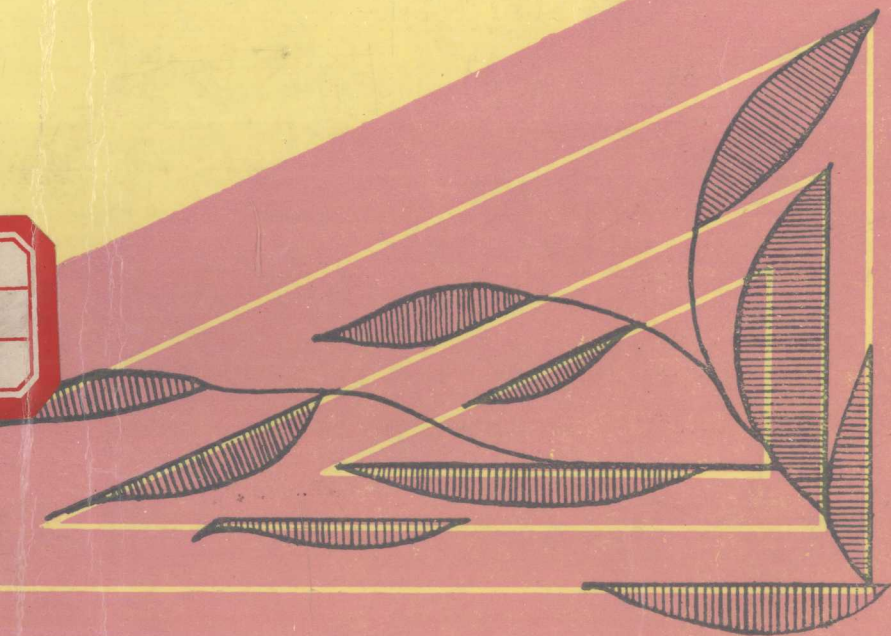


全国名城中考试题与解答精选

英语

高立宝 等 编

经济日报出版社



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内 容 简 介

应全国广大初中毕业生复习应考之急需,本书精选北京,上海等 20 个名城的 1993 年中考英语试题与解答。这些试题以中学英语教学大纲为依据,覆盖初中英语学科的知识要点,能力考查点,题型全,信息新。一册在手,即可省时高效地检测复习效果,训练解题技巧,强化考场应变能力,从而较大幅度地提高中考英语成绩。

本书典范性、指导性极强,还可供英语教师、英语教研员、家庭教师、家长参考。

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第 I 卷 (选择题 62 分)

注意事项：每题只准选一个答案。选对给分，不选、多选或选错均不给分。

一、语音 (共 6 分，每小题 1 分)

下列各组单词中，有一个单词划线部分的读音与其他三个单词划线部分的读音不同，选出该单词。

1. A. glass B. fast C. pass D. want
2. A. nice B. give C. bike D. fine
3. A. grow B. bowl C. town D. window
4. A. short B. horse C. north D. world
5. A. near B. hear C. learn D. dear
6. A. hour B. hand C. half D. house

二、英汉词组互译 (A、B 两部分共 10 分，每小题 1 分)

(A) 下列各句中划线部分都有 A、B、C 三种译文，根据句意选择其中的正确译文。

7. My father went to Shanghai by train last week.

- A. 在火车旁 B. 在火车上 C. 乘火车
8. Did you hear from your sister this morning?
A. 听见 B. 听说 C. 收到……的来信
9. I do my homework every evening.
A. 做作业 B. 做家务 C. 上课
10. Don't worry about your son. The nurse will take care of him
A. 保管 B. 照顾 C. 抓住
11. The students put on a short play in class yesterday.
A. 演出 B. 挂起 C. 穿上
- (B) 下列各题所给的词组后面都有 A、B、C 三种译文，选择其中的正确译文。
12. 上车 A. get off B. get on C. get up
13. 复习 A. go on B. go out C. go over
14. 马上 A. at first B. at last C. at once
15. 寻找 A. look up B. look for C. look after
16. 看病 A. see the doctor B. send for the doctor
C. call the doctor

三、选择填空 (共20分, 每小题1分)

从下列各题所给的四个选项中选择正确的一项。

17. I have _____ blue coat.
A. a B. an C. the D. some
18. You may use _____ dictionary. It's on the desk.
A. I B. me C. mine D. my
19. There _____ two maps on the wall.

A. is B. are C. has D. have

20. Mr Smith came to China _____ September, 1990.

A. by B. in C. at D. on

21. Jack looks _____ than Peter

A. youngest B. the youngest C. younger D. young

22. "can you tell us the story in English?"

"No, I _____."

A. needn't B. don't C. won't D. can't

23. "I won't go to the Summer Palace tomorrow."

"I won't, _____."

A. either B. neither C. too D. also

24. My brother enjoys _____ to music.

A. listen B. to listen C. listening D. listened

25. I'll give the letter to him as soon as I _____ him

A. watch B. see C. look D. look at

26. "What's wrong _____ you?"

"I have a bad headache."

A. with B. for C. on D. about

27. He was ill, _____ he still went on working.

A. and B. or C. but D. so

28. The children depended _____ their parents for food.

A. with B. in C. at D. on

29. The machine doesn't work well.

We must have it _____.

A. repairing B. repaired C. repair D. to repair

30. This question is so difficult that _____ students can

answer it.

A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

31. You'd better _____ more water.

A. drinking B. drank C. to drink D. drink

32. The girl _____ the piano when her mother got home.

A. was playing B. has played C. is playing D. will play

33. When we got to the cinema, the film _____ for half an hour.

A. had begun B. has begun

C. had been on D. has been on

34. Let him _____ it again.

A. does B. do C. to do D. did

35. The teacher said that she _____ us to the park the next day.

A. will take B. has taken C. would take D. is taking

36. "Will you please help me with my physics?"

"_____"

A. Excuse me, I'm afraid not.

B. It's very nice of you.

C. I'm sorry to hear that.

D. Certainly. I'll be glad to.

四、汉译英 (共6分, 每小题1分)

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C 三个句子中选择一句正确译文。

37. 如果明天不下雨, 我们就去长城。

- A. We'll go to the Great Wall if it doesn't rain tomorrow.
- B. We'll go to the Great Wall if it won't rain tomorrow.
- C. We'll go to the Great Wall if it isn't rain tomorrow.
38. 你知道我们什么时候进行测试吗?
- A. Do you know when are we going to have a test ?
- B. Do you know when will we have a test ?
- C. Do you know when we are going to have a test ?
39. 汤姆用了十分钟算出这道题。
- A. It took Tom ten minutes to work out this problem.
- B. It spent Tom ten minutes to work out this problem.
- C. Tom spent ten minutes to work out this problem.
40. 他服药后感觉很好，可以看电视了。
- A. After he had had some medicine , he felt good enough to watch TV.
- B. After he had had some medicine , he felt well enough to watch TV.
- C. After he had had some medicine , he felt enough well to watch TV.
41. 他们直到完成了工作才停下来休息。
- A. They stopped to have a rest until they finished their work.
- B. They didn't stop to have a rest until they finished their work.
- C. They didn't stop having a rest until they finished their work.

42. 你要么去游泳, 要么呆在家里。

A. You can neither go swimming nor stay at home.

B. You can both go swimming or stay at home.

C. You can either go swimming or stay at home.

五、阅读理解 (A、B 两篇短文共10分, 每小题1分)

阅读下面 A、B 两篇短文并完成短文后的要求。

Seel

(A)

Mr White was a chicken farmer. He had hundreds of chickens, and sold the eggs and the meat and got quite a lot of money for them, but he lived in a very hot part of the country, and he found that his hens could hardly lay (下) any eggs in the summer. So he decided to put air-conditioning (空调) into his chicken-house so that the hens would lay well all through the year and he could get more eggs and in that way get more money.

The owner of the air-conditioning company (公司) came to see him, and when he saw Mr White's house, he thought that he might be able to persuade (劝说) him to buy some air-conditioning for that too.

"Your wife would be much happier and have a nicer house to live in then," he said to Mr White. But Mr White was not interested.

"My wife doesn't lay eggs," he said.

根据短文内容, 判断下列各句是否符合短文内容。符合短文内容的在“机读答卷纸”上相应题号下把字母 A 涂黑, 不

符合的把 B 涂黑。

43. Mr White's hens could lay few eggs when the weather was too hot.

44. Mr White decided to buy air-conditioning for his house because he wanted to make his wife much happier .

45. The owner of the company hoped to put air-conditioning into both Mr White's house and his chicken-house.

46. Air-conditioning in Mr White's house would not bring him more money.

47. Neither Mr White nor the owner of the company wanted to get more money.

(B)

Our village carpenter (木匠), John Hill, came one day and made a dining table for my wife. He made it just the right size to fill the space between the two windows. When I got home that evening, John was drinking a cup of tea and writing out his bill (帐单) for the job.

My wife said to me , quietly, "That's his ninth cup of tea today." But she said , in a loud voice, " It's a beautiful table, dear, isn't it?"

"I'll decide about that when I see the bill," I said.

John laughed and gave me his bill for the work. I read:

One dining table 10 November 1989

Cost (成本; 费用) of wood £17. 00 (£是 pound 的符号)

Paint (油漆) 1. 50

Work, 8 hours (£1 an hour) 8. 00

Total (合计) £36. 50

When I was looking at the bill, John said, "It's been a fine day, hasn't it? Quite sunny."

"Yes," I said "I'm glad it's only the 10th of November."

"Me, too," said John. "You wait—it'll be a lot colder by the end of the month."

"Yes. Colder—and more expensive! Dining tables will be £20 more expensive on November 30th, won't they, John?"

John looked hard at me for half a minute. Was there a little smile in his two blue eyes? I gave his bill back to him.

"If it isn't too much trouble John," I said: "please add it up again. You can forget the date——"

I paid him £26. 50 and he was happy to get it.

根据短文内容, 从下列各题所给的四个选项中选择正确的一项。

48. Why did John talk about the weather when the writer was looking at the bill?

A. Because he didn't want the writer to go through the bill carefully.

B. Because it was really a fine day.

C. Because he wanted the writer to check the bill carefully.

D. Because he wanted to tell the writer what the weather was like.

49. Why did the writer say that dining tables would be £20 more expensive on November 30th?

- A. Because it was difficult to make dining tables in cold weather.
- B. Because paint would be more expensive.
- C. Because the cost of wood would be more expensive.
- D. Because he thought John would almost certainly add the date to the cost of the dining table.

50. The writer thought John would ask for _____ if he made a dining table on the last day of November.

- A. £20.00 B. £46.50 C. £56.50 D. £26.50

51. When the writer gave him the money, John was happy because _____.

- A. he got what he should get for his work
- B. he got much more money for his work
- C. he got the money easily
- D. he didn't have to add up the costs again

52. From the story we know that _____.

- A. John made a mistake in the bill
- B. John tried to fool the writer in order to get more money for his work
- C. John had written out the bill before the writer got home
- D. John still wanted to get £36.50 for his work in the end

六、完形填空 (共10分, 每小题0.5分)

通读下面短文,掌握其大意。然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择最佳的一项。

Many animals use some kind of "language". They use signals

(信号) and the signals have meanings (意思). For example, when a bee has found some food, it goes 53 its home. It is 54 for a bee to tell 55 bees where the food is by speaking to 56, but it can do a little dancing. This tells the bees where the food is and 57 it is.

Some animals show how they feel by making sounds. It is not difficult to tell if a dog is angry 58 it barks (吠). Birds make several different sounds and 59 has its own meaning. Sometimes we humans make sounds 60. We make sounds like "Oh!" or "Ouch!" to show how we feel about something or when we 61 something on our feet.

We humans have languages. We have words. These words have the meaning of things, actions (行为), feelings or ideas. We 62 give each other 63, to tell other people 64 we think or how we feel. By writing down words, we 65 remember what has happened or 66 messages to people far away.

Languages, like people, live and die. If a language 67 by people, it is called a dead language. This language cannot live and grow because 68 speaks it. Latin (拉丁文) is an example of a dead language.

A living language, of course, is often spoken by people today. It grows and 69 with time. New words are created (创造) and some old words have 70 meanings. Some words, or their meanings, may even die and only 71 in old books. English and Chinese are 72 examples of a living language.

53. A. out of B. on with C. away from D. back to

54. A. important B. difficult C. necessary D. impossible

55. A. each other B. another C. the other D. others
56. A. it B. him
C. them D. themselves
57. A. how long B. how far away
C. how many D. how old
58. A. so that B. before C. until D. because
59. A. each B. every C. all D. some
60. A. in the same sound B. by the different sound
C. in the same way D. by the different way
61. A. put B. drop C. fall D. set
62. A. able to B. are able to C. are able D. be able to
63. A. information B. pronunciation
C. knowledge D. language
64. A. that B. which C. what D. why
65. A. have to B. need C. must D. can
66. A. send B. bring C. push D. get
67. A. is used B. is not used C. is spoken D. is not said
68. A. someone B. no one C. anyone D. everyone
69. A. begins B. invents C. joins D. changes
70. A. new B. right C. real D. good
71. A. find B. found C. be found D. are found
72. A. either B. all C. both D. neither