黄冈市资深教育专家编写

黄冈助考

最新全国中考试题精选详评

英语

他山之石，可以攻玉

主　　编　南　山
本册主编　明　辉

2004版

青岛出版社

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北京市2003年高级中等学校招生统一考试

（满分120分，考试时间120分钟）

第Ⅰ卷（机读卷　共80分）

第一部分　听力（25分）

一、听句子，选择恰当的答语。（每个句子朗读两遍）（共8分，每小题1分）

1. A. Good morning, Miss Black.
   B. Nice to meet you, too.
   C. Fine, thanks. And you?

1. 由选项可锁定是对一问候语的语言反应。

2. A. Thanks for asking me.
   B. Certainly. Here you are.
   C. Yes, I'm all right.

3. A. I'm sure.
   B. The same to you.
   C. You're welcome.

4. A. It's Thursday.
   B. It's 9 o'clock.
   C. It's June 10th.

4. 由选项可重点听辨"day, time, date"等词眼。

5. A. I think so. Why?
   B. I like it very much.
   C. He isn't in.

6. A. It's cloudy.
   B. It's not very easy.
   C. It's still early.

7. A. This way, please.
   B. What's the matter?
   C. Good idea! Let's go.

8. A. Yes, go on, please.
   B. See you.
   C. Yes, of course.

二、听对话和对话后的问题，选择正确答案。（每个对话和对话后的问题朗读两遍）（共7分，每小题1分）

9. A. By bike.　B. By bus.　C. On foot.
10. A. Milk.　B. Water.　C. Tea.
11. A. Australia.　B. Canada.　C. America.
12. A. To a park.　B. To the cinema.　C. To school.
13. A. To do the housework.　B. To clean their classroom.

根据考查要求，听对话和问题后，不妨记录或提炼中心词，如"How"、"What"、"Where"、"How much"、"What's wrong"等。

C. To visit the Science Museum.

14. A. He's lost his way.　　B. He's got a cold.
C. He can't find his ruler.

15. A. 60 *yuan*.　　B. 70 *yuan*.　　C. 80 *yuan*.

三、听对话和短文，根据对话和短文后的问题，选择正确答案。(对话、短文以及后面的问题朗读三遍)(共 10 分，每小题 2 分)

16. A. On a bus.　　B. In a garden.　　C. By the sea.

17. A. One of them may fall ill.
B. They are going to do different things.
C. They will go for a walk together.

18. A. She wants to be comfortable first.
B. She tries to look new to everyone.
C. She only wears expensive clothes.

19. A. Because he wants to look different.
B. Because his friends can find him easily.
C. Because he doesn't care about his clothes.

20. A. They must be comfortable and fit.
B. They must be cheap but not worn.
C. They must be nice but less expensive.

认真听录音，这是二段录音材料并分别提出了一些问题。注意问题与答题序号的一致。

第二部分　笔试(55 分)

四、单项填空。(共 15 分，每小题 1 分)

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。

21. Pass _____ the knife, please. My pencil is broken.
A. I　　B. me　　C. my　　D. mine

22. — What time did you get there this morning?
— _____ eight.
A. In　　B. On　　C. At　　D. From

23. —What are Mr. and Mrs. Black doing?
—They _____ tea in the garden.
A. are drinking　B. drank　　C. have drunk　D. drink

24. — Which is _____ season in Beijing?
—I think it's autumn.
A. good　　B. better　　C. best　　D. the best

25. I'm hungry, Mum. I want _____ to eat.
A. everything　B. anything　　C. something　D. nothing

21. pass 动词后面的代词应使用宾格形式作其宾语。这是一个双宾语结构。

22. 表达某一具体时刻用介词 at。

26. Lily finished _____ the book yesterday.
A. read B. reading C. to read D. reads

27. —_____ students are there in your class?
—Forty-one.
A. How many B. How much C. How long D. How heavy

28. My mother often asks me _____ early.
A. get up B. got up C. getting up D. to get up

29. —Where is Jim?
—He _____ to the shop. He'll be back in an hour.
A. goes B. go C. has gone D. will go

30. —Would you like to go swimming with me this afternoon?
—I'd love to. But I'm afraid I _____. I have too much work to do.
A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. may not

31. What's wrong with my son's _____? He can't see things clearly.
A. eyes B. ears C. mouch D. nose

32. Mrs. Brown isn't here. She has to _____ her baby at home.
A. look at B. look for C. look like D. look after

33. Where do you often see the [redacted] sign?
A. In a hospital. B. At a school.
C. In the factory. D. At the post office.

34. —Do you know _____?
—Next year.
A. when he came here B. when did he come here
C. when he will come here D. when will he come here

35. —Did you go to Jim's birthday party?
—No, I _____.
A. am not invited B. wasn't invited
C. haven't invited D. didn't invite

26. finish doing sth 为固定结构，选B。类似用法的动词还有 mind，enjoy 等。

28. "ask sb. to do sth."可视为一固定搭配用法。

29. 从句意中可知 Jim 去了商店，现在不在家，故用现在完成时态。

31 题据下文 can't see things clearly，可知问题出在"eyes"上。

34. 宾语从句中的语序应用陈述句语序，选C。

35 题根据语境应为没有被邀请，使用被动语态，选B。

五、阅读理解。(共24分，每小题2分)

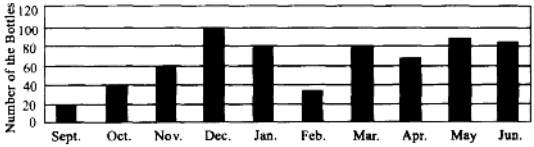
阅读下面A、B、C三篇短文。根据短文内容从每题所给的四个选项中选择最佳选项。

A

The Grade 3 students at the Clean City School collect empty bottles. In June, they are going to take them to a recycling(回收) center. They are going to sell the bottles and buy some books for the school library.

Kamir has started a graph(图表) to show the number of the bottles they have collected. This is the graph.

Student Bottle Collection



The Months of the School Year

该题考查学生的读图能力和运用英语的能力。解读此类题时，可结合问题来查找图表中的有关信息。36—38小题即可按此顺序进行"有的放矢"地思考并解答。

36. In October the students collected _____ empty bottles.
A. 80 B. 60 C. 40 D. 20

37. The students collected _____ more bottles in December than in January.
A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40

38. From the graph above, we know that the students picked up the same number of bottles in _____ and _____.
A. October; February B. September; April
C. November; May D. January; March

39. Why do the students collect empty bottles? Because they _____.
A. want to do something for their school
B. like empty bottles very much
C. want to play with the bottles
D. want to sell them to buy balls

B

本文介绍了在学校当学生之间发生争执时 peer mediator 采取何种方式调解并让争执双方双赢。本文选材贴近学生生活，题材好。学生可以从文中直接获取信息解题。

Two students started quarreling at school. One student shouted dirty words at the other, and a fight(打架) began.

What can be done to stop fights like this at school? In some schools, the disputants(争执者) sit down with peer mediators. Peer mediators are students with special training(训练) in this kind of problems.

Peer mediators help the disputants to talk in a friendly way. Here are some of the ways they use:

1. Put what you think clearly but don't say anything to hurt the other. Begin with "I feel..." instead of "You always..."

2. Listen carefully to what the other person is saying. Don't stop the

other person's words.

3. Keep looking at the other person's eyes when he or she talks.

4. Try to see the other person's side of the problem.

5. Never put anyone down. Saying things like "You are foolish(愚蠢)" makes the talk difficult.

6. Try to find a result that makes both people happy.

Peer mediators never decide the result or the winner. They don't decide who is right and who is wrong. Instead, they help the two students to find their own "win-win" result. A "win-win" result can make everyone feel good.

Peer mediators' work is often successful just because it gets people to talk to each other. And getting people to talk to each other is the first step in finding a "win-win" result.

40. What can be done when there is a fight at school?

A. The peer mediators and the disputants talk together.

B. The peer mediators decide the winner.

C. The students themselves decide who is the winner.

D. The two students sit down and listen to the peer mediators.

40 题由文中第二段第二句话可知选 A。

41. Peer mediators' work is _____.

A. to give lessons to disputants

B. to help find a way to make both sides happy

C. to find out who starts a quarrel

D. to give students some special training

42. What should you do when the other person is speaking?

A. Try to tell him or her what you think.

B. Think who is right and who is wrong.

C. Listen carefully and look at his or her eyes all the time.

D. Ask the peer mediators as many questions as possible.

43. During the talk, if you say "You are lazy" or "I feel angry", _____.

A. the other person will know he or she is wrong

B. the other person will understand you better

C. it's easy for you to decide who is right

D. it's hard for you to get a "win-win" result

C

Claude and Louise are "giraffes"(长颈鹿). So are police officers Hankins and Pearson. These men and women don't look like giraffes; they look like you and me. Then, why do people call them "giraffes"?

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.

A giraffe, they say, is an animal that sticks(伸出) its neck out, can see places far away and has a large heart. It lives a quiet life and moves about in an easy and beautiful way. In the same way, a "giraffe" can be a person who likes to "stick his or her neck out" for other people, always watches for future happenings, has a warm heart for people around, and at the same time lives a quiet and beautiful life himself or herself.

"The Giraffe Project(工程)" is a 10-year-old group which finds and honors(表彰) "giraffes" in the US and in the world. The group wants to teach people to do something to build a better world. The group members believe that a person shouldn't draw his or her head back; instead, they tell people to "stick their necks out" and help others. Claude and Louise, Hankins and Pearson are only a few of the nearly 1,000 "giraffes" that the group found and honored.

Claude and Louise were getting old and they left their work with some money that they saved for future use. One day, however, they saw a homeless man looking for a place to keep warm and they decided that they should "stick their necks out" and give him some help. Today, they live in Friends' House, where they invite twelve homeless people to stay every night.

Police officers Hankins and Pearson work in a large city. They see crimes(犯罪) every day and their work is sometimes dangerous. They work hard for their money. However, these two men put their savings together and even borrowed money to start an educational(教育的) center to teach young people in a poor part of the city. Hankins and Pearson are certainly "giraffes".

44. Which of the following is true?

A. Some of the people around us look like giraffes.

B. Giraffes are the most beautiful animal in the world.

C. "Giraffe" is a beautiful name for those who are ready to help other people.

D. A "giraffe" is someone who can stick his neck out and see the future.

45. "The Giraffe Project" is a group _____.

A. of police officers　　B. which appeared ten years ago

C. of ten-year-old children　　D. which takes care of children

46. People call Claude and Hankins "giraffes," because they _____.

A. do what is needed for a good world

B. are not afraid of dangerous work

C. found a home for some homeless people

D. made money only for other people

47. What does "The Giraffe Project" do?

44题文中对giraffes解释有重要的一句，即has a warm heart for people around，故选C。

45题由原文中第三段第一句可知选B。

46题文中第四、五段主要介绍Claude和Hankins获giraffes的来由。可知他们是热心帮助人，为了让世界变得更好，故选A。

A. It tells people how to live a quiet life.

B. It helps the homeless and teaches young people.

C. It tries to find 1,000 warm-hearted people in the US.

D. It shows people what their duty is for a better world.

六、完形填空。(共16分,每小题1分)

通读下面A、B两篇短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项中选择能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

A

Evening came. It was time for Mr. Bell to close his shop. He was checking his money. His son Tom, who was 15, had just gone outside to buy a newspaper. Just then, a big man walked (48)_____ the shop. He had a gun(枪) in his hand.

When Tom came back, he could hear the man asking his father for (49)_____. Tom could see the gun in the man's hand, but the man didn't (50)_____ or hear Tom.

Tom hurried up the street. He looked for the police, (51)_____ he didn't see any. Then Tom saw an old baseball bat(棒球球棒) lying in the street. "Maybe this will help," he thought. He ran (52)_____ with it.

His father was just giving some of the money to the man. The man was watching Tom's father. Tom knew he could not (53)_____ long. "Now is the time. I must do it now." Tom went up to the man and knocked him down (54)_____ the bat.

Tom and his father then ran outside. This time they got the (55)_____ and told them what had happened. The police quickly went to the shop and caught the man.

48. A. out of	B. around	C. into	D. down
49. A. paper	B. water	C. money	D. food
50. A. know	B. catch	C. meet	D. see
51. A. but	B. so	C. for	D. or
52. A. back	B. over	C. away	D. past
53. A. hold	B. wait	C. seat	D. watch
54. A. by	B. from	C. without	D. with
55. A. neighbors	B. police	C. friends	D. children

49题据经验持枪人到商店应是抢钱,选C。

53题据情节应是不能再等了,用B。

B

About ten years ago when I was a student at college, I spent my summer holidays working at a museum. (56)_____ was hard for me then. Dad had lost his job and Mum was sick in bed. I was (57)_____ if I would be able to go on with my study the next term.

One day while I was working, I saw an old man come in with a little girl in a wheelchair(轮椅). As I looked (58)_____ at this girl, I found that she had no arms and legs. She was wearing a little white dress and she also had a hat on.

As the old man pushed the wheelchair up to me, I was busy with my work. I (59)_____ my head toward the girl and gave her a wink(眨眼). When I took the money from her grandfather, I looked back at the girl, who was giving me the prettiest, largest smile I have (60)_____ seen. Suddenly her handicap(生理缺陷) was (61)_____ and all I saw was this beautiful girl, whose smile almost gave me a better understanding of what life is all about. She (62)_____ me from a poor, unhappy college student and brought me into her (63)_____ of smiles, love and warmth.

I'm now a successful businessman and whenever I get down and think about the troubles of the world, I think about that little girl and the unforgettable lesson about life that she taught me.

56. A. Work	B. Life	C. Business	D. School
57. A. guessing	B. hoping	C. checking	D. wondering
58. A. further	B. nearer	C. closer	D. longer
59. A. turned	B. guided	C. held	D. lifted
60. A. almost	B. never	C. ever	D. even
61. A. driven	B. covered	C. lost	D. gone
62. A. saved	B. took	C. helped	D. taught
63. A. mind	B. place	C. earth	D. world

56 题据下文中的父母亲状况应用 B。

58 题据句意应是近看，且空后用了 at，故用 C。near 后常用 to。

60 题据下文中重点描述了她的笑鼓励我重新认识生活，并能努力工作，因此是我曾经见过的最美的笑，故选 C。

第Ⅱ卷(非机读卷　共 40 分)

一、**单词拼写**。(共 6 分，每小题 1 分)

根据句意补全句中拼写不完整的单词。

1. "What colour is your new dress?" "It's gr__ __n."
2. I'll wr__te a letter to you when I arrive in London.

3. Mr. Smith went back to England by pl __ ne.
4. May I have a c __ p of tea, please?
5. "What does your mother do?" "She is a n __ __ se."
6. Tom took out his p __ n and paper and began to do exercises.

二、补全对话。(共10分,每小题2分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子完成对话,并将其字母标号填入相应题号前的括号内。

A. This is Li Ming.	B. Good night.
C. Can I speak to Yang Lin, please?	D. I'm sorry to hear that.
E. I'm sorry I can't come.	

A: Hello!

( )B: Hello! __7__

A: Just a minute. May I ask who's calling?

( )B: __8__

A: Hold on, please. Your call, Yang Lin. It's from Li Ming.

C: Hi, Li Ming. This is Yang Lin speaking.

( )B: Hi, Yang Lin. Thank you for asking me to your party. __9__ You see, my sister is sick and I have to stay home with her.

( )C: __10__ I hope it's not serious.

B: Not really. She is already a bit better now.

C: Glad to hear it. Please tell your sister I hope she gets better soon. Thanks for calling. Good night.

( )B: __11__

三、完成句子。(共14分,每空1分)

根据中文意思完成句子。(每空填写一个词)

12. 对不起,我上课迟到了。
I'm sorry I'm _____ _____ class.
13. 今天天气真好啊!既不冷也不热。
What a nice day! It's _____ cold _____ hot.
14. 你父母正忙于工作。为什么不自己做呢?
Your parents are busy working. Why _____ _____ it yourself?
15. 当李先生听到这个好消息时,兴奋得说不出话来。
Mr. Li was _____ excited _____ say anything when he heard this piece of good news.
16. 我一收到你的电子邮件,就告诉你叔叔。
I'll tell your uncle about it _____ _____ _____ I get your e-mail.

该大题可对照汉语找出英文的意义表达"断层"处。如第12题,"断层"处为"迟到",第13题为"既不……也不",第14题为"不做",第15题为"太……而不能",第16题为"一……就"等。

17. 工人们建成这所医院花费了多长时间?

How long _____ it _____ the workers _____ build this hospital?

四、书面表达。(共 10 分)

根据中文大意,写出意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 50 词的短文。所给英文提示词语供选用。

今年春天北京出现了非典型肺炎。在那段时间,我们不得不呆在家里。于是我开始自学。在学习方面我的做法和想法是……

(短文的开头已经给出)

1. have to stay, at home, in those days
2. begin, to learn the lessons, by myself
3. *Classroom on the Air*
4. think

SARS broke out in Beijing in spring. _____

_____

_____

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_____

书面表达紧扣当地的实际情况,并能结合学生实际生活,让学生能写出自己的感受和做法,命题具有开放性。

答题时注意背景交待以及所给的提示词语,它可以帮助引导并开拓表达思路。最后一点要求谈谈自己对学习方面的想法,注意表达自己的真切感受。

天津市2003年高级中等学校招生考试

（满分100分，考试时间90分钟）

第Ⅰ卷（选择题　共65分）

一、听力理解。（共20小题，每小题1分）

A）在下列每小题内，你将听到一个句子并看到供选择的三个句子。找出与你所听到的那个在意思上最接近的答案。

1. A. John left school a short time ago.
   B. John will leave school soon.
   C. A young man called John to leave school.
2. A. Many pupils want to go to school in this small town.
   B. Many visitors don't like the small town.
   C. This small town is beautiful and famous.
3. A. The homework was difficult for me to finish.
   B. It took me two hours to finish the homework yesterday.
   C. The homework was so easy that I finished it in two hours yesterday.
4. A. I bought a ticket but I forgot to bring it back.
   B. I've lost my ticket.
   C. I bought a ticket but I gave it to one of my friends.
5. A. We can't see any stars on a cloudy day.
   B. We can see no stars in the daytime.
   C. We can't see any stars in the daytime.
6. A. Her daughter does well in English.
   B. The daughter speaks foreign languages well.
   C. Her daughter is studying English.
7. A. Mrs. Green lives in the house for a long time.
   B. Mr. Green lives in the house for a long time.
   C. Mr. Green lived in the house all his life.
8. A. Tom is two years older than Rose.
   B. Tom is two years younger than Rose.
   C. Rose is as old as Tom.

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