

精选全国一百余套各省、市、自治区中考试题

# 全国中考分类选编

QUANGUOZHONGKAO FENLEIXUANBIAN

[新课标版]

XIN KE BIAO BAN

主编 刘德强 高贺华



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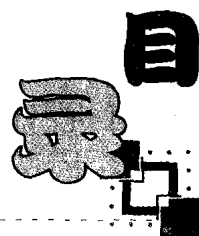
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第一部分

词 汇

专题一 词形变换

一、(2009 年, 兰州市) 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

- I think traveling by train is more popular. Because it's much cheaper and far more \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy).
- Chocolate is usually the \_\_\_\_\_ (child) favourite food.
- It rained \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy), so he didn't go to work yesterday.
- Thank you very much for your \_\_\_\_\_ (invite). But I'm so sorry that I can't come to your party tomorrow.
- After the terrible earthquake, hundreds of people were \_\_\_\_\_ (home).
- She is always forgetting \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me my letter.
- All of the students are \_\_\_\_\_ (suppose) to hand in their homework on time.
- If it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) next Sunday, we won't have a football match.
- He kept on \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) until the class was over.
- He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back in five minutes.

二、(2009 年, 宿迁市) 根据句意, 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

- There are more \_\_\_\_\_ (sheep) in Aus-

tralia than in Japan.

- How often do you go to the cinema?  
—I go to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ (one) a week.
- The mother looked \_\_\_\_\_ (angry) at her naughty daughter.
- The books on the shelf are ours. Those on the floor are \_\_\_\_\_ (they).
- He likes English. He spends lots of time \_\_\_\_\_ (read) it every day.
- Listen! Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) the doorbell.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home and sleep all day if there is no school tomorrow.
- The man was badly hurt in the accident and he \_\_\_\_\_ (send) to hospital immediately.

三、(2009 年, 常州市) 根据句子意思, 用括号中所给词的正确形式填空。

- How many times do you brush your \_\_\_\_\_ (tooth) every day?
- \_\_\_\_\_ (luck), John got back the notebook that he had lost at the cafe.
- His \_\_\_\_\_ (one) name is Mike. But I don't know his family name.
- Eat some vegetables and fruit every day because they are \_\_\_\_\_ (health)

food.

5. Please tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ (win) telephone number. I want to interview him.
6. When I was young, my grandfather told me that the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in the east.
7. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to hospital at once after he fell off the tree.
8. —You forgot \_\_\_\_\_ (close) the window again.  
—Really? I won't next time.
9. We hope that more charity shows \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) to raise money for Project Hope.
10. John \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) with his son while his wife was cooking in the kitchen.

四、(2009年,广州市)用所给的单词的适当形式填空,使句子意思完整通顺,每条横线限填一个单词。

1. I couldn't understand why he was so \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in the invitation.
2. He did the work very \_\_\_\_\_ (care). Everybody said he had done a good job.
3. I met an old friend of \_\_\_\_\_ (I) in the Summer Palace last Sunday.
4. Many new \_\_\_\_\_ (potato) will grow from one potato planted in the ground.
5. We hope it will be \_\_\_\_\_ (sun) tomorrow, for our picnic.

五、(2009年,安顺市)根据句意,用所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. China has the first \_\_\_\_\_ population in the world. (large)
2. It's difficult for us to tell the \_\_\_\_\_ between these two words. (different)
3. "May I borrow your dictionary, Jim?"  
"Oh, sorry. It isn't \_\_\_\_\_." (my)

4. I sent a letter to my friend Lily yesterday morning. And now I am looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) from her.

5. Mr. Smith always has some good pieces of \_\_\_\_\_ to tell us. (news)

六、(2009年,新疆维吾尔自治区)用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. The Chinese people held the Beijing Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ (success) in 2008.
2. Sandy is so careful that she seldom makes \_\_\_\_\_ (mistake) in her homework.
3. I was really \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) to find that I failed the exam.
4. Help \_\_\_\_\_ (you), my children. The cake is delicious.
5. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ (please) to work with you.

七、(2009年,福州市)用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。

laugh real decide cross luck

1. Be careful when you walk \_\_\_\_\_ the street.
2. They were \_\_\_\_\_ surprised at the wonderful magic tricks.
3. I hope I'll be \_\_\_\_\_ enough to get a free ticket to the places of interest in Beijing.
4. We couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ when we watched the funny performance of Xiao Shenyang.
5. I have made a \_\_\_\_\_ to travel to Taiwan in the summer vacation.

八、(2009年,通化市)选择方框内合适的词,并用其适当形式填空。

crowd nine beside pick knife

1. We're in the \_\_\_\_\_ grade now. And we will have a very important exam in June.
2. In Britain, people not only use \_\_\_\_\_ to cut things, but also use them to have meals.
3. — Bob, have you \_\_\_\_\_ up your things on the floor?  
— Not yet, mum. I am still busy with my homework.
4. On weekends, the supermarkets are usually \_\_\_\_\_ with people.
5. — Excuse me, would you tell me where I can buy some shampoo?  
— Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ the post office, there's a small supermarket.

九、(2009 年, 襄樊市) 根据句意, 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. The famous \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) is going to give a concert to raise money for charity.
2. —Do you have a pen pal, Jeff?  
—Yes. He's an \_\_\_\_\_ (America) boy.
3. I don't understand what they are saying because they speak too \_\_\_\_\_ (quick).
4. I didn't finish \_\_\_\_\_ (write) my test because I ran out of time.
5. All of us felt \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) and proud when we watched China's first-ever spacewalk at 4:43 p. m. on September 27, 2008.

十、(2009 年, 无锡市) 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. No country \_\_\_\_\_ (make) such great progress as China in the past thirty years.
2. Usually the thunder \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) after the lightning.

3. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) what the pear tastes like if you don't eat it.
4. Shortly after he knew some English, he went on \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) himself French.
5. The little girl will give the flowers to the hero when he \_\_\_\_\_ (appear).
6. Sometimes clouds are so thick that they do not let much sunshine \_\_\_\_\_ (come) through.
7. In the old days the working people in our country \_\_\_\_\_ (look) down on.
8. The engineer \_\_\_\_\_ (search) for some information on the Internet in the study while his wife was cooking in the kitchen.
9. I don't think Aunt Wu would mind \_\_\_\_\_ (take) care of our children while we're away.
10. The old scientist was awarded a gold medal for what he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) for the development of modern science since the mid-twentieth century.

十一、(2009 年, 陕西省) 用所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。

1. He has much \_\_\_\_\_ (interesting) in collecting stamps.
2. Believe in \_\_\_\_\_ (you), Tony, and you are sure to succeed.
3. I found something important in \_\_\_\_\_ (today) newspaper.
4. More trees and flowers should be \_\_\_\_\_ (plant) to make our hometown beautiful.
5. Don't worry, Kitty. With our help, you will do much \_\_\_\_\_ (well) next time.



## 专题二 提示填词

一、(2009年,芜湖市)根据首字母及汉语提示,完成下列单词的拼写,使句意明确,语言通顺。

1. He was b \_\_\_\_\_ (勇敢的) enough to speak in front of all those people.
2. Saving water is a good h \_\_\_\_\_ (习惯) .
3. We can e \_\_\_\_\_ (容易地) finish the task with the help of our teacher.
4. The boy was not polite to others and his mother p \_\_\_\_\_ (惩罚) him.
5. The famous Donald Duck had his s \_\_\_\_\_ (第七十五) birthday on June 9th this year.

二、(2009年,宿迁市)根据所给首字母和句意,补全单词。

1. S \_\_\_\_\_ is the best season of a year. When it comes, the trees turn green.
2. After putting most of his e \_\_\_\_\_ into table tennis training, Ma Lin won the gold medal of Men's Singles at the Beijing Olympic Games.

三、(2009年,黄石市)根据所给首字母和句意,补全单词。

1. Some people like cars because they think cars are f \_\_\_\_\_ than bikes.
2. "What's the secret of your s \_\_\_\_\_ ?" the reporter asked Yao Ming, a famous basketball player.
3. You should feel very p \_\_\_\_\_ that you have been chosen as a volunteer.
4. S \_\_\_\_\_ is the day of the week after Friday.

四、(2009年,宁波市)在下列各句的空格内填上一个适当的完整的单词,该词的首字母已给出。

1. My daughter likes sleeping with the windows o \_\_\_\_\_ to keep the air fresh.
2. Please don't w \_\_\_\_\_ water. Can't you see the sign "Save Water"?
3. My grandfather went to the dentist and had one bad t \_\_\_\_\_ pulled out.
4. Susan was so careless that she made many m \_\_\_\_\_ in the test.
5. The h \_\_\_\_\_ you work, the more progress you'll make.

五、(2009年,广西壮族自治区)根据所给首字母和句意,补全单词。

1. —What's your favourite s \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
—Music.
2. If you want to keep h \_\_\_\_\_ , you should take more exercise.
3. —Who's in the classroom?  
—N \_\_\_\_\_. All the students are playing in the playground.
4. Be quick, or we won't c \_\_\_\_\_ the early bus.
5. —Where's the post office?  
—It's n \_\_\_\_\_ to the bank.

六、(2009年,漳州市)根据提示,将横线填满。

coffee tennis grape tea blouse spoon  
banana plate dress basketball

1. 水果名称: \_\_\_\_\_
2. 饮料名称: \_\_\_\_\_

3. 服装名称: \_\_\_\_\_

4. 球类名称: \_\_\_\_\_

5. 餐具名称: \_\_\_\_\_

七、(2009 年, 龙岩市) 根据首字母及句子意思补全单词, 使句子意思连贯、语法正确。

1. Look at the sky! The kites are flying so h \_\_\_\_\_ that they look like small birds.
2. —Excuse me. How can I get to the post office?  
—Go down this road until you see a tall building. You can't m \_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. Mum, I'm h \_\_\_\_\_ after a long run. Please give me something to eat.
4. —I advise doing something to relax ourselves after the exams. Do you a \_\_\_\_\_ with me?  
—Yes, but how?
5. Most Chinese have three m \_\_\_\_\_ a day. They are breakfast, lunch and supper.

八、(2009 年, 吉林省) 在下列各句的空白处填入一个适当的词, 使句子意思完整、语法正确。

1. My mother left her white \_\_\_\_\_ in the taxi. It has a few cards, a set of keys and nearly 300 yuan in it.
2. —Sam, could you \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers three times a week while I am on holiday?  
—Certainly.
3. I think doing some exercise can make you feel \_\_\_\_\_ after a day's work.
4. —Did you learn to drive the car \_\_\_\_\_ yourself, Nancy?

—Oh, no. My father taught me. He is an excellent driver.

5. I hardly ever buy things according to the advertisements because \_\_\_\_\_ are often confusing and misleading.

九、(2009 年, 盐城市) 根据首字母及句意补全单词。

1. —It's a good h \_\_\_\_\_ to keep a diary every day.  
—That's right. I believe it can help us improve our writing.
2. Yancheng Science and Technology Museum, opened in May, is a wonderful place for children. It is well w \_\_\_\_\_ visiting.
3. The living conditions are improving. Now more and more people can a \_\_\_\_\_ to buy cars.
4. Our English teacher treats everyone equally. He is a f \_\_\_\_\_ person.
5. —Look! The boy is running so fast!  
—It's hard to i \_\_\_\_\_ that his right leg was once broken.
6. You won't pass the driving test u \_\_\_\_\_ you practise more.

7. New China was founded in 1949 and this year will be her s \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.

十、(2009 年, 烟台市) 根据句意和所给的首字母提示, 补全句子中的单词。

1. This dish t \_\_\_\_\_ delicious, doesn't it?
2. He r \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the party and I had to go there instead.
3. U \_\_\_\_\_ I am mistaken. I've seen you somewhere before.
4. —Have you w \_\_\_\_\_ yourself recently? —Yes, 58 kg.
5. You'd better be s \_\_\_\_\_, we're not joking.

## 专题三 英汉互译

一、(2009 年, 甘肃省) 根据所给汉语提示翻译句子。

1. 尽管我学习不好, 但我从未放弃过。  
\_\_\_\_\_ I didn't do well in my lessons, I \_\_\_\_\_ gave up.
2. 鲍勃将跳远的世界纪录保持了多久?  
How long did Bob \_\_\_\_\_ the world \_\_\_\_\_ in the long jump?
3. 听到那悲伤的消息, 他忍不住哭了。  
He couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ when he heard the sad news.
4. 当我到达火车站时火车已经开走了。  
The train \_\_\_\_\_ when I got to the train station.
5. 如果每个人都能为保护环境作出自己的贡献, 这个世界将变得更加美好。  
The world will become much more beautiful if everyone \_\_\_\_\_ a contribution to \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

二、(2009 年, 盐城市) 根据所给汉语提示填单词。

1. What a sunny day! There isn't a cloud in the \_\_\_\_\_ (天空) .
2. —Who are you \_\_\_\_\_ (等待) for?  
—Andy. He is expected to come here at 3 o'clock. But he hasn't come yet.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (幸好), I caught the early bus and got to the railway station just in time.
4. There are several ways to solve this problem. Let's have a \_\_\_\_\_ (讨论) now.
5. Of the two coats, I'll choose the \_\_\_\_\_ (便宜) one to save some money for a book.

三、(2009 年, 无锡市) 根据句意和汉语注释, 写出单词的正确形式。

1. Mr. Green received a present from his friend, but he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ (接受) it.
2. The camera was one of the great \_\_\_\_\_ (发明) in the second half of the 19th century.
3. You have to be \_\_\_\_\_ (耐心的) if you are waiting at the end of a long queue.
4. The noise in the street \_\_\_\_\_ (干扰) my reading just now.
5. The truth of the news is beyond \_\_\_\_\_ (怀疑).

四、(2009 年, 宿迁市) 根据所给汉语提示翻译句子。

1. 我不在家时, 妈妈总是帮我照看我的宠物。  
My mother always \_\_\_\_\_ the pets for me while I \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 顺便问一下, 你想和我们一块去游泳吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_, do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ with us?
3. 张老师已经在这所学校工作三年了。  
Mr. Zhang \_\_\_\_\_ in this school \_\_\_\_\_ already.
4. 越来越多的人喜欢通过电话和朋友聊天。  
\_\_\_\_\_ people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ their friends on telephone.
5. 我们应该采取更多的措施来预防甲型 H1N1 流感。  
More actions \_\_\_\_\_ by us \_\_\_\_\_ the A/H1N1 flu.

五、(2009 年, 苏州市) 根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空只写一词。

1. My father was born in \_\_\_\_\_ (五月).
2. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (意识到的) of the dangers.
3. People \_\_\_\_\_ (呼吸) more slowly when they are asleep.
4. A meeting was \_\_\_\_\_ (举行) to discuss our future.
5. Children learn \_\_\_\_\_ (礼貌) by watching their parents.
6. You shouldn't leave a child \_\_\_\_\_ (单独) in the house.
7. Even though Jenna was speeding, the police let her go with a \_\_\_\_\_ (警告).
8. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (建造) a new bridge over the river.
9. Why do you think you did so \_\_\_\_\_ (糟糕地) in your test?
10. She looks \_\_\_\_\_ (熟悉的) to me, but I don't remember her name.

六、(2009 年, 南京市) 根据所给汉语提示填单词。

1. —Why are you in such a \_\_\_\_\_ (匆忙)?  
—Because I am going to have a meeting in five minutes.
2. Jane is my English teacher. She likes wearing \_\_\_\_\_ (红色的) dresses.
3. Thousands of basketball fans couldn't stop waving \_\_\_\_\_ (旗帜) to cheer their favourite players up excitedly.
4. Cindy told me it was her \_\_\_\_\_ (第二) time to visit Jiangxinzhou Islet during Grape Festival.
5. Ricky was glad to have a chance to

\_\_\_\_\_ (采访) a few foreigners who attended "Join the Fun in Jinling" yesterday.

七、(2009 年, 黄冈市) 根据句意及括号内的汉语提示完成句子。每空一词。

1. When Chang'e landed \_\_\_\_\_ (安全地) on the earth, all Chinese were cheerful.
2. They made a \_\_\_\_\_ (决定) to have a meeting in memory of "5. 12 Earthquake" at school one month ago.
3. Thanks to the policy, the government is sending home-electric machines to farmers, they can pay much \_\_\_\_\_ (少的) money.
4. My daughter is looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (收到) letters from her friends.
5. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (据说) that many babies have died from melamine (三聚氰胺) in milk powder.
6. I'm waiting for my friend. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (返回), I'll go shopping with her.

八、(2009 年, 河北省) 根据下列句子的意思及所给的汉语提示, 写出空缺处单词、固定短语或固定搭配的正确形式。

1. This is our \_\_\_\_\_ (三) time to plant trees.
2. I'm not really \_\_\_\_\_ (饥饿). I'll just have an ice-cream.
3. Computer is one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ (发明). I can't imagine life without it.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (同意) us on some matters yesterday afternoon.
5. Mr. Smith gave us \_\_\_\_\_ (一条) advice on how to keep healthy.

九、(2009 年, 宁夏回族自治区) 根据句意及所给汉语提示填单词。

1. Wood has been used to make paper since

the 19th \_\_\_\_\_ (世纪).

2. He got up \_\_\_\_\_ (早) than I did this morning.

3. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (遇见) Mary in England and visited her school.

4. A nice hot bath should help to \_\_\_\_\_ (放松) you.

5. They're \_\_\_\_\_ (计划) to go to Beijing at weekends.

十、(2009 年, 泸州市) 根据句意及所给汉语提示填单词。

1. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (拼写) your name, please?

2. Singing is a good way to make people \_\_\_\_\_ (害羞).

3. \_\_\_\_\_ (夏季) comes after spring.

4. Does it take you two \_\_\_\_\_ (小时) to do your homework every day?

5. Please remember to \_\_\_\_\_ off (关) the lights.

6. Hurry up, or you will be \_\_\_\_\_ (迟到) for class.

十一、(2009 年, 乐山市) 根据下列句子的汉语意思和英文提示, 完成句子; 每空一词。

1. 我讨厌说得多做少的人。

I hate people who talk \_\_\_\_\_ but do \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 在第二次世界大战期间五千多万人失去了生命。

Over 50 million people \_\_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_\_\_ during World War II.

3. 他们的汽车变旧了以后, 他们宁愿买辆新的, 也不愿修理旧的。

When their car becomes old, they would \_\_\_\_\_ buy a new one \_\_\_\_\_ repair it.

4. 他们正忙着准备妈妈的生日晚会。

They were busy \_\_\_\_\_ their mother's birthday party.

5. 在过去我的家乡是一个非常漂亮的地方, 可现在到处污水横流。

In the past my hometown \_\_\_\_\_ be a beautiful place, but now waste water is everywhere.

十二、(2009 年, 成都市) 根据汉语完成句子, 一空一词。

1. 我一点也不想打扰你, 只是想让你了解事情的真相。

I don't want to bother you \_\_\_\_\_; I just want you to know the truth \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 昨天阿里顺便来我家拜访, 待了不到十分钟便走了。

Ali \_\_\_\_\_ my home yesterday, and he stayed for less than ten minutes \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 刘英认真对待功课, 因此她在学校的考试中总是名列前茅。

Liu Ying is \_\_\_\_\_ school-work, so she always \_\_\_\_\_ in school exams.

4. 人们意外地发现格林先生对中国传统艺术有着很高的鉴赏能力。

Mr. Green was \_\_\_\_\_ that he had a good \_\_\_\_\_ for Chinese traditional art.

5. 昨天, 汤姆深夜未睡, 寝室的灯一直亮着。

Yesterday Tom \_\_\_\_\_ late at night, and he \_\_\_\_\_ the light \_\_\_\_\_ in his bedroom.

十三、(2009 年, 娄底市) 阅读下面的短文, 将画线句子翻译成中文。

1. Today life is much better than be-

fore. Vision phone (可视电话) is used in some provinces. Maybe it will be used in every family. People can have an examination about their health without a doctor or a nurse in the room. 2. Now some people do some shopping at home.

3. And how about our education? There have been more educational (教育的) programs on the radio, on TV or on the Internet. Some children live very far away from their schools, more and more of them don't need to go to school every day now. They can study at home. 4. Teachers teach them on the Internet.

In the future, each family will have a robot. 5. Robots will help people with their housework. In some years people can have a trip on the moon and some people can live under the sea in hot summer.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

十四、(2009 年, 邵阳市) 阅读下面短文, 将文中画线部分译成汉语。

In America, when people speak of "man's best friend", they mean a lovely animal—a dog! This shows the friendship between humans and animals. Dogs and other pets can give happiness to people. 1. Some people regard their pets as their children. A few even leave all their money to their pets when they die!

2. Animals can help humans. Dogs can be the "eyes" of blind people or "ears" of deaf people. Scientists have found that pets

help people live longer! 3. They make people happier. Because of that, animals are taken to hospitals for "visits".

4. So, be kind to Animals. 5. If you have a pet, spend more time playing with it. Remember to give it delicious food. Also, be sure to keep your pet from danger. If you don't have a pet, be kind to animals around you. If others around you do bad things to an animal, try to stop them. As humans, we must protect animals.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

十五、(2009 年, 长沙市) 阅读下面的短文, 将画线部分译成英文或中文。

Cindy found three baby birds on the grass in the yard. Near the babies, there was a bird's nest (鸟窝) 1. 在地上. She also noticed two birds jumping up and down in a tall tree nearby. "You must be the mommy and daddy," Cindy said, "I'll get your babies back to you." So she called her aunt for help.

2. 午饭后, aunt arrived and knew what had happened. "I'm sure the wind blew the nest out of the tree," she said. "We'd better make a new nest." 3. She found an empty plastic basket, washed and dried it. Then Cindy put the bird's nest in it and put the baby birds inside the nest. After these, they went outside with the nest and a ladder (梯子). Aunt climbed up the ladder and tied the new nest to the tree. 4. "Let's watch the nest from the window in the house." Aunt



said. They waited and waited and finally the mommy and daddy birds jumped to the place where the nest hung. One of the birds put food into the babies' mouths. 5. Cindy smiled when she watched the babies eat their lunch.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

十六、(2009 年, 莆田市) 根据中文提示, 完成下列句子, 使句子意思完整、语法正确。每空限填一词。

1. —Who is \_\_\_\_\_ (值日) today?  
—It's me.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (为什么不) ask your parents for help when you are in trouble?
3. It's polite to \_\_\_\_\_ (吃光) the food on your plate in the West.
4. The Smiths went to Mount Jiuhua for a \_\_\_\_\_ (野餐) last Sunday.
5. Putian is developing rapidly. The workers \_\_\_\_\_ (正忙着建造) the two new railways.

十七、(2009 年, 本溪市) 阅读下面短文, 将短文中画线部分的句子译成中文。

### Smart New TV

A new TV has been invented. It can turn itself off if you fall asleep or leave the room.

The new TV from Sony has a smart sensor(传感器). 1. It can tell if there are people watching it. The sensor senses(感应) the movement and body beat of a person sitting in

front of the TV. 2. If the person falls asleep, the sensor turns the TV off. If the last person in the room leaves, the sensor picks this up and again turns the TV off. Sony says this technology can help save energy.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

十八、(2009 年, 朝阳市) 根据汉语提示翻译句子。

1. 我过去经常花很多时间和我的朋友们一起做游戏。

I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time playing games with my friends.

2. 青少年应该被允许选择他们自己的衣服。  
Teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ their own clothes.

3. 他每周看两次电视。

He watches TV \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 这家电影院有最舒适的座位; 但那一家最便宜。

This cinema \_\_\_\_\_, but that one is the cheapest.

5. 她的生活方式与你的一样还是不同?

Is her lifestyle \_\_\_\_\_ or different?

6. 我的澳大利亚的朋友们说中国的历史很难懂。

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. 当我到家的时候, 我妈妈正在厨房做饭。

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. 雨天总是使我伤感。

\_\_\_\_\_.

## 专题四 句型转换

一、(2009 年, 兰州市) 按要求完成句子。

1. Lucy will leave for London on business in three hours. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ will Lucy leave for London on business?

2. Mr. Wang hardly spoke a word at the meeting yesterday. (改为反意疑问句)

Mr. Wang hardly spoke a word at the meeting yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?

3. Students can't take magazines out of the reading room without permission. (改为被动语态)

Magazines can't \_\_\_\_\_ out of the reading room without permission.

4. She asked me, "will you go to the cinema tomorrow?" (改为宾语从句)

She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema the next day.

5. I'm sorry to hear that his father died five years ago. (改为同义句)

I'm sorry to hear that his father has \_\_\_\_\_ for five years.

二、(2009 年, 孝感市) 根据各小题 A 句的意思完成 B 句, 使两句的意思基本相同。每空限填一个单词。

1. A: The lazy boy usually doesn't go to school on time.

B: The lazy boy is usually \_\_\_\_\_ school.

2. A: I find that it is hard to get along well with all my classmates.

B: I find \_\_\_\_\_ to get along well with all my classmates.

3. A: This question is difficult enough for me to answer in such a short time.

B: This question is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult \_\_\_\_\_ I can't answer it in such a short time.

4. A: Mike is 17 years old and Kate is 15 years old.

B: Kate is two years \_\_\_\_\_ Mike.

5. A: Xiaogan has changed a lot in the past few years.

B: Great changes have \_\_\_\_\_ in Xiaogan in the past few years.

6. A: Mr. Smith came to China six years ago.

B: Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ in China for six years.

三、(2009 年, 广州市) 变换句型, 使两句的意思基本相同, 每格只准填写一个单词。

1. The Smiths usually have supper at half past six.

The Smiths usually have supper at half past six, \_\_\_\_\_?

2. You must throw the broken pottery away at once.

The broken pottery \_\_\_\_\_ at once.

3. Jim wants to go boating and his parents want to go boating too.

Jim wants to go boating, and \_\_\_\_\_ his parents.

4. They enjoyed themselves at the garden party.

They \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ at the garden party.

5. The Indian old lady no longer lived there.  
The Indian old lady \_\_\_\_\_ live there  
\_\_\_\_\_.

6. The ice on the lake was so thin that people  
couldn't skate on it.

The ice on the lake was not \_\_\_\_\_ e-  
nough \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_.

四、(2009 年, 湛江市) 完成句子, 使改写  
后的句子完整, 并与原句意思相符,  
注意每空只填一个单词。

1. The box is so heavy that I can't lift it.  
It is \_\_\_\_\_ heavy box  
\_\_\_\_\_ I can't lift it.

2. How beautiful Zhanjiang is!  
\_\_\_\_\_ city Zhan-  
jiang is!

3. The girl had to look after her grandmother  
when her parents were out.

The girl had to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ her grandmother when her par-  
ents were out.

4. They plant a lot of trees in our hometown  
every year.

A lot of trees \_\_\_\_\_ in our  
hometown every year.

5. How about having some fish for supper to-  
day?

\_\_\_\_\_ some fish  
for supper today?

五、(2009 年, 安顺市) 根据括号内要求完  
成句子。

1. A: He is going to be an actor when he  
grows up. (对画线部分提问)

B: \_\_\_\_\_ is he going to \_\_\_\_\_  
when he grows up?

2. A: She asked her father. Can she drink  
any hot tea with honey? (合并为一句)

B: She asked her father \_\_\_\_\_ she  
\_\_\_\_\_ drink some hot tea with honey.

3. A: It took me three months to finish this  
kind of creative job. (写出同义句)

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ three months \_\_\_\_\_  
this kind of creative job.

4. A: Susan's never been to China. (改为反  
意疑问句)

B: Susan's never been to China,  
\_\_\_\_\_?

5. A: More and more foreigners speak Chi-  
nese in the world now. (改为被动语态)

B: Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ by more  
and more foreigners in the world now.

六、(2009 年, 乐山市) 按每小題后的要求  
转换下面的句子, 每空一词。

1. My mother often does some shopping on  
Sundays. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ your mother often do \_\_\_\_\_  
shopping on Sundays?

2. Go and say sorry to your mother. (改为反  
意疑问句)

Go and say sorry to your mother, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

3. She seemed to be ill for a few days. (改  
为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ that she was ill for a  
few days.

4. They had lunch at school yesterday. (改  
为否定句)

They \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at school  
yesterday.

5. The meeting will be held in Chengdu in-  
stead of Wuhan or Dalian. (改为同义句)

The meeting will be held in \_\_\_\_\_