

名题育英才 应试出佳绩

● 希扬主编

中考经典

ZHONGKAOJINGDIAN

常用题 新型题 预测题



精析精练

英语



知识出版社

中 考 经 典

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洞察中考命题 才华横溢考场

——《中考经典》序

涉浅水者得鱼虾，潜深水者获蛟龙。

对于一个初中毕业生来说，上什么样的高中，往往关系到将来考什么样的大学，甚至关系到一生的前途。因此，中考是初中考生步入人生竞技场的第一仗，凝聚了莘莘学子的奋斗与追求，寄托着万千家庭的希望与憧憬。同时，它又是考生知识、能力、智慧、心理等各项素质的综合竞争。如何在有限的时间内，系统掌握基础知识，有的放矢地训练出考场决战的“常胜将军”，是每一个考生极为关注的问题。

我们策划出版的这套《中考经典》丛书，就是为立足于中等和中等水平以上的考生考取理想学校而精心编写的。作者都是长期在国家级示范中学初三第一线执教的高级教师或特级教师，是长期研究中考动向、命题类型、复习方法的佼佼者，肩负着确保高升学率的千钧重担。本丛书倾注了他们大量的心血，汇集了他们研究的最新成果，是他们智慧和经验的结晶，是2003年考生金榜题名的钥匙。当中考的竞争在炎热的夏季结束的时候，当你昂首阔步踏入理想学校的时候，你会由衷感到：《中考经典》是你人生最关键时刻最成功的选择。

好书助巧力，送君上青云。

希 扬

2002年5月

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第一章 基础知识



第一节 听力

一、题型简介与解题方法

听、说、读、写四个技能,听排在第一位,听了才能模仿。因此,听力能力的培养越来越引起重视。在单元测验及各种考试中大都加入了听力考试部分,注重对学生听力理解能力的考查测试,常见的题型有:

辨音

辨音主要考查学生对英语基本音素的识别和分辨能力。测试内容可以是考生学过的音标、单词、数字或词组。此类题目是一种最基本的听力测试形式,它要求学生熟悉和掌握所学过的音标和单词。

情景反应

此类考题的目的在于检查学生对一般简单对话的反应能力,它要求学生熟练掌握英语口语中的一些日常交际用语。

听力理解

此类考题主要是考查学生对情景对话、画面或是短文理解的听说识别能力及对问题的判断能力。这是一项综合性的听力理解测试,也是听力测试中最难的,是最能体现学生听力能力的一项测试。它要求学生有多变的理解力和准确的判断力。

听写

此项测试可包括句子填空和短文填空。句子填空相对容易一些,一般是根据所听内容填上句中所缺单词。短文填空稍难些,学生既要听,又要写,重点考查学生的听写能力,同时又考查学生对语段的听力理解能力。它要求学生熟练掌握所学单词的拼写,减少因不会拼写单词带来的失分。

解题方法:科学的解题方法能够使考生取得更好的成绩。

(一) 预看

“预看”是指利用磁带读音前的空隙,预先快速浏览一下即将做的题目内

容。其目的是找出将“听”的内容的线索,以便有针对性地获取相关内容,提高“听”的效率。

【例1】Excuse me, are you...?

- A. Miss Black B. Mrs. Black C. Mr. Black

通过“预看”,得知本题的关键是“Miss”、“Mrs.”还是“Mr.”。因此,只要在“听”的过程中留意该部分就可以了。

【例2】A. Is this your friend John?

B. Is this your friend Jane?

C. Is this your friend James?

通过“预看”得知,本题的关键是人名,因此,只要在“听”的过程中留意该部分即可。

【例3】—Is Mary fourteen years old?

—No, I'm fourteen. She's two years older than me.

Question: How old is Mary?

- A. 12 B. 14 C. 16 D. 2

通过“预看”得知,本题将涉及年龄。而在这类题目中,往往给出好几个数字。这就要求听者不仅听出数字,而且还要理解全文。因此,建议学生在听的过程中,稍作记录,以备正确答题。

(二) 检查

“检查”是指在所有听力题目做完后,通过已掌握的英语知识,找出并纠正错误,提高答题的正确性。它是学习者在现有听力水平上取得尽可能多的得分的必要保证。检查适用于“单词拼写”、“听写填空”、“句子听写”、“段落听写”和“问与答”。“检查”分三个部分:

1. 检查内容是否达意

在做完“听写填空”、“句子听写”、“段落听写”之后,一定要通读全文,看看自己写的句、段是否意思通顺,符合逻辑。

2. 检查语法是否正确

在文章通顺达意后,就必须把重点转向语法,看看整句、段是否时态一致,动词搭配是否正确,介词、副词的使用是否恰当。

例: Doctor (1) Greens already been to Britain. (2) It's his first time to visit London. He (3) brought a very big hat there. When he (4) come back, he gave it to his wife. But his wife didn't like it at all, and (5) he even didn't want (6) try it on.

通过检查得出,第一空应为现在完成时态,而句中缺少现在完成时态的助动词“has”。因此推断“Greens”中的“z”音应为“has”的缩写,即“Green's”。

第二空应为一般过去时,“be”动词应为“was”,而缩写的“s”不能表示“was”,因此应改为“It was”。第三空根据逻辑判断应为“购买 bought”而非“带回来 brought”。第四空为动词不规则变化错误,由“come—came—come”得出,应为“came”而非“come”。第五空为逻辑错误,很明显。该处是指:“Mrs. Green”。因此,应把“he”改为“she”。第六空为语法错误。“想要做某事”的词组应为“want to do sth.”,很明显这里少了不定式符号“to”,应加上。

3. 检查大小写、标点符号是否正确

有时,学生在听写时往往会因追求速度而忽视了许多细小的地方。因此,在最后检查时,一定要认真检查每一个字母及每一个标点符号。

学生经常忽略的地方有:句首字母、专有名词首字母没有大写,疑问句少问号,感叹句少感叹号,把对话中双引号前的逗号写成冒号等。

二、基础训练题

选出你所听到的句子。

- () 1. (A) May I help you?
(B) Mary can help you.
(C) Could I help you?
(D) May I come in?
- () 2. (A) What did her mother say?
(B) What did he say?
(C) Where did her mother lie?
(D) What did her brother say?
- () 3. (A) You can't miss the chance.
(B) You can't eat the mouse.
(C) You can't be a nurse.
(D) You aren't a nurse.
- () 4. (A) Father was good at singing.
(B) Father was good at boating.
(C) Father was good at swimming.
(D) Father was good at skating.
- () 5. (A) My sister was cooking some food.
(B) My sister was reading some books.
(C) My sister was eating some food.

- (D) My sister was opening some boxes.
- () 6. (A) I get milk from cows.
(B) I come from France.
(C) I get milk from sheep.
(D) I get eggs from chickens.
- () 7. (A) Science is as interesting as Chinese.
(B) Science is not as interesting as Chinese.
(C) Maths is as interesting as Chinese.
(D) Maths is not as interesting as Chinese.
- () 8. (A) What have they done with the eggs?
(B) What have they done with the milk?
(C) What have they done with the nuts?
(D) What have they done with the meat?
- () 9. (A) She's mending her bike.
(B) She's drawing a horse.
(C) She's reading a book.
(D) She's drawing a house.
- 4 () 10. (A) He's been there for over two years.
(B) He's been there for two weeks.
(C) He's been there for over two months.
(D) He's been there for two days.
- () 11. (A) How long have you been there?
(B) How long have you lived there?
(C) How long have you worked there?
(D) How long have you studied there?
- () 12. (A) How do you do?
(B) How old are you?
(C) How are you?
(D) How nice you are!
- () 13. (A) It has been there since 1980.
(B) It has been there since 1990.
(C) It has been there since 1918.
(D) It has been there since 1919.
- () 14. (A) He's been at this school since September.

- (B) He's been at this school since October.
(C) He's been at this school since July.
(D) He's been at this school since June.
- () 15. (A) She was writing a letter.
(B) She was talking with her friend.
(C) She was reading a letter.
(D) She was doing her homework.
- () 16. (A) Excuse me, could you tell me whether Li Lei will go?
(B) Excuse me, could you tell me where Li Lei will go?
(C) Excuse me, could you tell me when Li Lei will go?
(D) Excuse me, could you tell me why Li Lei will go?
- () 17. (A) Can you go and get some potatoes, please?
(B) Can you go and cook some potatoes, please?
(C) Can you go and buy some potatoes, please?
(D) Can you go and buy some tomatoes, please?
- () 18. (A) The woollen ones are hanging here, and the cotton ones are hanging there.
(B) The cotton ones are hanging here, and the woollen ones are hanging there.
(C) The woollen ones are hanging here, and the cotton one is hanging there.
(D) The cotton ones are hanging here, and the woollen one is hanging there.
- () 19. (A) Sugar is produced in east and south China.
(B) Sugar is produced in west and south China.
(C) Sugar is produced in east and north China.
(D) Sugar is produced in west and north China.
- () 20. (A) The road is 435 kilometres long, and between 40 and 45 metres wide.
(B) The road is 425 kilometres long, and between 40 and 45 metres wide.
(C) The road is 435 kilometres long, and between 50 and 45 metres wide.
(D) The road is 425 kilometres long, and between 50 and 45 metres wide.

请听句子及其相关的问题,选出最合适的答案。

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 21. A. Kim | B. Ben | C. Playing baseball |
| 22. A. Peggy | B. In a high school | C. Works as a teacher. |
| 23. A. In September | B. Started school | C. The boys |
| 24. A. At John's party | B. Tom's party | C. At Tom's school |
| 25. A. Next Sunday | B. Every Saturday | C. Every Sunday |
| 26. A. Some crackers | B. In a minute | C. Dick |
| 27. A. His book | B. On the shelf | C. On the floor |
| 28. A. By car | B. By bus | C. My uncle |
| 29. A. Mike | B. Because she liked it | C. Because he liked it |
| 30. A. I | B. My mother | C. My mother and I |
| 31. A. Chicken | B. Cakes | C. Cheese |
| 32. A. Reading | B. In the kitchen | C. Making some tea |
| 33. A. Go to school | B. See the doctor | C. Play football |
| 34. A. Three | B. Four | C. Five |
| 35. A. Bob's sister | B. Bob's friend | C. Bob and Rod |
| 36. A. One | B. Two | C. Three |
| 37. A. Run | B. Swim | C. Teach |
| 38. A. Japanese | B. Chinese | C. American |
| 39. A. In the classroom | B. Having a picnic | C. In the park |
| 40. A. Father | B. I | C. Father's friend |

根据听到的短文内容,选择正确的答案。

41. () ①What are the people all over the world doing?
- (A) They are building their cities.
- (B) They are busy working.
- (C) They are moving into new cities.
- (D) They are busy travelling.
- () ②How about today's cities?
- (A) They are very beautiful.
- (B) They're very modern.
- (C) They are very dangerous.
- (D) They're very crowded.
- () ③Where are many of these new cities being built?

- (A) They are being built in America.
(B) They are being built in China.
(C) They are being built in England.
(D) They are being built all over the world.
- () ④ Who have tried to make their new cities nice places to live in?
(A) The Americans
(B) The English
(C) The Chinese
(D) People all over the world
- () ⑤ What did they do for making their cities nice places to live in?
(A) They left a lot of open space among the buildings and planted trees and flowers.
(B) They built much more tall and new buildings in the cities.
(C) They built some wider streets and planted more trees.
(D) They put up more cinemas and markets.
42. () ① How many people are there in David's family?
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five
- () ② What's David's full name?
(A) Davy (B) David Brown
(C) Dave Brown (D) Jack David Brown
- () ③ What does David's father do?
(A) A worker (B) A teacher
(C) A driver (D) A doctor
- () ④ What does David's mother do?
(A) A worker (B) A housewife
(C) A doctor (D) A teacher
- () ⑤ What does Mrs. Brown call Mr. Brown?
(A) Mr. Brown (B) Jack
(C) Dave (D) Tommy
43. () ① What were the three men doing when the train was going to leave?
(A) They were talking.
(B) They were reading.
(C) They were looking out of the window.
(D) They were sitting on the train.

- () ② What did the guard call loudly?
 (A) "The train is coming."
 (B) "The train is stopping."
 (C) "The train is going to leave."
 (D) "The train is arriving."
- () ③ What did the three men do when they heard the guard?
 (A) They jumped onto the train quickly.
 (B) They said goodbye to each other.
 (C) Two of them jumped onto the train, one was left behind.
 (D) One of them jumped onto the train, two were left behind.
- () ④ Why was Dr. Wang sad?
 (A) Because his friends left without saying goodbye to him.
 (B) Because he didn't want his friends to leave.
 (C) Because he wanted to go with his friends.
 (D) Because he should be on the train, not his friends.
- () ⑤ What did the guard tell Dr. Wang?
 (A) "Don't feel sad. Your friends will be back soon."
 (B) "Don't feel sad. The next train will come in ten minutes."
 (C) "Don't feel sad. You can go to see your friends on the next train."
 (D) "Don't feel sad. You can write to your friends."
44. () ① Where was Mr. Smith going? He was going to _____.
 (A) Paris (B) New York
 (C) London (D) Sydney
- () ② Why couldn't Mr. Smith get on the train at first?
 (A) He had no ticket.
 (B) The train was crowded.
 (C) He was talking with a little boy.
 (D) There were no conductors.
- () ③ What fell to the ground? One of his _____ fell to the ground.
 (A) shoes (B) shirts
 (C) books (D) tickets
- () ④ What did he do with the lost thing? He _____.
 (A) hurried to pick it up

- (B) told the little boy about it
(C) felt very happy
(D) threw the other one out of the window
- () ⑤ Whom did Mr. Smith want to help? _____
(A) Himself (B) A boy
(C) A poor man (D) The conductor
45. () ① How many students are there in Jim's class?
(A) 50 (B) 15 (C) 40 (D) 55
- () ② They learn _____ at school.
(A) Chinese, Japanese and maths
(B) Chinese, English and science
(C) English, music and maths
(D) science, art and music
- () ③ What does Jim prefer?
(A) art (B) English
(C) Chinese (D) maths
- () ④ What about Lin Tao?
(A) He learns English well.
(B) He thinks maths is more difficult.
(C) He learns Chinese as well as maths.
(D) He learns English better than Chinese.
- () ⑤ Which of the following is right?
(A) Jim thinks English is the most difficult of all.
(B) Jim prefers Chinese to maths.
(C) Lin Tao will drop English.
(D) Lin Tao will not drop English.

三、能力训练题

根据你所听到的句子, 填入所缺的单词。

46. He is _____ the bus.
47. _____ right, then you can find it.
48. Where is the TV _____?
49. He _____ some help.
50. The two _____ are the same.

51. Which is your favourite _____?
52. Be _____! The road is very busy.
53. He is much _____ than she.
54. Football is a very _____ game in China.
55. It's _____ to climb so high.
56. Who has the _____ apples?
57. She likes _____, but she doesn't like playing _____.
58. There are some _____ in the picture.
59. How many _____ are there near the _____?
60. I don't go to school on _____.
61. Who was the _____ to _____ at school after Jim?
62. In South China _____ may be _____ three times a year.
63. The students have _____ about five _____ trees this spring.
64. Come here, I have _____ to tell you now.
65. They were talking about the _____ in _____ when I got there.
66. The ice of the river is over one _____.
67. They _____ hard and tried to find a way to save their _____.
68. _____ it's getting dark, the farmers are still working in the _____.
69. Keep _____! Don't make a _____.
70. There are a few small _____ the twins.
71. We have friends all _____ the _____.
72. English is _____ as a first _____ in those countries.
73. You will find English _____ after you _____ school.
74. Tea is _____ in the _____ of China.
75. The _____ in Mr. Lee's class _____ countries. _____ the _____ of Mr. Lee, they soon learn to speak English very well.

短文听写

76. Sandy and Sue are going to school. They see Mr. Jones, the postman,

_____ Mr. Green's gate. He is _____ a letter, but he _____ open the gate. Mr. Jones's face is _____. His bag is full of _____ and it is heavy. He's very _____. He can't go to _____ house because he isn't at home. Mr. Green's dog is barking at Mr. Jones. It's an ugly and _____ dog. Sandy and Sue go to Mr. Jones and _____ him put the letter in the letter box.

77. I live in a big house on a _____ street. There are many families in the house. I live _____ with my mother, my father and my two _____. Both my mother and my father are _____. They're very _____. My friend George lives downstairs. Sometimes, he _____ upstairs to play with me. The house has many doors and _____. _____ family has its own _____ door.

78. At three thirty in the afternoon, the _____ afternoon train comes in, and the children _____ out of school. Soon the _____ school bus drives _____ Main Street on the way _____ to the farms. The children who live in _____ walk home. On _____ days, they play outdoors in the park _____ in their _____ garden. On rainy days, they _____ indoors.

79. Jack was born on May 3, 1983. He was born in _____. His family _____ to Canada three years ago. His father is a _____. His mother works in a hospital there. Jack teaches _____ in a school near his house. Jack wants to go to China. But he doesn't have enough money. He's working _____ to get enough money.

80. It was _____. I didn't go to school and I helped my _____ in the fields. Two hours later I _____ tired, so I had a rest under a tree _____ the river. I could see a lot of leaves on the ground and on the _____. Suddenly I saw something _____ under a big yellow leaf on the river. I looked _____ and found it was a _____ fish. I took _____ my hat, put it into the river and _____ the fish with it.