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试题研究 2000.3 初中英语



试题研究

中考单项填空命题中必须克服的两种倾向

山东 傅大明

单项填空是英语中考试题中的传统题型，以测试词汇、语法等语言基础知识和交际用语为主要内容。初中阶段所学的都是英语中最基本的词汇，初中教学大纲中所规定的语法内容基本覆盖了英语基础语法的主要项目。因此中考单项填空题的命题质量，对初中英语教学起着重要的导向作用。

近年来，我国中学英语教学发展很快，主要体现在中学英语新教材的普遍采用以及素质教育的逐步推广这两方面。

面对中学英语教学的新形势，我们一方面要努力学习、探索、创新，把握大方向；另一方面，又要保持清醒的头脑，认真思考新形势下出现的新问题，防止一种倾向掩盖另一种倾向。

最近笔者研究了近年来全国各地部分中考英语试题，结合国内外中学英语教学的现状和历史进行了深入的考察，认为在中考英语单项填空题的命题中必须克服以下两种倾向：

一、继续克服“重知识，轻能力”的不良倾向

由于受旧语言观念的束缚，“重知识，轻能力”的错误倾向很长一段时间内在中学英语教学中曾占据统治地位。繁琐的语法分析连初一、初二的学生也未能幸免。可以说我国初中学生所知道的语法条条，连美国不少教师也自叹不如；但一动真格的，便傻了眼。这一倾向在我国中学英语教学中依然存在，而且在我们的中考试题中也有所反映。有些命题人在命题过程中，不是从鲜活的自然语言中选择考点，而是先确定考点，然后生编硬造考题。如某省

1998年的考题中有这样一道题：The driver is very careful. He often drives his car carefully. 此题在语言知识上没有问题。但实际上英美人会这样说话吗？既然有前面的 The driver is very careful，后面的 He often drives his car carefully 岂不多余？这与常见的 I ' m interested in the interesting story. 如出一辙！再如某省 1997 年的考题中有这样一道题：The fat man always says his meat looks good and sells well. 此题的考点一目了然，但这句话纯属生编硬造。不管是中国人还是英美人，大概没一个人会这样说：“我这肉看上去不错，卖得也挺好。”这说明相当一部分教师甚至命题人在命题时头脑中仍有“知识第一”的残余。

“重知识，轻能力”的倾向在中考单项填空中的另一表现是：命题人对初中教材中语言基础知识的重点与难点把握不准，盲目拔高。如某省的中考试题中有这样一题：The population is growing faster in less developed countries than in more developed countries. 这类题到高二再考也不算晚，何必在中考中考？另外 His health is as poor as, if not poorer than, his sister ' s. 一题，纯属前几年一道高考题的翻版。那道题在当年的高考题中也属于答对率最低的几个题之一，用作中考题结果又会如何？有相当一部分教师和命题人试图通过拓宽、拔高、过度综合等方法来考查考生的能力，

实际上这反映出他们对能力测试的一种误解。真正高水平的能力测试题恰恰是在具体语境中测试最简单的语言基础知识。如 1997 年的高考题中有这样一道题：——Have you see a pen? I left it herethis morning.——Is it a black pen? I think I saw itsomewhere. 此题考查的不过是不定冠词 a 表示“某一个”这种最基本的用法。但由于是在具体语境中考查，区分度很高。越是那些生搬硬套语法规则的考生越答不对。不少教师，甚至教研人员在中、高考复习中对语言知识的复习提出了“大网密扣”、“深要到底，宽要到边”等说法，在命题中不适当地拔高、拓宽、过度综合，在复习方法上热衷于“千题百练”。之所以出现这种情况，根本原因在于他们把语言知识和运用能力割裂开来，对立起来。这种观念不可能在短时间内根除，对此我们仍必须高度重视，认真克服。

二、克服忽视“基础”，空谈“能力”的不良倾向

与此同时，我们还要警惕一种新的不良倾向：忽视基础知识，空谈培养运用能力。尤其是在新教材淡化了语法知识的权重，提高了对初步运用英语能力的要求这种新形势下，这种新的不良倾向更具迷惑性，其危害性也就更大。

任何一个学科的教学都必须扎扎实实打好基础，切切实实培养能力。前者是后者的基础，实际操作起来也比后者更难，而且无法“立竿见影”。有些人把新教材以及新形势下的中考题对“交际能力”的要求或测试，简单地理解为“听得懂”“说得出”“答得对”，误以为让学生多听（录音）、多看（录像）、多说、多做（模拟题，其中有不少属于“揠苗助长”式的“能力”题），就可培养“运用能力”。这实际上是一厢情愿，其结果必然是“基础”“能力”两头落空。

美国中小学英语教学中的教训很值得我们借鉴。

最近从英文报纸上读到的一篇关于美国中小学语法教学的报道。现摘要如下：

一位美国母亲说：“My son at 15, cannot tell the difference between ‘there,’ ‘their’ and ‘they’re,’ and I fear for his future employment.”

一位十余年来一直负责在网上解答语法问题，被称为 Grammar Lady 的女士感到很沮丧，“because she is answering the same questions——the difference between its and it’s, for example.”

美国的商业界对他们所雇佣的高中毕业生连一个简单的陈述句也写不出感到非常恼火。他们表示“不愿意花钱让这些雇员去进修类似标点符号这些他们本应在小学就掌握的最起码的知识”。

迫于种种压力，目前在美国的中小学里，尽管不少学生抵制，语法教学也不得不大大加强。现在美国教师聚在一起，“研讨语法教学的新方法已经成为一种时尚”。

俗话说：“没有规矩无以成方圆。”英语是美国学生的母语，一旦忽视了语言基础知识的教学和测试，连美国学生尚且如此。如果我们现在空谈“交际能力”，忽视扎扎实实的语言基础知识教学，我国中学外语教学将走向何方？这个问题我们不能不考虑。

中学英语教学的一个关键问题是如何正确处理语言知识与运用英语能力

之间的辩证关系。这一问题在当前更为迫切。作为中考命题人，应以强烈的责任感，通过试题发挥正确的、积极的导向作用，保证我国中小学英语教学沿着正确的方向健康发展。

如何在试题中正确处理语言基础知识和运用英语能力之间的关系？笔者认为必须掌握以下几个原则：

1. 了解英语这门语言的特点

与汉语相比，英语最显著的特点之一是英语的曲折变化多，如名词有单复数，人称代词有主格和宾格，多数形容词和副词有比较级和最高级，动词有时态、语态以及人称和数的变化。这些变化多以词尾的变化来体现。英语的这一特点给中国学生学习英语带来很大的困难。因此，上述内容应该是中考语法测试题的重点。

另外，冠词的基本用法、常见不定代词的用法、肯定句、否定句、疑问句的构成，动词的五种基本句型，以及宾语从句、状语从句等也应该是初中阶段语法测试的重点。

2. 把握语法项目在交际运用中的权重

动词的时态、情态动词、祈使句、反意问句、感叹句以及 but , of course 等连词或起连接作用的短语，在实际交际中起着相当重要的作用，也应作为语法测试的重点。

3. 密切联系中国学生学习英语的具体情况

中国学生在英语学习中往往忽视词类。英语如同其他表现力强的语言一样，一词多义现象非常普遍。忽视词类，不仅影响正确使用词汇，而且会对学习语法造成极大的困难。我们教师都知道：学生对动词的五种基本句型掌握得较差。这里有学习方法和学习习惯的问题：不少学生忽视记忆，不善于观察、分析、理解、归纳，这与学生在词汇学习中忽视词类，进而无法掌握简单句的基本句子成分有直接关系。另外，学生在学习中不注意区别可数名词与不可数名词，在学习动词时态时往往顾名思义，认为“现在进行时只是表示现在正在进行的动作”，“表示已经完成的动作就应该用完成时态”。这些都是中国学生，尤其是初中生学习英语语法中的误区。中考命题应该对此进行重点考查。

在中考语言基础知识测试中，也要考虑英语学习的规律和初中英语教学的任務，不宜过早拔高、拓宽。应严格区分要求学生“掌握”与“理解”的知识之间的界限。把师生的注意力引导到扎扎实实打好基础，培养可持续学习的能力上来。

4. 坚持在具体语境中“较真”的命题方向

当代外语教学越来越强调培养学生运用外语的能力。这一点在中考和高考试题中体现得越来越明显。但强调考查能力绝对不意味着可以稍许忽视语言基础知识，而是在运用中“较真”，即在具体语境中考查考生准确理解和灵活运用语言基础知识的能力。NMET 99 第 10 小题便很好地体现了这一命题原则：

——Alice , you feed the bird today , _____ ?

——But I fed it yesterday.

A. do you

B. will you

C. didn ' t you

D. don ' t you

从语法上讲，此题考查的不过是祈使句后的追加问句 will you ? 这一点

连初中生也不陌生。但许多考生都答错了，并不是因为他们不懂语法，恰恰相反，是因为他们太“懂”语法了。把前一句当成陈述句，以为是在考反意问句的构成，因而误选 C 或 D。如果考生明确上面那两句话的话题——喂鸟，明确其交际目的——请求，能从具体语境中发现交际双方的身份地位——兄妹或同学等熟人（这一点从发话人对对方直呼其名便不难看出），真正了解这种追加问句的交际功能——减缓祈使句中的命令语气，便不难选出正确答案。

因此，要真正考查考生运用语言基础知识的能力，就应该坚持“话题、语境、结构、功能四位一体”这一命题原则。只有这样才能在语篇或话语中激活、盘活、深化、巩固语言基础知识，培养运用能力。这种正确的命题原则势必对中学英语教学发挥良好的导向作用。综观近年来的全国各地中考试题，类似这样的好题不胜枚举。许多单项填空题在设计上增加了语境因素。这代表了语言基础知识测试题的发展趋势，应该坚持下去，并使其不断巩固、完善。

听力测试的导向作用与命题应遵循的原则

湖北 扈华唯

有声语言交际的活动是日常交际活动的主体，特别是在当今交通十分发达的条件下，国际间交往中面对面的交际活动更为频繁。因此，英语教学必须重视培养学生的听说能力，才能达到为交际服务的目的。听是人们在交际中获取信息的主要手段，听力是形成英语语言能力的重要组成部分。因此缺乏听力测试的英语考试或考查，不可能全面地反映学生英语的整体水平。

不管测试专家们承认与否，中考、高考事实上成了中学教学的指挥棒，因为它们的成绩被社会、家长乃至学生当作衡量一所学校、一个教师的教学质量的一个非常重要的标志。学校的期中和期末考试、班级的单元测验、随堂小测验、家庭作业等多种多样的测评活动，都毫无疑问地成了评价学生阶段性学习成果的依据，它们是学生学习英语的指挥棒。利用测试的导向性，将听力测试纳入各种英语测评活动中去，能更好地发挥测试的导向作用，转变学生在学习过程中重知识轻能力的倾向。

听力是英语教学大纲规定的必测能力之一。只有将听力和口语纳入中考、高考英语测试，才能使大纲、教材和教学形成合力，才能进一步推进中学英语教学改革。这一改革将从根本上改变目前的知识灌输型的课堂教学模式，使注重培养学生听说读写能力的教师脱颖而出，使他们注重语言实践的教学模式和方法得到应有的肯定。这样才会使中学英语教学真正朝着培养学生运用英语进行交际的能力的方向发展。这就是英语听力测试的导向作用。

为能发挥听力测试的上述导向作用，我们不能不注意提高听力测试的可信度，这就要在命题构思和试题的编制上下功夫。笔者认为，以下一些原则应予重视。

1. 口语性原则

听力是口语活动能力的重要部分，因此听力材料应该是口语特征较强的句子、句群和语段。它们应具有词语通俗、简洁明了等特点。不能将适用于阅读理解或书面表达的短文作为听力材料来使用，这样测试出来的成绩一般不理想，也不利于培养学生听力理解能力。

2. 真实性原则

所选材料内容应该贴近生活且真实可信，是现实生活中的人和事。只有真实可信的语言材料，才能激活学生的“知识库”，对所听内容作出合乎逻辑的正确判断和反应。

3. 情景性原则

所选语言材料应具有一定的情景或情节，且人物之间的关系明确。情节过于起伏曲折或反复更迭的材料不易检测到学生真实的听力水平，从而降低听力测试的信度。

4. 层次性原则

所提问题从顺序上和深度上应该是循序渐进的。先听的材料内容先提问，后听到的内容后提问。所提问题不仅要有梯度，而且应该从易到难、由表及里。

5. 意义性原则

所提问题和所供选项要从意义出发，考查对句子、句群或语段从字面到

字里行间意义的领悟。表层意义和深层意义都应明确无误，不能模棱两可。听力测试题不能以结构为出发点来考查学生，因为它不是语法知识考查题。

总之，导向作用的正确与否，力度如何，与命题密切相关，它们之间的关系，值得深入探讨。

英语口语命题谈

广东 禹明

目前中小学英语教学中进行的成绩测试，主要是采用笔试的形式，大部分学校已经加进了听力测试的内容，但这毕竟是不完整的。我们认为，成绩测试还应该包括口试，这样才能全面地检查和评定学生在一个教学阶段内的英语学习是否达到了教学大纲和教材的要求。目前，我们强调在英语教学中实施素质教育，而口语是英语素质的重要组成部分。因此我们在有关专家的指导下，在全区范围内对中小学生在期末加试英语口语，取得了一定的经验。本文着重介绍我们对英语口语命题的一些想法。

一、英语口语的目的

无论是《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》还是《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲》都明确提出了培养学生在口头上初步运用英语进行交际能力的要求，而且对“说”分别提出了具体的要求。两个大纲都附列了日常交际用语简表，详细地规定了学生口头交际应涉及的范围。根据大纲的要求，现行各种版本的英语教材都提供了供学生“说”的材料与相应的训练内容。对于考试，《大纲》指出：“考试、考查既要有笔试，也要有口试和听力测试。”大纲有规定，教材有要求，教学又有说的训练，那么，我们就应有相应的检测。英语口语的目的是检查学生是否达到了大纲及教材所规定的要求，是否具备了一定的口头表达能力，看他们是否能就某些交际主题进行正确的表达。

此外，我们认为，英语口语还应注意评价非智力因素方面的内容。例如，在我们的评分标准中，提出对学生学习英语的态度予以评价，采用本文以下提到的激励性原则，对敢于开口，主动运用英语的学生的积极性予以肯定。因为，在某种意义上讲，对学生持什么样的态度更能影响个体未来的学习。除此之外，我们还注意到测试学生的能力倾向，肯定那些语感好、善模仿、有潜质的学生。

二、英语口语命题的原则

1. 同步性。既然期末口试是属于成绩测试，那么，我们在命题时一定要考虑到口试题与学生所学教材内容的相关。这样，我们才能正确评价学生。例如，深港版初中英语第四册有一篇课文：He gave the money to the Project of Hope，谈到一群学生讨论如何为 Project of Hope 募捐的事。在我们提供的口试题中，我们就设计一道 What shall we do for the Project of Hope？让学生回答这个问题，或开展小组讨论。这类题目源于教材，体现了同步性，又高于教材，体现了创造性，学生可以根据自己的理解进行回答。

2. 交际性。口头交际是人类最直接的语言交际活动，因此我们设计的口试题要尽可能地围绕大纲规定的交际项目设计。这样可以使学生在学校中学到的英语知识和获得的英语表达能力迅速地迁移到实际生活环境中去。深圳

是座对外开放的城市，学生接触到的英语媒体与英语实践机会都比较多。我们在设计试题时，就注意到他们与外国朋友、外籍教师或到国外旅行时可能出现的一些谈论深圳，谈论深圳某些景点（Window of the World, ChinaFolk Culture Village...）的交际话题。我们有不少学校都组织学生假期去欧、美、加等国学习，他们回来后都感到平时这类题材的训练使他们受益匪浅。

3.趣味性。口语测试要避免枯燥、单调。因此，我们在命题时注意了趣味性原则。首先，要针对不同层次的学生设制不同类型的试题，使口语试题内容多样化，让学生有话可说，有话想说。口试的组织形式也应多样，有小组活动、学生对话、表演、讲故事等，也就是说，我们延用教师在教学中采用过的各种形式的活动。让学生既熟悉，又乐于参与，感到这是一次表现自我的机会。

4.激励性。口试与笔试、听力测试不同，它在评分标准上主观性、随意性较大。在目前条件下，要想取得绝对准确的评分结果是很难的。因此，我们在评分标准中特别注重激励性原则。这就是，以鼓动学生运用英语为出发点，在全区范围内推行的口语测试中不强求各校之间成绩的可比性。我们还把测试学生口头运用英语的能力与考查学生的学习态度及学习潜质结合起来，使学生们对口试一点也不感到望而生畏。他们积极配合，使口试进行得十分顺利，有些口试不理想的学生，一而再，再而三地要求教师让他们重考。我们觉得，通过口试，调动了学生学习英语的积极性是最大的收获，我们寻求的合理的相对准确的评分标准也会在这种和谐的氛围中得到解决。

三、英语口试题的主要题型

我们设计的口试题主要是以下三种类型：

一是机械性学习型。这类口试题主要是为少数学习有困难的学生提供的。对于他们，我们着眼于开口与养成好的口语学习习惯。因此，我们提供的试题主要是朗读课文，回答老师简单的问题等等。

二是练习性输出型（practice output）。这是针对大多数学生的。主要是提供一些活动思路，如展示一些图片、话题、角色，让学生根据这些思路来运用所学的语言。

三是交际性输出型（communicative output）。这是针对一部分口语好的学生的。例如我们提供一个情景，让他们（通常是一个小组）自己主动地承担角色，组织活动。

就形式而言，我们觉得以下几种最受到学生的欢迎：

1.看图说话。提供一组或一张图片，让学生就这些图片的内容进行口头表达。

2.小组活动。提供一个话题，让学生在小组中进行讨论。

3.讲故事或谈论某件事。这种个体行为受到学生喜爱的原因，是因为有的学生喜欢以个人行为表现自我。

4.表演。提供一个情景，让学生们进行准备，让他们自己分担角色，进行表演。

5.采用广东省高考口试题型。让一个学生先从老师甲处了解某种信息（如关于某个展览等），然后回到教师乙处进行转述。

从以上所述可以看出，我们把口试变成了学生的一次学习机会，一次合

作的机会，一次自我表现的机会。我们觉得，这样有利于学生学会做人，学会学习，学会相处。在上面的口试活动中，教师主考官的身份被淡化了，他更多的是起到组织者的作用，并以“旁观者”的身份去评判每个学生的口语能力。这样，学生们就会感到口试是一次轻松愉快的学习活动，而不是一种可怕的压力。

中考完形填空题的特点与解题方法

湖北 杨开成

一、命题特点

完形填空题是中考必考的一个能力型题型，目的在于考查考生的阅读理解能力和综合运用语言知识的能力。纵观近几年各省市中考英语完形填空题的命题情况，笔者认为有以下特点：

1. 本题型设空以考查文意为主，信息词汇（即实词——名词、动词、形容词和副词等）占极大的比重。

2. 降低了对单词本身词意的考查要求，以突出本题型的主要测试目的：对文章的整体理解，上下文段落的衔接，逻辑思维与判断推理能力。

3. 增加了考查连词的题目，重点考查考生对行文逻辑的掌握及文句之间关联的理解。

4. 结合文章内容考查对词汇用法的掌握，主要是词语搭配，近义辨异和各种语法规则。

二、例题分析

(一)

Dick was born in a 1 family. His father had a small boat and went fishing in the morning and sold the fish in the market in the afternoon. Then he brought some 2 for his family. When winter came, they were often hungry. One morning the hungry man 3 the river and wasn't found again. Dick's mother left her three-year-old son without saying good-bye. His aunt 4 look after him.

Twenty years passed. Dick 5 a tall, strong man. He found work on a farm. He worked hard and wanted to get more money. He often went to see his aunt 6 some nice presents. The woman was very happy, but one day she 7 in a traffic accident. The young man was very sad. After he buried (埋葬) her, he decided to buy a beautiful tombstone (墓碑) for her. He went to town and came into a shop, but all the tombstones were too 8. He asked, "Do you sell an old tombstone, please?"

"Yes, we do, sir," answered the shopkeeper.

"Is it as expensive as the new one?"

"No, it's much cheaper," said the man. "But 9 name was on it."

"It doesn't matter," said Dick. "My aunt couldn't 10."

1. A. big B. small
C. poor D. rich

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 2. A. presents | B. food |
| C. clothes | D. meat |
| 3. A. fell into | B. fell off |
| C. dropped in | D. went down |
| 4. A. dared | B. needed to |
| C. had | D. had to |
| 5. A. had | B. grew |
| C. became | D. got |
| 6. A. for | B. by |
| C. from | D. with |
| 7. A. died | B. was dead |
| C. was dying | D. was hurt |
| 8. A. nice | B. new |
| C. expensive | D. cheap |
| 9. A. others' | B. another |
| C. any other | D. the other |
| 10. A. hear | B. watch |
| C. read | D. write |

答案与分析：

1. 情理分析题。四个选项的形容词都能修饰

family，但是从下文“His father had a small boat...”和“ When winter came, they were often hungry.”中就不难判断出正确答案为 C 了。

2. 情理分析题。四个选项的名词都可作 bought 的宾语，但是我们从空白前的“Dick was born in a poor family”和空白后的“ When winter came, they were often hungry.”所提供的信息进行综合分析后，就可以判断出正确答案为 B 了。

3. 词义、情理分析题。四个选项的短语动词的含义各不相同：fall into 意为“掉进”“跌入”；fall off 意为“掉落”“落下”；drop in 意为“投入”“顺便来访”；go down 意为“下去”“落下”。根据空白后谓语动词 wasn't found again 作出的暗示，正确答案应为 A。

4. 情理分析题。根据上文“ One morning the hungry man fell into the river and wasn't found again. Dick's mother left her three-year-old son without saying good-bye.”所提供的信息就可以判断出正确答案为 D。

5. 词义题。填入 A, D 两项意思不通，应先排除。grow 作不及物动词用时意为“生长”“成长”，其后不能带宾语；作连系动词用时意为“变得”其后一般接形容词；作及物动词时意为“种植”，填入后句意不通。become 作“变为”“成为”解时为连系动词，其后可接形容词或名词作表语，用 become，句意和句型结构都正确，故 C 为正确答案。

6. 词义题。for 表示“为”，目的状语；by 意为“通过”，方式状语；from 意为“从”，地点状语；这些从语意上都讲不通。而介词 with 在句中意为“随身携带”，和后面的名词构成介词短语作伴随情况状语，故 D 为正确答案。

7. 词义、情理分析题。was dead 为系表结构，表示状态；was dying 意为“要死，但还没有死”；was hurt 为“受伤”；died 强调动作，又根据下

文“After he buried her”所提供的信息，正确答案应为A。

8. 情理分析题。从下文 Dick 询问店主的话“Do you sell an old tombstone, please?”和“Is it as expensive as the new one?”所提供的信息可以判断出此空应填表示价格昂贵的形容词 expensive，其前有副词 too 修饰，意为“太过分”，故正确答案为C。

9. 词义、语法题。others 为不定代词 other 的复数形式，其所有格后面的 name 应为名词的复数形式 表示二者中的“另一个”用 the other any other 为“另外”“任何的”；不定数目中的“另一个”用 another，此处泛指另外的一个人的名字。故正确答案为B。

10. 词义、情理分析题。四个选项从语法上讲都正确，但根据常识及行文逻辑只有填入 read 才能和上文“but another name was on it”的意思相对，故C为正确答案。

(二)

One evening Mr White took his daughter to a restaurant. They sat down, and there were a lot of 1 in the restaurant. They waited and waited, 2 nowaiters came to their table.

Mr White said, “I'm 3. I can't wait too long.”

He 4 for a minute and said, “Now I'm going to 5 something to get a waiter soon.”

He went out of the restaurant and 6 the restaurant, “My daughter is at 7 in your restaurant. She's wearing 8.” The waiter 9 the people. Then he said to 10, “Yes, she's 11. Do you want to talk to her?” “12,” Mr White said, “But she hasn't got any 13 yet. She wants some quickly.”

Then he went 14 the restaurant again. He was 15 that a waiter was now at his table.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. waiters | B. people |
| C. tables | D. chairs |
| 2. A. and | B. or |
| C. but | D. so |
| 3. A. hungry | B. angry |
| C. ready | D. the first |
| 4. A. waited | B. stopped |
| C. thought | D. slept |
| 5. A. do | B. buy |
| C. ask for | D. give you |
| 6. A. watched | B. telephoned |
| C. looked at | D. returned |
| 7. A. a window | B. a door |
| C. a table | D. a desk |
| 8. A. shoes | B. a red hat |
| C. boots | D. her skirt |

9. A. looked for B. found
 C. looked at D. saw
10. A. Mr White B. the girl
 C. Miss White D. another waiter
11. A. out B. eating there
 C. talking with me D. here
12. A. Yes, I do B. Of course not
 C. No, I don't D. Sure
13. A. friend B. books
 C. food D. milk
14. A. out of B. into
 C. around D. through
15. A. glad B. afraid
 C. sorry D. not sure

答案与分析：

1. B. 进餐需要等候，一定是“人”多。
2. C. 前句是久等，下句是没有侍者过来招呼，应填表示“转折”的词。
3. A. 进饭馆为吃饭，“饿”了不能久等。
4. C. 以下妙计还是动了一番脑筋“想”出来的。
5. A. 要做点什么事好把侍者招来。如选其他三项动词，下文均无交待，故不妥。
6. B. 人出了 restaurant 又要和里面的侍者讲话，只有靠“telephone”。
7. C. 作为顾客，等候就餐，应是“at a table”。
8. B. 四个选项虽然都可“wear”，能作为辨认标志的只有“red hat”。
9. C. 拿着电话的 waiter 要朝店堂中的 people “看”去，才能回答电话中的问题。saw 表示“看见”，强调 look 之后的结果，用于此处不妥。
10. A. 上文十分明确，电话的那一头是 Mr White。
11. D. 其余三项均与当时的事实不符。
12. C. 看完上下文，知其用意并非要 daughter 接电话，应给予否定回答。
13. C. 是要“吃的”。
14. B. 电话打完，重回饭馆。
15. A. 妙计成功，waiter 已在桌前，此先生自然“高兴”了。

三、解题步骤

从上述例题分析可以看出，完形填空题的解题方法一般来说有以下三个步骤。

1. 通读全文，掌握大意

首先要快速地通读全文，通读时跳过空格，运用所学的语言知识进行推测和联想，努力理解短文大意。文章的首句通常是一个完整无缺的句子，它能为我们了解全文大意提供重要信息，帮助我们理顺思路，把握全篇。如果是记叙文，通读时应特别注意文章中提到的时间、地点、人物、事件和结果。如果是议论文，就应该注意论点和论据。通读时可先在草稿纸上或脑子中做尝试性的填充。

2. 综合考虑，逐项填空

第二步要前后照应，全面思考。在掌握大意的前提下做到能抓住关键词句，确切理解词义、句义，运用所学的语言知识进行综合思考分析。筛选时，必须纵观全文，从语篇出发，既要注意语法、惯用法、短语搭配等问题，又要考虑上下文情景，逐一加以推敲权衡，选择出意义和结构都正确的答案。做题时可先选出那些根据上下文内容稍加推理判断就能确定的明显的答案，如一些固定的词组，常见的句型，惯用法等。剩下的疑难问题可根据已补上的空缺再读全文，待对内容有进一步理解后再确定选项。

3. 认真复读，仔细验证

全部题目初步完成后要认真复读，仔细验证。复读时要根据语感和对整篇文章的理解，检查全文是否前后贯通，再次调整和修改不合题意的答案，使所选的答案在意义、词义、语法、惯用法搭配、逻辑关系等方面都无懈可击。

中考非谓语动词测试要点概述

江西 郭克晴

有关非谓语动词的测试在全国各省、市中考试题中占有一定的比例。为了帮助同学们熟练掌握应试方法，本人结合近两年各地中考试题中出现的非谓语动词试题，谈谈其测试要点（题中划线部分均为正确答案）。

一、对动词不定式的考查

1. 考查动词不定式的构成

动词不定式是动词的一种非限定形式，不受人称和数的变化限制，它是由不定式符号 to 加动词原形构成。如：

There is going to _____ an English party this Wednesday afternoon.
(' 99 西宁)

A. be B. have C. being D. has

2. 考查动词不定式作宾语

有些动词，如 hope, decide, ask, agree, wish, choose 等，一般只能后接动词不定式作宾语，而不能用动词-ing 形式作宾语。如：

I want _____ these books to the classroom. Can you help me? (' 99 湖南)

A. take B. took C. taking D. to take

注意：用动词不定式（短语）作宾语时，如果其后有宾语补足语，常用 it 作形式宾语，而把真正的宾语放在宾语补足语之后，其句型为：“主语+谓语+it+宾语补足语+动词不定式（短语）”。如：

In learning a foreign language, I find _____ important to do more speaking. (' 98 杭州)

A. it B. us C. you D. everyone

3. 考查动词不定式作定语

动词不定式作定语时，与被它修饰的名词有动宾关系。如：

I have a lot of things _____ this weekend. (' 99 上海)

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

若动词不定式是不及物动词，则要带上必要的介词，构成及物动词短语。如：

They are looking for a house _____.

A. live B. living C. to live D. to live in

4. 考查动词不定式作宾语补足语

有些动词，如 ask, teach, want, tell 等可接带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语，即构成“ask/teach/want/tell sb to do sth”结构。如：

Liu Ying told me _____ for her at home. (' 99 北京)

A. waits B. wait C. to wait D. waiting

Jim wanted me _____ him up at ten o' clock. (' 99 吉林)

A. ring B. rings C. to ring D. rang

Mr Zhang often teaches his Japanese friends _____

Chinese food. (' 99 河北)

A.cook B.cooks C.cooked D.to cook

The parents asked the teacher_____the children enough work to do.

(' 99 武汉)

A.give B.giving C.to give

注意：动词不定式用作使役动词(如 let ,make 等)及感观动词(如 see ,hear ,watch ,feel 等)的宾语补足语时都不带 to ;在 help 后面作宾语补足语时 ,to 可有可无。但将其改为被动语态时 ,则要加上 to (但 let 一般不能用于被动语态)。如：

—When can I go out to play basketball , Mum ?

—Finish your homework first , or I won ' t let you _____. (' 98 河北)

A.to go out B.go out
C.going out D.will go out

Could you make her _____ laughing? (' 98 宁夏)

A.stop B.to stop
C.stops D.stopped

I saw him _____ basketball with Jack an hour ago. (' 99 天津)

A.plays B.to play
C.played D.play

5. 考查动词不定式的否定式

动词不定式的否定式是在 to 前加 not。 “ ask/teach/want/tell sb not to do sth ” 结构是各省市中考试题中常见的考查内容。如：

Jim asked Lin Feng _____ forget to change water. (' 99 哈尔滨)

A.to not B.don ' t
C.not D.not to

The teacher asked Sam _____ late. (' 99 济南)

A.not be B.was not
C.not to be D.to not be

6. 考查动词不定式作主语

在许多情况下 , 动词不定式作主语时 , 往往放在谓语之后 , 而用 it 作形式主语。如：

_____ is very important to learn English. (' 99 广州)

A.This B.It
C.That D.He

如果需要说明动词不定式的动作是由谁做的 , 可在不定式前加一个 for 引起的短语 ; 但如果表语是 kind , nice , right , wrong , clever , polite 等描述行为者性格、品质的形容词 , 则应在不定式前加一个 of 引起的短语。如：

It ' s difficult for us to finish the work.对我们来说 , 完成这项工作很难。

It ' s very dangerous for children to cross the busystreet.对孩子们来说 , 穿过繁忙的街道很危险。

It ' s very kind of you to help me.你能帮我 , 真好。

It's good of you to help me with my English. 你能帮我学英语, 真好。

7. 考查“连接代(副)词+动词不定式”结构的用法在英语中有些动词, 如 ask, know, learn, decide, tell 等后可接“疑问代(副)词+不定式”作宾语。如:

Mike is learning _____ a computer. ('99 广州)

- A. how can he use B. how to use
C. how he use D. how to using

He wants to know _____ to the People's Cinema. ('98 广西)

- A. when go B. when to go
C. when goes D. when to giving

8. 考查动词不定式作状语

动词不定式作状语主要用来修饰动词, 表示目的, 也可以表示结果或原因。如:

He ran into the room _____ the girl. ('98 辽宁)

- A. saving B. to save
C. saves D. saved

9. 考查在固定结构中动词不定式的用法

had better do sth 意为“最好做某事”, 常用来向对方提出建议, 其否定式是 had better not do sth “最好不要做某事”。如:

It's getting dark. We'd better _____ a bus home. ('99 乌鲁木齐)

- A. took B. taking
C. to take D. take

It's cold outside. You'd better _____ your coat. ('99 吉林)

- A. not to take off B. not take off
C. to not take off D. don't take off

You'd better _____ upstairs and tell the children _____ make so much noise. ('99 安徽)

- A. go, not to B. go, don't
C. to go, not to D. to go, don't

Why not do sth? 意为“为什么不……?”, 也用来表示向对方提建议。如:

—Do you know the meaning of this word?

—No. But why not _____ in your dictionary. ('99 安徽)

- A. look it up B. look up it
C. to look up it D. look it up

Will/Would you please (not) do sth? 意为“请你(不要)……好吗?” 如:

Will you please _____ me your ruler? ('99 海南)

- A. lending B. lend
C. to lend D. to borrow

Would you please _____ the door? ('98 陕西)

- A. not open B. don't open

C. not to open D. to not open

二、对动词-ing形式的考查

对动词-ing形式主要在以下结构中加以考查。

1. enjoy doing sth 意为“喜欢做某事”。如：

The boy enjoys _____ the radio in the morning. ('99 吉林)

A. listening B. listening to

C. listen to D. to listen

2. how/what about doing sth? 也是提建议的一种表达方式,意为“……怎么样(如何)?”如：

How about _____ to the cinema on Sunday? ('99 哈尔滨)

A. go B. to go

C. going D. will go

What about _____ to see a film? ('98 哈尔滨)

A. going B. go

C. to go D. goes

3. Would you mind doing sth? 表示请求许可或请求别人做某事,意为：“请你做……,你反对(介意)吗?”如：

Would you mind _____ the window, please? ('98 广州)

A. open B. opened

C. to open D. opening

4. stop...from doing sth 意为“阻止(防止)……做某事”。如：

The heavy snow _____ arriving in time. ('99 河南)

A. let the train not B. made the train not to

C. stopped the train of D. stopped the train from

The Great Green Wall will stop the wind _____ the earth away.
('98 西安)

A. from blowing B. at blowing

C. blew D. to blow

5. Thank sb for (doing) sth 意为“因……而感谢某人”。如：

Thank you for _____ to my party. ('98 海南)

A. going B. go

C. to go D. goes

6. be good at (doing) sth 意为“擅长做某事”“在某方面做得好”。
如：

She is good at _____ flowers. ('99 宁夏)

A. draw B. to draw

C. draws D. drawing

7. be busy doing sth 意为“忙于做某事”。如：

The little boy is busy _____ his homework now. ('99 广州)

A. do B. to do

C. doing D. does

8. keep doing sth 意为“一直(继续)做某事”。如：

We kept _____ the ball to each other, and they began to get angry.

(' 99 辽宁)

- A. to pass B. passing
C. pass D. past

The students are always _____ English or Chinese every morning on weekdays. (' 99 重庆)

- A. kept reading B. keeping reading
C. kept to read D. keeping to read

三、注意事项

1. 有些动词后既可以接动词不定式作宾语，也可以接动词-ing形式作宾语，但所表达的意义不同，应注意区别。

- { remember / forget to do sth 记得 / 忘记要做某事
{ remember / forget doing sth 记得 / 忘记曾经做过某事
{ go on to do sth 做完一件事后，继续做另一件
{ go on doing sth 继续做某事

如：

Don't forget _____ Miss Zhao to come to my party, will you?

(' 99 宁夏)

- A. asking B. to ask
C. let D. to let

2. 在 see, watch, find, feel 等动词后，既可以接不带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语，也可以接动词-ing形式作宾语补足语。前者表示动作的全过程已结束，后者表示动作正在进行。试比较：

- { I saw her passing across the road.
{ 我看见她正在过马路。(动作正在进行)
{ I saw her pass across the road.
{ 我看见她穿过了马路。(动作全部结束)
{ I heard him knocking at the door.
{ 我听见他正在敲门。(动作正在进行)
{ I heard him knock at the door.
{ 我听见他敲过门。(动作全部结束)

如：

—Where's Han Meimei now? Do you know?

—No, but I heard her _____ in her room a few minutes ago. (' 99 济南)

- A. to sing B. sings
C. sang D. sing

When I _____ through the station, I saw the

accident _____. (' 99 安徽)

A. past , happening B. passed , happened

C. past , to happen D. passed , happen

There was a traffic accident. Kate saw it _____ on her way home and then told the policeman all about it. (' 99 重庆)

A. happened B. happen

C. happening D. was happening

—Did you hear her _____ this song?

—Sometimes. (' 98 安徽)

A. sing B. sang

C. singing D. to sing

3. stop to do sth 和 stop doing sth 的区别。stop to do sth 意为“停下来做某事”，不定式作状语，表示目的；stop doing sth 意为“停止做某事”，doing 是 stop 的宾语，是要停止做的事情。如：

We ' ll go out for a walk as soon as it _____ (' 99 济南) A. stops raining

B. raining

C. stop to rain D. rain

It ' s time for supper now. Let ' s _____ it. (' 99 江西)

A. stop to have B. stop having

C. to stop to have D. stopping to have

中考情景交际题选析

陕西 叶元凯

笔者最近对 25 份各省、市中考英语试题作一分类统计，发现情景交际题在试题中都占有较大的比重（听力题和对话形式的选择填空题不计在内）。有的省市一份试题中有几种不同题型的情景交际题，下面就使用最多的四种题型作一选析。

一、用语配对

从右栏的若干个句子中找出一个与左栏某句意义相关的句子，使两者构成一个简单的交际情景。

- 1.Thank you for your beautiful present.
- 2.Would like one more cup of tea , please ?
- 3.Shall we bring food for a picnic ?
- 4.I think Japanese is less important than English.
- 5.I can ' t find my money.
- 6.It ' s very cold here.
- 7.Happy New Year to all of you !
- 8.Mary could write when she was five.
- 9.Kate likes playing volleyball very much.
- 10.What was the date yesterday ?

- A.It ' s best to wear warmer clothes.
- B.It doesn ' t matter.
- C.The same to you !
- D.How clever she was !
- E.So does Tom.
- F.It was April 1st.
- G.It was a pleasure.
- H.No , thanks.
- I.What a good idea !
- J.I don ' t agree with you.
- K.It must be in your pocket.
- L.It was Monday.

答案及简析：

1.G。 It ' s a pleasure. (也可以说 It ' s my pleasure. 或简化为 My pleasure.) 意为“这是一件对我很愉快的事。”常用作回应感谢的答语。

2.H。 one more cup of tea 表示“（在原有基础上）再来一杯茶”。“No , thanks.”表示有礼貌地谢绝，也可以说：No , thanks.I ' m full. 如果还想吃一点，就可以说：Yes , please , just a little. 或：Yes , please.I ' d lovesome.

3.I。 答句使用了一个感叹句，使回答具有感情色彩，表示极为赞成。如

果说：That ' s a good idea.则仅表示正面肯定。

4.J。左栏的句子中使用了“ I think+宾语从句 ”结构，表达自己的一种看法。答者认为这种看法不能苟同，所以才使用 don ' t agree with...的表达形式。

5.K。答句使用了“ must+be ”结构，表示“ 一定是 ”，带有断言性，如不十分肯定，就可以用：Maybe...，或 perhaps...

6.A。左栏的句子就气温表示自己的感觉，右栏没有议论天气的答句。答者从“ 劝告和建议 ”（ Adviceand suggestions ）的角度作了回答。

7.C。你祝我新年好，我也祝你新年好。

8.D。表示“ 惊奇 ”。

9.E。表示后者的情况与前者相同。

10.F。关于日期的问答。

二、补全对话

采用这一题型的省市非常多，因为“ 对话 ”是一种口头交际方式，考查这一内容符合大纲和教材的要求。同时，“ 对话 ”具有一定的主题和上下文，学生“ 补全 ”的水平足以表达其对“ 对话 ”主题的理解力和综合运用语言知识去表达该主题的能力。

（一）根据对话内容，在每一空格内填写一词（缩写词占一格）。

Mike :Hi ,Mary.Are you going to 1 the farmtomorrow morning?

Mary :Yes.We ' ll start at 7 30.Would you like to go 2 us?

Mike :I ' d love to.But I ' m afraid 3 going torain.

Mary :I don ' t think so.It hasn ' t rained for 4 , and today isn ' t cloudy , 5 .

Mike :I hope it will be fine tomorrow.How far is thefarm?

Mary :Not far.It ' ll take us half an hour.It ' s only 5bus 6 .

Mike :You mean we ' ll go there by bus. 7 thatright?

Mary :Yes , we 8 a bus.

Mike :I prefer bikes 9 buses.At that time thestreets are busiest.Buses can ' t go 10

than bikes at that time of 11 .

Mary :I agree with you.Bikes can both save time 12 have fun.

答案及简析：

1.visit。全文围绕外出活动，以 visit 为佳。

2.with。该句表达“ 邀请 ”，后用介词短语作状语，构成 go with sb 结构。

3.it ' s。话题转入天气，应用 it ' s。

4.days。该处应用时间名词的复数形式，如 days/weeks/months 等，但以 days 为佳。

5.either。空格位于句末，前有逗号，从 and 前后两个否定句的语气判断，此处应使用表示加强语气的 either。

6.stops。stop 是名词，5 bus stops 意为“ 5 站路 ”。如能意识到该句是议论行程的距离，就容易填出该词。

7. Is。空格位于疑问句句首，应填动词。全句要求对方证实，故应填 Is。
8. take。take 与 a bus 构成短语。
9. to。因 prefer 后接 sth to sth。
10. faster。从上句的内容及本句的 can ' t go...than...足以判定：空格处应使用 fast 的比较级。
11. day。at this/that time of day 是固定短语。
12. and。both...and 是并列连词。

(二) 请根据情景叙述和对话内容，从各小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项完成对话。Zhu Feng is doing some shopping at a clothes shop.

(Z : Zhu ; S : the salesgirl)

S : Good morning , sir . May I help you ?

Z : Yes , please . 1 . Do you have any ?

S : Yes . 2 ?

Z : M is OK . (" M " means between large and small .) S : Here you are .

Z : 3 ?

S : Sure ... Is it all right ?

Z : Yes . I like it very much . How much please ?

S : 115 yuan .

Z : 4 . Do you have any other kind ? I want one under 100 yuan .

S : How about this one ? It ' s only 88 yuan .

Z : OK . It ' s just my size and colour . I ' ll take it . Here is the money .

S : Thank you . 5 ?

Z : No , thanks .

1. A. I ' d love to buy a suit of sports clothes .

B. I want to have a pair of white shoes .

C. I ' d like to have a light blue T-shirt .

D. I ' m looking for a pair of glasses .

2. A. What ' s your size

B. What colour do you like

C. What about this one

D. How about this pair

3. A. Can I take a look at them

B. Can I try it on

C. Do you think it ' s my size

D. Do you think it ' s my colour

4. A. That ' s OK , I think

B. I ' ll buy it

C. Not very dear , I think

D. A bit too dear , I ' m afraid

5. A. Are you pleased with it

B. Are you sure

C. Anything else

D. Is that all

答案及简析：

1.C. 该句表达顾客告诉售货员想买什么东西。I'd like to.../I want to.../I'm looking for...都可以表达购物内容,但一般不用 I'd love to...。同时,后文用 it/one 代替该物,而 clothes/shoes/glasses 是复数名词,应用复数的代词代替。故所购之物应是 T-shirt。

2.A. 下面的答句表明,此处是询问尺码的大小。

3.B. A 项的 them 与 T-shirt 不对应。C、D 与

下句的情景不相配。省略号“...”表示说话人期待的过程,只有 try sth on 才需要等待。

4.D. A、B、C 都表“同意”,与后句的意义矛盾。a bit too 表示轻微的不满意,可与后句内容衔接。

5.C. 该句用于一件商品成交后,售货员询问顾客是否还要再购买别的东西。

(三) 选择适当的单词完成对话,使对话完整、正确,每空填一个单词,每个单词使用一次,有两个为多余单词。

(broken, hit, dangerous, happened, walking, sent, interesting, hurt, fallen, when, speak, operated)

A: Hi, Li Hua. Where are you going? You look very busy.

B: Oh, I am going to see my nucle in hospital.

A: What 1 ?

B: Last night 2 he was 3 on a road, a jeep 4 him.

A: I'm sorry to hear that. Was he badly 5 ?

B: Yes. He couldn't 6 and move. There was blood(血) everywhere.

A: Did the driver take him to the hospital at once? B: Yes. He was 7 to the hospital ten minutes later.

The doctor 8 on him at once. He was saved at last. But his right leg and right hand were 9 .

A: How 10 ! We must be careful when we walk on the road.

B: You are right. 答案及简析:

1. happened。表示惊讶,并想了解有关信息。2. when。引出时间从句。

3. walking。与 was 构成过去进行式。

4. hit。表示“撞击”。

5. hurt。表示“伤害”,与 was 构成被动态。6. speak。couldn't 后用动词原形,与 move 是并列关系,表事故造成的后果。

7. sent。与 was 构成被动态,表示伤后被送往医院。

8. operated。与 on 构成短语动词。

9. broken。与 were 构成被动态,表“骨折”。10. dangerous。表对事故的“惊叹”。

三、单项选择

(一) 根据所给情景选择最佳答案。

1. 如果你与一位不相识的英国朋友交谈,你最好以什么话题开头?

A. Where do you come from?

B. Beautiful weather, isn't it?

- C.What ' s your name ?
D.How old are you ?
- 2.你想知道去邮局的路,你应该说:“ _____ ”
A.Sorry.
B.Excuse me.
C.Hello, what ' s your name ?
D.May I ask you a question ?
- 3.有人找 Tom 接电话,碰巧他当时不在,你应该说:“ _____ ”
A.Goodbye.
B.No, you ' ve got the wrong number.
C.Sorry, he isn ' t here at the moment.
D.Sorry, he has no time.
- 4.你听说你的朋友生病了,你应该说:“ _____ ”
A.Never mind.
B.I ' m sorry to hear that.
C.It doesn ' t matter.
D.Don ' t mind it.

答案及简析:1.B。在与陌生人搭话时,西方人习惯以谈论天气作为开场白。

2.B。问路对别人是一种打扰,故应说 Excuse me.如果是自己做错了事,要用 Sorry 致歉。

3.C。

4.B。

(二) 根据所给问句,选出最佳答语。

- 1.Would you like to have a cup of tea?
A.Yes, thanks. B.Yes, I would.
C.I have no idea. D.It ' s nice of you.
- 2.Can you pass me a piece of paper?
A.You ' re welcome. B.I can get it.
C.Yes, I have. D.OK.Here you are.
- 3.How is the weather today?
A.It ' s May 4. B.It ' s fine.
C.It ' s Monday. D.It was raining.
- 4.Would you please show me the way to the station?
A.This is the road. B.No, I don ' t.
C.It ' s not far. D.Go straight along here.
- 5.What ' s the trouble with you?
A.I ' ve got a cold. B.Don ' t laugh at me.
C.Take good care. D.It doesn ' t matter.

答案与简析:

1.A。属“就餐”用语,主人有礼貌地征询客人的意见,客人也应有礼貌地表示接受或婉拒。2.D。属“请求和应答”类。

3.B。属“谈论天气”类。D项的时态与问句不同。

4.D。属“问路和应答”类。C项表示距离,答非所问。

5.A. 属“询问健康”类。

(三) 根据对话内容, 选出最佳的问句或答句。

1.— _____

—I am.

A. Where are you?

B. Is that you?

C. Who's on duty today?

D. Are you in Row 3?

2.—How is the young man?

— _____

A. He is twenty-two.

B. He's a doctor.

C. He's much better now.

D. He's David.

3.—May I use your ruler?

— _____

A. Yes, here you are.

B. Yes, give you.

C. Sorry, here it is.

D. No, thanks.

4.—This is John speaking. Who is that?

— _____

A. This is Bill.

B. I am Bill.

C. You are Bill.

D. Where is Bill?

5.—How old is he?

— _____

A. He's fine.

B. He's Li Lei.

C. He's fifteen.

D. He's here.

答案与简析:

1.C. 属“询问情况”类。从答句看出, 问句应是特殊问句。

2.C. 属“询问病情”类。

3.A. 属“请求允许”类。

4.A. 属“打电话”类。

5.C. 属“询问年龄”类。

四、排序题

要求从每组对话中, 选出正确的排列顺序。

1. (1) Please take your time.No hurry!

(2) Good afternoon.What can I do for you?

(3) How do you like the woolen ones?

(4) Let me have a look.Thank you.

(5) Good afternoon.I am looking for two skirts formy daughter.

A. (5) ~ (2) ~ (3) ~ (4) ~ (1)

B. (2) ~ (3) ~ (4) ~ (1) ~ (5)

C. (2) ~ (5) ~ (3) ~ (4) ~ (1)

D. (5) ~ (1) ~ (2) ~ (3) ~ (4)

2. (1) Yes, first you should dig a hole.

(2) Yes, then put the tree in.

(3) Can you tell me how to plant trees?

(4) Is the hole big and deep enough?

(5) And water it as often as possible , am I right ?

A. (4) ~ (1) ~ (3) ~ (2) ~ (5)

B. (3) ~ (1) ~ (4) ~ (2) ~ (5)

C. (4) ~ (1) ~ (5) ~ (2) ~ (3)

D. (3) ~ (1) ~ (5) ~ (2) ~ (4)

3. (1) Don ' t forget anything.

(2) Oh , do you have to ?

(3) Thanks. I think we have everything.

(4) Bruce , I am afraid we have to go now.

(5) Yes , I am afraid so. It ' s getting late.

A. (4) ~ (2) ~ (5) ~ (1) ~ (3)

B. (1) ~ (3) ~ (4) ~ (5) ~ (2)

C. (2) ~ (5) ~ (4) ~ (1) ~ (3)

D. (4) ~ (5) ~ (1) ~ (3) ~ (2)

答案与简析 :

1.C。属“购物”类的对话。

2.B。属“请求指导”类的对话。

3.A。属“告别”类的对话。

句型转换题的测试内容与解题方法

广东 李启焕

句型转换题是中考英语试题中常见的题型之一，该题型主要考查学生对英语句型的掌握情况和灵活运用能力。命题形式一般是给出一个英语句子，要求考生根据所提要求改写这个句子。

一、测试内容

1. 句子种类的转换：将肯定的陈述句改为否定句。将陈述句改为感叹句、一般疑问句、反意疑问句、或特殊疑问句（即对划线部分提问）。将简单句转换为复合句。将并列句转换为简单句。将两个简单句合并为一个简单句或复合句。

2. 简单句的几种基本句型之间的转换：如将主谓结构变为主系表结构，将双宾语结构改为复合宾语结构等。

3. 语态的转换：将主动语态变为被动语态或将被动语态变为主动语态。

4. 引语的转换：将直接引语改为间接引语或将间接引语改为直接引语。

5. 同义句转换：在中考英语试题中，同义句转换的题量较大，除了句型间的转换外，有些是同义词语间的转换。

二、解题方法

1. 吃透原句。在答题时首先要弄清所给句子的句型结构、主语的人称和数、谓语动词的形式、以及全句的意思。

2. 明确要求。要看清楚题目的要求，看懂题意，不要盲目动笔。

3. 对“症”下“药”。即针对不同的要求采用不同的方法。

(1) 将肯定句改为否定句时，除要正确使用谓语动词的否定形式外，还要将句中的 some 改为 any，将 something 改为 anything 等。例如：

There is some rice in the bowl.

There isn't any rice in the bowl.

They bought something in the supermarket.

They didn't buy anything in the supermarket.

(2) 将陈述句改为一般疑问句时，要根据陈述句中的谓语动词及其时态形式确定其疑问式，同时还要注意将原句中的 some 改为 any，将 something 改为 anything 等。例如：

I've got some money with me.

Have you got any money with you?

Mr. Wang said something about the accident at the meeting.

Did Mr. Wang say anything about the accident at the meeting?

(3) 将陈述句改为反意疑问句时，除了遵循陈述部分若为肯定式，疑问部分则用否定式和陈述部分若为否定式，疑问部分则用肯定式的原则外，还要注意：当陈述部分含有 little, few, no, nothing, never 等否定意义的词时，疑问部分要用肯定形式。另外，还要注意部分情态动词的特殊情况，

如当陈述部分为 must be，表示对现在情况的推测，作“一定”或“肯定”讲时，疑问部分的动词一般用 be 的相应否定形式，而不用 mustn't。

例如：

Tom likes reading, doesn't he?

There weren't any mice in the room, were there?

There is little water in the cup, is there?

They must be in the reading-room, aren't they?

(4) 对划线部分提问时，可按一定、二移（或加）、三变化、四删除的步骤进行。第一步“定”，就是根据划线部分的内容确定适当的疑问词。如问时间用 when 或 what time，问地点用 where，问价钱用 how much，问年龄用 how old，问原因用 why，问“做什么事”用 what...do/does/did 等。第二步“移（或加）”，就是将句子结构改为一般疑问句的形式，如果谓语部分含有系动词 be，助动词 be, will, have 或情态动词时，则将这类动词移到句首。如果谓语动词是行为动词，则需在主语前加助动词 do, does 或 did。但是，如果划线部分是原句的主语或主语部分的定语，则不需要这一步。第三步“变化”，即对句子中某些词作相应的变化，除了将谓语动词变为原形动词外，还要注意将原句中句首单词（专有名词除外）的首字母改为小写，将句中的 some 变为 any，将句号变为问号等。第四步“删除”，就是去掉被疑问词替换的划线部分的词。例如：

My uncle has been to Hong Kong twice.

How many times has your uncle been to Hong Kong?

It took the artist half an hour to draw the beautiful horse.

How long did it take the artist to draw the beautiful horse?

Her mother is a nurse.

What is her mother?

The children are playing football on the playground.

Where are the boys playing football?

He read some newspapers in the reading room.

What did he do in the reading-room?

(5) 将陈述句变为感叹句时，首先要确定是用 what 还是用 how 开头。如果强调部分的中心词是名词，就用 what；若是形容词或副词，则用 how。然后将所强调的部分移至 what 或 how 之后，要注意去掉修饰这一形容词或副词的副词。例如：

He is a very good teacher.

What a good teacher he is!

They danced quite well.

How well they danced!

(6) 将简单句变为复合句或将复合句变为并列句或简单句时，既要注意句子的结构变化，又要注意不能改变句子的意思。要重视一些常用连词和动词的非谓语形式的用法。例如：

We think it true.

We think that it is true.

If you use your head, you'll find a way.

Use your head, then you'll find a way.

He was so angry that he couldn't say a word.

He was too angry to say a word.

(7) 将主动语态变为被动语态时，谓语动词变为 be+过去分词”形式，这里的 be 除了要与原句在时态上保持一致外，还要与句子的主语在人称和数等方面保持一致。例如：

They have set up a new primary school in myhometown.

A new primary school has been set up in myhometown.

(8) 将直接引语改为间接引语时，除了要对人称代词、动词时态、时间状语和地点状语等作相应的变化外，有时还要更改相应的谓语动词或将谓语动词改为非谓语形式。例如：

The teacher said, "Will you come here next Sunday?"

The teacher asked me whether I would go there thenext Sunday.

The woman said to the boy, "Go away."

The woman ordered the boy to go away.

(9) 在作同义词语的转换时，首先要理解原句的意思，然后根据原句的意思和要补全句子的结构填入所缺少的词，使两句意思相同或相近。例如：

My father drives to work every day.

My father goes to work by car every day.

May I borrow your bike, please?

Can you lend me your bike, please?

4. 仔细检查。一是从所写答案是否符合题目的要求方面来检查。二是从句子的时态、语态、人称和数方面来检查。三是从单词的拼写与标点符号的使用方面来检查。四是将两个句子相互对照来检查。如先看“对划线部分提问”的答案（问句），再看原句（答句），这样一问一答，容易判断正误。

中考模拟英语试题

(总分 120 分, 时间 100 分钟)

上海 李剑虹

第一部分 听力 (30 分) (略)

第二部分 (语音、词汇和语法) (42 分)

. 找出与所给音标发音相同的词, 或选出与划线部分词发音相同的音标, 并使句意通顺: (4 分)

1. Mr. Black [wə:kt] in an office in London, but he lived in the [kʌntri].

- A. work.....country
- B. worked.....country
- C. worked.....counter

2. He doesn't [nəu] [weðə] it will be fine tomorrow.

- A. no...whether
- B. know...weather
- C. know...whether

3. Is there any meat on the plate?

- A. [met]
- B. [mi:t]
- C. [meɪt]

4. Her [sʌn] is playing basketball in the [sʌn]

- A. son.....sun
- B. sun.....son
- C. sun.....sam

. 找出与划线部分意思最接近的词: (4 分)

1. He failed to win the game.

- A. wasn't able to
- B. tried to
- C. managed to
- D. did his best to

2. Now that you are ill, you'd better go to see a doctor.

- A. For
- B. Though
- C. Since
- D. Whether

3. I will come to see you as soon as possible.

- A. as often as possible
- B. as faster as I can
- C. as sooner as I can
- D. as soon as I can

4. My aunt had left Paris when I got there to see him.
A.gone to B.been away from
C.been to D.left for

.用所给单词的适当形式填空：（4分）

- 1.That happened on the _____ (twelve) of December.
- 2.How _____ it is raining now. (heavy)
- 3.Edison was one of the greatest _____ (invent) in the world.
- 4.He is a good student. It is _____ (usual) for him to be late for class.

.选择填空：（15分）

- 1.The Greens have _____ daughter.
A.a 8 - year - old B.an 8 - year - old
C.a 8 - years - old D.an 8 - years old
- 2.Draw 4 lines _____ the four points ,and then you 'll get a square.
A.among B.between
C.in D./
- 3.He _____ goes to the seaside and stay there for _____ .
A.sometime , some time B.some times , sometime
C.sometimes , sometime D.sometimes , some time
- 4.We wonder _____ do to help you.
A.how can we B.how we can
C.what we can D.what can we
- 5.All of them enjoy _____ football match very much.
A.to watch B.watch
C.watching D.watched
- 6.A friend of _____ is coming to see _____ tomorrow.
A.me.....me B.mine.....me
C.my.....me D.me.....mine
- 7.A : How long _____ the army ?
B : For over two years.

A.has your sister taken part in
B.has your sister been in
C.has your sister joined
D.has your brother started to work
- 8.I ' ll _____ my daughter to a good school next term.
A.send B.take
C.bring D.get
- 9.I know _____ " 0 " in " UFO " is short for the word " object " .
A.a B.an

- C./ D.the
10. It's hardly for him to work out the maths problem, _____ ?
 A. isn't it B. hasn't it
 C. is it D. has it
11. Tom _____ go camping if it _____ tomorrow.
 A. doesn't, is going to snow
 B. doesn't, will snow
 C. won't, snows
 D. don't, snows
12. My aunt is talking with some _____ now.
 A. Germans B. German
 C. German D. Germany
13. There are many _____ in your school.
 A. women teachers B. woman teachers
 C. women teacher D. woman teacher
14. That is _____ an easy problem _____ everyone can work
 _____ .
 A. too, for, out B. too, for, it out
 C. such, that, it out D. so, that, it out
15. _____ is important for us to study English well. A. That B. It
 C. This D. Those

. 动词填空：(8分)

1. The story _____ (take) place on the night of October 20, 1939. Dr Bethune _____ (operate) on a wounded soldier in a temple when word came that the enemy soldiers were near. When one of the soldiers asked Dr. Bethune _____ (leave) at once, he said that he _____ (not leave) until the work was over.
2. The moon is our satellite. It _____ (go) around the earth. Man _____ (visit) it several times. Mr. Smith said he _____ (never be) there before. He hopes he _____ (go) to visit it some day in the future.

. 句型转换：(按要求改变下列句型)(7分)

1. The novel isn't cheap enough for me to buy. (保持原句意思)
 The novel is _____ for me to buy.
2. You can make your son do the exercises himself. (改成被动语态)
 Your son can _____ do the exercises himself.
3. You look tired. You shouldn't go on working. (保持原句意思)
 You look tired. You'd _____ go on working.
4. He often does his lessons in the evening. (一般疑问句)
 _____ he often _____ his lessons in the evening?
5. They often go to school by underground. (就划线部分提问)

- _____ they often go to school ?
6. Tom is the tallest student in his class. (保持原句意思)
Tom is _____ than _____ in his class.

第三部分 (48分)

. 阅读理解 : (15分)

A

The United States has many different kinds of climate (气候). On the west coast (海岸), the temperature changes very little between summer and winter, but the north central states have a very different kind of climate. In those states, people wear light clothing in the winter.

In the southwest, the climate is pleasantly warm during the winter, but the summer is unpleasantly hot.

In the eastern part of the United States, summer temperatures are very different from winter temperatures. Summers are usually hot, and winters are usually cold. Spring temperatures are comfortably warm, and autumn temperatures are pleasantly cool.

Years ago, people in the cold parts of the United States did not often get fresh vegetables and fresh fruits during the winter. Today, however, trucks and trains carry fruits and vegetables very quickly to all parts of the United States. In this way, Americans "send their climates" to people in other states.

True or False

1. Different places have different kinds of climate in the United States.
2. In the eastern part of the United States, the temperature changes a lot during the year.
3. On the west coast the temperatures of summer and winter are quite different.
4. Americans "send their climates" to the other countries.
5. The climate in the north central states is not cold at all.
6. Fresh vegetables and fruits can be sent to all parts of the United States so quickly that people in the cold parts feel no difference from those in the warm places.

B

The word "sport" first meant something that people did in their free time. Later it often meant hunting wild animals and birds. About a hundred years ago the word was first used for organized games. This is

the usual meaning of the word today. People spend a lot of their spare time playing football, basketball, tennis and many other sports. Such people play because they want to. A few people are paid for the sport they play. These people are called professional sportsmen. They may be sportsmen for only a few years, but during that time the best ones can get a lot of money.

For example, a professional footballer in England gets more than £30,000 a year. The stars get a lot more. Perhaps the most surprising thing about sportsmen and money is this: the stars can get more money from advertising than from sport. An advertisement for sport equipment (器械) does not simply say "Buy our things". It says "Buy the same shirt and shoes as...". Famous sportsmen can even advertise (做广告) things like watches and food. They allow the companies to use their names or a photograph of them and they are paid for this. Sport is no longer just something for people's spare time.

True or False

1. Both advertisements and sports may bring money to stars.
2. People play football, basketball, tennis and many other sports in their free time.
3. All sportsmen can be paid a lot of money.
4. Hundreds of years ago the word "sport" got the usual meaning of the word today.

C

The Great Wall of China is the longest wall in the world. It is more than 6,000 kilometres long, about 7 metres high, 5~6 metres wide. It is known to be the only one of the structures built by men on Earth that can be seen from the moon.

The Potala (布达拉宫) in Tibet, China, is the world's highest palace. It is over 3 kilometres above sea level.

The Great Pyramid in Egypt is the biggest burial place ever built. It is about 137 metres high, or about the height of 40-storey building. Each side of the Pyramid is about 230 metres long, or about as long as 2 city blocks.

The Sears Tower in Chicago, U.S.A., reaches a height of 443 metres. It has 110 storeys and covers a total floor space of 420,000 square metres. It is the tallest office building in the world.

1. The Great Wall of China is the longest wall in the world because it is _____.

- A. over six thousand kilometers long
- B. about two hundred and thirty metres long
- C. about as long as two city blocks
- D. more than three kilometres above sea-level

2. The biggest burial place that men ever built is in _____.
A. Tibet B. Egypt
C. the Potala D. the Great Wall
3. The Sears Tower is about _____, so it is the tallest office building in the world.
A. seven metres high
B. one hundred and thirty seven metres high
C. four hundred and forty - three metres high
D. four hundred and twenty thousand metres high
4. The only one of the objects built by men on the earth that can be seen from the moon is _____.
A. the Great Pyramid
B. the Great Wall
C. the Sears Tower
D. the Potala
5. The Potala is in _____.
A. Chicago B. Egypt
C. the U.S.A D. China

. 完型填空 (19 分)

A

根据所给的首字母，填空完成短文：(8 分)

The word D 1 has two meanings. When we talk about the n 2 of days we are using DAY to mean 24h 3. But when we talk about the day and n 4 we are using DAY to mean the time b 5 sunrise and sunset.

Since the earth is shaped like a b 6, the sun can s 7 on only half of it at a time. Always one half of the earth is having day and o 8 half night. A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by the spinning (自转) of the earth.

B

阅读下列短文，在 A、B、C 或 D 中选出一个最佳答案填入空格内：(11 分)

When a group of people work together to reach the same goal, they make up a team. Teamwork is very important as men try to learn more about the world in which we 1.

In 1957, a team of eighteen men from the United States 2 the winter at the South Pole. They were there 3 the secrets of the earth and the sky.

The South Pole is at the bottom of the world. During its winter, the sun never 4. The men has 5 the darkness of a six-month

night , as well as the world ' s worst 6 .

The men lived in a group of buildings joined together by tunnels (隧道) . They were cut off from the rest of the world . During the long winter , they could not be reached even by plane .

The men depended on one 7 for company . Everyone took turns working in the " snow mine " . This was the giant (巨大的) cave dug into the ice beneath their camp . There , they dug out 8 snow needed as a water supply .

Each man also had his own important 9 to do . There was a 10 and a doctor . There were scientists and men who were trained in other jobs . Working together , they proved that men can live and work 11 the South Pole .

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. life | B. live | C. lives | D. lived |
| | 2. A. spent | | |
| | B. cost | C. paid | D. took |
| 3. A. learn | B. to learn | C. to study | D. study |
| 4. A. raise | B. rise | C. raises | D. rises |
| 5. A. face | B. faces | C. to face | D. facing |
| 6. A. whether | B. weather | C. wheather | D. wether |
| 7. A. the other | B. other | C. an other | D. another |
| 8. A. clean | B. clear | C. clearly | D. cleaned |
| 9. A. a job | B. job | C. works | D. a work |
| 10. A. cook | B. cooker | C. cooking | D. cookery |
| 11. A. at | B. in | C. over | D. on |

. 补全对话 : (6 分)

假定你是 B , 旅游者 A 向你打听如何去火车站 , 你告诉他大约走半个小时就可以到达那里 . A 又问你可乘几路公共汽车去 , 你告诉并指给他看汽车站 . 正在这时 , 车来了 , 他向你致谢 .

A : Excuse me , can you tell me how 1 ? B : Certainly . Go down this road . It ' ll take you 2 if you go there 3 .

A : 4 ?

B : The No. 109 bus . And the bus stop is over there . Look ! 5 .

A : 6 .

B : That ' s all right .

. 作文 : (写一段意思连贯的话 , 不少于 6 句) (8 分)

Fighting Pollution

参考答案：

第二部分：

.1.B 2.C 3.B 4.A

.1.A 2.C 3.D 4.B

.1.twelfth 2.heavily 3.inventors 4.unusual

.1.B 2.B 3.D 4.C 5.C 6.B 7.B

8.A 9.D 10.C 11.C 12.A 13.A 14.C 15.B

.1.took , was operating , to leave , wouldn' t leave

2.goes , has visited , had never been , will go

.1.too expensive 2.be made to 3.better not

4.Does , do 5.How do 6. taller , anyone else

第三部分：

.A.1.T 2.T 3.F 4.F 5.T 6.T

B.1.T 2.T 3.F 4.F

C.1.A 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.D

.A.1.Day 2.number 3.hours 4.night

5.between 6.ball 7.shine 8.other

B.1.B 2.A 3.C 4.D 5.C 6.B

7.D 8.A 9.B 10.A 11.A

.1.I can get to the railway station 2.half an hour

3.on foot

4.Which bus shall I take

5.The bus is coming

6.Thank you very much

. (略)

1999 年中考英语“完形填空”试题精编

(一)

Dear Meimei ,

Thank you for your last letter. I have been here more than a month 1 I left Shanghai for Tokyo (东京) . Now , let me tell you 2 about Tokyo. I enjoy 3 all places of great interest here very much. But it is difficult for me to find my way around the city. 4 Tokyo , only the important streets have names , and houses are numbered by age (按年代编号) . 5 , when the first house was built in a place , it was Number One , and the second was Number Two. Sometimes , the second house may be over a kilometre 6 from the first house. Most of the people here are 7 to tell other persons ways. One man even drew a 8 for me when I asked him how I could 9 the station. How strange it is ! Please write 10 soon. Yours ,

Fangfang

1. A. when B. until C. since D. after

2. A. interesting something

B. something interesting

C. anything interesting

D. interesting anything

3. A. visit

B. visiting

C. to visit

D. visits

4. A. In

B. On

C. At

D. With

5. A. At times

B. By the way

C. From now on

D. For example

6. A. far

B. away

C. wide

D. long

7. A. happy

B. angry

C. sad

D. sorry

8. A. pen

B. book

C. map

D. bus

9. A. arrive

B. reach to

C. go

D. get to

10. A. my

B. I

C. me

D. mine

(福建省)

(二)

Two hundred years ago , people in the west did not know coffee (咖啡) or tea. They were 1 to drink them because they thought coffee or tea could kill a person. Once the king of England decided to find out 2 it was true or not.

At that time there were two brothers in prison (监狱) . They would 3 in a few days because they did wrong (犯罪) . The king said , “ I shall let them live but they must drink coffee or tea to the end of their 4 . One brother must drink coffee and 5 must drink tea

every day. ” And they 6 the king ’ s words.

They 7 lived many years. At last , the elder brother 8 when he was eighty - three years old. The younger one died a few years 9 . After that , people 10 that coffee and tea were not bad to man.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. happy | B. afraid | C. strong | D. rich |
| 2. A. when | B. what | C. if | D. because |
| 3. A. be free | B. be home | C. be caught | D. be killed |
| 4. A. life | B. live | C. lives | D. living |
| 5. A. one | B. another | C. other | D. the other |
| 6. A. heard | B. listened to | C. followed | D. did |
| 7. A. both | B. each | C. neither | D. all |
| 8. A. killed | B. lived | C. died | D. dead |
| 9. A. ago | B. old | C. later | D. before |
| 10. A. shouted | B. spoke | C. kept | D. knew |

(广东省)

(三)

It was a Monday morning. As a teacher walked into the 1 , he heard a low voice (说话声) : “ Here is the teacher. I am 2 this boring fellow (烦人的家伙) is going to talk about putting in commas (逗号) . ” It was 3 voice. His name was Bill. He was talking 4 the boy next to him.

The teacher didn ’ t get angry. He said 5 about it but he really began to talk about putting in commas , and then he wrote 6 the sentence : “ Bill says the teacher is a boring fellow. ”

The class 7 and Bill ’ s face 8 red.

“ Now , ” said the teacher , “ I ’ ll 9 you how important commas are. ”

He put two commas in the sentence , and now read , “ 10 is a boring fellow. ”

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. library | B. school | C. classroom | D. office |
| 2. A. sorry | B. sure | C. glad | D. surprised |
| 3. A. his | | B. the teacher ’ s | |
| | C. a boy ’ s | D. a girl ’ s | |
| 4. A. with | B. of | C. about | D. at |
| 5. A. much | | B. everything | |
| | C. something | D. nothing | |
| 6. A. on his desk | | | |
| | B. on the blackboard | | |
| | C. in his book | | |
| | D. in Bill ’ s exercise-book | | |
| 7. A. laughed | B. stopped | C. looked | D. read |
| 8. A. began | B. changed | C. turned | D. grew |

9. A. answer B. show C. ask D. give

10. A. The teacher says, Bill,
B. Bill, says, the teacher
C. The teacher, says, Bill
D. Bill, says the teacher,
(河北省)

(四)

Kites are made of thin sticks and paper. Most people have 1 a kite up and down in a strong March 2 or have flown one. But 3 people know that the Chinese were making and flying kites even 4 people could write.

A long time past, the Chinese made kites to 5 them in the fight against the enemies (敌人). They would fly these kites in the night. The kites were made 6 from the others and when they flew they made 7. The enemies were afraid and 8. They thought those strange sounds were made by gods (神) in the sky.

The Chinese people also flew kites to 9 good luck and to make their crops tall and rich. Sometimes they would fly the kites 10 the water, pulling hooks (钩) hung down to catch fish.

1. A. flown B. seen C. made D. kept
2. A. clouds B. month C. wind D. weather
3. A. a lot of B. too many
C. so little D. not so many
4. A. before B. until C. when D. because
5. A. put B. kill C. help D. pass
6. A. bigger B. different
C. smaller D. bright
7. A. strange sounds B. heavy rain
C. strange lights D. strong wind
8. A. felt pleased B. waited for
C. looked at them D. ran away
9. A. find B. bring C. try D. take
10. A. in B. towards C. over D. on

(山东省)

(五)

One day Jack's wife was cleaning out a closet (壁橱).

" 1 all the umbrellas (伞), " Jack's wife said to him.
" There are eight and they 2 . "

" I ' ll take them all to the umbrella shop and have them mended , " Jack said. " They are 3 throw away. "

Jack took the eight umbrellas to the shop and left them there. "They ' ll be 4 tomorrow , " the shopkeeper said.

That evening Jack went home from the office by bus , as usual.He sat 5 an old woman.She had an umbrella onthe floor near her.When the bus reached his 6 , he picked up her umbrella and stood up.

" Hey ! " the woman said. " That ' s my umbrella. "

" 7 , " Jack said ,giving it to her." I wasn ' t thinking.Please forgive (原谅) me. "

The next day he took the umbrellas from the umbrella shop and 8 the bus.As he sat down , a voice (声音) behind him said , " You have certainly 9 a successful (成功的) day ! " He turned around and saw a woman.He hadalmost taken her umbrella10 .1.A.See

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| | B.Look at |
| C.Watch | D.Look |
| 2.A.are breaking | B.will break |
| C.are broke | D.are broken |
| 3.A.too good to | B.so good to |
| C.very good that | D.so good that |
| 4.A.fine | B.good |
| C.ready | D.made |
| 5.A.far from | B.between |
| C.near to | D.next to |
| 6.A.home | B.stop |
| C.house | D.office |
| 7.A.I ' m sorry | B.Excuse me |
| C.Thank you | D.What a pity |
| 8.A.got to | B.got with |
| C.got on | D.got into |
| 9.A.had | B.taken |
| C.caught | D.held |
| 10.A.yesterday | B.tomorrow |
| C.the next day | D.the day before |

(四川省)

(六)

Our school has a big library.It has many 1 on different subjects.Students can read books and newspapers in the 2 room.They can also borrow books from the library.But they must 3 them on time.If they 4 books ,theymust pay for them.Miss Yang works in the library.She is very helpful and 5 to the students.

One morning she was 6 at the desk when Han Meimei hurried in.She told Miss Yang that she couldn ' t find the library book " Red Star Over China " 7 .At that moment Lucy came into the library with

Meimei ' s library book.She 8 it in the classroom.Meimei was very 9 .She thanked Lucy and said that she would be more 10 _from thenon.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1.A.students | B.teachers |
| C.books | D.pictures |
| 2.A.sitting | B.reading |
| C.meeting | D.waiting |
| 3.A.borrow | B.lend |
| C.give | D.return |
| 4.A.lose | B.forget |
| C.leave | D.miss |
| 5.A.strict | B.kind |
| C.ready | D.free |
| 6.A.working | B.playing |
| C.sleeping | D.studying |
| 7.A.somewhere | B.anywhere |
| C.nowhere | D.everywhere |
| 8.A.found | B.bought |
| C.looked for | D.left |
| 9.A.angry | B.happy |
| C.sorry | D.sad |
| 10.A.careful | B.helpful |
| C.thankful | D.beautiful (安徽省) |

(七)

As an American writer , Mark Twain , once said , “ Everybody talks about the weather , but nobody 1 anything about it . ” It is true that everybody talks about the weather.Many people begin their talks 2 saying : “ Isn ’ t it a nice 3 ? ” “ Do you think it will rain ? ” “ I think it ’ s going to snow . ”

Many people think they can tell 4 the weather is going to be like. But they 5 ever agree with each other.Oneman may say , “ Do you see how cloudy it is in the east ? It ’ s going to rain tomorrow . ” Another man 6 say , “ Yes , it ’ s cloudy in the east.We are going to have fine weather tomorrow . ”

People often look for the weather they want.When a farmer needs water , he looks for something to tell him it ’ s going to rain and he won ’ t believe 7 else.When friends have a picnic , they are so 8 the weather is going to be fine very 9 that they sit eating their lunch while it is raining.

Almost everyone listens to what the weatherman says.But he doesn ’ t always tell us what we want , and sometimes he makes a mistake.Still , he is 10 most of the time.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. do | B. did | C. does | D. done |
| 2. A. through | B. by | C. across | D. in |
| 3. A. day | B. weather | C. thing | D. hour |
| 4. A. how | B. when | C. where | D. what |
| 5. A. never | B. all | C. almost | D. hardly |
| 6. A. will | B. would | C. can | D. could |
| 7. A. something | B. anything | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 8. A. true | B. certainly | C. sure | D. surely |
| 9. A. slowly | B. much | C. quickly | D. quietly |
| 10. A. right | B. wrong | C. mistaken | D. all right |

(河南省)

(八)

It was Mary's birthday. She received a 1 from her uncle. "Dear Mary," he 2 in the letter, "Happy Birthday. I'm sending you some chickens. They will 3 tomorrow. I hope you like them. Uncle Toby."

Mary was very 4. She liked eating eggs and chicken. "I can 5 the chickens for their eggs or eat them," she thought.

When the chickens arrived the 6 day, they were put in a box. Mary was very happy. She 7 the box off the back of the truck and began to carry 8 into her garden, but the box of chickens was 9 heavy that she dropped it. The box fell 10 the ground and 11. The chickens all ran out. They ran here and there. Mary spent hours 12 to find them.

A few days later her uncle came. He asked, "Did the chickens arrive 13?" "Yes, but I dropped the box. It broke open and the chickens ran 14." I spent the whole morning looking for them." Mary said.

"Did you find them all?" asked her uncle. "I hope so," Mary answered, "but I only 15 eleven of them." "That's very interesting. I only sent you six," her uncle said with a smile.

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|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. box | B. present | C. card | D. letter |
| 2. A. wrote | B. read | C. told | D. spoke |
| 3. A. get | B. arrive | C. come | D. be |
| 4. A. unhappy | B. surprised | C. kind | D. pleased |
| 5. A. keep | B. grow | C. buy | D. sell |
| 6. A. rainy | B. first | C. last | D. next |
| 7. A. left | B. passed | C. took | D. opened |
| 8. A. it | B. them | C. that | D. this |
| 9. A. very | B. too | C. such | D. so |
| 10. A. into | B. to | C. down | D. from |
| 11. A. turned | B. broke | C. hurt | D. hit |
| 12. A. and try | B. for trying | C. to try | D. in trying |
| 13. A. safely | B. angrily | C. happily | D. noisily |
| 14. A. here | B. there | C. everywhere | D. anywhere |
| 15. A. bought | B. caught | C. dropped | D. sent |

(山西省)

(九)

One day when Jamie came home after school , his mother had on her “worry ” face.He knew she was thinking of 1 . “ It ’ s bad out there.Black clouds are coming from the sea , ” Jamie said.

“ Yes.I ’ m thinking of those fishing boats at sea , ” she said.

At that moment , 2 went out.Jamie and his mother were in the dark.

“ The coastline(海岸)will be in the dark ,”Jamie ’ s mother said.She got more worried. “ 3 always come in threes.I broke my best glasses this morning , and my sister has the cold. ”

“ Now , don ’ t worry , mum.They ’ re 4 to come through this all right. ”

But Jamie really worried about those fishing boats himself.The fishing boats would 5 the cove (海湾) in the dark.

Jamie took flares (火焰信号弹) and rushed into the wind.There was a cliff (峭壁) by the sea.He started to climb.He 6 himself up hand over hand.At last he reached the top.

He 7 three times.On the fourth try he fired off (发射) one of the flares.It rose and cut into the black sky in bright light.Then he saw an answering flare up at sea. Jamie fired off two more.He saw another answering flare up , then another , then another.The answering flares from the fishing boats showed they 8 the entrance to the cove but then changed course (路线) and were 9 sailing (航行) into the cove.They were almost home.

Jamie helped 10 the fishermen of the village.

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|----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. the wind | | B. the clouds | |
| | C. the rain | | D. the weather |
| 2. A. Jamie | | B. his mother | |
| | C. the fire | | D. the lights |
| 3. A. Messages | | B. Accidents | |
| | C. Troubles | | D. Questions |
| 4. A. sure | B. lucky | C. safe | D. ready |
| 5. A. lose | B. miss | C. leave | D. forget |
| 6. A. pushed | B. pulled | C. carried | D. climbed |
| 7. A. made | B. tried | C. failed | D. finished |
| 8. A. were at | | B. had found | |
| | C. had passed by | | D. were going into |
| 9. A. now | B. then | C. once | D. again |
| 10. A. answer | B. save | C. find out | D. look for |

(北京市)

(十)

Half a year ago Mrs Black fell into the river while she was doing some washing there. Luckily some young men 1 her. She had a high fever (发烧) that evening and her son 2 some medicine for her. She didn't 3 it after she felt a little better. From then on she can 4 hear anything. And people 5 to talk to her loudly and this often brings her a little 6. So one day her daughter said to her ear. "You'd 7 go to see a doctor, Mother!"

Her daughter 8 a car and took her to the clinic (诊所) and then 9 to work. Mrs Black went in and found 10 there and began to knit (编织) a sweater. Before long a nurse 11 in and said, "We close this afternoon, Granny. Come here tomorrow."

The old woman smiled at the nurse, but she didn't leave and 12 on knitting. The nurse said it again more loudly but Mrs Black said nothing and was 13 sitting in the waiting-room. Now the nurse understood what it meant. She brought out a piece of paper and wrote on it, "We close this afternoon." Then she handed it to the old woman. Mrs Black looked at it carefully for a long time and then 14 it to the nurse.

"I'm sorry, madam," said the old woman. "I've left my 15 at home!"

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. A. found | B. saved | C. helped | D. followed |
| 2. A. did | B. had | C. gave | D. bought |
| 3. A. take | B. see | C. want | D. use |
| 4. A. really | B. usually | C. hardly | D. nearly |
| 5. A. have | B. stop | C. forget | D. like |
| 6. A. problem | B. trouble | C. danger | D. accident |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 7. A. like to | B. better | C. be glad to | D. rather |
| 8. A. caught | B. moved | C. took | D. drove |
| 9. A. began | B. wanted | C. stopped | D. hurried |
| 10. A. somebody | B. anybody | C. everybody | D. nobody |
| 11. A. came | B. got | C. moved | D. arrived |
| 12. A. put | B. tried | C. went | D. sat |
| 13. A. always | B. already | C. still | D. only |
| 14. A. told | B. showed | C. returned | D. sent |
| 15. A. medicine | B. glasses | C. paper | D. pen |

(荆州市)

(十一)

Have you ever heard of a girl of 15, who has set up a company (公司) of her own? Wendy Wong is the girl. She started the business two years ago. She has already 1 several successful (成功的) computer games. They are so 2 that over half a million games are sold every year. Now all of her family work in her business, and she is 3 at school.

She gets up early in the morning, and then has a talk with her family about the 4 over breakfast. Every day during weekdays, she goes to school in her own car with a 5, for she is not old enough.

She enjoys her school, but some of the work is too easy for her to feel 6. She usually gets 'A' grades in all her 7, so the other students often ask her for 8.

She finishes her homework in half an hour after her driver takes her home. After dinner, she goes to her office and 9 working on her computer, writing games until 2 a.m. She does not usually need so much 10 as other children.

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|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. worked | B. played | C. written | D. bought |
| 2. A. afraid | B. popular | C. expensive | D. surprised |
| 3. A. still | B. hardly | C. often | D. sometimes |
| 4. A. lessons | B. friends | C. exams | D. business |
| 5. A. doctor | B. teacher | C. driver | D. visitor |
| 6. A. interested | B. interesting | C. uninterested | D. uninteresting |
| 7. A. games | B. businesses | C. friends | D. subjects |
| 8. A. money | B. help | C. grades | D. results |
| 9. A. goes on | B. finds out | C. stops | D. hurries |
| 10. A. food | B. sleep | C. fruit | D. pleasure |

(南京市)

(十二)

Man has a big brain(脑).He can think ,learn and speak.Men of science once thought that men are 1 animalsbecause they can 2 .They know now dogs , birds and elephants can 3 , too.They are beginning to understandthat men are different from animals because they can 4 .Animals make noise when they are afraid 5 angry.Andone or two of them have learned 6 .But they cannot join words to make sentences.They cannot think 7 usbecause they have no language.Man 8 to build a modern world because he has language.Almost every child canspeak his own language 9 when he is four or five.How do children learn it ?Men of science only know that man canspeak because he has 10 .

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1.A.the same as | B.different from |
| C.like | D.cleverer than |
| 2.A.do things | B.make fire |
| C.think and learn | D.grow rice |
| 3.A.learn | B.speak |
| C.make fire | D.think |
| 4.A.talk | B.tell |
| C.say | D.speak |
| 5.A.of | B.but |
| C.with | D.or |
| 6.A.some letters | B.a few words |
| C.some sounds | D.language |
| 7.A.like | B.of |
| C.about | D.for |
| 8.A.was able | B.has able |
| C.has been able | D.would be able |
| 9.A.good enough | B.very well |
| C.a little | D.quite good |
| 10.A.a brain | B.a mouth |
| C.a heart | D.words |

(重庆市)

(十三)

For a long time the zoo didn ' t have hippopotamus(河马).Tex wanted 1 very much.But a hippopotamus washard to find.

Then a circus (马戏团) 2 down.It had to sell all its animals.One of them was Cleo - Cleo the hippopotamus ! For a while Cleo was 3 on a farm.Poor Cleo ! A hippopotamus can ' t be let 4 on a farm , so Cleo had to lie in atub (木盆) of water just 5 enough to hold her.She couldn ' t move anything 6 her head.

Tex wanted to buy Cleo.But she cost \$ 4000 ! The 7 didn ' t have

the money.

Then Tex thought of his friends , the children of Kansas City. 8 they knew about Cleo , they would help. Hewrote a story about Cleo and sent it to a 9 . “ Help save Cleo , children ! ” the story said. “ Send in your pocket money. ”

The children 10 . They sent in enough money to buy Cleo. And Cleo came to live at the zoo.

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|-----------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. it | B. all | C. another | D. one |
| 2. A. came | B. closed | C. turned | D. fell |
| 3. A. kept | B. shown | C. followed | D. driven |
| 4. A. alone | B. strange | C. free | D. healthy |
| 5. A. deep | B. large | C. warm | D. clear |
| 6. A. and | B. but | C. with | D. below |
| 7. A. zoo | B. school | C. children | D. circus |
| 8. A. Even | B. Though | C. Until | D. If |
| 9. A. friend | B. city | C. newspaper | D. teacher |
| 10. A. answered | B. gave | C. did | D. retold |

(武汉市)

(十四)

When you have a post office box , the postman does not bring letters to you , but you have to go to the 1 and get your letters from your box. The box is locked , and you have the key , so the letters are quite 2 .

One day Mr Stone wrote to the post office and 3 for a post office box for himself. He soon got an answer to this letter. It 4 , “ We will give you a box 5 one week. ”

Two weeks later , Mr Stone wrote to the post office 6 , “ Why haven ’ t I got a post office box 7 ? ”

Three weeks later , there 8 still no news. Mr Stone got 9 angry that he went to the post office and asked why. The office worker said , “ We ’ ve written two letters to you and told you to come and get the 10 to your box , 11 you didn ’ t come. ”

“ Where are the letters ? ”

“ We sent 12 to your box. ”

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. school | B. post office | C. station | D. postman |
| 2. A. strong | B. good | C. safe | D. long |
| 3. A. asked | B. went | C. phoned | D. came |
| 4. A. told | B. spoke | C. talked | D. said |
| 5. A. in | B. for | C. after | D. before |
| 6. A. then | B. again | C. clearly | D. already |
| 7. A. already | B. still | C. yet | D. either |

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 8. A. weren't | B. wasn't | C. were | D. was |
| 9. A. very | B. so | C. much | D. too |
| 10. A. key | B. letter | C. answer | D. box |
| 11. A. though | B. and | C. but | D. or |
| 12. A. ours | B. you | C. it | D. them |

(广州市)

(十五)

There is one language used in every country in the world. 1 , young and old , short and tall , thin and fat , 2 it very often. It ' s 3 second language. It ' s very 4 to understand , 5 you can ' t hear it. It ' s sign language.

When you wave (挥手) to a 6 in the street , you are using sign language. When you put 7 your hand in class , you are 8 ; " Please ask me. I think I know the 9 answer. " When a 10 wants to stop cars or buses , he raises his 11 . He ' s using sign language. Sign language is useful in 12 or places full of noise. Even when you are 13 with your friends , you can have a talk 14 water !

But we should know that not all sign language means the same thing in different places. We should 15 some certain customs (风俗) when we are visiting other countries.

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|--------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. Persons | B. People | C. Men | D. Women |
| 2. A. use | B. say | C. take | D. speak |
| 3. A. somebody ' s | | B. anybody ' s | |
| | C. nobody ' s | D. everybody ' s | |
| 4. A. clear | B. easy | C. dear | D. enjoyable |
| 5. A. but | B. because | C. though | D. for |
| 6. A. girl | B. boy | C. friend | D. stranger |
| 7. A. up | B. down | C. out | D. on |
| 8. A. answering | B. talking | C. speaking | D. saying |
| 9. A. wrong | B. favourite | C. right | D. possible |
| 10. A. driver | B. policeman | C. cleaner | D. foreigner |
| 11. A. hand | B. eyes | C. head | D. fingers |
| 12. A. common | B. dangerous | C. quiet | D. dark |
| 13. A. fishing | B. skating | C. washing | D. swimming |
| 14. A. in | B. under | C. over | D. on |
| 15. A. remember | B. follow | C. know | D. learn |

(杭州市)

(十六)

Most children like to watch TV. It ' s very interesting. On TV 1

can see and learn a lot and know many things 2 their country and the world. 3 , they can learn over the radio. But they can learn better and more easily with 4 . Why? Because they can hear and watch at the same time. But they can't 5 anything over the radio.

Many children watch TV only on Saturday or Sunday evening. They are 6 busy with their lessons. But a few children watch TV every 7 . They go to bed very late. They can't have a good 8 . How about you, my young friend?

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. we | B. you | C. they | D. I |
| 2. A. on | B. about | C. of | D. with |
| 3. A. By then | B. Of course | C. For example | D. So far |
| 4. A. radio | B. film | C. newspaper | D. TV |
| 5. A. hear | B. enjoy | C. see | D. learn |
| 6. A. never | B. always | C. sometimes | D. ever |
| 7. A. morning | B. afternoon | C. noon | D. night |
| 8. A. time | B. rest | C. trip | D. meal |

(南昌市)

Key : (一) 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. C

(二) 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. C 10. D

(三) 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D

(四) 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C

(五) 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. D

(六) 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. A

(七) 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. A

(八) 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. B 11. B 12. D 13. A 14. C

15. B

(九) 1. D 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. B

(十) 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. D 9. D 10. D 11. A 12. C 13. C 14. C

15. B

(十一) 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. B

(十二) 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. A

(十三) 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. C

(十四) 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. A 11. C 12. D

(十五) 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. C 13. D

14. B 15. B

(十六) 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. B

(姚宪民)

1999 年中考英语“阅读理解”试题精编

一、根据短文内容，判断所给句子的正误

(一)

Can we live without salt (盐)? No, salt is very important to us. We need salt in our food. Animals need it, too.

Most of the salt in our country comes from the sea. People dig great pools (水池) and let in the sea water. When the sun dries up the water, people can get salt from the ground. The salt is white, clean and beautiful.

There are a lot of salt wells (井) in Sichuan. A salt well is much like a water well. People bring the well water up to the ground and then dry it in big pans (锅) over fire. In this way they get salt.

We can also get salt from salt mines (矿). Some years ago, people in Jiangxi found a big salt mine and soon opened it. People there need no salt from other places now.

In the north of our country, there are many salt lakes. Some of these lakes are very big. The salt in big lakes can even meet the needs (满足需要) of our people for many years.

1. We can't live without salt.
2. We get most of the salt from the sea water.
3. People in Sichuan get salt from salt mines.
4. People in Jiangxi need no salt in their food now.
5. There are some big salt lakes in our country.

(广东省)

(二)

Andrew Carnegin was born in Scotland (苏格兰). He came to America in 1848. He was thirteen years old. His family was very poor. Because of this, Andrew could not go to school. He had to go to work.

Andrew loved to read. But he could not buy any books. And there was no library for him to use. One day a rich man asked Andrew to come to his house. There Andrew found a good library. When he read the rich man's books, Andrew made himself a promise (允诺). "Someday," he said, "I will be rich, too. I will build libraries for everyone to use."

Andrew Carnegin later became rich. He did not forget his promise. He gave enough money to help build almost 3000 libraries. Many of these libraries were in small towns. With Mr Carnegin's help, these towns had many libraries.

Today the government (政府) helps to build more and more libraries and more and more people are using them.

1. Andrew Carnegin was from America.
2. Andrew's family was too poor to send him to school.
3. Libraries are only used by rich people.
4. Andrew gave enough money to help build thousands of libraries after he became rich.
5. There're many libraries in small towns today.

(福建省)

(三)

Sally was a college student. It was going to be her mother's birthday soon. She wondered what she could buy her as a present. It must be nice and useful but not too expensive because she didn't have much money.

At lunch time one day, a week before her mother's birthday, she decided to have some bread and a cup of coffee instead of her usual meal in the college hall, and then go shopping near her college to try to find her mother a nice present. After she had looked for half an hour, she came into a shop that was selling umbrellas (伞) cheap, and decided to buy one, since her mother had lost hers the month before.

"Now which colour shall I choose?" she thought. "Well, I think a black one would be the most useful really. You can carry that when you are wearing clothes of any colour, can't you?" So she bought a lovely black umbrella and took it back to the college with her.

On her way back home that evening, she felt hungry because she had such a small lunch, so she went to a fast-food shop for some cake and another cup of coffee. A few minutes later, she hurried off without taking the umbrella with her. When she thought of the new umbrella and went back, it had gone! By the time she left the shop, there had been no other customers at the table, but now there were three.

Sally cried out when she saw that the umbrella was no longer there. The three other customers felt very sorry for her and asked what was the matter. When she explained that the black umbrella for her mother had been lost, they asked her for her mother's address, in order to be able to send the umbrella to her if someone had taken it by mistake, and brought it back.

The next week, Sally got a letter from her mother. It said, "Thank you very much for your lovely presents, but why did you send me three black umbrellas?"

1. Sally wanted to buy an umbrella for her mother.
2. The umbrella had to be cheap because she was not rich.
3. That day she had some bread and coffee for lunch as she used to.
4. She chose a black umbrella because it was cheap.
5. She lost the umbrella on her way to the fast-food shop.
6. The three other customers asked where her mother lived.

7. Sally's mother received three black umbrellas from her daughter.
(上海市)

(四)

We are all busy talking about and using the Internet (互联网), but how many of us know the history of the Internet?

Many people are surprised when they find that the Internet was set up in the 1960s. At that time, computers were large and expensive. Computer networks (网络) didn't work well. If one computer in the network broke down, then the whole network stopped. So a new network system had to be set up. It should be good enough to be used by many different computers. If part of the network was not working, information could be sent through another part. In this way computer network system would keep on working all the time.

At first the Internet was only used by the government, but, in the early 1970s, universities, hospitals and banks were allowed to use it too. However, computers were still very expensive and the Internet was difficult to use. By the start of the 1990s, computers became cheaper and easier to use. Scientists had also developed software (软件) that made 'surfing' (浏览) the Internet more convenient.

Today it is easy to get on-line (上网) and it is said that millions of people use the Internet every day. Sending e-mail is more and more popular among students.

The Internet has now become one of the most important parts of people's life.

1. The Internet has a history of less than thirty years.
2. In the 1960s computer networks went wrong easily.
3. Scientists set up a new network system to make computers cheaper.
4. People didn't have enough software to get on-line conveniently until the early 1990s.

(上海市)

(五)

A college teacher invited two businessmen to dinner at his home. One of the two men never went to school when he was young and was worried that he couldn't answer other men's questions correctly (正确地). But his friend said, "Don't worry, Tom, just do what I do, and don't talk about anything if you don't understand it."

Everything went on quite well, but by the end of the evening Tom had had a lot of drink, and began to get careless.

One of the guests (客人) asked him if he liked Edison, and Tom answered, "It's pleasant, but I like

Scotch (威士忌酒) better."All the guests in the room kept quiet for a moment, and soon they began to leave.

When the two men were out of the house, the friends said to Tom, "You certainly made yourself a fool (笨人) because you told us Scotch foolishly."

"What do you mean?" asked the other man. "What was wrong with it?"

"We all know that Edison isn't a kind of drink," his friend answered, "It's a kind of music."

1. The passage (短文) is about how to attend dinner.
2. One businessman was afraid to answer questions because he thought he had little knowledge.
3. One businessman told the other to try to talk less at dinner.
4. One businessman thought that Edison was a kind of drink and the other thought that Edison was a leader.
5. According to the passage, we know that the two businessmen were foolish.

(河南省)

(六)

Mr Lee is a very rich man. He lives alone and enjoys buying old things. He bought a teapot for two million dollars, and showed it only to his friends George and Jenny. Then he locked it in the safe (保险箱) at his house.

That night, the safe was opened and the teapot was missing. Lee reported it and the police went and looked carefully around Lee's house. They found a black ear-ring (耳环) near the open safe. They also found there was a lot of earth on the wet ground outside, but inside, the floor was very clean.

The police first questioned George and Jenny. But neither of them agreed that he or she had taken the teapot. The police found Jenny was wearing a black necklace (项链), but no ear-rings. When she was shown the ear-ring, she agreed it was hers, but someone had taken it away from her house a month before. The police then questioned Lee and, in the end, he agreed he had taken his own teapot. He had bought insurance (保险) for it and would get two million dollars if the teapot was lost. He took Jenny's ear-rings and put one near the safe.

1. George and Jenny are Lee's friends and live in his house.
2. The teapot was shown by Lee to nobody except George and Jenny.
3. Jenny's ear-rings were lost in Lee's house.
4. It was clear that no one broke into the house for the teapot.
5. In the end, the police were sure that Lee had taken the teapot.

(南京市)

(七)

During the day we work and play; at night we sleep. Our bodies rest while we sleep. In the morning we are ready to work and play again. It is while we are asleep that our bodies grow most. When children feel tired and angry, they usually need some sleep. We can get our lessons better, and we feel better too, when we have had plenty of rest. Boys and girls, eight or nine years old, need ten hours of sleep every night. Our bodies need plenty of air when we sleep. If we do not get enough fresh (新鲜的) air we wake up feeling tired. While in bed we must not cover our heads. If we do so, our lungs (肺) will not get enough fresh air. If we open our windows at night, we can have plenty of fresh air. Cool air is better than warm air. Boys and girls must get plenty of sleep if they want to grow and be strong.

1. Our bodies grow most while we are sleeping.
2. We can sleep ten hours in order to get plenty of fresh air.
3. Too much sleep often makes us tired in the morning.
4. Warm air is not so good as cool air for us while we are asleep.
5. We had better sleep with the windows open.
6. The writer is trying to tell boys and girls how to go to bed.

(上海宝山区)

(八)

Some animals sleep in winter time because the weather can be very cold and it is difficult for them to find food. They can sleep for a long time (from autumn to spring). This kind of winter sleep is called 'hibernation'.

If an animal moves about a lot, it needs food. Hibernating animals do not need to eat much because they are not moving about. Their hearts beat (跳) very slowly and they also breathe slowly. They find a place that is sheltered (庇护) from bad weather and where they are out of danger (危险). Their body fat keeps them alive and warm.

Some animals, such as bears, may wake up from their hibernation on warm winter days and then quickly go back to sleep again when they see the snow is still thick on the ground. When the weather becomes warmer in spring, the animals start to wake up and look for food.

1. Some animals hibernate in winter only because they feel cold.
2. It is very hard for animals to find food in winter.
3. When animals hibernate, they needn't eat because they don't move about.

4.They have to find a place to keep warm and safe when they hibernate.

5.Bears wake up from time to time in order to find food.

(上海杨浦区)

(九)

Helen Keller lived in the United States. She was a great woman. This is the story of her life.

When Helen was a baby, she got very sick. After many weeks the doctor said, "she is better, but now she cannot see and she cannot hear." Her mother and father were very, very sad.

After a few years, things were even worse. Helen was like a wild animal. Children were afraid of her. There was no way for Helen to speak to other people. She heard nothing. She saw nothing. She didn't understand anything.

Then one day a teacher came to live with Helen and her family.

The teacher helped Helen learn about words. She put her finger (手指) in Helen's hand and spelled (拼写) words many, many times. Helen was a very clever child and soon she understood. It was a very exciting day for Helen when she learned her first word.

She quickly learned more and more words. "How happy I am! Now I can make people understand me," she thought.

Helen learned many things. She learned to read and write. She worked and travelled. Her teacher went with her everywhere.

When she was older she went to college. Her teachers sat next to her and helped with her work.

Helen was very famous. She helped many blind and deaf (盲、聋) people. She helped to build schools and find books for these people. She travelled around the world helping those who needed her. Her teacher was always with her.

Helen was a very old woman when she died. The world remembers her today as a brave (勇敢的) and wonderful person. She was blind and deaf, but she found a way to see and hear.

1.Helen was blind and deaf when she was born.

2.Helen got very sick when she was a baby.

3.Helen's father and mother were very sad because Helen was not able to see or hear.

4.Helen didn't learn to read and write until a teacher came to live with her.

5.Helen travelled around the world alone.

6.Helen was famous for helping blind and deaf people.

(上海黄浦区)

(十)

The earth is our home. We must take care of it. Pollution is a “dirty” word. To pollute means to make things dirty. Today, we can see it, smell it and drink it. Pollution is not only harmful to our health but also to our life.

Talking about pollution, we once only meant air pollution. It is true that air pollution is still the most serious now, but it is only one kind of pollution. Now, both water pollution and noise pollution have become two new kinds of pollution.

Where is all this to end? Is there any hope that we can get rid of (除掉) pollution? We are glad to say that the governments have made laws to fight it and more and more people know the dangers of pollution and they are working hard to get rid of it.

1. To pollute means to make things dirty.
2. Pollution is bad for people's health.
3. There is only one kind of pollution around us——air pollution.
4. It's impossible for us to get rid of pollution.
5. More and more people know the dangers of pollution.
6. We must try hard to fight all kinds of pollution.

(上海静安区)

二、根据短文内容，选择最恰当的答案

(一)

There would be a school party on Friday evening. The girls were talking about what they were going to wear.

“I'm going to wear a black dress, so everybody will notice (注意) me,” said Emily. “How about you, Linda?”

“I'm not sure. Maybe jeans (牛仔裤), an old shirt, and a hat. People will notice me more than you!” “Linda said.

“What are we going to do about the boys?” asked Jane. “Do you remember the last school party, last year? They just stood there, and we girls had to dance by ourselves!”

“I hear that some of the boys learned how to dance this summer. Maybe it'll be better this time,” said Mary.

The party was held on Friday evening. Groups of students arrived. The music began. The girls stood in a line on one side, and the boys on another side. Mr Green, their teacher, tried to get them together, but failed. After a while Tim said, “I don't want to stand here the whole time. The party is only for two hours. It'll be over soon.” He started to dance. All the others watched him. Then David asked Emily if

she wanted to dance. Then Jack and Linda. Then, all began to dance. Soon there were more dancers than watchers.

1. On Friday evening there would be _____.
A. a school party B. a school meeting
C. a sports meeting D. a birthday party
2. The girls were talking about _____.
A. what the boys were going to wear at the party
B. what they were going to wear at the party
C. how to teach the boys to dance
D. how to dance
3. What happened when the music began?
A. David asked Emily to dance.
B. Groups of students arrived.
C. The boys and girls began to dance.
D. The girls stood on one side, and the boys on another side.
4. Who was the first one to dance?
A. David. B. Jack. C. Tim. D. Jane.

(北京市)

(二)

Linda enjoyed listening to the gossip (闲话) at the water fountain (饮水处), and then passed it to others. Sometimes people got a little hurt. Patty decided that Linda should be taught a lesson.

After the second class, Patty was at the water fountain. As she took a drink, Abel passed by. "What's up?" he asked her. Patty said, "Nothing much, the usual. Today is sure an interesting day. But it's not good for Linda."

"What do you mean? What happened?" Abel asked. Patty said sadly, "I heard that Linda got below an A on her history exam. You know her parents want her to get straight As. I think they'll keep her at home for a whole week to study." Before he could ask anything else, Patty walked on.

Abel caught up with Emily. "Did you hear," he asked, not waiting for her to answer, "Linda failed on a history exam and her parents will keep her at home for a whole month?" Emily looked at him in surprise, "But Linda is a straight-A student. This is terrible. Don't tell anybody, and I won't either."

At lunch, the gossip was flying fast. Tim asked Bob, "Did you hear about poor Linda? She failed in history, and her parents are going to get her a tutor (家庭教师)."

By three o'clock, everybody knew it. All day, Linda had had a strange feeling. People were looking at her. She asked Dana what was going on. He said, "I don't know who found out, but we're really sorry."

“Sorry about what?” Linda asked. Dana said, “Everybody knows you failed in all your subjects, and your parents are taking you out of school.” Linda stared (盯着) at him, mouth opened. “How did this gossip start? It’s not true!” Linda began to shout. In a moment, most of her friends were around her. They asked if there was anything they could do. “Look,” she said, “I got an A on my history exam. Who would start a gossip like this?” Nobody seemed to know, but they did know that it began at the water fountain.

1. Which of the following (下列句子) is true?
 - A. Nobody liked Linda.
 - B. Linda failed in all her subjects.
 - C. Linda failed on her history exam.
 - D. Almost all the students were sorry for Linda.
2. What’s the result of the gossip?
 - A. Linda got a little hurt.
 - B. Everybody came to help Linda.
 - C. Linda’s parents took her out of school.
 - D. Linda got an A on her history exam.
3. What’s the main (主要的) idea of the story?
 - A. Linda enjoyed listening to and passing gossips.
 - B. Patty started a gossip about Linda.
 - C. Linda was taught a lesson about gossip.
 - D. The gossip began at the water fountain. (北京市)

(三)

It took George quite a while to find a parking place (停车场) for his car and in the end he had to leave it in a narrow street, some way from the dentist’s (牙科诊所). As he got out, he took a look at his watch; his appointment (约定) was at five and he still had twenty minutes to go. He crossed into the square (广场) and sat down on a chair, partly to enjoy the last of the afternoon sun, but also to take a rest. He didn’t like these visits to the dentist.

As he sat there, watching the children at play and listening to people talking to each other, he was surprised to see a red sports car like his own come out of the street from the parking place. The car ran fast and was soon lost to sight (视线). George felt in his pockets for his keys; they were not there.

“My car!” he shouted, the voice made several people look at him. He got up and ran across the square, then down the narrow street. His car was not to be seen——but then he found it behind a larger one. He was pleased too to find his keys, still in his car.

By the time he reached the dentist’s, it was already after five. “I had a very strange story,” he said to the dentist to explain (解释)

his lateness."I thought my car had been stolen." "It's quite all right, sir," said the dentist. "As a matter of fact I have only just got here myself."

1. George left his car _____.
 - A. at the end of the street
 - B. quite a long way from the dentist's
 - C. in the dentist's way
 - D. in a car park
2. In the square George _____.
 - A. took an interest in people around him
 - B. talked to some people
 - C. was busy looking for his keys
 - D. enjoyed his walking alone
3. When George saw a car like his own come out of the street he _____.
 - A. dropped his keys
 - B. was very pleased
 - C. was interested
 - D. was surprised
4. George's car _____.
 - A. was hidden from seeing
 - B. had been borrowed by the dentist
 - C. was damaged (损坏)
 - D. had been changed
5. When George got there the dentist _____.
 - A. was not in a hurry
 - B. listened with great interest
 - C. had waited for him for a long time
 - D. had not waited long

(天津市)

(四)

Most dictionaries will tell you a number of things about a language. There are three important things. These three things are spelling, pronunciation and meanings.

First, a dictionary will tell you the spelling of a word. If you are not sure about the spelling of a word, you can try to find the correct spelling in a dictionary. Words are listed in alphabetical order (按字母顺序) — a, b, c and so on. For example, on a dictionary page the word "poor" — p, o, o, r comes before "poverty" — p, o, v, e, r, t, y and the word "poverty" comes before the word "power" — p, o, w, e, r. The words are always given in alphabetical order.

The second thing, a dictionary will tell you pronunciation. Most dictionaries give phonetic (语音的), or sound alphabet. The phonetic

spelling will tell you how a word is pronounced. There are a few different phonetic alphabets. Many dictionaries use the International (国际的) Phonetic Alphabet to show pronunciation.

The third thing, a dictionary will tell you the meanings of words. You can look up a word and find out what it means. Many words have more than one meaning, and a good dictionary will tell you all of the word's meanings. For example, in English the common word "get" has over 20 different meanings.

1. In the passage, which of the following is one of the three important things?

- A. How to write a word well.
- B. How to use a word.
- C. How to make a sentence.
- D. How to read a word correctly.

2. Of the three words "remove", "remote" and "remount", _____ in a dictionary.

- A. "remount" comes first and "remove" comes last
- B. "remove" comes first and "remote" comes last
- C. "remote" comes first and "remove" comes last
- D. "remove" comes first and "remount" comes last

3. Many words have _____ .

- A. several meanings
- B. few meanings
- C. one meaning
- D. no meaning

4. A good dictionary will tell you _____ .

- A. more of the word's pronunciation
- B. more of the word's meanings
- C. more of the word's spelling
- D. more of grammar

5. Phonetic alphabets are used to show _____ .

- A. spelling
- B. handwriting
- C. meanings
- D. pronunciation

(天津市)

(五)

Every year, over 40,000 secondary students in Britain run a business. "Each business runs for one year," said Ben, one of the group of students visiting Shanghai. "When we started our business, we borrowed money from parents and friends. At the end of the year, these people will receive some of the profits (利润)." I asked Ben if running

a business was difficult. He said that it was no problem. He said that they always received a lot of advice from teachers and business people.

Another member of the group, Regina, told me the four questions they always asked themselves. The questions are:

1. What do people want to buy?
2. Where is a good place to sell the product (产品)?
3. How is our product better than other products?
4. How much is the product?

I was also very interested in how the group was organized. Regina said that there were usually about five to seven students in each business and among them are one manager and one accountant (会计). I asked them who was the manager. "I am, of course," said Regina. "It was my idea to produce (生产) picture books," she said. "They have been very popular with the other students." I also asked the students what other people sold. "Other groups in our school sell things like T-shirts, videos and computer games," said Ben.

"How much money do the businesses usually make?" I asked. "Some businesses make \$ 20,000 ~ 30,000, but most groups make a small profit of about \$ 1,000 ~ 3,000," said Regina. I asked them what they did with the profits. "We can do what we like with the profits." However, Regina told me that it was important not to waste the money. She always told the other groups to give the money to charity (慈善事业).

Most students enjoy running a business and all the students said that they had learnt a lot. 1. When the students begin a business, they

- _____ .
- A. have made a small profit
 - B. have got enough money
 - C. borrow money from parents and friends
 - D. borrow money from teachers and business people
2. The manager of this group of students is _____ .
- A. Ben
 - B. Regina
 - C. a teacher
 - D. a friend of theirs
3. This group of students sold _____ as their business.
- A. picture books
 - B. computer games
 - C. videos
 - D. T-shirts
4. The groups use the profits _____ .
- A. for a party
 - B. to give to charity
 - C. for their parents and friends
 - D. in different ways

5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE ?

- A. When the secondary students run businesses, they get much help from other people.
- B. Running a business is difficult for Ben's group.
- C. These students try their best to produce better and cheaper products.
- D. Most groups are able to get more money than they put in.

(上海市)

(六)

Most people want to work, but it has become more difficult in today's world to find work for everybody. The economics (经济) of the world need to grow by 4% each year just to keep the old number of jobs for people. Often this is not possible, and so more people are without work. Some people have no jobs now because machines can do the work of many people in a shorter time. Also, machines do not ask for more money and longer holidays. In all of the countries of the world machines are taking work from people, not only in factories but also on the farms. One machine can often do the work of forty people. About 75,000 people are moving to the cities a day to look for jobs, but only 70% of them can find jobs.

1. It was _____ for people to find work before than today.
 - A. more difficult
 - B. much easier
 - C. more impossible
 - D. less possible
2. If the economics of the world grow by 4% each year, _____.
 - A. most people will have no jobs
 - B. only 4% of the people will have jobs
 - C. people can have the same number of jobs as before
 - D. 70% of the people will move from farms to factories
3. What can make it possible to do the work with less money and shorter time?
 - A. Long holidays.
 - B. Farming.
 - C. The economics.
 - D. Machines.
4. So many people outside go into cities every day because _____.
 - A. no one in cities is out of work
 - B. there is more work to do in cities
 - C. people in cities don't want to have jobs
 - D. more machines are used in cities
5. This passage is mainly about _____ .

- A.the problem of getting jobs
- B.the different ways of finding work
- C.the important role (作用) of machines
- D.the difference between factories and farms

(杭州市)

(七)

The idea of underground houses is very old.People in the past lived in underground houses and underground cities in China and some other countries.Today there are large underground shopping centres in Japan, South Korea and Canada. Some countries also build underground factories and shop—houses to hold things.

In the United States, more and more people are beginning to build underground houses.Underground houses save open land. When houses are underground, there is more land for parks, playgrounds and gardens.Underground houses also save energy(能).They use only a little energy to stay warm or cool.

Joyce Rinker has an underground house in Michigan.One day in February, the outside temperature was a cold-13 ,but the temperature inside her house was a warm 19 . The next year, in July, the outside temperature was a hot 40 ,but the temperature inside was a comfortable 22 .

- 1.Underground houses have been used for a long time in _____ .
 - A.Canada
 - B.America C.Japan
 - D.China
- 2.Underground houses save money because _____ .
 - A.they have a long history
 - B.the temperature in them is hot
 - C.they use less energy
 - D.they can be used for keeping things
- 3.In writing this passage , the writer wants us to _____ .
 - A.build more underground houses
 - B.hold everything under the ground
 - C.live in warm or cool houses
 - D.save more open land for parks
4. What ' s the Chinese meaning of the underlined word " comfortable " ?
 - A.异常的
 - B.突然的
 - C.惊人的
 - D.舒适的
5. The best title (标题) for this passage should be _____ .

- A.Old Way of Living
- B.Land for Houses
- C.Underground Houses
- D.Joyce ' s House

(杭州市)

(八)

I have always been interested in making things. When I was a child, I enjoyed painting (绘画), but I also liked making things out of clay (粘土). I won a prize (奖) for one of my paintings when I was fourteen. That may be why I went to art school four years later. But I studied painting at first, not pottery (制陶). I like being a potter because I like to work with my hands and feel the clay. I ' m happy working by myself and being near my home. I don ' t like mass-produced things, for they are made by machines and are all the same. I think crafts (手工艺) are very important and craftspeople make things cleverly with hands. They make our lives colourful. When I left school, I got some money. I hope to become a full-time craftswoman. This workplace is small, but I wish to move to a larger one next year.

1. From the passage we are sure that the writer is a _____.
 A. student B. teacher
 C. man D. woman
2. The writer got into art school because of _____.
 A. liking to make things
 B. enjoying working nearby
 C. a prize won when young
 D. a wish to be a potter
3. When finishing art school studies, the writer was about _____.
 A. 14 B. 16 C. 18 D. 21
4. The writer is talking about her workplace _____.
 A. unhappily B. hopefully
 C. seriously D. angrily
5. From the passage we know that the writer prefers _____.
 A. a long way to work B. group work
 C. a small workplace D. something different

(南京市)

(九)

Foulsham House is a fine, large house of the 1790s. It stands by the River Byre, in twenty - five hectares (公顷) of the best farmland in the southwest.

The house was built by Smithson, and the story goes back to George,

the son of King of Whales, who fell in love with the beautiful Lady Kitty, at one of the first Foulsham's wild woods (野外) parties. Many years ago many great men rode on the hills about Foulsham House, and many fine girls took tea in the Green Room.

The house has eight bedrooms, three bathrooms (浴室), two living-rooms, and a dining-room with a real Adam fire-place. Its library has a good view over the park and the river. All rooms are light and airy, with good, high windows, and wood floors.

At the back of the house there is a room for four cars. The third Foulsham once kept horses there. In many other ways, this house of the 1790s meets the needs of the 1990s.

If you wish to know more about Foulsham House, write to:
Harvey Platt, Longford & Sons.
6, Castle Green, Gilham, Byreside.

1. Foulsham House is _____.
 - A. an old farm house
 - B. a 25-hectare house by the River Byre
 - C. a large house for people to come to listen to its story
 - D. a house with a history of nearly two hundred years
2. We learn from the reading that _____.
 - A. Smithson built the house for wild wood parties
 - B. many important people had been to Foulsham House
 - C. George and Lady Kitty loved the house and had many parties here
 - D. the Green Room is a place for many girls to make tea
3. The sentence "Its library has a good view over the park and the river." means "_____".
 - A. The park and the river can be seen clearly from the library.
 - B. The library has a picture of the park and the river on the wall.
 - C. The library was built in the park by the river.
 - D. Books about the park and the river can be read in the library.
4. Which of the following is true?
 - A. The 3rd Foulsham often rode his horses at the back of the house.
 - B. The house has a room for four cars at the back of the house.
 - C. The road behind the house is wide enough for 4 cars to go.
 - D. There is some parking behind the house.
5. We can infer (推断) that Harvey _____.
 - A. wants the house to meet the needs of modern life
 - B. wants people to know the history of the house
 - C. wants to sell the house
 - D. wants some money to make the house meet today's needs

(武汉市)

Danny was just tired about the way things were going. His mum came to the school and went on and on about Rick Jackson. It seemed that she would never stop talking. "Somebody's got to stop that boy!" she was shouting. "Rick's troubling everybody in the neighborhood (四邻). And he loves to pick on (结交) little boys like Danny."

Mrs. Green, Danny's teacher, was concerned (担心) a lot. "I didn't know that Danny was being picked on," she answered. "He's never said anything about this to me!" Mrs. Green looked at Danny. "How long has this been going on?" she asked. Danny could only shake his head and look at the floor. He knew if he said a word about this, he would have trouble after school.

Danny hadn't said anything about the problem because he wanted to do things with the boys in the neighborhood. After all, most of them were nice to him. He hated to leave the gang just because of Rick. Maybe the time had come to find new friends. He felt it hard to make up his mind.

1. We learn from the reading that _____.
 - A. Danny was not a good student
 - B. Danny's mother talked too much about the school
 - C. Danny's teacher knew something about Danny's problem before
 - D. Danny wanted to get away from Rick
2. When Danny's mother came for Mrs Green, the matter was now _____ to Mrs Green.
 - A. serious
 - B. common
 - C. untrue
 - D. similar
3. Danny now _____.
 - A. was tired of the school and his friends
 - B. had no friends at all
 - C. was not sure what he should do with the problem
 - D. made some new friends in the neighborhood
4. Danny didn't say anything about the matter to Mrs Green because _____.
 - A. she had known it
 - B. the other boys would tell her
 - C. he didn't want to be in trouble
 - D. his mother didn't want him to say it
5. The word "gang" in the reading means "_____".
 - A. a place for boys to play games
 - B. a group of young people
 - C. a school bus for children to and from school
 - D. the teacher's office

(武汉市)

(十一)

Have you ever heard of the saying, "If you want a friend, be one." ?
What does it mean?

There are many different things that you can do to make friends. You may find out what they are if you watch someone make friends.

Here is how one new teacher made friends with the students in her class on the first day of the school. When the bell rang, the teacher smiled at all the students. Then she said, "Good morning. How nice it is to have all of you in my class this year! I want to know each of you very much. I am sure we will enjoy working together."

The teacher smiled, used a pleasant voice (令人愉快的声音), and acted in a friendly way. She told the students her name and wrote it on the blackboard. Then she told them something she liked to do and hoped to do with them during the year. The students knew that she liked many of the same things they liked. Everyone felt that she meant what she said. Each of them wanted to know her better and be her friend.

Then she let the students tell something about themselves. So they felt that the teacher knew them. Could you make friends as the teacher did?

How do you know and like your classmates? One way is to find out more about them. During the break (课间休息) you can talk to them. You may ask them their names and the names of the schools they went to last year. They want to know about you, too. You may tell them about often easy to be friends with people who have the same interests and play the same games. As you talk, the others may be thinking, "I like to do the same things you do. It should be fun (乐趣) to be friends with you."

Remember! Just talking together in a friendly way is one good way to make friends.

1. Which do you think is the best title (标题) for this passage?

- A. Making Friends
- B. How to Talk to Others
- C. A Talk in Class
- D. With the Teacher in Class

2. The saying "If you want a friend, be one." means _____ .

- A. if you want to make friends with others, you should be one of them
- B. you can make friends by doing the things that a friend does
- C. you can easily make friends with one of the others
- D. you can make one good friend, if you want to

3. How did the teacher get the students to feel that she would be a good friend?

- A. She laughed at each boy and girl and told them many things she knew.

- B. She told the students many things she liked to do.
- C. She laughed and made the students only to know her well in a friendly way.
- D. She talked and acted in a friendly way to let the students know she really wanted to be friends with them.
4. If you want to make friends with others, you should _____.
 A. tell others as many things you like as possible during the break
 B. try your best to show what you can do for them in class
 C. talk with them to find out more about them in a friendly way
 D. ask them to have dinner with you and play games with you after class
5. "Everyone felt that she meant what she said" means that _____.
 A. every student in her class felt that she really liked them
 B. everyone in her class understood what the teacher said
 C. all the students thought it was nothing telling them these things
 D. everybody felt tired when they heard what the teacher said
- (重庆市)

(十二)

A shark is a large, fierce (凶猛的) fish that eats other fish. What will you do if you meet a shark while you are swimming? One man who knows all about sharks has given some rules to help you swim safely.

Don't swim in waters where there are sharks. But if you do, stay close to shore (岸). Sharks in deep water are the hungriest, and hungry sharks are dangerous.

If you see a shark, swim slowly for shore. He is one of the fastest fish in the sea. You could never swim faster than a shark.

If Mr Shark comes too close, put your head underwater and shout, "Go away, get lost!" He can't hear what you say, but the sound under water may make him afraid.

But what to do if he still keeps coming after you? Then you should try to hit him on the nose. You see, it hurts him the most. If he comes back, do the same thing again.

Sharks are found mostly in the warm water of the sea. And there are sharks big enough to ride on in deeper waters almost everywhere. But if you want to go for a ride, jump on your bike. It will be much safer!

1. The shark can _____?
 A. be stronger than any other fish
 B. eat all kinds of animals
 C. swim faster than most fish
 D. be very quiet when he is hungry
2. When a swimmer meets a shark, he should _____.

- A. swim to deeper water
 - B. swim slowly to the shore
 - C. stay where he is
 - D. hit the shark on the nose
3. If Mr Shark comes too close , you should _____ .
- A. keep your head under water
 - B. shout loudly
 - C. swim away as quickly as you can
 - D. Both A and B
4. This passage is about _____ .
- A. what a shark is
 - B. the best place to swim in
 - C. how to swim safely
 - D. how to ride on sharks (广州市)

(十三)

When you send a letter or a postcard , you have to put stamps on the envelope (信封) or on the card. When did people first begin to use stamps ? Who was the first to think of this idea ?

In the early nineteenth century , people did not use stamps. They had to pay postage (邮费) when they received letters. Sometimes they didn't want to receive a letter at all , but they had to pay money for it. They were unhappy about this. The postage was high at that time , because the post offices had to send many people to get the postage.

Rowland Hill was a school teacher in England. He was the first to think of using stamps in 1850s. He thought it would be much easier for people to use stamps. They could go to the post office to buy stamps and put them on envelopes before they sent the letters. The post office could just put seals (印记) on the stamps so that people could not use the stamps again. In this way , the post office did not need to send postmen to get postage. It only needed fewer postmen to send letters.

1. People began to use stamps _____ .
- A. at the beginning of the nineteenth century
 - B. in the middle of the nineteenth century
 - C. more than two hundred years ago
 - D. when people first sent letters and postcards
2. Before stamps were used , postage _____ .
- A. was paid by the letter-writers
 - B. was paid by the letter-receivers
 - C. was got by postmen
 - D. both B and C
3. Rowland Hill _____ .
- A. invented the first stamp

- B. was a postman in England
 - C. gave the idea to use stamps
 - D. was the first man to use stamps
4. After stamps were used , _____ .
- A. postmen needn ' t get postage
 - B. people needn ' t pay postage
 - C. the post office could get more postage
 - D. people should pay more postage
5. What is the main idea (主题) of the passage ?
- A. How did stamps begin to be used ?
 - B. Why were postmen sent to get postage ?
 - C. When did people first begin to use stamps ?
 - D. Who was the first to think of using stamps ? (荆州市)

(十四)

In the sea there are many islands. In its warm water there are some little ones. We call them " Coral Islands " (珊瑚岛) .

A coral island is very nice to look at. It looks like a ring of land (一圈陆地) with trees , grass , and flowers on it. One part of the ring is open to the water. There is a little round lake inside the island.

If you look into this lake , you will see beautiful coral. You may think they are flowers.

If you look at a piece of coral , you will see many little holes in it. In each of these holes a very small sea animal has lived. These sea animals make the coral.

They began to build under the water. Year after year , the coral grew higher and higher. At last it grew out of the water.

Then the sea brought to it small trees and something else. After some years , these things changed into earth. Sometimes the wind brought seeds to this earth. Sometimes birds flew over it and brought seeds (种子) to the island.

The little seeds grew. In a few years there were plants all over the island. In a few more years there were trees growing there. So you see , these islands were built little by little. The workers were very small. Do they not teach us a lesson ? Can you think what the lesson is ?

1. In the sea _____ .
- A. there are coral islands in all places
 - B. there are some coral islands
 - C. the water is always warm
 - D. we can see many flowers
2. A coral island looks like _____ .
- A. a round cake
 - B. trees , grass and flowers

- C.a ring of land
D.a round lake
3. There are _____ in the holes in corals.
A. flowers B. little corals
C. grass D. sea animals
4. How did seeds of trees , grass and flowers come to the coral islands ?
A. The wind and birds brought them to the coral islands
B. Only the wind brought them there
C. People brought them there
D. Fishes brought them there
5. From the story we learn that _____ .
A. small workers can ' t do big things
B. only big workers can do big things
C. small workers can do big things if they work hard and work a long time
D. all small things can do big things

(河南省)

(十五)

An old man was going home late one night with his horse and cart after a day ' s hard work. When he was not far from his house , the light on the cart went out. He tried to make the lamp (灯) burn again , but he could not.

He was near his home , and so he went along the road without a light. But a policeman saw the cart without a light. He stopped the old carter.

" Where ' s your light ? " said the policeman. " No one may take a cart along a road at night without a light. You know that. You ' ve broken the law (规则) . "

" I had a light , " said the old man , " but it has just gone out. "

" I don ' t believe (相信) that story , " said the policeman. He took out a book and got ready to write. " What ' s your name and where do you live ? "

" Please don ' t take my name , " said the man. " My house is just there. You can see it from here. I had a light nearly all the way. I haven ' t come far without a light. "

" You came all the way without a light. What ' s your name ? "

The carter quickly took the policeman ' s hand and put it down hard on the top of the lamp. The lamp was still hot , and it burnt the policeman ' s hand. He jumped and he was very angry.

" Now , what do you think ? " said the carter. " Did I come all the way without a light ? "

1. "Cart" is _____.
 - A. something like a car
 - B. something without a light
 - C. something pulled by a horse
 - D. something with a lamp
2. The old man drove home _____.
 - A. on the back of his horse
 - B. late one night
 - C. very late every night
 - D. with a policeman
3. Where did the policeman stop the old man?
 - A. Near his house.
 - B. In his house.
 - C. Under a road light.
 - D. Far from his house.
4. The cart was stopped by the policeman because _____.
 - A. the old man couldn't burn the lamp
 - B. the policeman didn't believe the old man's words
 - C. the old man did not want to tell the policeman his name
 - D. the old man's light wasn't on
5. How did the old man make the policeman believe his words?
 - A. He made the policeman touch the lamp.
 - B. He jumped and shouted angrily.
 - C. He made the policeman angry.
 - D. He burnt the policeman's hands.

(山东省)

(十六)

On November 18th, 1908, three men went up in a balloon (气球). They started early in London. The headman was Auguste Gaudron, and the other two men were Tannar and Maitland. They had a big balloon, and they were ready for a long way.

Soon they heard the sea below them. They were carrying the usual rope (绳子), and it was hanging down from the basket of the balloon. At the end of the rope they had tied a metal (金属) box. This could hold water, or it could be empty. So they were able to change its weight (重量). It was for use over the sea. They were also carrying some bags of sand.

After the sun rose, the balloon went higher. It went up to 3,000 metres, and the air was very cold. The water in the balloon became ice. Snow fell past the men's basket, and they could see more snow on the ground. There was also some snow on the balloon, and that made it very heavy. It began to go down towards the ground. The men tried to throw out some more sand; but it was hard. They tried to break the icy sand with

their knives , but it was not easy. The work was slow and they were still falling ; so they had to drop some whole bags of sand. One of them fell on an icy lake below and made a black hole in the ice.

At last they pulled the box into the basket. It was still snowing ; so they climbed to get away from the snow. They rose to 5 , 100 metres ! Everything became icy. They were so cold that they decided to land. They came down in Poland heavily but safely. They had travelled 1 , 797 kilometres from London !

1. Three men flew in a balloon _____ .
 - A. for nearly 1800 kilometres
 - B. to another city
 - C. to visit Poland
 - D. more than a century ago
2. The metal box was used for _____ .
 - A. carrying the bags of sand
 - B. keeping drinking-water
 - C. carrying ropes of the basket
 - D. changing weight
3. When the balloon went up higher , _____ .
 - A. the temperature of the balloon began to fall
 - B. they saw the sun go down
 - C. they made a hole in the basket with their knives
 - D. they could see a black hole on the ground
4. The balloon landed _____ .
 - A. in London
 - B. on the sea
 - C. on a lake
 - D. in a foreign country
5. Which of the following is NOT true ?
 - A. The three men started their journey before the sun rose.
 - B. The balloon began to go up when they threw bags of sand out of the basket.
 - C. When they pulled the box into the basket the balloon began to climb up.
 - D. The three men had to land because they felt cold.

(山东省)

(十七)

DO you live in a city ? DO you know how cities began ? Long long ago , there were only a few thousand people in the world. These people moved from place to place. They moved over the land , hunting (捕猎) animals for food.

No one knows how or where these people learned to grow food. But when

they did , their lives changed.Theydid not have to look for food any longer.They could stay in one place and grow it.

People began to live near one another.And so the first villages grew.Many people came to work in the villages.These Villages grew very big.

When machines came along (出现) , life in the villages changed again.Factories were built.More and more people lived near the factories.The cities grew very big.

Today , some people are moving back to small towns.This is strange , isn ' t it ?

1.Long long ago , there were _____ people in the world.

- A.a lot of B.not so many
C.many D.only a few

2.Before villages began people _____ .

- A.hunted animals for food
B.stayed in one place
C.always grew food to eat
D.lived together

3.People didn ' t have to move from one place to another after _____ .

- A.factories were built
B.machines came along
C.they learned to hunt animals
D.they knew how to grow food

4.The cities grew very big because _____ .

A.more and more people came to work in the factories and lived around

- B.villages needed more people
C.more and more villages grew into cities
D.life in the villages changed

5.Some people are moving back to small towns possibly because _____ .

- A.the cities are growing smaller
B.the cities do not need them
C.they like to live in quieter places
D.they don ' t like their friends in big cities

(河北省)

(十八)

Do you like to study in the sitting-room ? This is not a good place because it is usually too noisy.You need to study in a quiet place , like your bedroom.That will help you only think about one thing , and you will learn better.

Before you begin to study , do not forget to clean your desk , chair , desk light and other things around you. Then put your books , pen and pencil on the desk. Turn on the light. A clean place can help you a lot in study.

All students need to have good habits (习惯) . For example , before you begin doing your homework , you must go over (复习) your lessons , try to remember what you have learned in the day. If you still have some problems you should find out the answers from the textbooks (课本) , or write them on a piece of paper. Ask your teacher when you meet him next time. Whenever (无论何时) you do your exercises , try to finish them yourself. Don ' t copy the others ' . When you have good study habits , you can learn things quickly. You also remember them easily.

1. The sitting - room is not a good place for study because it is _____ .

- A. very big
- B. not quiet
- C. not bright
- D. too large

2. You should remember to _____ before you study.

- A. open the windows
- B. put a chair before the desk
- C. turn on the TV
- D. clean the things round you

3. Go over your lessons before you begin to do your homework. It is _____ .

- A. one of the good study habits
- B. the most important study habit
- C. very easy
- D. helpful for English study only

4. If you couldn ' t find out the answers to some questions in your homework , you should _____ .

- A. ask your parents
- B. copy down the others '
- C. think about it carefully or ask your teacher for help
- D. Stop doing them

5. When you have good study habits , you will _____ .

- A. spend a lot of time in study
- B. think about one thing
- C. learn things quickly and remember things easily
- D. do your homework fast

(四川省)

(十九)

Until a few years ago , only boys could become students at the University of Ruritania (鲁里坦尼亚大学) . Later the university decided

to take girls in. But one of the teachers, Mr Goller, was not pleased at all. He had not wanted to let girl students in.

Mr Goller always began his lessons with the word "Gentlemen!". What could he do now? Well, when the girl students came to his lessons for the first time, he still began with the word. For him the girls were just not there. Then one day there was only one boy in his class among a lot of girls. For a moment, Mr Goller didn't know what to do. Then he began, "Sir!"

Finally a terrible day came when there were no boys in his class. He came into the room, looked at the girls and said, "Oh, nobody's here today!" He turned and went out without giving his lessons. 1. Several years ago, _____.

- A. there was no girl studying in the university
 - B. Mr Goller didn't teach in the university
 - C. the university let girl students in
 - D. most of the students in the university were boys
2. Mr Goller usually said " _____ " when he began his lessons.
- A. Sir
 - B. Good morning
 - C. Gentlemen
 - D. Hello
3. When the girls came to his lessons, Mr Goller was _____.
- A. surprised
 - B. afraid
 - C. glad
 - D. unhappy
4. The writer wants us to know Mr Goller _____.
- A. agreed to let the girls in
 - B. didn't like his teaching
 - C. always didn't know what to do with the girls
 - D. only liked to teach boy students
5. We can know from the passage that _____.
- A. the boy students didn't enjoy Mr Goller's lessons
 - B. we will not see girl students in Mr Goller's class
 - C. Mr Goller was loved by his students
 - D. Mr Goller will not work in the university

(江西省)

(二十)

In England, people often talk about the weather because they can experience (经历) four seasons in one day. In the morning the weather is warm just like in spring. An hour later black clouds come and then it rains hard. The weather gets a little cold. In the late afternoon the sky will be sunny, the sun will begin to shine, and it will be summer at this time of a day.

In England, people can also have summer in winter, or have winter in summer. So in winter they can swim sometimes, and in summer sometimes

they should take warm clothes.

When you go to England, you will see that some English people usually take an umbrella (伞) or a raincoat with them in the sunny morning, but you should not laugh at them.

If you don't take an umbrella or a raincoat, you will regret (后悔) later in the day.

1. Why do people in England often talk about the weather? _____.
A. Because they may have four seasons in one day
B. Because they often have very good weather
C. Because the weather is warm just like in spring
D. Because the sky is sunny all day
2. From the story we know that _____ come and then there is a heavy rain.
A. sunshine and snow
B. black clouds
C. summer and winter
D. spring and autumn
3. "People can also have summer in winter." means "It is sometimes too _____ in Winter."
A. warm B. cool
C. cold D. rainy
4. In the sunny morning some English people usually take a raincoat or an umbrella with them because _____.
A. their friends ask them to do so
B. it often rains in England
C. they are going to sell them
D. they are their favourite things
5. The best title (标题) for this passage is _____.
A. Bad Seasons
B. Summer or Winter
C. The Weather in England
D. Strange English People

(安徽省)

(二十一)

There're only 800 people in Fairfield, and most of them do the same thing at the same time every weekday. Every morning, Monday through Friday, when the big clock strikes (敲) seven, old Bruce Hunt walks past the Farmers' Bookshop. He's on his way to work at the bus station. And when Bruce walks past the bookshop, Robert Brown opens his shop next door and waves (招手) to Bruce. When Robert waves to Bruce, you can set (调准) your watch and you know it's seven.

If you miss Bruce and Robert, you can set your watch when Miss Mary

Smith opens the door of the post office. You know it's seven fifty-five. She has five minutes to get ready for work—to put away her raincoat (雨衣) and take off her hat and coat. Rain or shine, Miss Mary Smith brings her raincoat. "You never can tell what the weather will be like when it's time to go home," she always says.

One after another the shops along Main Street open for the day. The clothes shop and the fruit shop get open for business. When Mr King opens the bookshop, the clock above the door strikes nine.

But every weekday, people go to bed early in Fairfield. The streets are quiet, and the houses are dark when the big clock over the Farmers' Bookshop strikes ten o'clock. The small town is getting ready for tomorrow.

1. Choose the best title (标题) for this passage.

- A. A Small Town
- B. Life in a Small Town
- C. Shops in a Small Town
- D. A Clock in a Small Town

2. The post office starts its business at _____ every weekday.

- A. 7 00
- B. 7 55
- C. 8 00
- D. 9 00

3. Miss Mary Smith goes to work always with a raincoat because _____.

- A. the weather often changes
- B. she likes to do so
- C. she has to walk home after work
- D. it always rains when it's time to go home

4. Who works in the bookshop?

- A. Miss Smith.
- B. Mr Hunt.
- C. Mr King.
- D. Mr Brown.

5. After 10 o'clock in the evening the small town _____.

- A. is still busy for the next day's business
- B. becomes no longer quiet
- C. becomes more beautiful
- D. stops its business hours

(福建省)

(二十二)

A man walked into a doctor's examining (检查) room.

"Put out your tongue (舌头)," the doctor said.

The man put out his tongue and the doctor looked at it quickly.

"O.K. You can put your tongue back now," the doctor said. "It's clear what's wrong with you. You need more exercise."

"But, doctor," the man said. "I don't think..."

"Don't tell me what you think," the doctor said. "I'm the doctor,

not you. I know what you need. I see hundreds of people like you. None of them get any exercise. They sit in offices all day and in front of the television in the evening. What you need is to walk quickly for at least 20 minutes a day. ”

“ Doctor , you don ’ t understand , ” the patient said , “ I... ”

“ I don ’ t want to hear any excuses , ” the doctor said. “ You must find time for exercise. If you don ’ t , you will get fat and have health problems when you are older. ”

“ But I walk every day , ” the patient said.

“ Oh , yes , and I know what kind of walking that is. You walk a few feet (尺) to the train station from your house , a few more feet from your office to a restaurant for lunch and back. That ’ s not real walking. I ’ m talking about a walk in the park for twenty minutes every day. ”

“ Will you listen to me , doctor ! ” the patient shouted , getting angry with the doctor who thought he knew everything.

“ I ’ m a mailman , ” the patient went on , “ and I walk for seven hours every day ! ”

For a moment the doctor was silent (沉默) , then he said quietly , “ Put your tongue out again , will you ? ”

1. The first thing the doctor asked the man to do was to _____ .
A. walk to work B. exercise
C. show him his tongue D. drink tea
2. The doctor would not _____ .
A. tell the man what was wrong with him
B. let the man speak
C. look at the man ’ s tongue
D. let the man watch TV
3. The doctor told the man that he _____ .
A. should get more exercise
B. should stop making excuses
C. should watch more TV
D. was already too fat
4. The doctor _____ .
A. gave the man good advice
B. walked seven hours a day
C. was really a mailman
D. didn ’ t know the ABC of the check up
5. The doctor asked the man to put out his tongue again because he _____ .
A. would give him more advice on health care
B. was going to make up another story to fool the man
C. was afraid of the patient
D. was an honest person

(二十三)

A young officer was at a railway station. On his way home, he wanted to telephone his mother to tell her the time of his train, so that she could meet him at the station in her car. He looked in all his pockets, but found that he did not have the right money for the telephone, so he went outside and looked around for someone to help him.

At last an old soldier came by, and the young officer stopped him and said, "Have you got change for ten pence?"

"Wait a moment," the old soldier answered, beginning to put his hand in his pocket, "I'll see whether I can help you."

"Don't you know how to speak to an officer?" the young man said angrily. "Now let's begin again. Have you got change for ten pence?"

"No, sir." the old soldier answered quickly.

1. The young officer wanted to telephone his mother to tell her _____ .

- A. that he was going to visit her
- B. when his train would leave
- C. when his train would arrive
- D. that he was now at the railway station

2. He looked around for help because he _____ .

- A. didn't have coins for the phone call
- B. had no money to make the phone call
- C. didn't have the local (当地的) money
- D. wanted to borrow money

3. The old soldier _____ .

- A. was glad to help him
- B. didn't know if he had coins
- C. didn't want to help him
- D. was angry

4. The young officer was angry because he thought the old soldier _____ .

- A. didn't know how to speak to him
- B. didn't want to help him
- C. didn't answer him correctly
- D. was not friendly to him

5. The young officer in the story was _____ .

- A. clever
- B. foolish
- C. polite (有礼貌的)
- D. friendly

(二十四)

What can you do after dinner in the evening? Go to the theatre (戏院), or the ballet (芭蕾舞), or perhaps listen to some music. You can do something different every night of the week.

Most of the theatres are in the street near Times Square and on Broadway (百老汇). There are thirty or more theatres on Broadway and tickets are expensive, but sometimes you can get cheaper tickets on the day.

There are 'off-Broadway' theatres in Greenwich Village and in some parts of New York. These are cheaper, and it is easier to get a ticket.

The Lincoln Centre is on Broadway and 64th Street. Here you can see the ballet or listen to music. You can also listen to music at Carnegie Hall, on 57th Street and Seventh Avenue.

There are cinemas all over the city.

New York is a wonderful city for jazz (爵士乐). You can hear the best jazz at the Blue Note at 131 West Third Street, or at Birdland at 2745 Broadway.

Sometimes you can hear a rock (摇滚乐) concert at Madison Square Garden, at Eighth Avenue and 33rd Street.

1. _____ are on Broadway.
A. Most of the thirty theatres
B. Almost thirty theatres
C. Some of the thirty theatres
D. Many theatres
2. We can easily get cheaper tickets for theatres _____.
A. on Broadway
B. in Greenwich Village
C. in some parts of New York
D. both B and C
3. You can see _____ in the Lincoln Centre.
A. plays
B. the ballet
C. dancing
D. movies
4. You can hear _____ at Eighth Avenue and 33rd Street.
A. a rock concert
B. the best jazz
C. cross-talks
D. pop songs
5. The passage tells us about _____.
A. the streets in New York
B. the theatres on Broadway
C. the different kinds of recreation
D. the prices of theatres tickets

(上海徐汇区)

(二十五)

A rich Persian Prince loved good stories. The older he became, the more (越.....越) he liked to listen to good stories. But he always regretted (遗憾) they had to have an end. So he decided to give half his money and his beautiful daughter to the man who could tell him a story without an end. Anybody who failed would be sent to prison (监狱) for life. So the danger (危险) was so great that nobody came to the palace to tell the Prince a story for a whole year. Then one day a tall, handsome young man came and said he wanted to tell a story that would go on forever (永远). The Prince agreed but warned (提醒) him what would happen if he failed. "The danger is worth the hand of your beautiful daughter." The young man then began his well-known story:

"Once upon a time there was a king who feared (害怕) hunger. So he ordered his men to build a very big storehouse. It was filled with corn. The king was happy when it was set up. But one day he noticed a small hole in the roof and as he looked at it, a locust (蝗虫) came out with a grain of corn. A minute later, another locust came out with another grain of corn. Then a third locust, flying at great speed, pushed through the hole and came out with two grains of corn. Then a fourth locust came and..."

"Stop," shouted the Prince.

"I can't," answered the young man. "I must go on until I tell you what happened to each grain of corn."

"But that will go on forever," the Prince shouted.

"Exactly," the young man answered. And he smiled as he turned towards the Prince's beautiful young daughter.

1. When the prince was getting old, he still liked _____.
A. to read books B. to listen to stories
C. to sing folk songs D. to swim in winter
2. Anyone would get _____ if he could tell the prince a story without an end.
A. half the prince's money
B. the prince's daughter
C. some beautiful houses
D. both A and B
3. The young man would _____ if he failed.
A. give out a great sum of money
B. be killed
C. be in prison all his life
D. work for the prince forever
4. The young man told the prince an endless story for _____.
A. a great sum of money
B. the prince's daughter

C. showing his cleverness

D. both B and C

5. What's the end of the story?

A. The young man was sent to prison.

B. The prince didn't give the young man any money.

C. The young man married (结婚) the prince's daughter.

D. The young man had to tell the prince another story.

(上海长宁区)

(二十六)

Four girls went to school every day by taxi (出租车).

One day one of the girls said, "There's an exam this morning. Let's get to school late. Then we won't have to take the exam."

"What can we tell the teacher?" one of the girls said. "He'll be angry. We'll need a good excuse."

The girls thought for a moment, then one of them said, "Let's tell him that our taxi had a flat tire (漏气轮胎)."

"That's a good idea," the other girls said. "We'll tell him that." They arrived at school an hour later. The exam was finished.

"Why are you late?" the teacher asked. "You missed (错过) the exam."

"Our taxi had a flat tire," one of the girls said.

The teacher thought for a moment, then he said, "Sit down, one of you in each corner of the room."

The four girls did this.

Then the teacher said, "Write on a piece of paper the answer to this question: Which tire was flat?"

1. One day the four girls went to school in _____ .

A. two taxis

B. one taxi

C. four taxis

D. three taxis

2. Did the girls get to school early or late that day?

A. They got to school early.

B. They arrived at school in time.

C. They got to school one hour later.

D. They arrived at school two hours later.

3. What was the excuse of the girls for being late?

A. They told their teacher that their taxi had a flat tire.

B. They said they had a traffic accident.

C. They said they forgot the exam.

D. They told their teacher that the street was too crowded.

4. Where did the four girls sit?

- A.They sat in the back row.
 B.Two of the girls sat in the corners.
 C.They sat together in the corner.
 D.They sat in the four corners of the room.
- 5.Which of the following is true?
 A.The teacher thought what the girls said was not true.
 B.The girls told the teacher that the same tire was flat at last.
 C.The four girls were given the exam again.
 D.The teacher agreed with what the girls said about the flat tire.

(四川省)

- Key : 一、 (一) 1.T 2.T 3.F 4.F 5.T
 (二) 1.F 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.T
 (三) 1.T 2.T 3.F 4.F 5.F 6.T 7.F
 (四) 1.F 2.T 3.F 4.T
 (五) 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.F 5.T
 (六) 1.F 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.T
 (七) 1.T 2.F 3.F 4.T 5.T 6.F
 (八) 1.F 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.F
 (九) 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.T 5.F 6.T
 (十) 1.F 2.T 3.F 4.F 5.T 6.T
- 二、 (一) 1.A 2.B 3.D 4.C
 (二) 1.D 2.A 3.C
 (三) 1.B 2.A 3.D 4.A 5.D
 (四) 1.D 2.C 3.A 4.B 5.D
 (五) 1.C 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.B
 (六) 1.B 2.C 3.D 4.B 5.A
 (七) 1.D 2.C 3.A 4.D 5.C
 (八) 1.D 2.C 3.D 4.B 5.D
 (九) 1.D 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.C
 (十) 1.D 2.A 3.C 4.C 5.B
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 (十二) 1.A 2.D 3.D 4.C
 (十三) 1.B 2.D 3.C 4.A 5.A
 (十四) 1.B 2.C 3.D 4.A 5.C
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 (十六) 1.A 2.D 3.A 4.D 5.C
 (十七) 1.B 2.A 3.D 4.A 5.C
 (十八) 1.B 2.D 3.A 4.C 5.C
 (十九) 1.A 2.C 3.D 4.D 5.A
 (二十) 1.A 2.B 3.A 4.B 5.C
 (二十一) 1.B 2.C 3.A 4.C 5.D
 (二十二) 1.C 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.B
 (二十三) 1.C 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.B

- (二十四) 1.D 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.C
(二十五) 1.B 2.D 3.C 4.B 5.C
(二十六) 1.B 2.C 3.A 4.D 5.A

(刑宪增)

