



新高一开学考英语试卷（二）

一、完形填空

1

As a child, I was truly afraid of the dark and of getting lost, these fears were very real and caused me some uncomfortable moments.

Maybe it was the strange ___1___ things looked and sounded in my familiar room at night that ___2___ me so much. There was never total ___3___, but a street light or passing car lights ___4___ clothes hung over a chair take on the ___5___ of a wild animal. Out of the corner of my ___6___, I saw the curtains seem to move when there was no ___7___. A tiny sound in the floor would seem a hundred times louder than in the daylight. My ___8___ would run wild, and my heart would beat fast. I would ___9___ very still so that the "enemy" would not discover me.

Another one of my childhood fears was that I would get lost, ___10___ on the way home from school. Every morning I got on the school bus right near my home — that was no ___11___. After school, ___12___, when all the buses were ___13___ up along the street, I was afraid that I'd get on the wrong one and be taken to some ___14___ neighborhood. On school or family trips to a park or a museum, I wouldn't ___15___ the leaders out of my sight.

Perhaps one of the worst fears ___16___ all I had as a child was that of not being liked or ___17___ by others. Being popular was so important to me ___18___, and the fear of not being liked was a ___19___ one.

One of the processes of growing up is being able to ___20___ and overcome our fear. Understanding the things that frightened us as children helps us achieve greater success later in life.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Way | B. time | C. place | D. reason |
| 2. A. Wounded | B. destroyed | C. surprised | D. frightened |
| 3. A. Quietness | B. darkness | C. emptiness | D. loneliness |
| 4. A. Got | B. forced | C. made | D. caused |
| 5. A. Spirit | B. height | C. body | D. shape |
| 6. A. Eye | B. window | C. mouth | D. door |
| 7. A. Breath | B. wind | C. air | D. sound |
| 8. A. belief | B. feeling | C. imagination | D. doubt |
| 9. A. lay | B. hide | C. rest | D. lie |
| 10. A. especially | B. simply | C. probably | D. directly |
| 11. A. discussion | B. problem | C. joke | D. matter |





- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 12. A. though | B. yet | C. although | D. still |
| 13. A. called | B. backed | C. lined | D. packed |
| 14. A. old | B. crowed | C. poor | D. unfamiliar |
| 15. A. leave | B. let | C. order | D. send |
| 16. A. above | B. in | C. of | D. at |
| 17. A. protected | B. guided | C. believed | D. accepted |
| 18. A. then | B. there | C. once | D. anyway |
| 19. A. strict | B. powerful | C. heavy | D. right |
| 20. A. recommend | B. remember | C. recognize | D. recover |

二、单项选择

- 2 The director said " _____ ", because we acted quite well.
A. Take actions B. Good take C. Action D. Stand by
- 3 The train had already left _____ we got to the station.
A. after B. while C. when D. until
- 4 He practiced as often as he could _____ his spoken English.
A. improve B. improving C. to improve D. improved
- 5 Green represents _____ and nature. When you feel weak, you can wear green.
A. sadness B. purity C. joy D. energy
- 6 Most boys _____ guns to dolls, while most girls _____ have dolls than guns.
A. would rather, prefer B. prefer, would rather
C. would rather, would rather D. prefer, prefer
- 7 I won't leave my office until my work _____.
A. finish B. is finished C. will finish D. are finished





It kept raining heavily _____ the whole night for about six hours.

- A. in B. at C. on D. throughout

9 As we all know, the 31th Olympic Games _____ in Rio de Janeiro in 20

- A. were held B. would be held C. was to hold D. are held

10 Tom hopes his brother _____ to his party.

- A. has come B. to come C. came D. will come

11 Do you have any _____ friends at school?

- A. close B. closed C. closing D. closely

12 Time isn't enough for me. Can you give me _____ .

- A. two another minutes B. more two minutes
C. another minutes two D. another two minutes

13 Millie is businesslike. She never forgets _____ .

- A. what to do B. how to do C. what is it D. how will she do

14 Suzhou is _____ beautiful place that _____ many people come to visit it every year.

- A. such, so B. so, so C. such a, so D. such a, such

15 They felt very tired but quite happy after _____ sports meeting.

- A. one day B. the days C. the two days D. a two-day

16 Do you mind _____ here? Oh, you'd better not.

- A. I smoking B. my smoking C. my to smoke D. me to smoke

三、阅读理解

17





A

Learners of English, especially self-taught learners may have trouble in understanding speeches by native speakers. The following ways might help improve their listening ability.

First of all, do things step by step. It is not good to listen to something beyond your level. Better choose a suitable course and start with the first book. Go on to the second book only after you are sure you understand the first one.

Secondly, stick to one course of study. Don't change books often. Never let your attention be attracted by another course just because it seems to be more "fashionable" (时髦).

Thirdly, listen to the English news program over the radio from time to time. Better go through the news stories in the Chinese-language newspaper first. That will make it easy for you to understand the English news on the radio.

Fourthly, if you have time, listen to some interesting stories in "special English from the programs", such as V.O.A. or other listening materials of the same level as that of your textbook.

- (1) This is a piece of advice to learners of English on how to _____.
A. improve their listening ability B. read fast
C. write better English and read faster D. speak correctly
- (2) If you want to understand the English news program on the radio, you should _____.
A. read the Chinese-language newspaper step by step
B. read again and again the Chinese-language newspaper
C. go through the Chinese-language newspaper
D. be able to recite the Chinese-language newspaper
- (3) "Beyond your level" means something _____.
A. easy for you
B. too difficult for you
C. not too easy and not too difficult for you
D. just all tight for you
- (4) The author advised that once you have taken up a course, you _____.
A. should stick to it
B. should begin with the last book
C. should take up other courses if they are more fashionable
D. shouldn't do anything else
- (5) In this passage, VOA stands for _____.
A. a book
B. a magazine
C. a textbook
D. a radio station





18

Mathematical ability and musical ability may not seem to be connected on the surface, but people who have researched the subject—and studied the brain—say that they are. Three quarters of the bright but speech-delayed children in the group I studied had a close relative who was an engineer, mathematician or a scientist, and four fifths had a close relative who played a musical instrument. The children themselves usually took readily to math and other analytical subjects or to music.

Black, white and Asian children in this group showed the same patterns. However, it is clear that blacks have been greatly overrepresented in the development of American popular music and greatly underrepresented in such fields as mathematics, science and engineering.

If the abilities required in analytical fields and in music are so closely related, how can there be this great discrepancy? One reason is that the development of mathematical and other such abilities requires years of formal schooling, while certain musical talents can be developed with little or no formal training, which has happened with a number of well-known black musicians.

It is precisely in those kinds of music where one can acquire great skills without formal training that blacks have excelled popular music rather than classical music, piano rather than violin, blues rather than opera. This is readily understandable, given that most blacks, for most of American history, have not had either the money or the leisure for long years of formal study in music.

Blacks have not merely held their own in American popular music. They have played a large role in the development of jazz, both traditional and modern. A long string of names comes to mind—W.C. Handy, Louis Armstrong, Charlie Parker...and so on.

None of this presupposes (假设, 意味着) any special innate (先天的) ability of blacks in music. On the contrary, it is perfectly consistent with blacks having no more such inborn ability than anyone else, but being limited to being able to express such ability in narrower channels than others who have had the money, the time and the formal education to spread out over a wider range of music, as well as into mathematics, science and engineering.

(1) What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. Mathematical ability and musical ability are connected.
- B. Mathematical ability has more to do with the brain than musical ability.
- C. More people are good at music than math.
- D. More research should be done into the relationship between mathematical ability and math ability.

(2) The word "discrepancy" (Para.3) most probably means ____ .

- A. difference
- B. excellence
- C. inborn ability





D. inability

(3) What can be inferred about opera?

- A. It requires formal training.
- B. It is often enjoyed by those with strong analytical ability.
- C. It is disliked by blacks.
- D. It is more difficult to learn than classical music.

(4) Which of the following statements is true according to the last paragraph?

- A. Blacks have special innate ability in music.
- B. Unlike others, blacks do not have innate ability in music.
- C. Jazz is one of the narrow channels through which blacks express their ability in music.
- D. Those who have money and time choose mathematics over music.

(5) Which of the following questions does the passage mainly concerned?

- A. Are music ability and mathematics ability connected?
- B. Why have blacks been greatly over represented in the development of American popular music?
- C. What kinds of music require formal training?
- D. What are the contributions made by black musicians?

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C

My elder brother Steve, in the absence of my father who died when I was six, gave me important lessons in values (价值观) that helped me grow into an adult.

For instance, Steve taught me to face the results of my behavior. Once when I returned in tears from a Saturday baseball game, it was Steve who asked me what happened. When I explained that my baseball had soared through Mrs. Holt's basement window, breaking the glass with a crash, Steve encouraged me to confess to her. After all, I should have been playing in the park down Fifth Street and not in the path between building. Although my knees knocked as I explained to Mrs. Holt, I offered to pay for the window from my pocket money if she would return my ball.

I also learned from Steve that personal property (财产) is a sacred (神圣的) thing. After I found a shiny silver pen in my fifth-grade classroom, I wanted to keep it, but Steve explained that it might be important to someone else in spite of the fact that it had little value. He reminded me of how much I'd hate to lose to someone else the small dog my father made with a piece of cheap wood. I returned the pen to my teacher, Mrs. David, and still remembered the smell of her perfume (香水) as she patted me on the shoulder.





Yet of all the instructions Steve gave me, his respect for life is the most unforgettable in my mind. When I was twelve I killed an old brown sparrow in the yard with a BB gun. Excited, I screamed to Steve to come from the house to take a look. I shall **never** forget the way he stood for a long moment and stared at the bird on the ground. Then in a dead, quiet voice, he asked, "Did it hurt you first, Mark?" I didn't know what to answer. He continued with his eyes firm, "The only time you should even think of hurting a living thing is when it hurts you first, and then you think a long, long time." I really felt terrible then, but that moment stands out as the most important lesson my brother taught me.

- (1) What is the main subject of the passage?
- A. The relationship between Mark and Steve.
 - B. The important lessons Mark learned in school.
 - C. Steve's important role in Mark's growing process (过程).
 - D. Mark and Steve's respect for living things.
- (2) In the story about the pen, which of the following lessons did Steve teach his brother?
- A. Respect for personal property
 - B. Respect for life.
 - C. Sympathy (同情) for people with problem.
 - D. The value of honesty.
- (3) According to the writer, which was the most important lesson Steve taught his young brother?
- A. Respect for living things.
 - B. Responsibility (责任) for one's actions.
 - C. The value of honesty.
 - D. Care for the property of others.
- (4) The underlined word "knocked" in the second paragraph means ____ .
- A. tapped
 - B. beat
 - C. struck
 - D. shook
- (5) Form the passage, we can infer the following statements EXCEPT that ____ .
- A. Mark benefited (获益) a lot from Steve after their father passed away.
 - B. Mark was not as excellent as his elder brother Steve.
 - C. The small wood dog made by his father meant a lot to Mark.
 - D. Mark used to be a naughty boy in his childhood.





Everyone knows about straight-A students. We see them frequently in TV situation comedies and in movies like *Revenge* (报复) of the nerds. They get high grades, all right, but only by becoming dull students, their noses always stuck in a book. They are not good at social communication and look foolish while doing sports.

How, then, do we account for Domenica Roman or Paul Melendres?

Roman is on the tennis team at Fairmont Senior High School. She also sings in the choral group, serves on the student council and is a member of the mathematics society. For two years she has maintained A's in every subject. Melendres, a freshman (新生) at the University of New Mexico, was student-body president at Valley High School in Albuquerque. He played soccer and basketball well, exhibited at the science fair, and worked as a reporter on a local television station. Being a speech giver at the graduation ceremony, he got straight A's in his regular classes, plus bonus points for A's in two college-level courses.

How do super-achievers like Roman and Melendres do it? Brains aren't the only answer. "Top grades don't always go to the brightest students," says Herbert Walberg, a professor of education at the University of Illinois at Chicago, who has conducted major studies on super-achieving students. "Knowing how to make full use of your innate (天生的) abilities counts for more. Much more."

In fact, Walberg says, students with high IQ sometimes don't do as well as classmates with lower IQ. For them, learning comes too easily and they never find out how to get down.

Hard work isn't the whole story, either. "It's not how long you sit there with the books open," said one of the many-A students we interviewed. "It's what you do while you're sitting." Indeed, some of these students actually put in fewer hours of homework time than their lower-scoring classmates.

The kids at the top of the class get there by mastering a few basic techniques (技巧) that others can readily learn.

- (1) The underlined word "nerd" can probably be _____.
A. boring bookworms tacking sports and social skills
B. successful top students popular with their peers
C. students with certain learning difficulties
D. born leaders crazy about social activities
- (2) What can we conclude from the first paragraph?
A. Most TV programs and films are about straight-A students.
B. People have mistaken impression oil straight-A students.
C. Everyone knows about straight-A students from TV or films.
D. Straight-A students are well admired by people in the society.





- (3) Some students become super-achievers mainly because ____ .
- A. they are born cleverer than others
 - B. they work longer hours at study
 - C. they make full use of their abilities
 - D. they know the shortcut to success
- (4) What will be talked about after the last paragraph?
- A. The interviews with more students.
 - B. The role IQ plays in learning well.
 - C. The techniques to be better learners.
 - D. The achievements top students make.
- (5) What can we infer from the passage?
- A. IQ is more important than hard work in study.
 - B. The brightest students can never get low grades.
 - C. Top students certainly achieve all-around developments.
 - D. Students with average IQ can become super-achievers.

21

E

All Ric O Barry wants is to stop the dolphin-killing, so he is headed to this seaside Japanese town, Taiji. The American activist, who is the star of a new awardwinning documentary (纪录片) that describes the dolphinkilling here, got an unwelcome reception when he showed up here this week for the start of the annual hunt.

His movie, The Cove (海豚湾), directed by National Geographic photographer Louie Psihoyos, was released in the United States a month ago but has not yet to come out in Japan.

Scenes in the film, some of which were shot secretly, show fishermen banging on metal poles stuck in the water to create a wall of sound that scares the dolphins - which have supersensitive sonar (声纳系统) —and sends them fleeing into a cove.

There, the fishermen sometimes pick a few to be sold for aquarium (水族馆) shows, for as much as \$150,000. They kill the others, spearing (刺) the animals repeatedly until the water turns red. The meat from one dolphin is worth about 50,000 yen, and is sold at supermarkets across Japan.

Greenpeace and other groups have tried to stop the hunt for years. Activists hope The Cove will bring the issue to more people internationally - and eventually in Japan.

Already, the Australian town of Broome dropped its 28year sistercity relationship with Taiji last month, partly because of the movie.





"Some regions have a tradition of eating dolphin meat," said fisheries official Toshinori Uoya. "Dolphinkilling may be negative (负面) for our international image, but it is not something orders can stop."

The town government in Taiji - which has made whales and dolphins its trademark - refused to comment about The Cove, or the growing international criticism against dolphinkilling.

Many in Taiji take the dolphin hunt for granted as part of everyday life. They are defensive about The Cove, seeing themselves as powerless victims (受害者) of overseas pressure to end a simple and honest way of making a living.

- (1) Ric O Barry made The Cove because he wanted to _____.
A. stop the dolphin-killing
B. win an international award
C. Support Green peace's efforts
D. make Taiji well-known in the world
- (2) Viewers can learn from The Cove _____.
A. the advanced techniques to catch dolphins
B. the cruel and bloody dolphin-killing
C. the beautiful Japanese seaside town Taiji
D. the sale of dolphin meat around the world
- (3) What is the response (反应) to The Cove on the Japanese side?
A. Taiji broke up with its western sister-city Broome.
B. Japanese officials decided to stop dolphin-killing.
C. The town government in Taiji kept silent on criticism.
D. Most Japanese people were against eating dolphin meat.
- (4) What does the underlined word "defensive" probably mean?
A. Feeling guilty for killing dolphins.
B. Protecting themselves against criticism.
C. Attacking those against dolphin-killing.
D. Making the determination to change.
- (5) What can we infer from the passage?
A. Many people in Japan have seen The Cove in the cinema.
B. The Cove has not influenced (影响) Japan's international image.
C. Taiji's dolphin-killing industry has been seriously damaged.
D. The Cove has brought international attention to dolphin-killing.

四、句子结构





22 判断以下句子的主句属于哪一种结构

(1) 判断以下句子的主句属于哪一种结构

Today I met one of my former classmates in a bookstore, which was at the street corner.

- A. 主+谓
- B. 主+系+表
- C. 主+谓+宾
- D. 主+谓+宾+宾补
- E. 主+谓+双宾语

(2) 判断以下句子的主句属于哪一种结构

When faced with danger, Thomas stayed calm, which helped him managed to escape.

- A. 主+谓
- B. 主+系+表
- C. 主+谓+宾
- D. 主+谓+宾+宾补
- E. 主+谓+双宾语

(3) 判断以下句子的主句属于哪一种结构

On my 16th birthday, my parents gave me an English-Chinese Dictionary as my present.

- A. 主+谓
- B. 主+系+表
- C. 主+谓+宾
- D. 主+谓+宾+宾补
- E. 主+谓+双宾语

(4) 判断以下句子的主句属于哪一种结构

In the running race, I ran faster than any other competitors, which made my classmates excited and cheerful.

- A. 主+谓
- B. 主+系+表
- C. 主+谓+宾
- D. 主+谓+宾+宾补
- E. 主+谓+双宾语

(5) 判断以下句子的主句属于哪一种结构

After years of hard work, she finally became a manager of the company so that she was able to live a better life.

- A. 主+谓
- B. 主+系+表





- C. 主+谓+宾
- D. 主+谓+宾+宾补
- E. 主+谓+双宾语

(6) 判断以下句子的主句属于哪一种结构

Peggy can't keep her bedroom clean and tidy, which annoys her roommates.

- A. 主+谓
- B. 主+系+表
- C. 主+谓+宾
- D. 主+谓+宾+宾补
- E. 主+谓+双宾语

(7) 判断以下句子的主句属于哪一种结构

Although it was so cold, he went out without an overcoat.

- A. 主+谓
- B. 主+系+表
- C. 主+谓+宾
- D. 主+谓+宾+宾补
- E. 主+谓+双宾语

(8) 判断以下句子的主句属于哪一种结构

He refused to marry her because he thought she was selfish and cruel.

- A. 主+谓
- B. 主+系+表
- C. 主+谓+宾
- D. 主+谓+宾+宾补
- E. 主+谓+双宾语

(9) 判断以下句子的主句属于哪一种结构

When waiting for the bus, Rachel saw a little girl run across the street.

- A. 主+谓
- B. 主+系+表
- C. 主+谓+宾
- D. 主+谓+宾+宾补
- E. 主+谓+双宾语

(10) 判断以下句子的主句属于哪一种结构

To be honest, I have never read a worse book.

- A. 主+谓
- B. 主+系+表





- C. 主+谓+宾
- D. 主+谓+宾+宾补
- E. 主+谓+双宾语

23

以下短文中，定语从句有 _____ 个，宾语从句有 _____ 个

Everyone needs friends. We all like to feel close to someone. It is nice to have a friend to talk, laugh and do things with. Surely, there are times when we need to be alone. We don't always want people around. But we would feel lonely if we never had a friend.

No two people are the same. Sometimes friends don't get along well, which doesn't mean that they no longer like each other. Most of the time they will go on being friends.

Sometimes friends move away, and then we feel very sad. We miss them much, but we can call them and write to them. Maybe we would never see them again, and we can make new friends. It is surprising to find out how much we like new people when we get to know them. Families sometimes name their children after a close friend. Many places are named after men and women, if they are friendly to people in a town. Some libraries are named this way. So are some schools. We think of these people when we go to these places .

There's more good news for people, if they have friends. These people live longer than those people if those don't have friends. Why? It could be that they are happier. Being happy helps you stay well. Or it could be just knowing that someone cares, if someone cares about you, you take better care of yourself .

五、语音知识

24

根据所给的音标写出相应的单词

- (1) [ɪk's pleɪn] _____
- (2) [æk'tɪvɪtɪ] _____
- (3) [kən'sɪdə] _____
- (4) ['elɪfənt] _____
- (5) [ɪg'zæmɪn] _____
- (6) [aɪ'diə] _____
- (7) [ɪntrə'dju:s] _____
- (8) [naɪf] _____





(9) ['ri:zn] _____

(10) ['θe:sti] _____

六、动词时态

25 请写出以下不规则动词的过去式和过去分词

(1) mistake _____

(2) drink _____

(3) choose _____

(4) spend _____

(5) cost _____

七、单词翻译

26 写出句子中划线单词的中文意思

(1) In the ancient Greek Olympics, only men were allowed to participate in the games.

(2) Snow forced many drivers to abandon their vehicles.

(3) Accommodation is expensive in London.

(4) I cannot have such behaviour in my house.

(5) The old lady is very cautious with money.

(6) His extraordinary skill was praised by all his teachers.

(7) It's illegal to carry guns in our country.

(8) Father does not oppose the idea at all.

(9) I'd like to make a reservation to London, for September 5.

(10) He shot an arrow, but failed to hit the target.

八、完成句子

27 根据所给汉语完成句子





(1) 为什么不把这些生词记在你的笔记本上？

_____ write down the new words in your note book?

(2) 那首轻音乐使我想起我们一起度过的幸福时光。

The piece of light music _____ me _____ the happy hours we spent together.

(3) 我一直与他分享我的快乐。

I always _____ my happiness _____ him.

(4) 我除了步行回家，什么也不能做。汽车站已没有汽车了。

I could do _____ walk home. There were no buses at the bus stop.

(5) 我觉得每晚睡8个小时很重要。

I think it's _____ eight hours a night.

九、语法填空

28

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空

We are all in the position of the farmer. If we plant a good seed, we 1 (get) a good harvest. If our seed is poor and full of weeds, we'll get a 2 (use) crop. If we don't plant anything, we'll harvest nothing at all. I want the future to be better 3 the past. I don't want it 4 (pollute) by the mistakes and errors 5 which history is filled. We should all be concerned 6 the future because that is 7 we will spend the rest of our lives. The past is gone and static. Nothing we can do will change it. The future is 8 us and it is dynamic. Everything we do will affect it. Each day it will bring us new frontiers in our homes and in our businesses as long as we recognize 9 . We are just at 10 beginning of the progress in every field of human efforts.



对于即将步入新高一征程的你，准备好迎接重要的第一战“分班考”了吗？

分班考是绝大部分高中在开学前的摸底考试，成绩优异的学生有机会进入重点实验班。

请大家务必利用假期，好好准备分班考试。赢得高中生涯的第一场战役！

2018 年各高中分班考情况如下：

备战分班考最有效的复习资料就是历年试卷，大部分学校除了考察初中的内容，还会考察一部分初高衔接的知识点，同学们要利用好试题资料和提前了解高中内容哦！

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2018深圳高中学校高一分班情况				
学校	班型设置	班级数	摸底、分班考情况	班级类型
深圳中学	标准体系 实验体系 国际体系 荣誉体系	18	7月18日20:00-7月20日12:00 (分体系考试) 标准体系：无需分班考； 实验国内高考班根据中考成绩和个人自述的情况分班； 国际班需要考英语； 荣誉体系需参加7月底的分班考，高一阶段无走班；	标准体系：1-6班 实验国内高考班：7-10班 国际班：11-12班 荣誉体系（高考班13-15班、竞赛班16-18班）
深圳外国语学校	创新班 创实班 实验班 外语班 普通班 国际班	20	8月22日分班考试，只考语数外	创新班：1班 创实班：2-4班 实验班：5-7班 外语班：8-11班 普通班：12-17班 国际班：18-20班
深实验高中部	素养班 实验班 重点班 平行班	12	8月26-27日，考语数英理化史，以30%中考成绩加70% 分班考试成绩为依据	素养班：1-2班； 实验班：3-4班； 重点班：5-8班； 平行班：9-12班；
深圳高级中学	国际班 直升班 重点班 平行班	21	无分班，以中考成绩层次教学，特长生达到重点班分数线也进入重点班	国际班：2个班； 直升班：2个班； 重点班：4个班； 平行班：13个班；
深圳红岭中学	特优班 重点班 普通班	23	8月22日，考语数英，难度接近中考，以中考成绩60%+ 分班考成绩40%作为分班依据	特优班：1-2班； 重点班：3-14班； 普通班：15-23班；
宝安中学	平行班 重点班 零班	20	按中考成绩及签约协议分班	平行班：1-8班； 重点班：9-18班； 零班：19-20班；
翠园中学	超重点班 重点班 普通班	16	按直升、签约协议及中考成绩分班	超重点班：1班； 重点班：2-8班； 普通班：9-16班；
深大附中	平行班 重点班 拿云班 艺术班	10	按直升、签约协议及中考成绩分班	平行班：1-6班； 重点班：7-8班； 拿云班：9班； 艺术班：10班；
南头中学	火箭班 特优班 实验班 平行班	20	按照中考成绩分班，没有分班考试	火箭班：1-2班； 特优班：3-4班； 实验班：5-9班； 平行班：10-20班；
南山外国语	特优班 重点班 平行班	8	按直升、签约协议及中考成绩分班	特优班：2个班； 重点班：3个班； 平行班：3个班；
深圳第二高级中学	卓越实验班 重点班 次重点班 平行班	—	8月19日，卓越实验班在中考前就有单独考试；其他班 也有分班考，难度稍高于中考	—
深圳科学高中	火箭班 荣誉班 实验班 日语班	19	8月27日，考语数英和理化，考试范围为各学科中考范围 和初升高衔接内容，其中初中内容占80%，高中内容占20%。 难度偏大，侧重学科思想和创新能力考查。分班考成绩和中考成绩各占50%，折合成分班总成绩作为分班依据。	火箭班：1个； 荣誉班：3个； 实验班：14个； 日语班：1个；
盐田高级中学	特优班 重点班 平行班	18	按照中考成绩分班，没有分班考试	特优班：1-2班(420分以上)； 重点班：3-8班(405以上)； 平行班：10个；