

2009年无锡市初中毕业升学考试

英语试题

第I卷(选择题共55分)

一、单项填空在A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(每小题1分，共15分)

- Which of those radios sounds _____ ?
—The smallest one.
A. good B. well C. better D. best
- _____ the teachers in their school is about 200 and one fourth of them are _____ teachers.
A. A number of; women B. A number of; woman
C. The number of; women D. The number of; woman
- It will _____ us several years to learn a foreign language well.
A. cost B. take C. spend D. use
- It must be John who is in the office.
—I'm sure it _____ be John. I saw him off at the rail way station just twenty minutes ago.
A. won't B. mustn't C. can't D. needn't
- If you can't decide which of the two novels to borrow, why don't you take _____ ?
I won't read them this month.
A. both B. all C. any D. either
- He'll use what he has _____ her a new dress.
A. bought B. to buy C. buying D. been bought
- Did you give Dick a call?
—I didn't need to _____ I'll see him soon.
A. when B. though C. until D. because
- It's not _____ good idea to drive for four hours without _____ break.
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
- I find this computer game _____ to play.
A. enough easy B. easy enough C. enough easily D. easily enough
- Xiao Li said she would rather _____ join us.
A. did not B. to not C. not D. not to
- Hello! Can I speak to Mr White?
—Sorry, he isn't here right now. He _____ to the theme park.
A. will go B. was going C. has gone D. has been
- Mr Lin gave the textbooks to all the students _____ the ones who had already taken them.
A. except B. including C. among D. with
- They _____ the train until it disappeared in the distance.
A. saw B. watched C. noticed D. realized
- The old lady didn't know _____ when the house caught fire.
A. how to do B. how to do it C. what to do D. what to do it
- Excuse me, sir. Is the swimming pool open all day?
— _____. Only from 6. 30 p. m. to 9. 30 p. m.
A. Yes, of course B. That's right

C. Sorry, I'm not sure

D. Sorry, I'm afraid not

二、完形填空先通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后在每小题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。（每小题1分，共10分）

Jean is a bright young woman who comes from a rich and famous family. She goes to a good college and has everything that money can buy. The 16 is that the people in Jean's family are so busy that they can hardly find time to be with her. In fact, Jean is quite 17. So Jean spends a lot of her time on QQ. She likes being anonymous (匿名的), talking to people who do not 18 about her famous family and her rich life. She uses the name Linda on QQ and has made a lot of friends who she 19 with quite often.

Last year Jean made a very special friend on QQ. His name was David and he lived in New York. David was full of stories and jokes. He and Jean had a 20 interest in rock music and modern dance. So they always spent hours talking happily on QQ and sometimes they even 21 the time. Of course they wanted to know more about each other. David sent her a picture of himself: he was a tall, good-looking young man with a big, happy smile. 22 time went by, they became good friends and often sent cards and small things to each other.

When Jean's father told her that he was going on a business trip to New York, she 23 him to let her go with him, so that she could give David a surprise for his birthday. She would 24 him the latest DVD of their favourite rock singer. But when she knocked on David's door in New York, she found that the special friend she had 25 to was a twelve-year-old boy named Jim.

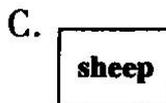
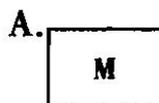
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 16. A. reason | B. problem | C. question | D. truth |
| 17. A. proud | B. delightful | C. lonely | D. alone |
| 18. A. think | B. tell | C. care | D. know |
| 19. A. meets | B. works | C. plays | D. connects |
| 20. A. common | B. different | C. same | D. mixed |
| 21. A. lost | B. forgot | C. chose | D. watched |
| 22. A. So | B. Because | C. As | D. Since |
| 23. A. allowed | B. promised | C. asked | D. liked |
| 24. A. lend | B. return | C. recommend | D. take |
| 25. A. written | B. listened | C. said | D. replied |

三、阅读理解阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容选出最佳选项。（本大题共30分，每小题2分）

This was one of the interesting games I liked best when I was a little girl. My sisters and I used to play it for hours at a time.

We had twenty-six small pieces of cardboard. On each of these we had printed a letter of the alphabet (字母表). Before we started to play, we decided what the game would be about. Let us imagine that we chose to play animals. One of us would then mix up (弄乱) the cards and turn over one of them. If the letter on the card happened to be C, we would try to think, as quickly as possible, of an animal which began with C, such as cat, cow, camel and so on. The one who first gave the name of the animal received that card. This was done with each of the twenty-six cards. In the end the person who had the most cards won the game.

26. Which of the following drawings is like the cardboard?



-
27. How many cards do you need to win the game?
A. All. B. Half. C. None. D. More than anyone else has.
28. Why did the writer and her sisters like the game very much?
A. It helped them to know more about animals.
B. It helped them to remember the names of animals.
C. They could learn something while they had a good time.
D. They were working hard at English.

B

About ten men in every hundred suffer from colour blindness in some way. Women are luckier. Only about one in two hundred is affected in this matter. So some people say it is safer to be driven by women.

There are different forms of colour blindness. In some cases a man may not be able to see deep red. He may think that red, orange and yellow are all shades (色调) of green. Sometimes a person cannot tell the difference between blue and green. In rare cases an unlucky man may see everything in shades of green — a strange world indeed.

Colour blindness in humans is a strange thing to explain. In our eyes there are millions of very small things called "cones". These help us to see in bright light and to tell differences between colours. There are also millions of "rods", but these are used for seeing when it is nearly dark. They show us shapes but no colour.

Some insects have favourite colours. Mosquitoes (蚊子) like blue but do not like yellow. A red light will not attract insects, but a blue lamp will. In a similar way humans also have favourite colours. Yet we are lucky. With the aid of the cones in our eyes we can see many beautiful colours by day, and with the aid of the rods we can see shapes at night. One day we may even learn more about the invisible (看不见的) colours around us.

29. With the help of the cones, we can _____ .
A. see in a weak light
B. tell different shapes
C. kill mosquitoes
D. tell orange from yellow
30. Why do some people say it is safer to be driven by women?
A. Women are more careful.
B. There are fewer colour-blind women.
C. All of them see everything in shades of green.
D. None of them has trouble in recognizing (识别) colours.
31. This passage is mainly about _____ .
A. colour and its surprising effects
B. danger caused by colour blindness
C. colour blindness
D. the invisible colours around us

C

Do you think there is too much noise in our city? If you live near an airport, you will be unhappy because a plane often makes a loud noise. The sound of planes or heavy vehicles is likely to cause deafness if heard continuously (不断地).

However, most people in our city do not seem to mind noise. They like to enjoy music when they are doing uninteresting jobs. It is a new danger because pop music, when played through

powerful amplifiers (放大器), can reach 120 decibels (分贝) at a distance of five feet. A continuous noise of over 85 decibels can cause deafness. It was discovered that many young people in America could hear no better than 65-year-old people.

In the past we used to think that only workers in very noisy places would become deaf. For example, when news papers and books are being printed, the noise level is over 85 decibels, and some of the workers become deaf. Today, however, scientists believe that 10 percent of the workers in Britain are being deafened by the noise.

Sometimes noise of less than 85 decibels can make some people tired and stressed. We all know that too much noise makes life difficult and unpleasant. It can do great harm to people's health and prevent people from working well. Workers in noisy offices are not as efficient (效率高的) as those in quiet offices. Noise makes people less efficient. Can anything be done to reduce or control noise?

In Britain the government has made several laws to reduce noise. Though the government has spent a lot of money in making airports and main roads quieter, many people think that there are still not enough laws. For example, there are no laws to control the noise of machines. In Japan, America and Norway there are such laws. As a result, workers can be given compensation (赔偿) if they become deaf.

32. Some workers become deaf because of _____ .

- A. hard work
- B. a continuous noise of over 85 decibels
- C. powerful amplifiers
- D. uninteresting jobs

33. Noise below the level of 85 decibels _____ .

- A. can affect some people's moods
- B. cannot do any harm
- C. can cause sudden deafness
- D. can make office workers efficient

34. In Britain there are laws to _____ .

- A. stop workers from becoming deaf
- B. control the noise of machines
- C. keep down noise
- D. help deaf workers in need

35. Who can be given compensation if they become deaf?

- A. American workers.
- B. British workers.
- C. Both American workers and British workers.
- D. None of the above answers.

D

Mary picked up a pencil and a piece of paper, saying, "Now, you want to earn money for the autumn camping trip, right?" Tom, her brother, nodded. He wasn't able to go last year because he hadn't earned enough money during the summer. This year he came up with a plan.

He made a necklace for his mother that everyone admired. They were surprised to learn that Tom had made it for her. Why not make more necklaces and sell them?

"OK," said Mary, "The first thing you need to do is to figure out (计算) how much you have now."

"I have \$20.00 in the bank, and \$7.25 in my room," explained Tom.

"That gives you a total of \$27.25," said Mary, "That is called your capital. The next thing you need to know is how much it will cost you to make each necklace."

"Well, the pet shop will give me all the feathers the birds lose. I'll have to buy the beads (小珠子) and string," said Tom.

Mary wrote on the piece of paper :

CAPITAL	\$27.25	
EXPENSES	Feathers	no cost
	String for 10 necklaces	\$2.50
	Beads for 10 necklaces	+ \$15.00
Total		\$17.50

"How much do you think you can sell such a necklace for?" asked Mary.

"Hmm," Tom looked thoughtful and said, "There's a shop in town that sells almost the same kind of necklace for \$7.50. If I charge (要价) \$6.00, people will think that's a bargain." "OK. If you sell each necklace for \$6.00, you'll make a good profit (利润) on each then," said Mary.

"Hurray!" Tom cried, "If I sell 20 necklaces, I'll have enough from the profit for the camping trip and \$10.00 left over."

36. Which word best describes Mary?
A. Confident. B. Generous. C. Helpful. D. Outgoing.
37. The underlined word "bargain" in this story means "_____".
A. something sold cheap
B. something sold expensive
C. something made at home
D. something made by children
38. How much would Tom have to spend on the camping trip?
A. \$47.45. B. \$75. C. \$85. D. \$102.25.
39. How did Tom know how much he would have left over after paying for the camping trip?
A. He took the cost of the trip from the profit he would make on 20 necklaces.
B. He added the cost of the trip to the profit he would make on 20 necklaces.
C. He asked Mary for the answer.
D. He took the cost of each necklace from the amount of money he had to begin with.
40. What's the best title for this story?
A. How to Make Necklaces.
B. How to Sell Necklaces.
C. How to Make a Plan.
D. How to Earn Money for a Trip.

第 II 卷 (非选择题共 45 分)

四、单词拼写 (本大题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

(A) 根据句意, 写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

1. The three _____ (spaceman) of Shenzhou VII Spaceship were warmly welcomed in Hong Kong.
2. Daniel' s mother has devoted _____ (she) to the teach ing of Home Economics.
3. What an _____ (enjoy) journey they had the day before yesterday !
4. The _____ (humour) story made all of us laugh.
5. His poor eyesight is a _____ (advantage) to him.

(B) 根据句意和汉语注释, 写出单词的正确形式。

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

五、动词填空用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。(本大 题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

1. No country _____ (make) such great progress as China in the past thirty years.
2. Usually the thunder _____ (hear) after the lightning.
3. You _____ (not know) what the pear tastes like if you don' t eat it.
4. Shortly after he knew some English, he went on _____ (teach) himself French.
5. The little girl will give the flowers to the hero when he _____ (appear).
6. Sometimes clouds are so thick that they do not let much sun shine _____ (come) through.
7. In the old days the working people in our country _____ (look) down on.
8. The engineer _____ (search) for some information on the Internet in the study while his wife was cooking in the kitch en.
9. I don' t think Aunt Wu would mind _____ (take) care of our children while we' re away.
10. The old scientist was awarded a gold medal for what he _____ (do) for the development of modem science since the mid-twentieth century.

六、缺词填空 先通读下面的短文, 然后根据短文内容和 所给首字母, 在空格内填入一个适当的词, 使短文意思 完整。(本大题共 6 分, 每格 0.5 分)

Millions of words have been w_____ (1) about young people in the USA. There are reasons for this great i_____ (2) in their ideas, feelings and actions. Today there are about seven million Americans in colleges and universities (大学). Young person u_____ (3) twenty-five make up nearly half of the American p_____ (4).

Many of these will soon be in charge of (负责管理) the na tion. Naturally their ideas are i_____ (5) to everyone in the country, and it is necessary for older people to understand what they t_____ (6) and feel.

College students today have strong o_____ (7) about right and wrong. They are deeply interested in m_____ (8) a better life for all people, e_____ (9) for those who have not been given a f_____ (10) chance before now. They see much that is wrong in the lives of their parents. It is h_____ (11) for them to see what is right and good in the older ways. As a result, there is often t_____ (12) in American families.

七、完成句子 按所给的汉语，用英语完成下列句子。(本大题共 9 分，每小题 1.5 分)

1. 你的申请表务必准时上交。

Your application form must _____ .

2. 汽车产生的废气对环境有不良影响。

Waste gases which are produced by cars have _____ the environment.

3. 天气预报有没有报道如此潮湿的天气将持续多久?

Does the weather report say _____ ?

4. 这位作家很谦虚，从不炫耀他的学问。

This writer is very modest and he _____ .

5. 我想知道你是否对测试的结果感到满意。

I wanted to know _____ the result of the test or not.

6. 由于浓雾，昨天上午从无锡到北京的飞机比平常晚了两个小时起飞。

Yesterday morning the plane from Wuxi to Beijing _____ because of the thick fog.

八、书面表达(本大题共 10 分)

请用英语为某校广播站写一则听英语讲座的广播通知，内容要点如下：

1. 时 间：10 月 15 日下午 3:30

2. 地 点：学校礼堂

3. 讲座内容：美国的社会问题

4. 主讲人：刚访美归来的陈军老师

5. 出席对象：九年级全体学生

6. 其他事项：自拟 注意：

1. 通知须用一段话包括所给内容要点，但不要逐条译成 英语；

2. 第 6 要点的内容须用 3、4 句话展开合理想象，作适当 发挥；

3. 词数 80 个左右，通知的开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数。

4. 参考词语：听讲座 attend a lecture

Boys and girls

May I have your attention, please?

金陵教育网在线教学
更好学数学机构
招生报名:15852550536
全国连锁知名教育集团

That's all. Thank you.

2009年江苏省无锡市中考英语试题参考答案

1. D

考查最高级。由本句隐含的一个比较范围 of those radios (在那些收音机中) 及答语 the smallest one 可知此处应该用最高级。所以选 D。

2. C

考查 the number of 和 a number of 的区别及名词复数。A number of 意为“许多”，the number of 意为“……的数量”，根据句意可知此处表达的是“他们学校老师的数量”，该用 the number of; woman teacher 的复数形式应该是 women teachers。所以选 C。

3. B

考查固定句型。It takes sb. some time to do sth. 是固定句，意为“某人花费……时间做某事”。所以选 B。

4. C

考查否定推测。由下句的情境可知 John 不在，应该用否定推测，即 can't。所以选 C。

5. A

考查不定代词。由上句提到的 two novels 及下句提到的 I won't read them 可知说话人建议两本都借，both 表示“两者都”。所以选 A。

6. B

考查动词不定式。use sth. to do sth. 意为“用……做某事”。

7. D

考查连词。前后两分句是因果关系，应该用 because 连接。所以选 D。

8. A

考查冠词。a good idea 意为“好主意”；break 作名词意为“休息”时可数。所以选 A。

9. B

考查宾语补足语及 enough 修饰形容词时的位置。此处的成分是宾语补足语，应该用形容词 easy; enough 修饰形容词时应该后置。选 B

10. C

考查非谓语动词形式。would rather 后接动词原形，即 would rather do sth.，其否定形式是 would rather not do sth.。选 C

11. C

考查时态。have/has gone to 的含义是“人不在说话现场，到某地去了”，符合句意。所以选 C

12. A

考查介词。句意是“林老师把课本发给所有的学生，除那些已经拿了书的人”，介词 except 符合句意。所以选 A。

13. B

考查动词。动词 watch 有“注视着”的意思，符合句意所以选 B。

14. C

考查“疑问词+不定式”结构。what to do 意为“做什么”，符合句意。所以选 C

15. D

考查对话答语。问句询问“游泳馆整天开放吗？”，由答句中“Only from 6. 30 p. m. to 9. 30 p. m.”可知，应改用“Sorry, I'm afraid not.”回答。所以选 D。

16. B

表语从句提到是个“问题”，应该用 question；question 的含义是“（询问、回答的）问题”。所以选 B。

17. C

由“家人没有时间和她在一起”可推知，Jean 会感到“lonely(寂寞的)”。

18. D

know about 意为“了解”，符合句意。

19. D

connect with sb. 意为“和某人联系”，符合句意。

20. A

a common interest 意为“共同的兴趣”，如用 same，其前应用 the。所以选 A。

21. D

talking happily (聊得商兴) 当然就 forgot the time (忘时间)。

22. C

as time goes by 是习惯用法，意为“随着时间的推移”。

23. C

ask sb. to do sth. 意为“请求某人做某事”，符合句意。

24. D

Jean 去纽约，所以是“带给他最新的 DVD”，应该用 take。

25. A

write to 意为“写（信、电子邮件等）给……”。

26. A

由原文“On each of these we had printed a letter of the alphabet.”可知应该选 A。

27. D

由短文最后一句话可知应该选 D。

28. C

这个游戏的好处是玩时能学到某方面的知识，所以 C 正确。

29. D

由原文“‘These help us to see in bright light and to tell differences between colours.’”，选 D

30. B

由短文第一段可知应该选 B。

31. C

通读全文可知本文谈论的是 colour blindness (色盲)。

32. B

由原文 the noise level is over 85 decibels, and some of the workers become deaf 可知应该选 B。

33. A

由原文“Sometime noise of less than 85 decibels can make some people tired and stressed.” 推出应该选 A。

34. C

由原文“‘In Britain the government has made several laws to reduce noise.’”可知应该选 C。

35. A

由短文最后一段倒数两句可知应该选 A。

36. C

通读全文可知 helpful (乐于助人的) 最能描述 Mary。

37. A

由之前提到的 \$7.50 和 \$6.00 可推出 bargain 和选项 A 意思接近

38. B

从短文表格可知 10 个项链的成本价是 \$17.50，那么 20 个项链的成本价是 \$35；卖出 20 个项链可以得到 \$120，然后减去成本价 \$35，然后减去 \$10，则得到 the camping trip 的价格是 \$75。

39. A

由短文最后一段可推出应改选 A。

40. D

通读全文可知选项 D 最全面。

第 II 卷

四、 单词拼写

- (A) 1. spacemen 2. herself 3. enjoyable 4. humorous 5. disadvantage
(B) 6. accept 7. inventions 8. patient 9. disturbed 10. doubt

五、 动词填空

1. has made 2. is heard 3. will not/won't know 4. to teach 5. appears
6. come 7. were looked 8. was searching 9. taking 10. had done

六、 缺词填空

1. written 2. interest 3. under 4. population 5. important 6. think
7. opinions 8. making 9. especially 10. fair 11. hard 12. trouble

七、 完成句子

1. be handed in on time
2. a bad effect /influence on
3. how long such wet weather will last
4. never shows off his knowledge
5. whether you were satisfied/happy with
6. took off two/2 hours later than usual

八、 书面表达

One possible version :

Boys and girls

May I have your attention, please? There's going to be an English lecture on American social problems in our school hall at 3. 30 p. m. on October 15. Mr Chen Jun will give us the lecture. He's just come back from a visit to the USA. All the students of Grade 9 must attend the lecture. Please be there on time. Take careful notes while listening. After the lecture we'll have a discussion about it. Students from other grades who are interested in this topic are also welcome. That's all. Thank you.

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