

2012 年无锡市初中毕业升学考试

英 语 试 题

本试题分两卷。第 I 卷（客观题）在第 1 至第 6 页。第 II 卷（主观题）在第 7 至第 8 页。

考试时间为 100 分钟。试卷满分 90 分。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡的相应位置上，并认真核对条形码上的姓名、准考证号是否与本人的相符合。
2. 答客观题必须用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的正确选项涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案。答案不能答在试题卷上。
3. 答主观题必须用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔作答，答案写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上。如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案。不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
4. 考试必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷（客观题 共 50 分）

一、选择填空 在 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（本大题共 14 小题，每小题 1 分，共 14 分）

1. The _____ action film has attracted millions of young people to the cinema.
A. 130-minute B. 130-minutes C. 130 minute D. 130 minutes
2. —Have you seen Dr. Adams recently?
—No. He _____ Hong Kong for an international meeting. He'll come back tomorrow.
A. has gone in B. has been in C. has gone to D. has been to
3. Don't drive so fast! We must slow down when we drive _____ the tunnel.
A. past B. across C. over D. through
4. If the robot _____ wrong, you can get a new one for free or get all your money back.
A. went B. goes C. would go D. will go
5. —Why is the traffic today moving so slowly? We are running late!
—Calm down. Let's take _____ route. Turn left over there.
A. a same B. the same C. a different D. the different
6. The lady in this photo _____ be over fifty! She looks so young!
A. mustn't B. must C. can't D. can
7. —I like the dress, but I'm _____ I haven't got enough money.
—Don't worry. I don't mind _____ you some if you like.
A. afraid; lending B. glad; lending C. afraid; to lend D. glad; to lend
8. My father doesn't like shopping much. He would rather _____ TV at home than _____ around for hours in shops.
A. watch; walk B. watch; to walk C. to watch; to walk D. to watch; walk
9. —Jason is too stubborn sometimes.
—I quite _____. But he's always friendly to others.
A. accept B. argue C. agree D. admire
10. The old theatre will close soon _____ some extra donations are made.
A. so B. if C. because D. unless
11. —Your brother often disagrees with you, _____ he?

— _____. We often have different opinions.

A. does; Yes B. doesn't; Yes C. does; No D. doesn't; No

12. Man's understanding of nature is developing _____. It never stays at the same level.

A. at the right time B. for the first time C. from time to time D. all the time

13. She got up to get some sleeping pills but found there was _____ left at home.

A. nothing B. none C. something D. nobody

14. —How would you like your coffee?

— _____.

A. Black, please. B. Very much C. It tastes good D. No, thanks

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

A little boy came up to his mother in the kitchen one evening while she was cooking supper, and _____ 15 _____ her a piece of paper that he had written something on. After his mother _____ 16 _____ her hands, she read what on the paper.

For _____ 17 _____ the grass \$5.00

For cleaning up my room this week \$1.00

For going to the supermarket for you \$1.00

For looking after my baby brother while you went shopping \$1.00

For taking out the rubbish \$1.00

For getting a good report card \$5.00

For cleaning up the garden \$2.00

Total: \$16.00

Well, his mother looked at him for a while, and then she picked up a pen, turned _____ 18 _____ the paper he had written on, and this was what she wrote:

For the nine _____ 19 _____ I carried you while you were growing inside me, free.

For all the nights that I've sat up with you, fed you and sung songs for you, free.

For all the tears(眼泪) that you've _____ 20 _____ through the years, free.

When you add it up, the cost of my love is free.

For all the nights that were filled with _____ 21 _____, free.

For the toys, food, clothes, and even cleaning your nose, free.

And when you add it all up, the _____ 22 _____ cost of real love is free.

When the little boy finished reading what his mother had written, there were tears in his eyes. He looked straight _____ 23 _____ at his mother and said, "Mom, I sure do love you." And then he took the pen and in great big letters he wrote: _____ 24 _____ IN FULL.

15. A. passed B. posted C. offered D. borrowed

16. A. waved B. clapped C. dried D. shook

17. A. pushing B. cutting C. mopping D. picking

18. A. back B. away C. over D. off

19. A. days B. weeks C. months D. years

20. A. enjoyed B. caused C. collected D. proved

21. A. jokes B. wishes C. smiles D. worries

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 22. | A. full | B. half | C. high | D. new |
| 23. | A. out | B. around | C. down | D. up |
| 24. | A. PAID | B. SOLD | C. SPENT | D. BOUGHT |

三、阅读理解

阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（本大题共 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共 26 分）

A

Every August, Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is the home of one of the most important arts festivals in the world. Three of our young readers went there and told us about it.

My parents have always liked art exhibitions and they've taken me to many, but I never enjoyed them, however, in Edinburgh we saw an exhibition of African masks at a museum and they were fantastic. I couldn't imagine that people made such beautiful things so long ago. Some of the masks were 2,000 years old.

Marti, 14

My friend and I went to the theatre at the Edinburgh Arts Festival. We decided to see a musical(音乐剧). I used to think musicals were for people like my mum, but it was very good. I loved all the singing and dancing. Everyone was very talented and it was really colorful.

Jack, 13

I'd never been to a ballet before and I didn't really want to go, but my aunt Celia said I had to. In the end, I was glad! We saw *The sleeping Beauty* at the Edinburgh Festival. The dancers were beautiful and Tchaikovsky's music made the story come alive. I can't wait to go to a ballet again.

Hannah, 16

25. This passage is most probably from _____.
 A. a local newspaper B. a TV guide
 C. a festival leaflet D. a sports magazine
26. Who went to the arts festival alone?
 A. Marti B. Jack C. Hannah D. None of them
27. What similar characteristic do the three teenagers share?
 A. They all expected that they would have a great time before they went.
 B. They all thought the festival would be rather boring before they went.
 C. They were all music lovers and enjoyed singing and dancing a lot.
 D. They were all under 18 so they had to go to the festival with adults.

B

Martin had just finished high school. He would go to college at the far end of the city. He didn't want to live there, and he didn't want to take the bus either. So his father agreed to buy him a car.

His father spent all his summer teaching him how to drive, from the ABC to the XYZ. Thinking of the great

feeling of driving a new car, Martin learned very quickly, and received his driver's license(驾照) just before his eighteenth birthday.

The second day, all the family, and their dog, went to a car shop. Martin spent almost all the morning going from one car to another. Finally he saw a red Blue Bird. He had a testing drive on the open ground, and called out, "This is what I want, Dad!" When everything was done, they were ready to leave.

Martin climbed into the front seat. He said excitedly, "It's my first day driving alone. Dad, Mom, and Poo! Enjoy it!"

His dad immediately took the back seat, right behind the new driver. Martin wondered why his father chose that seat, for his father always enjoyed looking in front.

So he said, smiling, "I'm sure you're back there to have a change after all those weeks of sitting in the front seat teaching me how to drive."

"No," Dad replied, "Do you remember what you did to me all those years when I took you to and from school? I am sitting here to hit and kick the back of your seat all the way!"

28. Which of the following is NOT the reason why Martin's father agreed to buy him a car?

- A. Martin would go to college and it was far from home.
- B. Martin preferred living at home to living at college.
- C. Martin didn't want to take the public transport.
- D. Martin was able to learn how to drive very quickly.

29. In which order(顺序) did Martin do the following things?

- a. He finished his high school.
- b. He tested driving the new car.
- c. He got his driver's license.
- d. He decided to buy the Blue Bird.
- e. He kicked the front seat while his father was driving.

- A. e-a-c-b-d B. a-c-b-d-e C. e-c-a-b-d D. a-c-d-b-e

30. How would the whole family probably feel on their way back home?

- A. Angry B. Sad C. Cheerful D. Shocked

Space travel is nothing new. The first spacecraft with a human was sent up into space in 1961.

Since then, people have not only traveled to space, but many of them have also lived there in space stations for some time.

The Soviet Union(前苏联) sent the first space station into space in 1971. This space station was called Salyut I. Salyut I was designed as a place where people could live while they observed space and did experiments. The first group of astronauts lived there for 23 days. The Soviet Union went on to make seven more Salyut space stations. At about the same time, the United States built its own space station, called Skylab.

Astronauts visited and often lived in these space stations for a short time. However, it wasn't until the late 1980s when the Soviet Union sent the Mir space station that people began to live in space for a longer time. Mir stayed in space from 1989 until 2001, when it was decided that the space station was too old and no longer safe to live in.

Living in space stations seems to be fun, but astronauts face many problems. One of them is food. All the meals on space stations are put together on Earth and sent there by space shuttle. Because the food has to last a long time (sometimes up to three months), a lot of it has to be stored in cans. The space station does not have a fridge, but it has a cool room to keep fruit and vegetables fresh. Astronauts also eat many other foods such as dried

meat that do not need special care.

Without the help of gravity, sitting down to eat can be tough. Astronauts sometimes have to fix themselves to the wall while eating. They also have to be very careful to that food does not float away.

31. Which of the following has the closest meaning to the underlined word “observed” in Paragraph 2?

- A. Discovered
- B. Checked
- C. Watched
- D. Fixed

32. What can we infer(推断) from the passage?

- A. Astronauts can never have a chance to eat fresh food when they live in space stations.
- B. The Soviet Union sent a total of 9 space stations into space in the 1970s and 1980s.
- C. Astronauts could live in the Mir space station for no more than three weeks.
- D. Space travel has quite a long history of more than 60 years.

33. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. Exploring Space
- B. Space Travel
- C. Living in Space
- D. Space Stations

D

During the 1800s, African Americans worked long days in the fields of the American South. They sang songs that they had brought from Africa while working. One person sang a line. Then a group of workers repeated it. The song’s words told of the hardships(艰苦) that people suffered. They clapped their hands and stomped(跺) their feet to the music.

In the 1860s, the music changed greatly. African American music took new forms. It was also influenced by dance music, which had great rhythm(节奏). Banjos(班卓琴) became popular. A blues singer usually sang a line and then played the banjo in reply. By the early 1900s, the guitar had taken the place of the banjo in the blues music.

The blues music has many obvious characteristics. One of them is that the musical notes() are often “bent”. That is, they are changed slightly to give a song more strength.

Lyrics are the words of a song. Blues lyrics describe everyday life. The lyrics are often about the relationships between men and women. They tell about sadness and overwork. They tell about finding and losing love, having money or being poor, being happy or sad and lonely. They almost always use the rhythms of everyday speech. A group of blues lyrics usually has three lines. The second line repeats the first line. The third line has different words.

By the 1940s, large numbers of African Americans moved to Chicago. There, a new kind of “Chicago” blues began. The new music was excellent dance music. Chicago blues led to the birth of a new music style — rock and roll.

34. This passage is mainly about _____.

- A. the blues music
- B. the life of African Americans
- C. the blues lyrics
- D. the rhythms of different music

35. What information does the passage NOT provide?

- A. How the blues music developed as time went by.
- B. What the blues lyrics are mostly about.
- C. When African Americans moved to the American South.
- D. How long the banjo was popular in the blues history.

36. Which of the following is the most likely taken from a blues song?

- A. You have to help me. I’ll die if you don’t. You have to help me.

- B. You have to help me. You have to help me. I'll die if you don't.
C. I'll die if you don't help me. You have to help me. You have to help me.
D. I'll die if you don't help me. You have to help me. Please help me.

37. What fact does the passage lead you to believe?

- A. African Americans sang songs after a long day's work to relax in the 1800s.
B. The blues singers in the 1860s usually played the guitar while singing songs.
C. It is not difficult to tell the blues music from others from its musical notes.
D. Rock and roll was the most popular blues music in Chicago in the 1950s.

第 II 卷 (主观题 共 40 分)

四、词汇运用 (本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

(A) 根据句意和汉语注释, 在答题卡标有题号的横线上, 写出单词的正确形式。

1. Audrey Hepburn was _____ (活跃的) in the film industry for nearly 40 years.
2. It will be a dangerous trip. Are you sure you want to take the _____ (风险)?
3. I cannot _____ (许诺) you anything at this moment, but I will try my best.
4. The London Olympic Games, the _____ (第三十) summer games in history, will open on July 27th, 2012.

(B) 根据句意, 在答题卡标有题号的横线上, 写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

5. Sometimes it requires courage to tell the _____ (true).
6. This machine is _____ (special) designed for blind people.
7. Follow me, guys! Close your eyes, open your arms and _____ (breath) deeply.
8. What a terrible painting! This is probably the _____ (ugly) painting I've ever seen.

五、动词填空 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空, 并将答案写在答题卡标有题号的横线上。(本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

1. —Is everybody here?
—No, sir. Jim _____ (not arrive) yet. He is still on the way.
2. You can come over now, but 10 minutes is all I can spare _____ (talk) with you.
3. I'm sorry that I didn't answer your phone. I _____ (listen) to music and didn't hear the ring.
4. The final result can _____ (find) on our website by the end of this week.
5. —Did the old soldiers from Taiwan enjoy the welcome party last Friday?
—Yes. They were so excited to see their friends again. Most of them _____ (not see) each other since 1949.
6. Don't worry about your boy too much. His temperature _____ (drop) back to normal if he takes this medicine.
7. The old computer _____ (break) down easily, so I had to restart it again and again.
8. The sunlight we are all used to _____ (include) seven different colors.

六、短文填空 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单词, 使短文意思完整。所填单词必须在答题卡标有题号的横线上完整写出。(本大题共 10 空, 每空 0.5 分, 共 5 分)

Have you ever tried the "Magic Cube"(魔方)? Pick up one of these cubes and you probably won't be able to p_____ (1) it down. How hard can it be to rearrange the nine little s_____ (2) on each side of the cube? In fact, there are millions of possibilities! It has been over 30 years since the cube first

h_____ (3) the market. However, not many people know that it was used just as a simple classroom
m_____ (4) at the beginning.

In 1974, Mr. Erno Rubik i_____ (5) the “Magic Cube” as he called it. He did this to help his
students u_____ (6) difficult 3D concepts (概念). This classroom example was quickly t_____ (7)
into a popular toy. In 1979, *Ideal Toys* started to sell it as “Rubik’s Cube”. The invention quickly became a
1980s c_____ (8) icon.

As time went by, the cube once l_____ (9) its attractive qualities. However, it made a comeback
with the internet. Now anyone can go online and find many videos that show ways to s_____ (10) the
cube. Erik Akkersdijk of the Netherlands holds the world record now. He finished in just 7.08 seconds!

七、完成句子 按所给的汉语，用英语完成下列句子，并将答案写在答题卡标有题号的横线上。（本大题共 6 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 9 分）

1. 无锡的地铁将于 2014 年投入使用。

The underground in Wuxi _____ in 2014.

2. 你在这个时候放弃是不明智的。

It’s not _____ at this moment.

3. 为了开会不迟到，我比平常早了 20 分钟出门。

I left home _____ so that I would not be late for the meeting.

4. 别再犯如此愚蠢的错误了，否则你只能另谋高就了。

Don’t _____, or you will have to find another job.

5. 这则消息似乎比我们原先预想的传播的更快。

The news _____ than we had expected.

6. 当她意识到她真正想要的是什么时候，一切都太晚了。

It was too late when _____.

八、书面表达 （本大题共 10 分）

假设你是无锡日报英文周刊 *English Weekly* 的特约小记者，请在答题卡指定的位置上，以“A New Town”
为题，写一则 80 词左右的简讯，介绍我市的太湖新城（Taihu New Town）。内容提示见下表：

简介	位于无锡南部，近五年来变化巨大
过去	有很多大型工厂
现在	政府已迁走所有工厂，空气清新，没有污染
问题	尚存一些，其中之一是公交线路太少
展望	……

注意：

1. 简讯须包括表格内所有信息，要求语句通顺、意思连贯；
2. 表格中“展望”栏，请用自己的 2-3 句话展开合理想象，作适当发挥；
3. 简讯的标题已在答题卡上给出，不计入总词数。

2012 年无锡市初中毕业升学考试 英语试题参考答案及评分说明

第 I 卷（客观题 共 50 分）

一、选择填空 （本大题共 14 小题，每小题 1 分，共 14 分）

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

二、完形填空（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

15. A 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. C 20. B 21. D 22. A 23. D 24. A

三、阅读理解 （本大题共 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共 26 分）

25. A 26. D 27. B 28. D 29. A 30. C 31. C
32. B 33. D 34. A 35. C 36. B 37. C

第 II 卷（主观题 共 40 分）

四、词汇运用 （本大题共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

(A) 1. active 2. risk(s) 3. promise 4. thirtieth

(B) 5. truth 6. specially 7. breathe 8. ugliest

五、动词填空 （本大题共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

1. has not /hasn't arrived 2. to talk 3. was listening 4. be found
5. had not/hadn't seen 6. will drop 7. broke 8. includes

六、短文填空 （本大题共 10 空，每空 0.5 分，共 5 分）

1. put 2. squares 3. hit 4. model 5. invented
6. understand 7. turned 8. cultural 9. lost 10. solve

七、完成句子 （本大题共 6 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 9 分）

1. will be in use/service
2. wise of you to give up
3. twenty minutes earlier than usual
4. make such silly mistakes/ a silly mistake any more
5. seemed to (be) spread faster /more quickly
6. she realized what she (had) really wanted

八、书面表达 （本大题共 10 分）

One possible version:

A New Town

Taihu New Town is in the south of Wuxi. It has changed a lot in the past five years. There used to be many big factories here. The government has moved them all away, so the air is fresh and there is no pollution. There are still a few problems. One of them is there are too few bus lines. But I believe all these problems will be solved soon. The new town will become a wonderful place to live.

(一)评分原则:

1. 本题总分为 10 分，按 5 个档次给分；
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分；
3. 本题共有 5 个内容要点，内容要点可用不同方式表达，第 5 个内容要点的适当发挥须符合题意；
4. 内容要点遗漏、句子结构语法错误、时态、语态误用，均为大错。其他错误（如冠词、介词、拼写等方面的错误）均为小错，3 处小错相当于 1 处大错，相同的错误，只扣 1 次；
5. 词数少于 70 或多于 90 的，从总分中减去 1 分。

(二)各档次的给分要求:

档次	得分	错误情况
第一档	10~9 分	无大错，或只有小错 1~2 处
第二档	8~7 分	大错 1~2 处
第三档	6~5 分	大错 3~4 处
第四档	4~3 分	仅正确写出与内容要求相关的 1~2 个句子
第五档	2~1 分	只写出与内容相关的个别词语
	0 分	白卷或通篇文不对题，不知所云

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