

2011年江苏省无锡市中考英语真题及答案

本试卷分两卷。第I卷(客观题)在第I至6页,第II卷(主观题)

考试时间为100分钟。试卷满分为100分。

第I卷(客观题 共55分)

一、单项填空(本大题共15分,每小题1分)

1. The theme park is about _____ ride from the museum. You should start out right now.
A. two hour B. two hour's C. two hours' D. two hours
2. — There used to be lots of fish in the lake.
— Yes, but there are very _____ now.
A. few B. fewer C. little D. less
3. We will see _____ even stronger China in _____ near future.
A. a; the B. an; the C. the; a D. an; a
4. Books are made _____ paper while paper is mainly made _____ wood.
A. of; of B. from; from C. of; from D. from; of
5. _____ Amy likes to go to the cinema, but she doesn't like to see horror films.
A. Since B. As C. Though D. 不填
6. Nanjing isn't so large _____ Shanghai, however, it's the second _____ city in East China.
A. like; largest B. as; largest C. like; large D. as; large
7. — _____ is it to your home town from here?
— Well, it takes a little over three hours to get there by coach.
A. How soon B. How much C. How long D. How far
8. It's very nice _____ you _____ my parents your best wishes.
A. of; sending B. of; to send C. for; to send D. for; sending
9. —Peter doesn't mind lending you his camera.
—He _____. I've already borrowed one.
A. needn't B. can't C. mustn't D. shouldn't
10. Could you tell me how long _____ the football club?
A. you have joined B. have you joined C. you have been in D. have you been in
11. There's a lot to do. We can't _____ to waste any time.
A. wait B. afford C. want D. have
12. Jane's mother preferred _____ TV at home to _____ to the concert.
A. to watch; go B. watching; going C. watching; go D. to watch; going
13. —Will you please help me to repair the computer now?
—Sorry. I'm too busy and I haven't a minute to _____.
A. spare B. share C. spend D. save
14. Don't try to do everything at once. Take it a bit _____.
A. at times B. at that time C. at all times D. at a time
15. —I'll fly to Qingdao for my holiday this weekend.

—Wonderful! _____

A. Why not? B. I hope so. C. With pleasure. D. Have a good time!

二、完型填空（本大题共 10 分，每题 1 分）

One day something went wrong with a man's bicycle chain(链条). The man could not repair it, so he looked **16** for help. The only house nearby belonged to a woman who had **17** there a few months earlier. The man knocked at the door, but the woman did not answer. The door had clear glass in it, and the man **18** see that the woman was home. He decided to knock again. Finally the woman came to the door. The man immediately explained his **19**. "I can fix the chain," the woman said. Later when the bike was **20** to go, the man said, "Thanks. I hope I can help you some day." "I never need help," the woman said.

The following week the man was riding his bike **21** he noticed the woman walking down the street. A strong wind suddenly lifted(拾起) her hat and sent it into the branches(枝) of an old tree. The woman tried to get her hat with a stick, but she failed. She seemed **22** because she clearly was not dressed for tree-climbing. The man hurried over, quickly climbed up to the hat and **23** it into the woman's waiting hands. When she put on her hat, she **24** the man as he climbed back on his bike. "I think I told you I never need help," the woman said, "I'm glad you didn't **25** me. Thanks." Then they both smiled.

16. A. out B. up C. down D. around

17. A. left B. moved C. waited D. stopped

18. A. could B. might C. couldn't D. didn't

19. A. idea B. plan C. problem D. message

20. A. hard B. ready C. slow D. unable

21. A. when B. before C. after D. though

22. A. bored B. relaxed C. frightened D. worried

23. A. dropped B. put C. collected D. brought

24. A. saved B. passed C. studied D. chose

25. A. excuse B. notice C. find D. believe

三、阅读理解（本大题共 30 分，每小题 2 分）

A

If you want to become a better reader, what should you know about speed of reading? Some people read very rapidly(很快地), while others read very slowly. But which one

is better?

The rapid reader may be a good reader when he reads a storybook for fun. But he may not be able to slow down enough to read directions(说明) carefully. He may read so rapidly that he does not take time to understand fully the ideas and information which are important to remember. The slow reader may be a good reader when he reads directions for making something. But he may spend too much time in reading a simple story which is meant to be enjoyed but is not important enough to be remembered.

So, you see, either a rapid reader or a slow reader is not really a good one. If you wish to become a better reader, here are four important things to remember about speed of reading.

1. Knowing why you are reading will often help you to know whether to read rapidly or slowly.
2. Some things should be read slowly throughout. Examples are directions for making or doing something, science and history books, and Maths problems. You must read such things slowly or remember each important step and understand each important idea.
3. Some things should be read rapidly throughout. Examples are simple stories for enjoyment, letters from friends and bits of news from hometown papers.
4. In some of your reading, you must change your speed from fast to slow and slow to fast, as you go along. You will need to read certain(某些) pages rapidly and then slow down and do more careful reading when you come to important ideas.

26. What should be read rapidly?

- A. Directions for making something.
- B. Maths problems.
- C. Science and history books.
- D. Storybooks, newspapers, personal letters, etc.

27. What is the important thing you should keep in mind about speed of reading?

- A. To read as fast as you can.
- B. To fit your reading speed to your needs.
- C. To read as slowly as possible.
- D. To keep your reading at a certain speed.

28. Which title best gives the main idea of the passage?

- A. Something about Careful Reading
- B. Be a Rapid Reader.
- C. How to Read?
- D. How to Be a Slow Reader?

B

Chris Jones recently completed a very unusual journey. Our reporter Mary Owen met him at his home in the south of London and he told her all about the trip.

Reporter: What gave you the idea to make a trip around India on an elephant, Chris?

Chris: Well, it all started the idea two years ago when I was planning a trip to India. I visited a photo exhibition of elephants and I realized that the only enjoyable way to make a trip around India was on an elephant.

Reporter: What did you do next?

Chris: I flew to New Delhi and started looking for an elephant, I needed an elephant trained to carry people. I didn't know anything about elephants, so I asked an expert(专家) for help. He taught me how to ride an elephant. He also helped me find an elephant.

Reporter: How long did it take to find a suitable elephant?

Chris: Not too long. I bought a female elephant called Tara for about 6, 000 dollars.

Reporter: Can you tell me about the journey?

Chris: Tara and I set off from New Delhi a week later. We were going to Sonepur in northern India. There is a big elephant market there and I could sell Tara easily. And what a ride! Elephants can travel at about 6 miles an hour and Sonepur is more than 1, 200 km away. It took us 64 days to complete the journey.

Reporter: Did you have any problems on your journey?

Chris: Yes, a few. But nothing serious. On the third day, Tara hurt her foot. But that got better quickly. Also, there was a lot of heavy rain during the first week and we got very wet!

Reporter: What happened when you reached Sonepur?

Chris: My plan was to sell Tara. But I was very fond of her. I couldn't take her back to Britain and I didn't want to sell her at the market. I happened to meet some people who wanted an elephant for their national park in southern India. I knew that Tara would be safe with them, so I gave her to them. I was very sad to say goodbye.

29. Chris got the idea to make a trip around India on an elephant from _____.

- A. a visit to a zoo B. an elephant expert from India
C. the photos of elephant D. an old friend who lived in India

30. The elephant expert told Chris _____.

- A. when to buy an elephant B. how to feed an elephant
C. where to sell his elephant D. how to ride an elephant

31. Chris decided to go to Sonepur because _____.

- A. it is a very interesting place
B. he would be able to sell Tara there easily

-
- C. elephants cannot be sold anywhere else
 - D. it would take only a short time to get there

32. When Chris arrived at the market in Sonapur, _____.
- A. he realized that he did not really want to sell Tara
 - B. he visited some shopkeepers
 - C. he sold Tara to a national park
 - D. he decided to take Tara home with him

C

Driving a car at a high speed along a highway seems to be fun. You only need to follow the bright traffic signs beside the highway and it will take you where you wish to go.

But to a London taxi driver, driving is not an easy job. A taxi driver needs to have not only good driving skills but also a good knowledge of the city of London, from the loneliest street to the popular restaurant around. He has to be at the service of all kinds of passengers (乘客) at all times.

A London taxi driver said the following about his job.

During the night it is usual for him to stop two or three times for some food. He said, "I never drink when I'm working, otherwise I'd lose my license (驾驶执照)."

He normally goes home between two and three o'clock in the morning. There are times he has to stay longer and try to make more runs. He said, "That's the worst thing about working for yourself. If you don't make money, no one is going to give it to you."

London taxi drivers not only "take" but also "give". Every summer hundreds of poor children from London go for a day at the sea — by taxi! Their rides are paid by the taxi drivers. At the sea, they are met by the mayor (市长), and a lunch party is also held for the taxi drivers and the children. After a happy day's running around the beaches and visiting the market there, the children go home again by taxi, free of charge of course!

33. London taxi drivers try to make more runs sometimes mainly because _____.
- A. they make a living by driving
 - B. they prefer to work for themselves
 - C. they want to help more passengers
 - D. they are used to working deep into the night

-
34. How do London taxi drivers “give”?
- A. They give the poor children a lunch party at the sea each summer.
 - B. They give poor children the chance to meet the mayor.
 - C. They pay for some poor children’s rides for a day’s tour each summer.
 - D. They play with some poor children at the sea for a day each summer.
35. Which of the following words can be used to describe London taxi drivers?
- A. Brave and careful. B. Rich and generous
 - C. Modest and easy-going D. Hard-working and kind.
36. The passage is most likely to be found from _____.
- A. an advertisement of a taxi company
 - B. an online travel guide
 - C. a website about the taxi drivers in London
 - D. a report about living conditions in London

D

Close contacts between Japan and the rest of the world were created in the twentieth century. In the last forty years, business contacts between Japan and the West have become very important. Many foreign companies now have offices in Japan and Japanese businessmen do business around the world. Differences between Japanese and Western ways of doing business, however, often bewilder foreign businessmen and make doing business in Japan difficult for foreigners.

The American businessman, for example, wants to start talking business immediately. He does not want to wait. The Japanese businessman, on the other hand, likes to arrive at decisions after giving them serious thought. Another thing foreign businessmen have difficulty in understanding is when a Japanese means “Yes” or “No”. This is because of cultural differences between Japanese and Western society(社会), which make it difficult for a Japanese to say “No” directly.

In the USA, it is easy to say “No” to something one does not want to do. But in Japan, it is very difficult to say “No”. To refuse an invitation or a request(请求) with “No” is felt to be impolite. It is thought to be selfish and unfriendly. So instead of saying “No” directly, the Japanese have developed many ways to avoid(避免) saying “No”. These can help them avoid hurting other people’s feelings. However, this often makes their ways of doing business rather difficult for foreigners to understand and follow.

37. What often makes foreigners feel difficult to do business in Japan?
- A. Their different ways of doing business.
 - B. Their different lifestyles.
 - C. The fact that the Japanese never say “No”.
 - D. The fact that the Japanese are slow to take action.

38. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the underlined expression “bewilder foreign businessmen” in Paragraph One?

- A. cause foreign businessmen to change their minds.
- B. give a feeling of surprise to foreign businessmen.
- C. attract foreign businessmen’s attention.
- D. make foreign businessmen think wrongly.

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

- A. American businessmen do things more slowly than Japanese ones.
- B. American businessmen like to say “Yes” and “No”.
- C. Americans usually say what they are thinking.
- D. Americans do not say what they think or feel clearly.

40. From the passage we can infer(推断) that _____.

- A. Japanese businessmen are good at business
- B. foreign businessmen should try to know Japanese ways of doing business
- C. foreign businessmen must be more polite
- D. you must learn from Japanese businessmen if you want to succeed

第 II 卷 (主观题 共 45 分)

四、词汇运用 (本大题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

(A) 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。

1. You can make a _____ (choose) among those programmes.
2. The little girl came here by train all by _____ (she).
3. The lady looks much younger in this _____ (fashion) dress.
4. Of the winters in recent years, last winter was the _____ (dry) one.
5. The doctors in the hospital are trying a new _____ (treat) for cancer.

(B) 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。

6. As we know, oil always _____ (漂浮) on water.
7. He _____ (点头) to me in greeting when I entered the room.
8. We are very _____ (自豪) that a pupil from our school has won the prize.
9. They all hurried _____ (往楼上) to see what was going on.
10. There was _____ (沉默) for a moment and then someone made a useful suggestion.

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 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

1. Xiao Li promised to chat with me on the Internet, but so far he _____ (not do) so.

2. At the moment we have too much to do _____ (think) of doing anything else.
3. Last Friday afternoon the young man _____ (hurt) in the traffic accident which happened on the highway.
4. Sound _____ (travel) through air at a speed of about 340 metres per second.
5. Food cannot _____ (keep) properly in a fridge at an unsuitable temperature.
6. The snow _____ (stop) when she woke up and the sun was shining brightly.
7. Every one of us was excited, for in a few minutes we _____ (see) Liu Xiang appear on the sports ground.
8. The Women's World Cup _____ (not begin) until 1991 when China hosted it in Guangzhou.
9. Understanding yourself is very important to _____ (build) self-confidence.
10. On Earth, gravity keeps our feet on the ground and makes anything we drop _____ (fall) towards the ground.

六、短文填空（本大题共 6 分， 每格 0.5 分）

In many countries, people t_____ (1) by car or by bike. They also get from place to place using p_____ (2) transport such as buses and trains. However, some people live in parts of the world where it is i_____ (3) to build roads. In these places, animals or other k_____ (4) of transport have to be used.

It is difficult to w_____ (5) in snow but easy to ski over it. So in places like Alaska, people use skis. If they want to go faster, they get dogs to p_____ (6) them on sleds(雪橇). Riding a snowmobile(雪地摩托) is a more m_____ (7), but expensive way of getting around on snow.

In desert(沙漠) like the Sahara in North Africa, people s_____ (8) get around on camels. Camels survive w_____ (9) in the desert, not because they can s_____ (10) water in their bodies though! They can survive without water for two weeks and without f_____ (11) for up to a month. P_____ (12) can only go without water for about three to five days.

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 9 分， 每小题 1.5 分）

1. 在业余爱好上花些时间对我们来说是必要的。
It is necessary _____ on our hobbies.
2. 那个报告使每一个听到的人感到振奋。
_____ everybody who listened to it.
3. 布朗先生已经离开无锡三个多月了，他将于一周后返回。
Mr Brown _____ for more than tree months. He will come back in a week.
4. 你认为今天报纸上的那幅卡通画与文章相配吗？
Do you think that _____ in today's newspaper?
5. 校长正在伏案疾书，所以我们没有惊动他。

The principal was busy writing at his desk, so _____.

6. 刚才没有人注意他所说的话。

Just now no _____ he said.

八、书面表达（本大题共 16 分）

请在答题卡指定的位置上，以“Saving Tigers”为题，为某中学生英文报《习作园地》专栏写一篇 80 词左右的征文稿，内容要点如下：

1. 老虎是人们在动物园里最喜欢观看的动物之一；
2. 现在世界上仅存大约 3,200 只老虎，数目日趋减少；
3. 老虎处境危险的原因；
4. 保护老虎的建议。

注意：

1. 征文稿须包括所给内容要点，要求语句通顺、意思连贯；
2. 第 3、第 4 要点的内容须用 5 至 6 句话展开合理想象，作适当发挥；
3. 征文稿的标题已在答题卡上给出，不计入总词数。

1C, 2A, 3 B, 4C, 5D, 6B, 7D, 8B, 9A, 10C, 11B, 12B, 13A, 14D, 15D,

16D, 17B, 18 A, 19C, 20B, 21A, 22D, 23A, 24B, 25D

26D, 27B, 28C, 29C, 30D 31B 32A 33A 34C 35D 36C 37A 38D 39C 40B

四 1—5 choice, herself, fashionable, driest, treatment,
6—10 floats, nodded, proud, upstairs, silence

五、 1—5 hasn't done, to think, was hurt, travels, be kept
6—10 had stopped, would see, didn't begin, build, fall

六、 1. travel 2. popular 3. impossible 4. kind 5. walk 6. pull 7. modern 8. sometimes 9. well 10. save 11. food 12. People

七、 1、 for us to spend much time 2、 That report excited 3、 has been away from Wuxi
4、 the cartoon picture matches the article 5、 we didn't disturb him 6、 one paid attention to what

One possible version:

Saving Tigers

Have you visited zoos? Have you seen tigers in the zoos? I think a tiger is one of the most favorite animals in the zoo. But now there are about 3200 tigers in the world, and the amount of them is reducing. What caused them to reduce? Because many forests are cut down and they have no place to live in. In order to protect them we must build many natural reserves. And we must stop people from hunting.

2011年无锡市初中毕业升学考试

英语试题

第I卷（客观题 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，并在答题卡上将该题涂黑。（本大题共15分，每小题1分）

1. 【2011·无锡】The theme park is about _____ ride from the museum. You should start out right now.

- A. two hour B. two hour's **C. two hours'** D. two hours

答案：本题考查名词所有格。以s结尾的只加“'”，故答案选C。

2. 【2011·无锡】— There used to be lots of fish in the lake.

— Yes, but there are very _____ now.

- A. few** B. fewer C. little D. less

答案：very 修饰形容词或副词原级；根据 but there are... 可知答案选A，few 修饰可数名词复数(fish)。

3. 【2011·无锡】We will see _____ even stronger China in _____ near future.

- A. a; the **B. an; the** C. the; a D. an; a

答案：in the near future“在不久的将来”是个固定搭配；even 是以元音因素开头的词，故答案选B。

4. 【2011·无锡】Books are made _____ paper while paper is mainly made _____ wood.

- A. of; of B. from; from **C. of; from** D. from; of

答案：能看出原材料用 be made of；不能看出原材料用 be made from，故答案选C。

5. 【2011·无锡】_____ Amy likes to go to the cinema, but she doesn't like to see horror films.

- A. Since B. As C. Though **D. 不填**

答案：英语中 though 与 but 不能同时出现在同一个句子中，句中已有 but，故答案选D。

6. 【2011·无锡】Nanjing isn't so large _____ Shanghai, however, it's the second _____ city in East China.

- A. like; largest **B. as; largest** C. like; large D. as; large

答案：so...as...“与.....一样”是个固定结构；the + 序数词+最高级+名词单数“第几最.....”，故答案选B。

7. 【2011·无锡】— _____ is it to your home town from here?

— Well, it takes a little over three hours to get there by coach.

- A. How soon B. How much C. How long **D. How far**

答案：对距离提问用 how far“多远”，故答案选D。

8. 【2011·无锡】It's very nice _____ you _____ my parents your best wishes.

- A. of; sending **B. of; to send** C. for; to send D. for; sending

答案：It's+ nice/ good/ clever/ careless/ careful of sb. to do sth.是个固定结构，故答案选B。

9. 【2011·无锡】—Peter doesn't mind lending you his camera.

—He _____. I've already borrowed one.

- A. needn't** B. can't C. mustn't D. shouldn't

答案：根据 I've already borrowed one.“我已经借到一架了。”可推知彼得“不必”再借给了，

故答案选 A；而 can't“不肯能”； mustn't“不准、不应该、不允许”； shouldn't“不该”均不合句意，故排除。

10. 【2011·无锡】 Could you tell me how long _____ the football club?

- A. you have joined B. have you joined **C. you have been in** D. have you been in

答案：该句是一个含有宾语从句的句子，从句必须用陈述语序，故排除 B、D；join 不能与表示一段时间的时间状语连用，故答案选 C。

11. 【2011·无锡】 There's a lot to do. We can't _____ to waste any time.

- A. wait **B. afford** C. want D. have

答案：can't afford to do sth. “负担不起”是固定搭配，故答案选 B。句意：我们不能再浪费时间了。

12. 【2011·无锡】 Jane's mother preferred _____ TV at home to _____ to the concert.

- A. to watch; go **B. watching; going** C. watching; go D. to watch; going

答案：prefer doing sth. to doing sth. “比起……来更喜欢……”，故答案选 B。

13. 【2011·无锡】 —Will you please help me to repair the computer now?

—Sorry. I'm too busy and I haven't a minute to _____.

- A. spare** B. share C. spend D. save

答案：根据 Sorry 可猜测答语意为“很抱歉，我太忙了，就连一分钟时间都腾不出来。”，故答案选 A，意为“分出；腾出”。

14. 【2011·无锡】 Don't try to do everything at once. Take it a bit _____.

- A. at times B. at that time C. at all times **D. at a time**

答案：根据 Don't try to do everything at once. “不要试图一下子就把所有的事情做了。”可猜测空缺处为“逐一；分开”去做，故答案选 D，意为“逐一”。

15. 【2011·无锡】 —I'll fly to Qingdao for my holiday this weekend.

—Wonderful! _____

- A. Why not? B. I hope so. C. With pleasure. **D. Have a good time!**

答案：由上句可知要去度假，故答案选 D，意为“玩的开心”。

【2011·无锡】 二、完型填空 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 分，每小题 1 分）

One day something went wrong with a man's bicycle chain(链条). The man could not repair it,

so he looked 16 for help. The only house nearby belonged to a woman who had 17 there a few months earlier. The man knocked at the door, but the woman did not answer. The door had clear glass in it, and the man 18 see that the woman was home. He decided to knock again. Finally the woman came to the door. The man immediately explained his 19. “I can fix the chain,” the woman said. Later when the bike was 20 to go, the man said, “Thanks. I hope I can help you some day.” “I never need help,” the woman said.

The following week the man was riding his bike 21 he noticed the woman walking down the street. A strong wind suddenly lifted(拾起) her hat and sent it into the branches(枝) of an old tree. The woman tried to get her hat with a stick, but she failed. She seemed 22 because she clearly was not dressed for tree-climbing. The man hurried over, quickly climbed up to the hat and 23 it into the woman's waiting hands. When she put on her hat, she 24 the man as he climbed back on his bike. “I think I told you I never need help,” the woman said, “I'm glad you didn't 25 me. Thanks.” Then they both smiled.

16. A. out B. up C. down **D. around**
17. A. left **B. moved** C. waited D. stopped
18. **A. could** B. might C. couldn't D. didn't
19. A. idea B. plan **C. problem** D. message
20. A. hard **B. ready** C. slow D. unable
21. **A. when** B. before C. after D. though
22. A. bored B. relaxed C. frightened **D. worried**
23. **A. dropped** B. put C. collected D. brought
24. A. saved **B. passed** C. studied D. chose
25. A. excuse B. notice C. find **D. believe**

答案:

16. D 根据上下文可知 the man“向四周看”，找人修自行车，故答案选 D。
17. B 联系上下文可知这个女的是几个月前“搬到”那里的，故答案选 B，意为“搬；挪”。
18. A 联系上下文可知 the man 透过玻璃“能”看到 the woman 在房间里，故答案选 A，意为“能够”。
19. C 联系上下文 the man 和 the woman 解释他之所以敲门打扰是因为他遇到了“问题”，故答案选 C。
20. B 联系上下文可知是在 the man 修完车要离开时对 the woman 说了一番话，故答案选 B，意为“有准备的”。
21. A 联系上下文可知空缺处前后的动作几乎是同时发生的，故答案选 A，意为“当……的时候”。
22. D 联系上下文可知女人的帽子刮到树上，可猜测她一定很着急，故答案选 D，意为“担心的；着急的”。
23. A 联系下文男人重新从树上下来骑上车的时候女人已经把帽子戴上了，故答案选 A，意为“丢下；扔下”。
24. B 联系上下文可知是当男人骑车从她身边经过的时候……，故答案选 B，意为“经过；路过”。
25. D 通读全文可知原来女人说自己是不需要帮助的，但是在她需要帮助的时候男人仍然帮助了她，也就是说他不“相信”她不需要帮助，故答案选 D，意为“相信”。

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 30 分，每小题 2 分）

【2011·无锡】（选择型）A

If you want to become a better reader, what should you know about speed of reading?

Some people read very rapidly(很快地), while others read very slowly. But which one is better?

The rapid reader may be a good reader when he reads a storybook for fun. But he may not be able to slow down enough to read directions(说明) carefully. He may read so rapidly that he does not take time to understand fully the ideas and information which are important to remember.

The slow reader may be a good reader when he reads directions for making something. But he may spend too much time in reading a simple story which is meant to be enjoyed but is not important enough to be remembered.

So, you see, either a rapid reader or a slow reader is not really a good one. If you wish to become a better reader, here are four important things to remember about speed of reading.

-
1. Knowing why you are reading will often help you to know whether to read rapidly or slowly.
 2. Some things should be read slowly throughout. Examples are directions for making or doing something, science and history books, and Maths problems. You must read such things slowly or remember each important step and understand each important idea.
 3. Some things should be read rapidly throughout. Examples are simple stories for enjoyment, letters from friends and bits of news from hometown papers.
 4. In some of your reading, you must change your speed from fast to slow and slow to fast, as you go along. You will need to read certain(某些) pages rapidly and then slow down and do more careful reading when you come to important ideas.

26. What should be read rapidly?

- A. Directions for making something.
- B. Maths problems.
- C. Science and history books.
- D. Storybooks, newspapers, personal letters, etc.**

27. What is the important thing you should keep in mind about speed of reading?

- A. To read as fast as you can.
- B. To fit your reading speed to your needs.**
- C. To read as slowly as possible.
- D. To keep your reading at a certain speed.

28. Which title best gives the main idea of the passage?

- A. Something about Careful Reading
- B. Be a Rapid Reader.
- C. How to Read?**
- D. How to Be a Slow Reader?

答案:

26. D 根据第八段第二句 Examples are simple stories for enjoyment, letters from friends and bits of news from hometown papers.可知“看故事书、新闻、私人信件”时可以看到得快一点。

27. B 根据最后一段可推知“适合自己需要的阅读速度”是很重要的, 故选 B。

28. C 通读全文可知, 本文主要说明了怎么阅读, 故答案选 C。

【2011·无锡】(选择型) B

Chris Jones recently completed a very unusual journey. Our reporter Mary Owen met him at his home in the south of London and he told her all about the trip.

Reporter: What gave you the idea to make a trip around India on an elephant, Chris?

Chris: Well, it all started the idea two years ago when I was planning a trip to India. I visited a photo exhibition of elephants and I realized that the only enjoyable way to make a trip around India was on an elephant.

Reporter: What did you do next?

Chris: I flew to New Delhi and started looking for an elephant, I needed an elephant trained to carry people. I didn't know anything about elephants, so I asked an expert(专家) for help. He taught me how to ride an elephant. He also helped me find an elephant.

Reporter: How long did it take to find a suitable elephant?

Chris: Not too long. I bought a female elephant called Tara for about 6, 000 dollars.

Reporter: Can you tell me about the journey?

Chris: Tara and I set off from New Delhi a week later. We were going to Sonapur in northern India. There is a big elephant market there and I could sell Tara easily. And what a ride! Elephants can travel at about 6 miles an hour and Sonapur is more than 1, 200 km away. It took us 64 days to

complete the journey.

Reporter: Did you have any problems on your journey?

Chris: Yes, a few. But nothing serious. On the third day, Tara hurt her foot. But that got better quickly. Also, there was a lot of heavy rain during the first week and we got very wet!

Reporter: What happened when you reached Sonepur?

Chris: My plan was to sell Tara. But I was very fond of her. I couldn't take her back to Britain and I didn't want to sell her at the market. I happened to meet some people who wanted an elephant for their national park in southern India. I knew that Tara would be safe with them, so I gave her to them. I was very sad to say goodbye.

29. Chris got the idea to make a trip around India on an elephant from _____.

- A. a visit to a zoo B. an elephant expert from India
C. the photos of elephant D. an old friend who lived in India

30. The elephant expert told Chris _____.

- A. when to buy an elephant B. how to feed an elephant
C. where to sell his elephant **D. how to ride an elephant**

31. Chris decided to go to Sonepur because _____.

- A. it is a very interesting place
B. he would be able to sell Tara there easily
C. elephants cannot be sold anywhere else
D. it would take only a short time to get there

32. When Chris arrived at the market in Sonepur, _____.

- A. he realized that he did not really want to sell Tara**
B. he visited some shopkeepers
C. he sold Tara to a national park
D. he decided to take Tara home with him

答案:

29. C 根据第三段第二句 I visited a photo exhibition of elephants and I realized that the only enjoyable way to make a trip around India was on an elephant. 可知答案选 C。

30. D 根据第五段第三句 He taught me how to ride an elephant. 可知选 D。

31. B 根据第九段第三句 There is a big elephant market there and I could sell Tara easily. 可知选 B。

32. A 根据最后一段第三句...I didn't want to sell her at the market. 可知选 A。

【2011·无锡】（选择型）C

Driving a car at a high speed along a highway seems to be fun. You only need to follow the bright traffic signs beside the highway and it will take you where you wish to go.

But to a London taxi driver, driving is not an easy job. A taxi driver needs to have not only good driving skills but also a good knowledge of the city of London, from the loneliest street to the popular restaurant around. He has to be at the service of all kinds of passengers (乘客) at all times.

A London taxi driver said the following about his job.

During the night it is usual for him to stop two or three times for some food. He said, "I never drink when I'm working, otherwise I'd lose my license (驾驶执照)."

He normally goes home between two and three o'clock in the morning. There are times he

has to stay longer and try to make more runs. He said, "That's the worst thing about working for yourself. If you don't make money, no one is going to give it to you."

London taxi drivers not only "take" but also "give". Every summer hundreds of poor children from London go for a day at the sea — by taxi! Their rides are paid by the taxi drivers. At the sea, they are met by the mayor (市长), and a lunch party is also held for the taxi drivers and the children. After a happy day's running around the beaches and visiting the market there, the children go home again by taxi, free of charge of course!

33. London taxi drivers try to make more runs sometimes mainly because _____.

A. they make a living by driving

B. they prefer to work for themselves

C. they want to help more passengers

D. they are used to working deep into the night

34. How do London taxi drivers "give"?

A. They give the poor children a lunch party at the sea each summer.

B. They give poor children the chance to meet the mayor.

C. They pay for some poor children's rides for a day's tour each summer.

D. They play with some poor children at the sea for a day each summer.

35. Which of the following words can be used to describe London taxi drivers?

A. Brave and careful.

B. Rich and generous

C. Modest and easy-going

D. Hard-working and kind.

36. The passage is most likely to be found from _____.

A. an advertisement of a taxi company

B. an online travel guide

C. a website about the taxi drivers in London

D. a report about living conditions in London

答案:

33. A 根据常识可推知司机是为了生活, 故选 A。

34. C 根据最后一段第三句 There rides are paid by the taxi drivers. 可知司机免费接送贫穷的孩子, 故选 C。

35. D 通读全文可知, 伦敦出租车司机的工作很辛苦, 但他们很和蔼, 故选 D。

36. C 通读全文可知, 这篇短文主要介绍了伦敦出租车司机的生活, 故可推知这篇应该是出现在关于介绍伦敦出租车司机的网页上。

招生报第 15995326302

Close contacts between Japan and the rest of the world were created in the twentieth century. In the last forty years, business contacts between Japan and the West have become very important. Many foreign companies now have offices in Japan and Japanese businessmen do business around the world. Differences between Japanese and Western ways of doing business, however, often bewilder foreign businessmen and make doing business in Japan difficult for foreigners.

The American businessman, for example, wants to start talking business immediately. He does not want to wait. The Japanese businessman, on the other hand, likes to arrive at decisions after giving them serious thought. Another thing foreign businessmen have difficulty in understanding is when a Japanese means "Yes" or "No". This is because of cultural differences between Japanese and Western society(社会), which make it difficult for a Japanese to say "No" directly.

In the USA, it is easy to say “No” to something one does not want to do. But in Japan, it is very difficult to say “No”. To refuse an invitation or a request(请求) with “No” is felt to be impolite. It is thought to be selfish and unfriendly. So instead of saying “No” directly, the Japanese have developed many ways to avoid(避免) saying “No”. These can help them avoid hurting other people’s feelings. However, this often makes their ways of doing business rather difficult for foreigners to understand and follow.

37. What often makes foreigners feel difficult to do business in Japan?

A. Their different ways of doing business.

B. Their different lifestyles.

C. The fact that the Japanese never say “No”.

D. The fact that the Japanese are slow to take action.

38. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the underlined expression “bewilder foreign businessmen” in Paragraph One?

A. cause foreign businessmen to change their minds.

B. give a feeling of surprise to foreign businessmen.

C. attract foreign businessmen’s attention.

D. make foreign businessmen think wrongly.

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

A. American businessmen do things more slowly than Japanese ones.

B. American businessmen like to say “Yes” and “No”.

C. Americans usually say what they are thinking.

D. Americans do not say what they think or feel clearly.

40. From the passage we can infer(推断) that _____.

A. Japanese businessmen are good at business

B. foreign businessmen should try to know Japanese ways of doing business

C. Japanese businessmen must be more polite

D. you must learn from Japanese businessmen if you want to succeed

答案:

37. A 根据第一段最后一句中的 Differences between Japanese and Western ways of doing business, however, often bewilder foreign businessmen and make doing business in Japan difficult for foreigners.可知是存在于日本和西方之间的不同的做生意的方式使得做生意有些困难,故答案选 A。

38. D 联系上下文可知由于日本商人的委婉使得人们容易迷惑,故答案选 D。

39. C 根据第三段第一句 In the USA, it is easy to say “No” to something one does not want to do“在美国,很容易对不想做的事情说‘不’”可推知美国人怎么想就怎么说,故答案选 C。

40. B 通读全文可知作者旨在让我们了解日本不同于别国的做事风格,以免遇到了尴尬和迷糊,答案 B 正和此意,故答案选 B。

第 II 卷 (主观题 共 45 分)

四、词汇运用 (本大题共 10 分,每小题 1 分)

(A) 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。

1. You can make a _____ (choose) among those programmes. 答案: choice

2. The little girl came here by train all by _____ (she). 答案: herself

3. The lady looks much younger in this _____ (fashion) dress. 答案: fashionable

4. Of the winters in recent years, last winter was the _____ (dry) one. 答案: driest

5. The doctors in the hospital are trying a new _____ (treat) for cancer. **答案: treatment**
- (B) 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。
6. As we know, oil always _____ (漂浮) on water. **答案: floats**
7. He _____ (点头) to me in greeting when I entered the room. **答案: nodded**
8. We are very _____ (自豪) that a pupil from our school has won the prize. **答案: proud**
9. They all hurried _____ (往楼上) to see what was going on. **答案: upstairs**
10. There was _____ (沉默) for a moment and then someone made a useful suggestion. **答案: silence**

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 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

1. Xiao Li promised to chat with me on the Internet, but so far he _____ (not do) so. **答案: hasn't done**
2. At the moment we have too much to do _____ (think) of doing anything else. **答案: to think**
3. Last Friday afternoon the young man _____ (hurt) in the traffic accident which happened on the highway. **答案: was hurt**
4. Sound _____ (travel) through air at a speed of about 340 metres per second. **答案: travels**
5. Food cannot _____ (keep) properly in a fridge at an unsuitable temperature. **答案: be kept**
6. The snow _____ (stop) when she woke up and the sun was shining brightly. **答案: had stopped**
7. Every one of us was excited, for in a few minutes we _____ (see) Liu Xiang appear on the sports ground. **答案: would see**
8. The Women's World Cup _____ (not begin) until 1991 when China hosted it in Guangzhou. **答案: didn't begin**
9. Understanding yourself is very important to _____ (build) self-confidence. **答案: build**
10. On Earth, gravity keeps our feet on the ground and makes anything we drop _____ (fall) towards the ground. **答案: fall**

【2011·无锡】(选择型) 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 6 分, 每格 0.5 分)

In many countries, people t_____ (1) by car or by bike. They also get from place to place using p_____ (2) transport such as buses and trains. However, some people live in parts of the world where it is i_____ (3) to build roads. In these places, animals or other f_____ (4) of transport have to be used.

It is difficult to w_____ (5) in snow but easy to ski over it. So in places like Alaska, people use skis. If they want to go faster, they get dogs to p_____ (6) them on sleds(雪橇). Riding a snowmobile(雪地摩托) is a more m_____ (7), but expensive way of getting around on snow.

In desert(沙漠) like the Sahara in North Africa, people s_____ (8) get around on camels. Camels survive w_____ (9) in the desert, not because they can s_____ (10) water in their bodies though! They can survive without water for two weeks and without f_____ (11) for up to a month. H_____ (12) can only go without water for about three to five days.

答案: 1. travel 2. popular 3. impossible 4. 5. walk 6. pull 7. modern 8. sometimes 9. well 10. save 11

food 12. He

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 9 分，每小题 1.5 分）

1. 在业余爱好上花些时间对我们来说是必要的。

It is necessary _____ on our hobbies.

答案: for us to spend much time

2. 那个报告使每一个听到的人感到振奋。

_____ everybody who listened to it.

答案: That report excited

3. 布朗先生已经离开无锡三个多月了，他将于一周后返回。

Mr Brown _____ for more than tree months. He will come back in a week.

答案: has been away from Wuxi

4. 你认为今天报纸上的那幅卡通画与文章相配吗？

Do you think that _____ in today's newspaper?

答案: the cartoon picture matches the article

5. 校长正在伏案疾书，所以我们没有惊动他。

The principal was busy writing at his desk, so _____.

答案: we didn't disturb him

6. 刚才没有人注意他所说的话。

Just now no _____ he said.

答案: one paid attention to what

八、书面表达（本大题共 16 分）

请在答题卡指定的位置上，以“Saving Tigers”为题，为某中学生英文报《习作园地》专栏写一篇 80 词左右的征文稿，内容要点如下：

1. 老虎是人们在动物园里最喜欢观看的动物之一；
2. 现在世界上仅存大约 3,200 只老虎，数目日趋减少；
3. 老虎处境危险的原因；
4. 保护老虎的建议。

注意：

1. 征文稿须包括所给内容要点，要求语句通顺、意思连贯；
2. 第 3、第 4 要点的内容须用 5 至 6 句话展开合理想象，作适当发挥；
3. 征文稿的标题已在答题卡上给出，不计入总词数。

One possible version:

Saving Tigers

Have you visited zoos? Have you seen tigers in the zoos? I think a tiger is one of the most favorite animals in the zoo. But now there are about 3200 tigers in the world, and the amount of them is reducing. What caused them to reduce? Because many forests are cut down and they have no place to live in. In order to protect them we must build many natural reserves. And we must stop people from hunting.