

2013 年江苏省苏州市中考真题英语

一、单项填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. — Hurry up, or we'll be late.

— Take your time—it's just _____ short distance from here to _____ cinema.

- A. / ; the
- B. the; a
- C. a; the
- D. / ; a

解析: a short distance 一段很短的距离。当 distance 有形容词修饰或与数字搭配表示具体的“一段……的距离”时是可数名词, 表示泛指, 因此要用 a; 而后面提到的 cinema 应是说话者双方都知道的地点, 表示特指, 因此要用 the。

答案: C

2. Sandy is a real book lover and she often brings home many books to read _____ the library.

- A. in
- B. for
- C. by
- D. from

解析: 句意为: 桑迪是一个真正的书迷, 她经常从图书馆带许多书回家读。“从……带来”用介词 from。

答案: D

3. — Have you heard about that car accident near the school?

— Yes, luckily no one _____.

- A. hurt
- B. was hurt
- C. has hurt
- D. were hurt

解析: 主语 no one 是不定代词, 谓语动词用单数。句意是: 没有一个人受伤, 故要用被动语态。

答案: B

4. — Frank, you look worried. Anything wrong?

— Well, I _____ a test and I'm waiting for the result.

- A. will take
- B. took
- C. am taking
- D. take

解析: 答语句意: 噢, 我参加了考试, 我正在等考试成绩。用过去时, take 的过去式是 took。

答案: B

5. Peter speaks Chinese well indeed, but of course not _____ a local speaker in China.

- A. so fluently as
- B. more fluent than
- C. as fluent as
- D. much fluently than

解析：句意：彼得汉语讲得不错,但当然不如在中国的本地人说的那么流利。此题考查 not so adj./adv. as 和 not as adj. / adv. as 用法。B 项 more fluent than 比母语说的更流利；D 项 much 不能构成比较级，而是修是比较级；在这里要修饰动词 speak，要用副词而不用形容词。

答案：A

6. — Julie, what _____ in your hand?
— Look! It's a new iPad for my daughter.

- A. do you hold
- B. are you holding
- C. were you holding
- D. will you hold

解析：句意：一朱莉，你的手里拿的是什么？一看！这是给我女儿的一个新的 ipad。表示拿这个动作正在进行，故用现在进行时态。

答案：B

7. Paul made a nice cage _____ the little sick bird till it could fly.

- A. keep
- B. kept
- C. keeping
- D. to keep

解析：make 此处译为“制作”，用动词不定式作宾补。

答案：D

8. We're going to Suzhou Amusement Park in Linda's card. You can come with us _____ you can meet us there later.

- A. or
- B. but
- C. and
- D. then

解析：句意：我们打算去在琳达的卡片中的苏州游乐园，。你可以跟我们一起或者你可以稍后在那儿与我们见面。or 或者,表选择；but 但是，表转折；and 表顺承；then 那时，表承接。

A 项符合题干的要求。

答案：A

9. I am sure Cindy will be able to find the hotel-she has a pretty good _____ of direction.

- A. idea
- B. feeling
- C. experience
- D. sense

解析：句意：我确信辛迪能找到那家旅馆，它有极好的方向感。idea 主意；想法 feeling 感

觉；情绪 experience 经历；体验 sense 感觉；识别力，A 符合题意。

答案：D

10. If you _____ go, at least wait until the rain stops.

A. can

B. may

C. must

D. will

解析：句意：如果你坚持要走，至少等雨停了。must 表示主观看法，意为“必须，应该”，符合题意。

答案：C

11. _____ a beautiful car! I've never seen it before.

A. What

B. Which

C. How

D. Whether

解析：本句的感叹中心词是 car 可数名词，故用 what。注意感叹句的以下三个常用句型：What a/an+adj.+名词单数+主语+谓语动词；What+adj.+名词复数或不可数名词；How+副词或形容词+主语+谓语动词。故答案为 A。

答案：A

12. — Philip has gone to New Zealand.

— Oh, can you tell me _____?

A. when did he leave

B. when he is leaving

C. when he left

D. when is he leaving

解析：宾语从句应该用陈述语序，选项A、D都是疑问语序，故排除，由问句菲利普已经去了新西兰，知离开这个动作是发生在过去，而不是将来，B项表将来，故排除，只有A符合要求，故选A。

答案：A

13. — Your tea smells great!

— It's _____ from India. Would you like _____?

A. it

B. this

C. some

D. little

解析：句意“—你的茶味道不错！—它来自印度。你先要一些吗？it 上下文是同一事物；this 指下文要提到的事；little 表否定意义，几乎没有；some 可修饰可数名词也可修饰不可数名词，用在疑问句中，表示希望得到对方肯定的回答，符合题意，故选 C。

答案：C

14. — Have you finished your homework?
— _____ Just half of it. How about you?

- A. Not at all
- B. Not likely
- C. Not a bit
- D. Not yet

解析：句意为：—你完成你的作业了吗？—还没呢。才刚刚完成了一半。你呢？A项“一点也不”；B项为“不可能”；C项为“一点也不”；D项为“还没有”。问句 Have 开头的，说明是一个完成式的疑问句，Not yet 就是用于回答完成式的否定形式。意思是“还没有……”，只有D项符合题意。

答案：D

15. I used to quarrel a lot with my parents, but now we _____ just fine together.

- A. get along
- B. get up
- C. get away
- D. get off

解析：我以前老是和我父母吵架，不过我们现在相处的很好。get along 相处；get up 起床；get away 离开，逃掉；get off 下车，离开；只有A项符合句意。

答案：A

二、完形填空(共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)

先通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后在每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

You have probably heard the expression, “It’s raining cats and dogs outside.” That means 16 it’s raining very hard I not that 17 cats and dogs are falling from the 18. However, one day in June, 1882, it really did rain 19 over Dubuque, Iowa. The frogs 20 falling along with hailstones(冰雹)during a 21 storm.

Hail is formed when drops of rainwater are 22 by heavy winds and are carried high up into the air. There the raindrops become frozen. Many drops may freeze 23 to form balls of ice; these ice balls, or hailstones, then 24 to earth.

During the storm in Dubuque, the strong winds lifted small frogs from nearby ponds(池塘) 25 the air along with raindrops. When some of these frogs became covered with ice, both hailstones and “frog-stones” fell onto the ground.

16.

- A. that
- B. how
- C. why
- D. if

解析：这里是需要引导宾语从句，且在从句中不做成分。句意：它意思是天正在下大雨。A项符合题意。

答案：A

17.

- A. careless

- B. blind
- C. dead
- D. real

解析：根据上下文判断那并不是真猫和狗落下来。careless 粗心的；无忧无虑的，blind 失明的；盲目的，dead 死去的，real 真的；现实的，故选 D。

答案：D

18.

- A. hill
- B. tower
- C. sky
- D. building

解析：根据下文提示可知是 ， 故选 C。

答案：C

19.

- A. cats
- B. frogs
- C. dogs
- D. birds

解析：根据下文判断可知是 frogs， 故选 B 。

答案：B

20.

- A. stopped
- B. enjoyed
- C. began
- D. forgot

解析：根据句意应是青蛙随着冰雹开始降落， 故选 C 。

答案：C

21.

- A. popular
- B. terrible
- C. weekly
- D. common

解析：根据下文判断是一场可怕的风暴， 故选 B 。

答案：B

22.

- A. divided
- B. added
- C. changed
- D. caught

解析：根据句意应是雨点被强风抓住， 故选 D。

答案：D

23.

- A. together
- B. alone

- C. so
- D. almost

解析：根据句意应是雨点冻结在一起形成冰球，故选 A。

答案：A

24.

- A. hold
- B. lose
- C. keep
- D. fall

解析：根据句意应是这些冰球或冰雹，然后下降到地球，故选 D。

答案：D

25.

- A. from
- B. into
- C. after
- D. by

解析：从...进入...用 from... into..., 故选 B。

答案：B

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题； 每小题 2 分， 满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

According to one story the idea for making the first teddy bear came from a newspaper cartoon drawn in 1904. This cartoon showed President Teddy Roosevelt on a hunting trip refusing to shoot (射杀) a young bear. The young bear became a symbol for Teddy Roosevelt.

Morris Michtom owned a small candy and toy store in New York City. He and his wife made many of the toys they sold. When he saw the cartoon, he had a wonderful idea. He decided to make a toy bear with eyes and legs and arms that moved. The bear was put in the store window next to a copy of the cartoon. Mr. Michtom called it "Teddy's Bear".

Many of these bears were sold. The bears became so popular that Mr. Michtom thought he might need President Roosevelt's permission to use his name. He wrote to the president and sent him a "Teddy Bear". The president answered, saying that Mr. Michtom could use his name.

Mr. Michtom borrowed money so that he could make thousands of toy bears. His company became the Ideal Toy Corporation. Today this is one of the biggest toy companies in the United States.

26. People will remember Morris Michtom because he was_____.

- A. a candy store owner
- B. a toy store owner
- C. the inventor of the teddy bear
- D. Teddy Roosevelt's friend

解析：通读全篇我们会知道人们会记得莫里斯·米奇汤姆因为他是泰迪熊的发明者，故答案选 C。

答案：C

27. The idea for making the first teddy bear came from_____.

- A. a movie
- B. a magazine story
- C. a TV advertisement
- D. a newspaper cartoon

解析: 根据 According to one story the idea for making the first teddy bear came from a newspaper cartoon drawn in 1904.可知。

答案: D

28. From this passage we can see that_____.

- A. many people liked Teddy Roosevelt
- B. many people did not like Teddy Roosevelt
- C. President Roosevelt cared only about important people
- D. President Roosevelt did not like young bears

解析: 根据最后一段米奇汤姆的公司成为理想玩具公司。今天, 这是一个在美国最大的玩具公司。可推知许多人喜欢泰迪罗斯福。

答案: A

B

Tony Wheeler was born to travel. His father worked for an airline. For the first 16 years of his life, Wheeler and his family lived in many different countries.

In the early 1970s, Wheeler met a young woman named Maureen. They soon married. Before getting jobs, Tony and Maureen wanted to travel. They took a year-long trip from London, through Asia, to Australia. On the trip, they visited places like India, Iran, and Afghanistan.

When Tony and Maureen arrived in Australia, people asked many questions about their trip. To answer these questions, Wheeler wrote a guidebook called Across Asia on the Cheap. The book told people about different countries' weather, customs(风俗), and places to see. But unlike travel guides in the 1970s, Wheeler's book also talked about places most tourists did not go. He also wrote about unusual things to see and do. The book was very popular.

Wheeler and Maureen started a company called Lonely Planet. They continued travelling. They wrote guidebooks for each place they visited. Today, 400 people work for Lonely Planet. The company has over 650 guidebooks. Wheeler still writes about travel "hot spots"(for example, Cambodia in Asia and Croatia in Europe). For more information, read the books!

29. Which trip was Tony Wheeler's first guidebook about?

- A. The United Kingdom.
- B. From Asia to England.
- C. From Australia to Afghanistan.
- D. From England to Australia.

解析: 根据“They took a year-long trip from London, through Asia, to Australia.”可知。

答案: D

30. Why did Tony Wheeler write his first guidebook?

- A. He needed the money.
- B. His wife asked him to do it.
- C. Many people asked questions about his travels.
- D. He liked writing books.

解析: 根据“people asked many questions about their trip. To answer these questions, Wheeler

wrote a guidebook called Across Asia on the Cheap.”可知。

答案：C

31. How was Across Asia on the Cheap different from other travel guides?

- A. It talked about places most tourists did not go.
- B. It was longer and more expensive.
- C. It told people about a country's weather, customs, and places to see.
- D. It was the first guidebook about Asia.

解析：根据“The book told people about different countries' weather, customs(风俗), and places to see. But unlike travel guides in the 1970s, Wheeler's book also talked about places most tourists did not go.”可知。

答案：A

32. Which sentence below is true?

- A. Tony Wheeler still travels and writes guide books.
- B. Tony Wheeler's first guidebook was not popular.
- C. After their first trip, Maureen did not travel with Tony.
- D. Today, Lonely Planet is still a small company.

解析：由“The book was very popular.”可知，B项错误；由“‘They continued travelling.’”可知C项错误；由“‘Today, 400 people work for Lonely Planet. The company has over 650 guidebooks.’”可知D项错误；A项符合文章内容，是正确的。

答案：A

C.

Computers are good tools(工具). The Internet is also good. But some people spend too much time online. They can't stop. Doctors say this is a new sickness. They call this sickness Internet Addiction Disorder (互联网成瘾症) (IAD).

People with IAD are online a lot. They spend hours chatting to their friends or playing online games. Many people with IAD spend more time on the Internet than with family or friends. Some people with IAD even quit(辞掉)their jobs!

Do you have IAD? Think about these questions: How many hours a day are you online? Is it a lot or a little? When you are not online, are you thinking about playing a computer game or checking your messages? When you are online, do you forget the time? Do you get angry when you can't play a game?

If you have IAD, what can you do? Dr. Ivan Goldberg and Dr. Kimberly S. Young have some ideas. First, ask yourself “Why am I online a lot?” Then try to take a break. For example, use the computer or play games twice a week, not every day. In this way, you can have a good social life with other friends.

33. The passage is mainly about_____.

- A. a new sickness
- B. an online game
- C. messages
- D. computer jobs

解析：本文主要围绕一种新的疾病——互联网成瘾症展开论述的，故选项A符合题意。

答案：A

34. If you have Internet Addiction Disorder (IAD), you are_____.

- A. online for an hour a week
- B. send e-mail messages at work
- C. are on the Internet more than with friends
- D. never use the computer

解析：由“Many people with IAD spend more time on the Internet than with family or friends.”可知。

答案：C

35. According to the passage, which is NOT a sign of IAD?

- A. Quitting your job to spend more time online.
- B. Spending time with family and friends.
- C. Forgetting the time when you are online.
- D. Getting angry when you can't play a game.

解析：A、C、D 三项文章中都进行了列举，只有 B 项不是互联网成瘾症的表现。

答案：B

36. Ivan Goldberg and Kimberly S. Young_____.

- A. quit their jobs
- B. are online a lot
- C. have IAD
- D. help people with IAD

解析：根据“If you have IAD, what can you do? Dr. Ivan Goldberg and Dr. Kimberly S. Young have some ideas.”可知。

答案：D

D

If you plan to take your pet on a trip, prepare ahead of time. At least two weeks before you leave, take your pet to a vet. See if he or she is fit for travel and ask if he or she should have any medicine before leaving. The vet may suggest certain pills for sickness or for calming the pet.

Some states or foreign countries have health laws that say animals must have certain injections(注射)before they can be allowed to enter. Your vet may have this information. You can also get help on the United States and Canadian laws from a book published by the Department of Agriculture which some libraries have. For information on foreign countries, check with their consulates (领事馆). You can also ask the airlines on which you are travelling.

Find out if the places where you plan to stay allow pets because many do not.

If you are going by plane or train, ask if pets are allowed. If they are, ask where they will be kept and who will care for them. The big bus lines in this country do not allow pets.

Choose your pet's box carefully. Plastic boxes are better than cardboard or wooden ones because they can't be chewed(嚼碎).

If going by plane or train during warm weather, try to go in the cooler early morning or evening hours. Also try to avoid (避免)very cold winter weather because pets often suffer from cold. Even in your own car, be careful. Do not leave the animal inside with the windows closed because the car may become too hot or too cold.

37. The main idea of this passage is to_____.

- A. warn people to leave their pets at home
- B. give general information about pet travel

C. tell people how to choose their pet boxes

D. tell people about foreign pet laws

解析：通读全文我们知道文章主要观点是给出了带宠物旅行的一些一般信息。

答案：B

38. When taking a pet on a trip, a pet owner_____.

A. doesn't need to make any special plans

B. should stay at friends' homes

C. should make plans before leaving home

D. should travel by bus instead of plane

解析：根据“If you plan to take your pet on a trip, prepare ahead of time.”这句可知。

答案：C

39. From the passage, we can learn that_____.

A. it costs too much to take pets on trips

B. some pets may not be well enough to travel

C. all train lines treat pets exactly the same

D. pets are welcome everywhere

解析：通读全文知一些宠物不适合旅行。

答案：B

40. Which person would be the most interested in this passage?

A. vet.

B. pet owner .

C. bus driver.

D. pet shop owner.

解析：通读全文知宠物的主人会对这篇文章感兴趣。

答案：B

四、词汇检测（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释或通过上下文，在答题卡上标有题号的横线上，写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空只写一词。

41. The local clubs are making every_____ (努力) to interest more young people.

42. John went out and_____ (锁住) the door behind him.

43. I had to throw away all the food after I left the fridge open. What a_____ (浪费)!

44. UNICEF is one of the best-known_____ (慈善机构) that help poor children around the world.

45. Do you lie_____ (醒着的) at night, worrying about things?

46. He talked_____ (兴奋地) to the reporters about his hopes of winning the race.

47. Have you_____ (讨论) the problem with anyone?

48. —It's a top secret .

—Yes, I see. I will keep the secret_____ you and me.

49. —Shirley, is this your wallet?

—Yes, it's_____. Many thanks. I looked for it everywhere.

50. —Can you tell me how long it _____ to travel to Paris?

—About ten hours by plane.

解析：

41. 需用名词。
42. and 前后的时态要一致。
43. 冠词 a 后要用名词形式。
44. one +of +名词的复数。
45. 形容词做后置定语。
46. 副词修饰动词。
47. 现在完成时的构成 have/has+动词的过去分词。
48. between...and... 在.....之间
49. 作宾语用名词所有格。
50. It takes (sb.)sometime to do sth.

答案:

41. effort
42. locked
43. waste
44. charities
45. awake
46. excitedly
47. discussed
48. between
49. mine
50. takes

五、句子翻译（共 5 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 15 分）

将下列句子译成英语，并将所译句子写在答题卡上标有题号的横线上。

51. 我们正盼着过周末呢。
52. 她让我一连说了 45 分钟。
53. 你要是见到他，就把这个便条给他。
54. 小孩最终被找到了，安然无恙。
55. 对她来说，像以前那样经常与她父母亲见面就难了。

答案:

(第四、五大题可用不同方式表达)

51. We are looking forward to the weekend.
52. She kept me talking for forty-five minutes.
53. If you see him, give him this note.
54. The child was finally found safe and well.
55. It's difficult for her to see her parents as often as before.

六、书面表达（共 1 题；满分 20 分）

假设你班为了配合创建“宜居城市”，最近以“Life in the future : for better or worse?”为题进行了一次讨论。许多同学对未来表示乐观，但也有一些同学对未来有些担心。请你根据下列表格中的内容要点提示，用英语写一篇短文。

乐观者的观点	1.世界变得更好 2.生活水平提高 3.人的寿命更长
担心者的观点	1.世界变得更挤 2.环境问题更多 3.能源变得更少
你自己的观点	考生自拟（至少两点）

注意：

1. 词数 90 左右。短文的开头已为你写好，不计入总词数；
2. 短文须包括所有要点，不要逐词翻译，可适当发挥，使短文连贯、通顺；
3. 短文中不得出现真实的人名、校名等相关信息。

参考词汇： 水平、标准 standard n.； 观点、看法 opinion

Life in the future: for better or worse?

Many students are optimistic(乐观的)about the next fifty years. _____

解析：本文属于议论文，主体时态为一般现在时。写作时要用正确的句式表达出乐观者和担心者的观点，最后用自己的观点结束全文。

答案：

Life in the future: for better or worse?

Many students are optimistic(乐观的)about the next fifty years. In fact, they think that the world will be a better place than it is now and our lives will be greatly improved. As a result, people will have a higher standard of living and live longer.

However, other students are worried about the future. They say the world will become more crowded. Therefore, we will have even more environmental problems and live in a world with less energy available.

But in my opinion, I think we will find ways to solve our problems and everyone will live more happily.