

南京市八年级第二学期期末英语模拟试卷

注意事项:

1. 全卷满分 90 分。考试时间为 90 分钟。试题包含选择题和非选择题。考生答题全部答在答题卡上, 答在本试卷上无效。
2. 请认真核对监考教师在答题卡上所粘贴条形码的姓名、考试证号是否与本人相符合, 再将 自己的姓名、考试证号用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔填写在答题卡及本试卷上。
3. 答选择题必须用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 请用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案。答非选择题必须用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔写在答题卡的指定位置, 在其他位置答题一律无效。

选择题 (共 40 分)

一、单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

1. _____ great success that _____ Shenzhou-14 manned spaceship was launched into space!
A. What a; a B. How; the C. How; a D. What a; the
2. The little girl listened to her teacher _____ to remember most of the main points.
A. patient enough B. patiently enough C. too patient D. too patiently
3. —Smart phones are more and more popular in our daily life.
—Yes. We can take buses just with a mobile because the buses in Yangzhou _____ Alipay app.
A. share B. save C. search D. support
4. How do you feel after winning the award? _____, I want to thank all my fans for their support.
A. After all B. In all C. Above all D. At all
5. —It's kind _____ people in Jiangsu to help Shanghai to fight the virus in such a hard situation.
—Yes, they are always kind _____ everyone.
A. for, of B. of, to C. to, of D. to, to
6. —Have you heard of the story of Yang Yong?
—Yes. He _____ on CRH for many years and died at the age of 46.
A. works B. worked C. is working D. has worked
7. This exercise is _____ difficult _____.
A. so; that few of us can do B. so; that many of us can do
C. too; for any one of us to do D. too; for any one of us to do it
8. We'd better leave a note on the table. _____ mum has no idea where we are going.
A. Otherwise B. Anyway C. Instead D. However

9. — When will Ningyang Line open?

— _____ next year. Only 40% of it _____ been built.

A. Until; has B. Until; have C. Not until; has D. Not until; have

10. You failed to do what you _____ to and I'm afraid the teacher will blame you.

A. were expected B. will be expected C. expected D. will expect

11. —Where have you _____ these days?

—I have _____ to Yangzhou with my friends.

A. been; gone B. been; been C. gone; been D. gone; gone

12. —How about playing football together at two o'clock this afternoon?

—_____ Will three o'clock be OK?

A. Sorry. I can't make it. B. Sure. It's up to you.
C. Certainly. No problem. D. Sorry. I'm not free today.

13. While writing, I can use the " _____ " method if I use something special to lead to my main ideas.

A. time order B. space order C. general to specific D. specific to general

14. In the UK, a woman usually doesn't like to be asked _____.

A. if she had been married B. what is her age
C. where she comes from D. how much she weighs.

15. —I'm very sad because I'm a little poor in English.

—Don't worry. Work hard. _____.

A. Actions speak louder than words B. Well begun is half done
C. Rome was not built in a day D. It's never too old to learn

二、完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

The room in the workhouse where the boys were fed was a large stone hall. At one end, the master, in his cook's uniform, and two women prepared the ____1____. This included a bowl of thin soup three times a day with a piece of bread on Sundays. The boys ate everything and were always hungry. The bowls never needed ____2____. The boys polished (擦亮) them with their spoons until they shone. After this continued for three months, one of the boys told the others that he was so ____3____ that one night he might eat the boy sleeping next to him. He had a wild hungry eye and the other boys ____4____ him. After a long discussion they decided that one of them should ask for more food after supper that evening and Oliver was ____5____.

The evening arrived: the soup was ready and the ____6____ were empty again in a few seconds. Oliver went up to the master, with his bowl in his hand. He felt very ____7____, but also helpless with hunger.

"Please, sir, I want some more."

The master was a fat, healthy man, but he turned very pale. He looked at the little boy in front of him in ____ 8 _____. Nobody else spoke.

"What?" he asked at last, in a low voice. "Please, sir," replied Oliver, "I want some more." The master ____ 9 ____ him with a big spoon then caught Oliver's arms and shouted for the beadle (执事). The beadle came quickly, heard the terrible ____ 10 _____, and ran to tell the board at once.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. gift | B. award | C. food | D. table |
| 2. A. washing | B. tidying | C. buying | D. changing |
| 3. A. hungry | B. angry | C. lonely | D. sleepy |
| 4. A. accepted | B. punished | C. hated | D. believed |
| 5. A. allowed | B. chosen | C. noticed | D. found |
| 6. A. plates | B. bowls | C. hands | D. rooms |
| 7. A. excited | B. proud | C. tired | D. afraid |
| 8. A. danger | B. place | C. trouble | D. surprise |
| 9. A. hit | B. greeted | C. fed | D. warned |
| 10. A. voice | B. question | C. news | D. sound |

三、阅读理解 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

A

Thank you for your interest in the iBike system! Use your subway card to rent a bike and then drop it off at any other station around the city. First things first. Place your card on the reader. If there's a problem, please see the instructions below.

Error Code (错误代码)	Message	How to Fix
0	Cannot read your card.	Try again. If there is still a problem, try another card.
1	Card has not been registered(注册).	Please register your card at the nearest iBike computer screen.
2	Card is already in use.	Someone is using this card at the moment. If you have just returned an iBike, please wait two

		minutes and try again.
3	Card's balance(余额)isn't large enough.	There is not enough money on your card. Please add money and try again.
4	Card doesn't match.	The card used to rent the iBike and the one used to return it don't match. Use the other card.
5	Machine is unavailable.	The iBike system(系统)is down at the moment. Please wait and try again in a few minutes. Sorry for the inconvenience.

1. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph1 refer to(指代)?

A. The subway card. B. The bike. C. The station. D. The interest.

2. If the iBike system doesn't work now, what error code will be on the reader?

A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5.

3. Which of the following is true according to the writing?

A. If the card hasn't been registered, try again later. B. If the card is already in use, register it.
C. If the card's balance is too small, try again. D. If the card doesn't match, use the other card.

B

Around the time that Amelia Earhart was famous as a pilot, other women were also finding their names in history.

Amy Johnson

Amy Johnson's first flying lesson didn't go well. But she went on and got her license a year later. On May 5, 1930, Johnson set out in her airplane, hoping to beat the record for the fastest flight between England and Australia:15 days. Flying through lots of terrible weather conditions, she made some dangerous landings. She landed in Australia 19 days later. She didn't beat the record, but she was the first woman to make the solo (单独的) flight. However, in 1941, her plane crashed during a flight and her body was never found.

Lotfia El Nadi

Unlike other girls at her age, Lotfia El Nadi wanted a more exciting life. While attending the American College, she learned that a flying school had just opened. So she worked to pay for her flying lessons. In 1933,

live in is not always good and safe.

So they follow a story about a ten-year-old girl who is caught in a dangerous situation, and she must make decisions. Young readers become cheerful when Annemarie takes a deep breath, enters the woods, faces the danger, stands up to the enemy and gets her success.

Today, the book has come out in many countries and translated into many languages. It found its way into the hands and hearts of children who had read about but never experienced war... Books do change lives, I know; and many readers have told me that *Number the Stars* changed theirs when they were young, that it made them think about both cruelty (残酷; 残忍) and courage. "It was something that shaped my idea of how people should be treated," wrote a young woman recently, telling me about her own fourth-grade experience with the book.

The Danish friend who first told me the story of her childhood, and who became the Annemarie in my book, is an old woman now. So am I. We both love thinking of the children reading the story today, coming to it for the first time and realizing that once, for a short time and in a small place, a group of prejudice-free (不存偏见的) people created a touching story of love and kindness towards others.

—Lois Lowry

1. What is the name of the book and who is the writer?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| A. <i>Number the Stars</i> ; Lois Lowry. | B. Newbery Medal; Lois Lowry. |
| C. <i>Number the Stars</i> ; Annemarie. | D. Newbery Medal; Annemarie. |

2. Which of the following is TRUE about Annemarie?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. She called a writer on a snowy January morning. | B. She was cheerful after she read the book. |
| C. She was a good friend of a Danish woman. | D. She experienced many difficulties in a war. |

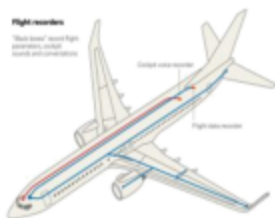
3. Many young readers told the writer that the book made them think about _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| A. ethics and friendship | B. enemy and victory |
| C. cruelty and courage | D. life and memories |

4. What can we know from this Introduction?

- A. The book is about a story of the writer's own child experience.
- B. The book is well-received and popular around the world.
- C. The Introduction is written in the voice of the third person.
- D. The Introduction is complete and we can read all of it.

D



Do you know black boxes?

Black boxes are flight recorders placed in an aircraft for the purpose of making it easier to know how the accidents happened in flight.

An airplane actually has two black boxes. The flight data recorder catches the information, which can discover whether human error or instrument problems contributed to an accident. The cockpit (驾驶舱) voice recorder records pilot voices and cockpit sounds.

The black boxes are not black. They are painted bright orange to help with their recovery after accidents. The outside is with stripes of reflective tape (反光带). The black boxes are usually placed in the tail of a plane where they are more likely to survive a crash. A flight data recorder is required to store at least 25 hours of flight information. A cockpit voice recorder is required to record at least 2 hours of audio information.

For the black boxes to survive a crash, they are built to be waterproof, fireproof, shockproof, heat and pressure and corrosion resistant (耐腐蚀). The black box must be able to hold 3,400 times the force of gravity, when the airplane goes down at the speed of about 500 km/h. It must also survive flames up to 1,100 degrees Celsius for one hour, and the boxes should be able to give out a signal once per second while put under 6,000 meters of saltwater for at least 30 days.

How is data from black boxes picked up? It needs special skills to physically bring the black boxes back. Investigators may need to clean and dry the black boxes and download data from them. It takes time to download and get the information from data. If the storing units go wrong, it will take longer time, either days or months.

So, the black boxes are very important to explain to everyone what happened during the flight.

1. What does the underlined word "recovery" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. 恢复 B. 找回 C. 保存 D. 覆盖

2. Which of the following sentences is True according to the passage?

- A. Black boxes help us know how flight accidents happen.
 B. It takes little time to download data from the black boxes.
 C. Black boxes are painted black with stripes of reflective tape.

D. One black box is in the head of a plane and the other is in the tail.

3. In Paragraph 5, the writer uses numbers to show _____.

A. the black boxes are strong enough

B. the black boxes can help the plane land safely

C. the black boxes can tell people the cause of the accident

D. the black boxes can hold a lot of information about the plane

4. This passage mainly tells us _____.

A. how long black boxes work

B. how black boxes pick up data

C. what messages black boxes carry

D. what we know about black boxes

非选择题 (共 50 分)

四、填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

A) 请根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词, 使句子意思完整正确, 并将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

1. My wife and I moved two blocks away when we got _____ (结婚) in 1965.

2. —Have you ever watched a 4-D film?

—Yes, it was the magic. We could even smell the apple _____ (派, 馅饼) and feel the wind.

3. Click the icon at the top of the page, and you can visit _____ (亚洲).

4. When I _____ (举起、抬高) my left hand into the air, the small men began to shout.

5. Nowadays, China has become one of the most popular countries for _____ ['æfrɪkən] students to choose for further study.

B) 请根据句子意思, 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空, 并将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

1. There are many fantastic castles in this old _____ (Europe) country.

2. —Do you know all the _____ (guest) names, Daniel?

—Sure. They are my best friends.

3. It's said that more laws will be made to prevent _____ (pollute) in Switzerland.

4. You'd better go to bed now. Staying up late is _____ (harm) to your health.

5. The publishing house says this book _____ (translate) into Italian next year.

C) 请根据短文内容, 从下面方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空, 并将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

something funny	is full of	What's more	suggestions	cheer them up
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If you want to build a stronger friendship, please read the following ___1___. First, remember to be honest and open with your friends, and let your friends know your habit and hobbies. Second, life ___2___

ups and downs. When your friends are unhappy, you can tell them ___3___ about the shape of your own body to ___4___. You can play small tricks when your friends and you are not in agreement. Third, it's meaningful to contact your friends often. ___5___, organize some activities and invite your friends to join you. In a word, the tips above can work and your friendship will last forever.

五、阅读填空（共 20 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分）

A) 请认真阅读下面短文,并根据所读内容在文章后表格中小题的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意:每个空格只填 1 个单词。请将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

If you decide to go to England for further study, you should get to know it in advance. England is the biggest of the four countries in the United Kingdom. Together with Scotland and Wales, these three countries are the island of Great Britain. When you include Northern Ireland, we call it the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Over 50 million people live in England and that's around 80 percent of the total UK population(人口). It is a multicultural(多种文化的) country where people speak more than 250 languages in the capital city, London. Laws and political decisions in England are made by the Parliament(议会) of the United Kingdom.

Language

The official language of England is English. Many students go to England from other countries to study the language and learn about the culture. Although(虽然) everyone speaks English, there are many different accents(口音) all over the country.

Music

English people love music. In summer there are music festivals all over the country like those at Glastonbury, or Leeds. Glastonbury is a five-day festival of music, dance, comedy, theatre and circus(马戏团) and around 175,000 people go. People listen to all types of music and they have a special interest in pop and rock. England has produced many international groups and singers like the Beatles, Coldplay, Ed Sheeran and Adele.

Sport

The most popular sports in England are football, rugby and cricket and most towns have a sports ground where teams can play. English football teams like Manchester United, Chelsea and Liverpool are famous all over the world. Women's football is also popular and teams play in leagues and competitions all over the country.

Food

England is a very multicultural country and this causes a big change to the food people eat. Indian,

Chinese and Italian cuisines (菜肴) are popular alternatives to traditional English food like fish and chips and roast beef. Many English people drink several cups of tea every day, usually with milk.

Getting to know England	
1	You should get to know England before ____2____ up your mind to study there.
	The UK has actually 4 parts, ____3____ England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
	The Parliament (议会) of the United Kingdom has ____4____ to make laws and political decisions in England.
	Over 250 languages are ____5____ in London.
	Everyone speaks English, ____6____ there are many accents.
2	There're music festivals ____7____ the country in summer.
	People listen to all types of music, ____8____ pop and rock.
	Many English football teams like Liverpool are ____9____.
3	As a multicultural country, it makes a big ____10____ to people's diet.

B) 请根据短文内容及首字母提示,填写所缺单词,并将答案填写在答题卡相应位置上。

China is an old country with a rich culture. When travelling to China, understanding Chinese culture and customs is i ____1____ for you to behave in a good way.

It's becoming popular for foreigners to be invited into Chinese homes. Being invited to a Chinese family's home can be a wonderful and warm e ____2____. Chinese people are known to be very welcoming (好客). When you're invited to a Chinese family's home, make sure you arrive on time. Don't forget to say good words about s ____3____ you like in the house. Gifts are usually given when visiting someone's home or being invited for dinner. Chinese people like to r ____4____ fruit or tea in a nice box or basket.

After some small talks, comes the dinner. A Chinese dinner table is a happy place, f ____5____ of delicious food and conversation. When invited over for dinner, make sure to notice what everybody else is doing and try to do the s ____6____. You'd better eat plenty of food to show you're enjoying it. Don't finish off the whole dish, but leave a small amount of food on the plates. It shows that the host has p ____7____ enough food.

For foreigners, Chinese people may be very curious (好奇的). Chinese people aren't afraid to ask personal questions, even if you've met for the f ____8____ time. So, don't be surprised to be asked things like

your age, your education or your work. You do not have to answer these questions. If you don't want to talk about your own life, just 9 explain to them.

Enjoy yourself in the warm and welcoming world of the local Chinese. As a guest 10 in China, you will get special treatment. And your hosts make sure you will have a good time.

六、书面表达 (满分 15 分)

假如你是《扬州晚报》的小记者，日前对扬州籍“教科书式灭火”五少年之一的卞晟哲 Daniel 进行了采访。请根据以下采访记录，用英语写一篇稿件，向读者介绍他的情况。

兴趣爱好	1. 读书，小时候读过四大古典名著。 2. 旅游，去过中国西部，对国家了解多。
感人事迹	1. 贫困学生患重病，为其集资做手术。 2. 发现女童辍学，联系政府帮助其复学。 3. 上个月和同学打篮球时发现火灾，帮忙寻找和搬运灭火器材并且报警，成功灭火。
未来计划	1. 今年暑假：宣传环境保护，因为 (原因自拟)。 2. 以后有机会时：..... (内容自拟)
成长感悟	业余时间少了，但 (内容自拟)

注意：

1. 表达中必须包含所给要点，可以适当发挥，不要简单翻译。
2. 词数 80 左右，开头已经写好，不计入总词数。
3. 表达中请勿提及真实校名和姓名。

提示：四大古典名著 the four great classical Chinese novels

灭火器 fire extinguisher

Daniel, the Most Beautiful teenage, was born in Yangzhou. _____

参考答案

一、单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

1. D

【解析】句意:神舟 14 号载人飞船发射到太空是多么大的成功啊!

考查感叹句和冠词辨析。根据“...great success”可知,中心词“success”是名词,应用 what 引导的感叹句,排除 B、C 项。a 不定冠词,用在以辅音音素开头的单词前,表示泛指;the 定冠词,特指某人或某物,根据“Shenzhou-14 manned spaceship”可知,此处特指神舟 14 号载人飞船,要用定冠词 the 表示特指。故选 D。

2. B

【解析】句意:这个小女孩耐心地听老师讲课,记住了大部分要点。

考查副词修饰动词和 enough 后置。此处是在句中修饰动词,用副词形式,排除 AC,too...to 表示“太……而不能”,带入题干意为“这个小女孩太耐心地听老师讲课,以至于记不住大部分要点”,语意不符,故选 B。

3. D

【解析】句意:——智能手机在我们的日常生活中越来越流行。——对。我们可以用手机坐公交车,因为扬州的公交车支持支付宝支付。

考查动词辨析。share 分享;save 节省;search 搜寻;support 支持;根据句意可知,公交车的支付支持支付宝,故选 D。

4. C

【解析】句意:——你获奖后有什么感觉?——首先,我要感谢所有支持我的粉丝。

考查副词短语辨析。After all 毕竟;In all 总共;Above all 首先,首要的是;At all 根本。根据“...,I want to thank all my fans for their support.”可知,此处强调重要性,“首先,首要的是”符合语境,故选 C。

5. B

【解析】句意:——在这种困难的情况下,江苏人民帮助上海抗击病毒,这是很善良的。——是的,他们总是对每个人都善良。

考查介词辨析。for 为了;of……的;to 对于。第一个空是固定句式:It is+形容词+of sb to do sth“某人做某事是……的”,这里的形容词是修饰人的品格或性格,kind“善良的”,是修饰人的品质的形容词,故第一空填 of。be kind to sb“对某人善良”,固定搭配,故第二空填 to,故选 B。

6. B

【解析】句意:——你听说过杨勇的故事吗?——是的。他从事中国高铁研究多年,死于 46 岁。

考查动词时态。根据“He ...on CRH for many years and died at the age of 46”可知，此处是描述过去发生的事情，动词用过去式，故选 B。

7. C

【解析】句意：这个练习对我们任何人来说都太难了，无法做出来。

so +adj./adv.+that“如……以至于……”，that 后跟从句，从句中 do 后面缺少宾语，因此 A、B 都是错误的；too + adj. +for sb. + to do sth.意思是“对某人来说，太……而无法做”，句子为简单句。因为 do 与主语 This exercise 构成动宾关系，所以 do 后面不能再跟代词 it，故答案为 C。

8. A

【解析】句意：我们最好在桌上留一张便条，否则妈妈不知道我们去哪里了。

考查副词。otherwise 否则；anyway 无论如何；instead 反而；however 然而。根据“mum has no idea where we are going”，可知后面句子讲述的是不留便条会产生的后果，用“otherwise”表达“否则”。故选 A。

9. C

【解析】句意：——宁阳线什么时候会开？——到明年才开。只有 40%建好了。

考查连词辨析以及主谓一致。until 直到；not until 直到才。根据“next year”可知，这条线路到明年才会开放，故第一空填 not until。百分比修饰名词时，谓语动词要与 of 后面的代词或名词保持一致，it 是单数，助动词用 has，故选 C。

10. A

【解析】句意：你没有做你应该做的事，我担心老师会责备你。

考查一般过去时的被动语态。根据“You failed to do what you...to.”以及所给的选项词汇可知，you 和 expect 构成被动关系，表示“被期待做的事情”；且主句为一般过去时，所以宾语从句也应用过去的时态。故选 A。

11. B

【解析】句意：——这些天你去了哪里？——我和朋友去了扬州。

考查 have been to 以及 have gone to 的用法。have been to 去过某地（已回来）；have gone to 去了某地（未回来）。根据“Where have you ... these days”及“I have ... to Yangzhou with my friends”可知，两个空格都是表示去过某地，现在已回来，都用 have been to 的结构，故选 B。

12. A

【解析】句意：——下午两点一起踢足球怎么样？——对不起，我来不及了。三点可以吗？

考查情景交际。Sorry. I can't make it.对不起，我来不及了；Sure. It's up to you.当然。由你决定；Certainly. No problem.当然。没问题；Sorry. I'm not free today.对不起。我今天没空。根据答语中“Will three o'clock be OK?”可知，答语的人愿意一起去购物，只是赶不上两点钟的时间去，希望晚点去。故

选 A。

13. D

【解析】句意：在写作时，如果我用一些特殊的东西来引出我的主要思想，我可以使用“从具体到一般”的方法。

考查常识。time order 时间顺序；space order 空间顺序；general to specific 一般到具体；specific to general 具体到一般。根据“if I use something special to lead to my main ideas”可知，引出主要观点用具体到一般，故选 D。

14. D

【解析】句意：在英国，女性通常不喜欢被问到她有多重。

考查宾语从句。if she had been married 是否她结婚了；what is her age 她几岁，疑问句；where she comes from 她来自哪里；how much she weighs 她有多重。分析句子可知，句子是宾语从句，在宾语从句中所使用的语序应该是陈述语序，排除 B 选项；此处谈论的是现在的情况，时态不应该用现在完成时，因此 A 选项错误；根据常识可知，英国人不喜欢谈论个人隐私问题，排除 C 选项。故选 D。

15. C

【解析】句意：——我很难过，因为我的英语有点差。——别担心。努力工作。伟业非一日之功。

考查习语。Actions speak louder than words 事实胜于雄辩；Well begun is half done 好的开端是成功的一半；Rome was not built in a day 伟业非一日之功；It's never too old to learn 活到老，学到老；根据“I'm very sad because I'm a little poor in English.”可知，这里应该是安慰对方的话，C 选项符合语境，故选 C。

二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分满分 10 分）

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. C

【解析】本文出自文学作品《雾都孤儿》，讲述了童工的悲惨生活，为了寻求更多的食物，他们推选 Oliver 出面，结果他受到了惩罚。

1 句意：在一端，穿着厨师制服的管事和两个女人在准备食物。

gift 礼物；award 奖励；food 食物；table 桌子。根据“cook's uniform”可知是在准备食物，故选 C。

2 句意：这些碗根本不需要洗。

washing 洗；tidying 整理；buying 买；changing 改变。根据“The boys polished(擦亮)them with their spoons until they shone”可知碗是不需要洗的，故选 A。

3 句意：这样持续了三个月后，其中一个男孩告诉其他人，他太饿了，可能会在某天晚上吃掉睡在他旁边的男孩。

hungry 饥饿的；angry 愤怒的；lonely 孤独的；sleepy 困倦的。根据“one night he might eat the boy sleeping next to him. He had a wild hungry eye”可知此处是指男孩实在是太饿了，故选 A。

4 句意：他有一双狂野而又饥渴的眼睛，其他男孩都相信了他的话

accepted 接受；punished 惩罚；hated 讨厌；believed 相信。根据“He had a wild hungry eye”可知其他男孩看到的饥饿的眼神都相信他说的话，故选 D。

5 句意：经过长时间的讨论，他们决定，当天晚饭后，其中一人应该再要些食物，于是 Oliver 被选中了。

allowed 允许；chosen 选择；noticed 注意；found 找到。根据“After a long discussion they decided that one of them should ask for more food after supper that evening and Oliver was”可知是指男孩们谈论决定选择一个人晚饭后要些食物，故选 B。

6 句意：晚上到了，汤准备好了，几秒钟后，碗里又空了。

plates 盘子；bowls 碗；hands 手；rooms 房间。根据“the soup was ready and the...were empty again in a few seconds”结合上文男孩子们都很饿可知，他们很快就把汤喝了，所以碗空了，故选 B。

7 句意：他感到很害怕，但也因为饥饿而无助。

excited 激动的；proud 自豪的；tired 疲惫的；afraid 害怕的。根据“but also helpless with hunger.”结合语境可知，Oliver 手里拿着空碗，内心里感到恐惧，而且因饥饿感到无助，故选 D。

8 句意：他惊讶地看着面前的小男孩。

danger 危险；place 地方；trouble 麻烦；surprise 惊讶。根据前文可知以前没有人这样做过，所以这个管事很惊讶，故选 D。

9 句意：管事用一个大勺子打了他一下，然后抓住 Oliver 的胳膊，大声叫执事。

hit 击打；greeted 打招呼；fed 喂养；warned 警告。根据“The master...him with a big spoon”可知是用勺子打了 Oliver，故选 A。

10 句意：执事很快赶来，听到这个可怕的消息，立刻跑去告诉董事会。

voice 声音；question 问题；news 消息；sound 声音。根据“heard the terrible...”可知是指执事听到 Oliver 吃完后还想要一些食物的消息，故选 C。

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

A

1. B 2. D 3. D

【解析】本文主要介绍用户在使用 iBike 系统遇到问题时该如何解决。

1 词义猜测题。根据“Use your subway card to rent a bike and then drop it off at any other station around the city.”可知，第一段中划线的“it”替代上文中的自行车。故选 B。

2 细节理解题。根据“Machine is unavailable.”对应的一栏可知，当 iBike 系统不运行，错误代码 5 就出现在读卡器上。故选 D。

3 细节理解题。根据“Cannot read your card.”和“Try again. If there is still a problem, try another card.”可知，当卡片不匹配时，我们可以使用另一张卡片。故选 D。

B

1. C 2. A 3. D

【解析】本文主要介绍国内外三位著名女飞行员。

1 词义猜测题。根据“...her body was never found.”可知，Johnson 的飞机在飞行过程中发生严重事故（坠毁）以致她的尸体都找不到。故选 C。

2 篇章结构题。细读第三段可知，Lotfia El Nadi 在美国大学就读期间，她知道一家飞行学校刚开业，所以她打工赚钱来支付飞行课程的学费。后来，她成为了一名飞行员。她爸爸为她感到自豪。她爸爸甚至参加了她第一次飞越吉萨金字塔的飞行。综上所述，A 项结构与文章所述内容吻合。故选 A。

3 细节理解题。根据“To help her country, Lee set up a hospital and refugee(难民)camps. Then she bought a plane and flew all over four countries to raise money to help Chinese refugees.”可知，为了帮助国家，Lee Ya-Ching 建立难民营，为难民募集资金。故选 D。

C

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B

【解析】本文是一本书的序言。文章介绍了 Lois Lowry 的文学作品 *Number the Stars* 的故事梗概以及它受到的世界范围内读者的广泛关注和喜欢。

1 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句中的“wrote *Number the Stars* more than twenty years ago”以及文章结尾的署名“Lois Lowry”可知，这本书的名字是 *Number the Stars*，作者是 Lois Lowry。故选 A。

2 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段第二句“It found its way into the hands and hearts of children who had read about but never experienced war”可知，这本书走进了读过与战争相关的(书籍)，但从未经历过战争的孩子们的手中和心中；再结合第四段最后一句“*Young readers become cheerful when Annemarie takes a deep breath, enters the woods, faces the danger, stands up to the enemy and wins her victory.*”可知，当 Annemarie 深吸一口气，进入森林，直面危险，勇敢地面对敌人并赢得胜利时，年轻的读者们变得高兴起来。由此可推知，Annemarie 在战争中经历了很多困难。故选 D。

3 细节理解题。根据第五段第三句中的“and many readers have told me that *Number the Stars* changed theirs when they were young, that it made them think about both cruelty(残酷，残忍)and courage”可知，许多读者告诉作者，*Number the Stars* 这本书让他们思考残酷和勇气。故选 C。

4 推理判断题。根据第一段第二句中的“it had won the 1990 Newbery Medal(美国纽伯瑞儿童文学奖)”可知，该书荣获了美国纽伯瑞儿童文学奖；结合倒数第二段第一句“Today, the book has been published in many countries and translated into many languages.”可知，该书已经在多个国家出版并被翻译成多种语言。

由此可推知，这本书在全世界广受欢迎。故选 B。

D

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. D

【解析】本文是一篇说明文，文章给我们讲述了关于飞机上的黑匣子的一些相关知识。

1 词义猜测题。根据语境“The black boxes are not black. They are painted bright orange to help with their recovery after accidents. The outside is with stripes of reflective tape”可知，黑匣子被涂成明亮的橙色，以帮助它们在事故后……，外面有反光带，这些都可以帮助在飞机发生事故时更容易找到它们。故选 B。

2 推理判断题。根据第二段“An airplane actually has two black boxes. The flight data recorder catches the information, which can discover whether human error or instrument problems contributed to an accident. The cockpit (驾驶舱) voice recorder records pilot voices and cockpit sounds.”可知，飞机上的黑匣子可以帮助弄清楚飞行事故发生的原因。A 选项符合文意，故选 A。

3 细节理解题。根据第五段“The black box must be able to hold 3, 400 times the force of gravity, when the airplane goes down at the speed of about 500 km/h. It must also survive flames up to 1, 100 degrees Celsius for one hour, and the boxes should be able to give out a signal once per second while put under 6, 000 meters of saltwater for at least 30 days.” 黑匣子必须能够承受 3400 倍的重力。它还必须能在 1100 摄氏度的火焰中存活一小时，并且在 6000 米的盐水下放置至少 30 天的时间里，盒子应该能每秒发出一次信号。这些数字说明了黑匣子有多么的坚固。故选 A。

4 主旨大意题。根据文意和短文开头“Do you know black boxes?”可知，文章中介绍了关于黑匣子的一些知识。故选 D。

四、填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

A) 请根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词，使句子意思完整正确，并将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

1. married

【解析】句意：1965 年结婚时，我和妻子搬到了两个街区之外。根据汉语提示可知，此空指 married“结婚的”，get married“结婚”。故填 married。

2. pie

【解析】句意：——你看过四维电影吗？——是的，这是神奇的。我们甚至可以闻到苹果馅饼的味道，感觉到风。根据汉语提示可知，此空指 pie“派，馅饼”，apple pie“苹果馅饼”。故填 pie。

3. Asia

【解析】句意：点击页面顶部的图标，您可以访问亚洲。根据汉语提示可知，此空指 Asia“亚洲”，为专有名词。故填 Asia。

4. lifted

【解析】句意：当我把左手举到空中时，这些小人开始叫喊。表示举起身体部位，用动词 lift；根据“the small men began to shout.”可知时间是过去，因此用一般过去时，lift 的过去式是 lifted。故填 lifted。

5. African

【解析】句意：如今，中国已成为最受非洲学生欢迎的留学国家之一。根据音标可知，此处是形容词 African“非洲的”。故填 African。

B) 请根据句子意思,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空,并将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

1. European

【解析】句意：在这个古老的欧洲国家有很多奇妙的城堡。根据句意和所给词汇可知，空处应填形容词，“Europe”“欧洲”的形容词形式是“European”“欧洲的”。故填 European。

2. guests'

【解析】句意：——你知道所有客人的名字吗，丹尼尔？——当然。他们是我最好的朋友。由“all”可知，此处要用名词复数；再由“names”可知，此处要用名词所有格修饰；guest“客人”，其复数名词所有格为 guests'，故填 guests'。

3. pollution

【解析】句意：据说瑞士将制定更多的法律来防止污染。分析句子可知，空格处作宾语，用名词形式，pollute“污染”，动词，其名词形式是 pollution“污染，污染物”，不可数名词，故填 pollution。

4. harmful

【解析】句意：现在你最好去睡觉。熬夜很晚对你的健康有害。harm“伤害”，是动词或名词，作为系动词 is 的表语，用形容词，be harmful to“对……有害”，故填 harmful。

5. will be translated

【解析】句意：出版社说这本书明年将译成意大利语。根据“next year”可知，应该使用一般将来时，根据“the book”和“translate”之间构成被动，所以应该使用一般将来时被动语态。故填：will be translated。

C) 请根据短文内容,从下面方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空,并将答案填写在答题卡相应横线上。

1. suggestions 2. is full of 3. something funny 4. cheer them up 5. What's more

【解析】本文主要讲述了如何建立更牢固的友谊的建议。

1 句意：如果你想建立更牢固的友谊，请阅读以下建议。结合下文中的几条内容以及前文“If you want to build a stronger friendship”可知，此处指的是“建议”，suggestions 意为“建议”，可数名词复数形式。故填 suggestions。

2 句意：其次，人生充满了起起落落。根据“life...ups and downs.”可推知，空格处缺谓语动词，is full of 意为“充满……”，符合语境。故填 is full of。

3 句意：当你的朋友不开心时，你可以告诉他们一些关于你自己的身材的有趣事情，让他们开心起来。

根据“ When your friends are unhappy, you can tell them ... about the shape of your own body to ...”知, 空处缺宾语, something funny 意为“有趣的事情”, 符合语境。故填 something funny。

4 句意: 当你的朋友不开心时, 你可以告诉他们一些关于你自己的身材的有趣事情, 让他们开心起来。根据“ When your friends are unhappy”可知, 上面所讲的方式是为了能让朋友开心起来, cheer them up 意为“让他们开心”, 符合语境。故填 cheer them up。

5 句意: 此外, 组织一些活动并邀请你的朋友加入你。根据空格后的逗号以及后文“... organize some activities and invite your friends to join you.”可知, 此处填一个插入语来衔接下文, “What’s more”意为“此外”, 符合语境。故填 What’s more。

五、阅读填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

A)

1. Tips 2. making 3. including 4. right 5. spoken 6. but 7. around
8. especially 9. famous 10. change

【解析】本文介绍英格兰这个国家的情况, 包括它的语言、音乐、体育和食物等。

1 本文主要介绍了英格兰基本情况, 包括组成、人口、语言、音乐、体育和食物等方面的内容, 属于科普小贴士, tips“贴士”符合语境, 故填 Tips。

2 根据“If you decide to go to England for further study, you should get to know it in advance.”可知, 你应该先了解英国, 然后再决定去那里学习。decide=make up one’s mind“决定”, 介词 before 后跟动名词作宾语。故填 making。

3 根据“ England is the biggest of the four countries in the United Kingdom . Together with Scotland and Wales, these three countries are the island of Great Britain . When you include Northern Ireland, we call it the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.”可知, 不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国包括英格兰, 苏格兰、威尔士和北爱尔兰, including“包括”, 作状语。故填 including。

4 根据“Laws and political decisions in England are made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom.”可知, 英国的法律和政治决定是由联合王国议会制定的。所以英国议会有权在英格兰制定法律和政治决定。right“权利”。故填 right。

5 根据“It is a multicultural country where people speak more than 250 languages in the capital city, London.”可知, 在首都伦敦, 人们说 250 多种语言, 所以有 250 多种语言被说, 故填 spoken。

6 根据“Although everyone speaks English, there are many different accents all over the country.”可知, 虽然每个人都讲英语, 但全国各地都有许多不同的口音。前后是转折关系, 用 but 连接。故填 but。

7 根据“In summer there are music festivals all over the country”可知, 夏天全国各地都有音乐节, all over/around the country“全国各地”, 故填 around。

8 根据“People listen to all types of music and they have a special interest in pop and rock.”可知，人们听各种类型的音乐，他们对流行和摇滚有特殊的兴趣。用副词 especially 作状语，突出强调“流行和摇滚”两种音乐。故填 especially。

9 根据“English football teams like Manchester United, Chelsea and Liverpool are famous all over the world.”可知，像曼联、切尔西和利物浦这样的英格兰足球队世界闻名，famous“闻名的”。故填 famous。

10 根据“England is a very multicultural country and this causes a big change to the food people eat.”可知，英格兰是一个多元文化的国家，这给人们的饮食带来了很大的变化。change“变化”，a 后跟单数名词。故填 change。

B)

1. (i)mportant 2. (e)xperience 3. (s)omething 4. (r)eceive 5. (f)ull 6. (s)ame
7. (p)repared 8. (f)irst 9. (j)ust 10. (g)uest

【解析】本文是一篇说明文，向我们介绍去中国旅行时需要注意的事项。

1 句意：去中国旅游时，了解中国的文化和习俗对你的行为举止很重要。根据“When travelling to China, understanding Chinese culture and customs is i...for you to behave in a good way.”可知，去一个地方旅行，了解中国的文化和习俗对你的行为举止很重要，important“重要的”，在句中作表语，故填(i)mportant。

2 句意：被邀请到中国家庭做客是一种美妙而温暖的体验。根据“Being invited to a Chinese family's home can be a wonderful and warm e...”可知，被邀请去中国家庭做客是好的体验，experience“体验”，此前有 a 修饰，使用名词单数形式，故填(e)xperience。

3 句意：别忘了称赞家里你喜欢的东西。根据“Don't forget to say good words about s...you like in the house.”可知，别忘了称赞你喜欢的东西，用不定代词 something 作宾语，故填(s)omething。

4 句意：中国人喜欢收到装在漂亮盒子或篮子里的水果或茶。根据“Chinese people like to r...fruit or tea in a nice box or basket.”可知，中国人喜欢收到水果和茶，receive“收到”，like to do sth“喜欢做某事”，故填(r)eceive。

5 句意：中国的餐桌是一个快乐的地方，充满了美味的食物和交谈。根据“A Chinese dinner table is a happy place, f...of delicious food and conversation.”可知，此处是 full of 短语，意为“充满”，故填(f)ull。

6 句意：当被邀请来家里吃饭时，一定要注意到其他人在做什么，并试着做同样的事情。根据“When invited over for dinner, make sure to notice what everybody else is doing and try to do the s...”可知，跟其他人做相同的事，same“相同的事物”，故填(s)ame。

7 句意：这表明主人已经准备了足够的食物。根据“Don't finish off the whole dish, but leave a small amount of food on the plates. It shows that the host has p...enough food.”可知，剩点食物证明主人准备充足，prepare“准备”，用于现在完成时结构中，故填(p)repared。

8 句意：中国人不怕问私人问题，即使你们是第一次见面。根据“Chinese people aren't afraid to ask personal questions, even if you've met for the f...time.”可知，此处是 for the first time 短语，意为“第一次”，故填 (f)irst。

9 句意：如果你不想谈论自己的生活，就向他们解释。根据“If you don't want to talk about your own life, j...explain to them.”可知，如果你不想谈论自己的生活，就向他们解释，just“就，只”符合语境，故填(j)ust。

10 句意：作为中国的客人，你会得到特殊待遇。根据“As a g... in China, you will get special treatment.”可知，客人会得到特殊待遇，guest“客人”，此前有 a 修饰，使用名词单数形式，故填(g)uest。

六、书面表达（满分 15 分）

Daniel, the Most Beautiful teenage, was born in Yangzhou. He likes reading. When he was young, he read the four great classical Chinese novels. He likes travelling. He has visited many places in the west of our country. This helped him learn more about the country.

Daniel is very helpful. He organized several activities to raise money for a sick boy from a poor family to do an operation. Last year, he wrote to the local government and helped a girl return to school. Last month, he found the fire when he was playing basketball with his classmates. They helped to search for fire-fighting equipment and carried them to the right place. Finally, they put out the fire successfully. This summer, he decides to tell people to protect the environment because the environment is changing for the worse. If possible, he may take part in some charities to work for more people.

He says he doesn't have as much spare time as before, but his life is more meaningful.