

八年级上册英语 Unit 1 《Friends》 单元测试卷

班级：_____ 姓名：_____ 学号：_____

(考试时间：60 分钟 试卷满分：100 分)

一、单项选择题

1. Yuan Longping is recognized as one of _____ agricultural scientists in the world.
A. great B. greater C. greatest D. the greatest
2. Mountain climbing is one of _____ sports in the world.
A. dangerous B. more dangerous C. the most dangerous
3. Don't hurry him. You will just have to be _____ and wait until he finishes the work.
A. active B. careful C. patient D. famous
4. —Whose home is _____ away from school in our class?
—Liu Mei's.
A. father B. far C. the farthest D. near
5. The population problem may be _____ one of the world today.
A. the most B. most difficult C. the greatest D. more interesting
6. There isn't an airport near where I live. The _____ one is about 90 miles away.
A. busiest B. farthest C. newest D. nearest
7. This schoolbag is not expensive. And the price of it is the _____ of the three.
A. lowest B. biggest C. highest D. smallest
8. —Yesterday Tommy walked past my table and _____ my bowls and dishes.
—He should be careful next time.
A. knocked off B. showed off C. took off D. turned off
9. —He said he wanted to own a big farm.
—Who _____ what he says? He is such a big mouth.
A. knows B. wonders C. cares D. remembers
10. ---I can't afford the white dress.
---What about the orange one? The price is a little _____.
A. cheaper B. higher C. lower D. more expensive
11. —Tom is an honest boy, _____ he?
—Yes. We trust him all the time.

- A. isn't B. is C. does D. doesn't
12. 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
13. I know this plan is far from perfect, but I just can't think of _____ one.
- A. a better B. the better C. a best D. the best
14. People usually like the TV channels with funnier programmes but _____ advertisements.
- A. few B. little C. fewer D. less
15. The weather is becoming _____.
- A. hotter and hotter B. more hot and hot
- C. hoter and hoter D. more and more hot

二、完型填空题

On my first day of junior high school, I was attracted to Elizabeth's beautiful, shining eyes. Later, when she was seated in front of me, I _____ 16 _____ her long ponytail. What a lovely girl!

We have many things _____ 17 _____, such as sharing the same ideas, shopping together and reading novels. We also complement each other. I tend to be a _____ 18 _____ person who often forgets important things, but Elizabeth helps me out. One day, I forgot to bring my ruler for a Maths _____ 19 _____, and I felt very worried. At that moment, Elizabeth _____ 20 _____ and said, "I guessed this might happen, so I brought two." I felt relieved and got excellent grades in that exam.

What _____ 21 _____ me most was something that happened during our military training. One cold night, I ate so many potato chips that I got a painful stomachache, I was so _____ 22 _____ and I cried. To my great comfort, Elizabeth put me on her back and rushed to the doctor's at once. She had to _____ 23 _____ me downstairs and upstairs. The doctor checked me and gave me some medicine. If she didn't help me, I wouldn't have been able to sleep that night.

Whenever I want to buy clothes, Elizabeth goes with me and _____ 24 _____ helps me choose which clothes look best. She has a good eye for fashion.

It's a _____ 25 _____ that we are not in the same school now. But we often communicate with each other on QQ or WeChat. I sincerely hope that our friendship will last forever.

16. A. noticed B. described C. imagined D. decorated
17. A. in general B. in order C. in common D. in fact
18. A. careless B. helpful C. lazy D. boring
19. A. lesson B. exam C. problem D. club

20. A. cheered up B. dressed up C. gave up D. came up
21. A. calmed B. improved C. impressed D. encouraged
22. A. relaxed B. stressed C. excited D. tired
23. A. teach B. carry C. contact D. watch
24. A. suddenly B. proudly C. simply D. patiently
25. A. chance B. decision C. pity D. choice

三、阅读理解

A

John, a famous musician, took his priceless antique violin and played it in the crowded subway station. The music from the violin was delicately streaming throughout the whole station. However, during the one-hour play, only six or seven people were truly appreciating the charming music. A three-year-old kid was so fascinated by the music that he forgot everything around. John only got 52 dollars for his work that day.

However, in normal days, when John is about to hold a concert, one ticket can be sold at more than 100 dollars and it is extremely hard to buy a ticket even at such a high price. Therefore, later, many passers-by in the station that day felt deeply regretful for not recognizing the famous musician and missing such a valuable but cheap music feast (盛宴).

I have a very busy friend called Charles. He had totally changed after knowing that his wife came down with incurable illness. He cooked by himself for the family and took a walk with his wife every day. But even so, his wife still didn't *conquer* the illness and passed away. After that, he often sighed. Due to his past busy life, he had missed a lot of beautiful time with his wife. But now, it is impossible to make up for it.

But it is no use crying over spilt milk. In our life, we have missed a lot of precious things without knowing to treasure them. The reason is less than simple. We had thought that we could still own them tomorrow.

There was a famous Buddhist monk saying that in many people's lives, they have only done two things: waiting and regretting. The result is that they were always too late to treasure what they had before they lost it. We would often claim to do something when we grow up, or when we have money or when we become old, etc. However, when we reach the condition we have expected, we could no longer realize our wish, because we have lost it by then.

26. The reason why people often regret may be that _____.

- A. they are too busy to notice the beautiful things
- B. they are too careless to cherish precious things

C. they are lazy to observe the surroundings

D. they think that it's none of their business

27. The word "*conquer*" in Paragraph 3 probably means "_____".

A. fight against B. prevent from C. get over D. face with

28. We can infer from the passage that _____.

A. the child was good at telling good music from bad one

B. Charles used to be too busy to spend time with his wife

C. it's never too late for us to make our dreams come true

D. it's available to make up for what we haven't done before.

29. How do we understand the underlined parts "waiting and regretting"?

A. won't treasure what they have until they lost them

B. can't achieve anything great until they get older

C. are easy to take pride in what they are doing

D. expect to make progress but want to do nothing

30. The best title of this passage is probably _____.

A. Tomorrow Is a Mystery

B. Don't Regret for Waiting

C. Never Cry over Spilt Milk

D. Fight for the Bright Future

B

Tom: You enjoy playing computer games, don't you, Peter?

Peter: Yes, why?

Tom: Well, you know my friend Sam. All he does is talk about computer games. When I go to his house he is always playing. I mean I enjoy the games too but not every day.

Peter: Well, tell him he should get a life!

Tom: I can't say that. He's my friend.

Peter: Well it sounds like you need to say something!

Tom: What can I do? I am getting bored going to his house. When he phones up to ask me to go round, I pretend there is a reason that I can't go. He is addicted. He can't stop! It's an obsession (沉迷)!

Peter: Well, the trouble is, the more you play, the more you want to improve. So sometimes it's difficult to stop. Does he like doing anything else? He must have other things he likes to do.

Tom: Well, he used to like playing bowling.

Peter: That's easy then...why not go to the bowling club? Take some of your other friends. If a big group of you go to play, I am sure you will have a laugh.

Tom: Do you think that will help?,

Peter: If you make him go out and do other things with you, he will have less time to play his computer games, he will enjoy other things and may stop wanting to play the games so much.

(A couple of weeks later Tom talks with Peter again)

Peter: So how are things with Sam?

Tom: Better now. I told him I didn't want to play computer games all the time. I suggested going to the bowling Club with some other friends.

Peter: And did he want to go?

Tom: He wouldn't come with us the first time, but then we all told him we had a good time. So the next time he said he would come along.

Peter: He didn't want to miss the fun!

Tom: It's great, and now Sam's started to go out more. We've been to the club a few times and he loves playing bowling. Next week a big group of us is going skating. He doesn't talk about computer games as much as he used to!

31. What does the underlined phrase "get a life" probably mean?

- A. Live a full and rich life.
- B. Be sent to school.
- C. Live a terrible life.
- D. Be sent to hospital.

32. Why does Tom hate going to Sam's house? Because _____.

- A. they have nothing in common
- B. Sam always plays and talks about computer games
- C. Sam doesn't care about their friendship
- D. Tom dislikes playing computer games

33. What's Peter trying to do?

- A. To break the friendship between Tom and Sam.
- B. To offer Tom some advice.
- C. To force Tom to be friendly to Sam.
- D. To ask Tom to go to the bowling club.

34. With the help of his friends, Sam has started to change _____.

- A. his work style
- B. his time of getting up
- C. his lifestyle
- D. his attitude to study

C

Job interviews can be very different from country to country. An interviewer's "body language" and

questions, and the form of an interview are not the same around the world.

If you're at a job interview in Japan, don't look directly into the eyes of the interviewer. It is considered impolite. But if you're at an interview in the US, you should make eye contact(交流) with the interviewer. If you don't, the interviewer may think you are not sure about your ability.

In the US and some other countries, interviewers aren't supposed to ask questions about family and personal information. In most countries, however, personal questions are very common during job interviews.

In Germany, your interview might begin with a very short conversation followed by a formal (正式的) interview. In Mexico and many other countries, the whole interview might not be formal.

35. In Japan, looking directly into the eyes of the interviewer is _____.

- A. boring B. impolite C. humorous D. dangerous

36. What is suggested at an interview in the US according to the text?

- A. Sitting by the interviewer. B. Making eye contact.
C. Talking about family background. D. Asking personal information.

37. In _____, a short talk usually begins before a formal interview.

- A. Japan B. the US C. Germany D. Mexico

38. In which part of a magazine can we read the text?

- A. Science B. Geography C. Culture D. Sports

D

It was Tom's birthday, and he was five years old. He got quite a lot of presents from his family. His grandpa gave him a beautiful big drum (鼓). Of all the presents, Tom liked his drum best. He made terrible noise with it, but his mother didn't mind. His father was working in the daytime and Tom was in bed when he got home in the evening. So he didn't hear the noise. But one of his neighbors didn't like the noise. So one morning she took a knife and went to Tom's house when he was hitting his drum. She said to him, "Hello, Tom, do you know there is something very nice inside your drum? Here is a knife. Open the drum and let's find it."

39. How old was Tom?

- A. He was fifteen years old. B. He was aged five.
C. He was at age fifteen. D. He was half past five.

40. What did his mother think of his making terrible noise with the drum?

- A. She couldn't stand. B. She was pleased(满意) with his behavior(行为).

C. She didn't mind. D. We don't know.

41. Who didn't like the noise?

A. Tom's mother. B. Tom's neighbor.

C. Tom's father. D. Tom's grandpa.

42. How did Tom's neighbor deal with(处理) his drum?

A. She lied to Tom that something nice was inside his drum.

B. She cut the drum open with a knife.

C. She called the police.

D. She didn't mind it.

43. From the passage, we can infer that _____.

A. Tom will cut the drum open and find something nice in it.

B. The neighbor will buy a new drum for Tom.

C. Tom will not listen to the neighbor.

D. Tom can't play with the drum any more.

四、填写适当的句子补全对话

A: Hi, Cindy. I know you like playing the violin in your free time. 44 _____?

B: No. I planned to be a violinist before, but now I hope to be a doctor like Zhong nanshan to save people. He is a hero in my heart. 45 _____?

A: Well, I want to protect cultural relics(保护文物) like Fan Jinshi when I grow up.

B: 46 _____?

A: Because I'm interested in history and I want to do the work about it.

B: Sounds great! How are you going to make your dream come true?

A: 47 _____. By the way, are you free this afternoon?

B: Yes. What's up?

A: 48 _____. Would you like to go to the bookstore with me?

B: Sure. Let's go after lunch.

五、多任务混合阅读

A Farewell Song

No dust is raised on the road wet with morning rain; The willows by the hotel look so fresh and green. I invite you to drink a cup of wine again; West of the sunny pass no more friends will be _____.

(Translated by Xu Yuanchong)

Time flies and you will soon graduate from junior school. It might be a little sad to say goodbye to your teachers and classmates. This same feeling was shared more than 1,000 years ago, when the Tang Dynasty poet Wang Wei (701-761) had to say goodbye to his friend Yuan Er.

The poem begins with a beautiful morning scene. After the rain, the road is clean and free of dust, and the willows by the hotel are fresh and green. On this morning, Yuan Er is leaving for a faraway place called Anxi in today's Xinjiang.

The last two lines are the most well-known. The poet invites Yuan to drink wine because he knows that life in Anxi will be tough. Most cities in China were prosperous (繁华的) during the Tang Dynasty (618-907), but the western areas were quite desolate (荒凉的). Wang thought the journey to the west would be full of hardship. So when Wang says "I invited you to drink a cup of wine again," he is pouring both his care and good wishes into the cup. This sincere love for his friend made this poem popular back then and it remains today.

(每题答案不超过6个单词)

49. Who wrote this poem "A farewell song"?

50. What did the poet describe in the beginning of the poem?

51. What would the journey to the west be like?

52. Which word is missing here?

A. met B. seen C. visited D. talked

53. What did the poet want to express in this poem?

六、讲稿

54. 怀化市各中小学正在开展“阳光校园，我们是好伙伴”活动。你的身边一定有很多品学兼优的阳光少年。请你根据表格中所给的信息。写一篇关于你的好伙伴李明同学的演讲稿。

Name	Li Ming
Class	Class 8, Grade 9
Behaviors	1. be polite to everyone, say hello to teachers and classmates

(行为, 表现)	2. get on well with others, make many friends, be ready to help others 3. be kind to other people, try his best to help people in need ...
Wishes	want to be a useful man in the future ...

注意：1. 文中请勿使用真实人名、校名和地名；

2. 内容应包含表格中的要点并可适当发挥；

3. 词数：80 词左右；

4. 文章的开头和结尾已给出，但不计入总词数。

Good morning, everyone!

Today I am glad to introduce a good friend of mine. His name is Li Ming. He

That's all. Thanks for listening!

参考答案

一、单项选择

1、D

【详解】

句意：袁隆平被认为是世界上最伟大的农业科学家之一。

考查形容词。great 伟大的；greater 更伟大的；greatest 最伟大的；the greatest 最伟大的。one of the+形容词的最高级+复数名词，表示“最……的……之一”，故选 D。

2、C

【详解】

句意：登山是世界上最危险的运动之一。

考查形容词最高级。dangerous 危险的，形容词原级；more dangerous 更危险的，形容词比较级；the most dangerous 最危险的，形容词最高级。one of the+形容词最高级+名词复数，表示“最……之一”，此处表示最危险的运动之一。故选 C。

3、C

【解析】

试题分析：句意：不要催他。你就是要耐心等待，直到他完成这项工作。A. active 积极的；B. careful 仔细的，认真的；C. patient 有耐心的；D. famous 著名的，出名的。根据上文不要催，及后文的等候，可知是有耐心的，故选 C。

考点：考查形容词辨析。

4、C

【详解】

句意：——在我们班谁家离学校最远？——刘梅家。

考查形容词最高级。A. 父亲，名词；B. 远的，原级；C. 最远的，最高级；D. 附近的，原级。根据句中所给的范围 in the class 可知用最高级。故选 C。

5、C

【详解】

句意：人口问题可能是当今世界最大的问题。

考查形容词比较级和最高级。根据后面的范围“of the world”确定使用最高级，因此可排除 D 项；A 项意思不搭，B 项缺少 the，也排除；C 项表示你最大的问题，故选 C。

6、D

【详解】

句意：我居住的附近没有机场。最近的一个大约有 90 英里远。

考查形容词辨析。busiest 最忙碌的；farthest 最远的；newest 最新的；nearest 最近的。根据 There isn't an airport near where I live. 可知，这里表示“最近的机场”，故选 D。

7、A

【详解】

句意：这个书包不贵。它的价格是三个中最便宜的。

考查形容词辨析。A.最低的；B.最大的；C.最高的；D.最小的。本句前面有 price，因此比较的是价格的高或低，排除 BD；既然前面一句已经说明“不贵”，而且前后两句用的是表示顺接的连词 and，因此，这里要使用“最便宜的”，故选 A。

8、A

【详解】

句意：——昨天汤米路过我的桌子，打翻了我的碗和盘子。——他下次应该小心点。

考查动词短语。A. knocked off 碰掉；B. showed off 炫耀；C. took off 起飞；D. turned off 关闭。根据 He should be careful next time 提示，此处指的是汤米路过“我”的桌子，打翻了碗和盘子，A 选项符合句意，故选 A。

9、C

【详解】

句意：——他说他想拥有一个农场。——谁在乎他说的话？他说话就是这么冒失。A. knows 知道；B. wonders 想知道；C. cares 在乎；D. remembers 记得。a big mouth 的意思不是“有一张大嘴”，而是“说话冒失，把不该说的话也说出来，毫无顾忌”，所以“谁会在乎（care）呢？”，故选 C。

10、C

【详解】

句意：——我买不起那件白衣服。——橙色的怎么样？这条价格低一些。考查形容词比较级辨析题。price 价格，没有贵贱之分，只有高低之分，可排除 cheap（便宜的）和 expensive（昂贵的）两项。根据上句 I can't afford the white dress.，可知对方推荐了低价的，lower 更低的，故选 C。

11、A

【详解】

句意：——汤姆是一个诚实的孩子，不是吗？——是的，我们一直信任他。

考查反意疑问句，由两部分组成：前一部分是一个陈述句，后一部分是一个简短的疑问句，两部分的人称时态应保持一致。1. 陈述部分肯定式+疑问部分否定式。2. 陈述部分否定式+疑问部分肯定式。

这里前一部分是肯定的形式，所以后半部分用否定的形式，故排除 B、C；因为前面的动词是系动词 is，所以后半部分也用 is，故选 A。

12、A

【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。

考点：副词比较级的用法。

13、A

【详解】

句意：我知道这个计划远不是那么完美，但是我就是再想不出来一个更好的了。

考查形容词比较级。结合语境可知下文表示同前文 this plan 的对比，故用形容词的比较级做定语，泛指一个更好的计划，其前用不定冠词 a。故选 A。

14、C

【解析】

句意：人们通常喜欢节目更加有趣、广告更少的电视频道。few 少的，修饰可数名词；little 少，修饰不可数名词；fewer 是 few 的比较级形式；less 是 little 是比较级形式。这个空填的词跟前面的 funnier 是并列的，故也应用比较级形式，空后面的 advertisements 是可数名词，故应选 C。

15、A

【详解】

试题分析：句意：天气变得越来越热了。此题考查比较级+and+比较级表示越来越。hot 的比较级 hotter；根据句意，应选 A。

二、完型填空

16-20. ACABD

21-25. CBBDC

【分析】

本文主要时作者介绍了自己和朋友 Elizabeth 相处的点点滴滴。

16. 句意：我注意到她长长的马尾辫。

noticed 注意到；described 描述；imagined 想像；decorated 装饰。根据“her long ponytail”可知，注意到这一头长长的马尾，故选 A。

17. 句意：我们有很多共同点。

in general 总之；in order 为了；in common 共同的；in fact 事实上。根据“such as sharing the same ideas,

shopping together and reading novels”可知，有许多共同之处，故选 C。

18. 句意：我是一个粗心大意的人，经常忘记重要的事情。

careless 粗心的；helpful 有帮助的；lazy 懒惰的；boring 无聊的。根据“who often forgets important things”可知，经常忘记重要的事情，是一个粗心的人，故选 A。

19. 句意：有一天，我忘了带尺子去参加数学考试。

lesson 课；exam 考试；problem 问题；club 俱乐部。根据“in that exam”可知，在数学考试里忘记带尺子，故选 B。

20. 句意：在那时，Elizabeth 出现了并说。

cheered up 使……振作起来；dressed up 打扮；gave up 放弃；came up 出现。就在作者因为忘记带尺子而懊恼时，Elizabeth 出现了并借给了作者一个尺子，故选 D。

21. 句意：给我印象最深的是军训期间发生的事情。

calmed 冷静；improved 提高；impressed 留下深刻的好印象；encouraged 鼓励。根据“something that happened during our military training”可知，这是让作者深刻印象的一件事，故选 C。

22. 句意：我压力太大，都哭了。

relaxed 放松的；stressed 有压力的；excited 兴奋的；tired 疲惫的。根据“I got a painful stomachache”可知，吃了太多薯片导致胃疼，作者感觉很难受都哭了，故选 B。

23. 句意：她不得不把我抱到楼下和楼上。

teach 教；carry 搬运；contact 接触；watch 观看。根据“Elizabeth put me on her back”可知，Elizabeth 背着作者，楼上楼下的跑，故选 B。

24. 句意：Elizabeth 和我一起去，耐心地帮我挑选最好看的衣服。

suddenly 突然；proudly 骄傲地；simply 简单地；patiently 耐心地。根据“helps me choose which clothes look best”可知，总是耐心地陪作者挑衣服，故选 D。

25. 句意：很遗憾我们现在不在同一所学校。

chance 机会；decision 决定；pity 遗憾；choice 选择。作者和 Elizabeth 感情很深厚，所以现在不在一所学校感到很遗憾，故选 C。

三、阅读单选

26-30. BCBAC

【分析】

本文是一篇议论文。文章主要通过音乐家约翰的故事和作者的朋友查尔斯的经历，说明了很多美好的事往往很容易地就被错过了，所以我们要珍惜眼下，不再错过。

26. 推理判断题。根据第四段“In our life, we have missed a lot of precious things without knowing to treasure

them.”可知，生活中我们因为不知道珍惜所以错过了很多珍贵的东西，由此可推测人们感到遗憾的原因可能是没有珍惜这些珍贵的东西，B 选项符合文意。故选 B。

27. 词句猜测题。根据第三段“...and passed away.”可知，查尔斯的妻子最后去世了，所以她应是在疾病中康复过来，选项 C “get over (从.....中康复过来)”符合文意。故选 C。

28. 细节理解题。根据第三段“Due to his past busy life, he had missed a lot of beautiful time with his wife.”可知，由于过去忙碌的生活，查尔斯错过了很多与妻子在一起的美好时光，也就是说他过去太忙而没有时间陪伴他的妻子。故选 B。

29. 推理判断题。根据第五段“The result is that they were always too late to treasure what they had before they lost it.”可知，“等待和遗憾”的结果就是人们到失去时才开始珍惜所拥有的东西，而这已经太晚了，也就是说人们不到失去所拥有的东西时是不会去珍惜它们的。故选 A。

30. 最佳标题题。通读全文可知，本文主要通过两个例子告诫我们很多美好的事往往很容易地就被错过了，所以我们要珍惜眼下，不再错过；选项 C “Never Cry over Spilt Milk (覆水难收)”较符合此文章大意。故选 C。

31-35. ABBC

【分析】

本文主要讲述了 Sam 在好朋友 Tom 的帮助下改掉了沉迷电脑游戏的坏习惯，并开始了新的生活。

31. 词句猜测题。根据上文“Well, you know my friend Sam. All he does is talk about computer games. When I go to his house he is always playing. I mean I enjoy the games too but not every day.”可知，Sam 沉迷电脑游戏，每天都谈论的是电脑游戏，Tom 不喜欢 Sam 每天这样，所以 Peter 建议 Tom 告诉 Sam，要过充实而丰富的生活，而不是整天沉迷于游戏中不能自拔，所以划线部分短语意为“过充实而丰富的生活”。故选 A。

32. 细节理解题。根据“All he does is talk about computer games. When I go to his house he is always playing.”可知，Sam 每天谈论电脑游戏，每天玩电脑游戏，所以 Tom 很讨厌去 Sam 家。故选 B。

33. 细节理解题。根据“Well it sounds like you need to say something! That’s easy then...why not go to the bowling club?”可知，Peter 知道了 Sam 的情况以后，给 Tom 提建议，以便帮助 Sam 改变现在的生活方式。故选 B。

34. 细节理解题。根据“It’s great, and now Sam’s started to go out more. He doesn’t talk about computer games as much as he used to!”可知，Sam 现在开始出去玩，而且不再像之前那样经常谈论电脑游戏，说明 Sam 开始改变自己的生活方式了。故选 C。

35-38. BBCC

【分析】

文章讲述了不同的国家求职面试不一样。

35. 根据 If you're at a job interview in Japan, don't look directly into the eyes of the interviewer. It is considered impolite.可知被认为不礼貌；故选 B

36. 根据 But if you're at an interview in the US, you should make eye contact(交流) with the interviewer 可知要眼神交流；故选 B

37. 根据 In Germany, your interview might begin with a very short conversation followed by a formal (正式的) interview.在德国用简短的对话开始；故选 C

38. 根据文章讲述了不同的国家求职面试不一样。可知是关于不同国家的文化不同；故选 C

39-43. BCBAD

【分析】

本文是一篇记叙文，汤姆生日时收到一个鼓，他每次击鼓时产生的噪音让邻居无法忍受。一天，邻居骗汤姆鼓里有好东西，想让汤姆用刀割破鼓。

39. 细节理解题。根据“and he was five years old”可知，汤姆五岁了。故选 B。

40. 细节理解题。根据“He made terrible noise with it, but his mother didn't mind.”可知，汤姆的妈妈不介意汤姆制造的噪音。故选 C。

41. 细节理解题。根据“But one of his neighbors didn't like the noise.”可知，汤姆的邻居不喜欢汤姆制造的噪音。故选 B。

42. 细节理解题。根据“Hello, Tom, do you know there is something very nice inside your drum?”可知，汤姆的邻居骗汤姆说鼓里有好东西。故选 A。

43. 推理判断题。根据“Here is a knife. Open the drum and let's find it.”可知，汤姆的邻居骗汤姆用刀割破鼓，所以汤姆以后不能再玩鼓了。故选 D。

四、填写适当的句子补全对话

44. Are you going to be a violinist when you grow up/ do you plan to be a violinist when you grow up

45. What/ How about you

46. Why/Why do you want to do that

47. I am going to study history really hard / I'm going to read lots of books about history/...

48. I want to buy some history books/I'm going to buy some books/...

【分析】

短文大意：这是 A, B 两个人关于梦想的对话，A 长大后想做文物保护方面的工作，B 长大后想成为一名医生。

44. 句意：嗨，辛迪。我知道你喜欢在业余时间弹小提琴。你长大后想成为小提琴家吗？根据下文

No. I planned to be a violinist before, but now...可知此处问长大后打算成为小提琴家吗？故填 Are you going to be a violinist when you grow up。

45. 句意：他是我心中的英雄。你呢？根据前文的对话内容，问对方长大后想成为什么样的人，下文“I want to protect cultural relics(保护文物) like Fan Jinshi when I grow up.”，可知此处是辛迪反问他朋友“你呢”，故填 What/How about you？

46. 句意：为什么要这么做？根据下文“Because I'm interested in history and I want to do the work about it.”可知，此处问原因，故填 Why/Why do you want to do that。

47. 句意：我将非常努力地学习历史。根据上文“Sounds great! How are you going to make your dream come true?”问的是实现梦想的方式和途径，在结合前文的“I'm interested in history”，可知此处要表达通过努力学习历史来实现梦想，故填 I am going to study history really hard。

48. 句意：我想买一些历史书籍。你想和我一起去书店吗？根据“go to the bookstore”“I am going to study history really hard”，可推断他要去书店买历史书。故填 I want to buy some history books。

五、多任务混合阅读

49. Wang Wei.

50. A beautiful view of morning./A beautiful morning scene.

51. Full of hardship.

52. B

53. His love/care/worries/good wishes for his friend.

【分析】

本文主要讲述了唐代诗人王维的送别诗《送元二使安西》的具体内容和写作背景。

49. 根据“This same feeling was shared more than 1,000 years ago, when the Tang Dynasty poet Wang Wei (701-761) had to say goodbye to his friend Yuan Er.”并结合常识可知，《送元二使安西》是由唐代诗人王维所写。故填 Wang Wei.

50. 根据“The poem begins with a beautiful morning scene.”可知，诗歌开头描写的是早晨美丽的景色。故填 A beautiful view of morning./A beautiful morning scene.

51. 根据“Wang thought the journey to the west would be full of hardship.”可知，西行之旅会很艰难。故填 Full of hardship.

52. 根据“when the Tang Dynasty poet Wang Wei (701-761) had to say goodbye to his friend Yuan Er.”可知，王维和自己的好友元二告别，不知何时才能再见，所以使用 seen。故选 B。

53. 根据“So when Wang says ‘I invited you to drink a cup of wine again,’ he is pouring both his care and good wishes into the cup. This sincere love for his friend made this poem popular back then and it remains

today.”可知，王维想通过这首诗歌表达对好友的爱/关心/祝福，根据“Wang thought the journey to the west would be full of hardship.”可知，好友的西行之旅会很艰难，所以王维同时表达了对好友的担心。故填 His love/care/worries/good wishes for his friend.

六、讲稿

54、例文：

Good morning, everyone!

Today I am glad to introduce a good friend of mine. His name is Li Ming. He is in Class 8, Grade 9. He's very polite and when he meets his teachers or classmates, he always says hello to them. He also gets on well with others. He has made many friends. Whenever we have problems with our schoolwork, he is always ready to help us. He is kind to other people and he often tries his best to help people in need. Li Ming wants to be a useful man in the future. He is a model student for us and we should learn from him.

That's all. Thanks for listening.

【详解】

1. 题干解读：本文是一篇演讲稿，主要是介绍自己的朋友，表格中已经给出相关的信息，在写作时要适当运用，也可适当增加细节。

2. 写作指导：本文是介绍自己的好伙伴李明的情况，所以句子的人称一般用第三人称单数，因为介绍的是现在的情况，因此句子的时态用一般现在时。要注意主谓一致，不要遗漏要点，要使用自己熟悉的句式和短语。