

连云港市八年级第二学期期末英语模拟试卷

注意事项:

1. 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。

一、单项选择 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

1. —Is Doctor Green _____ ORBIS doctor?

—No, he is _____ UNICEF volunteer. But he sometimes works with ORBIS.

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

2. —What a terrible shower last night!

—I was watching TV when the rain began to beat heavily _____ the closed window.

- A. across B. through C. past D. against

3. —We've got everything ready for the trip.

—You mean I _____ bring anything with me, right?

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

4. —_____ has 2019-COVID vaccine (疫苗) been in use?

—Since the beginning of this year, I think.

- A. How far B. How soon C. How long D. How often

5. —Have you ever been to Beijing?

—Yes. In fact, I _____ there for three years but now I work in Yangzhou.

- A. study B. studied C. have studied D. was studying

6. —What is your son like?

—He is _____ and he believes that he is able to do anything if he tries his best.

- A. honest B. lonely C. confident D. patient

7. —Look at Lucy! How weak she is!

—Well, she never eats _____ and that's why she is not healthy.

- A. properly B. easily C. completely D. smoothly

8. —Is this photo taken in Yunnan?

—Yes, you can see beautiful snow mountains in the _____ of the photo.

- A. environment B. background C. subject D. introduction

9. —I'm going to buy a car. Any advice, Charlie?

-- Well, it depends on _____. If money isn't a problem, you can buy a BMW.

- A. when will you buy one B. what color do you like
C. how much you can afford D. where you are driving

10. —Is that Mr. Li?

—No, it can't be him. He _____ Shanghai to be a volunteer.

- A. has been in B. has been to C. has gone to D. has come to

11. — Because of the sudden disease, we had to _____ the travel plan.

— What a pity! But safety is the most important in our life.

- A. put up B. make up C. open up D. give up

12. —If I work hard at my lessons from now on, can I do well in them?

—Sure. _____.

- A. Practice makes perfect
B. Actions speak louder than words
C. Better late than never
D. Every dog has its day

13. —Mary didn't know who _____ about the problem she met with at that time.

—Let's help her.

- A. to talk B. to talk to C. will talk to D. will talk about

14. — How can I get a present in the game show?

—You _____ one if you answer all the questions correctly.

- A. are given B. have given C. will be given D. have been given

15. — You looked worried. _____

— I can't find my schoolbag. It has all my books in it!

- A. Good luck.
B. Nice to meet you.
C. Are you serious?
D. What's the matter?

二、完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

Wang Yueyue works at a supermarket in Yangzhou. The story of her cellphone that ____1____ from Yangzhou to Shanghai for a day without its owner has brought a smile to lots of Chinese netizens.

Wang Yueyue ____2____ her cellphone on Monday. After that, she didn't ____3____ to see the cellphone again. Wang was packing ____4____ into boxes to be sent to Shanghai to help with the city's food supply during the lockdown.

Wearing a sweater with ____5____ pockets, she had already dropped her phone on the floor three times ____6____ the phone disappeared. After looking around, Wang couldn't find her phone. All her ____7____ didn't see it, either. She guessed that she ____8____ it in one of the boxes. Her sister posted on Sina Weibo, "____9____ in Shanghai who got a cellphone in a delivery box please contact me. My sister was busy packing the supplies and ____10____ left her phone in one of the boxes."

The post was quickly ____11____ online. Wang Yongyong, a supply chain manager in Shanghai's Hongqiao township, saw the post on ____12____. She together with some volunteers helped to search the ____13____. At last, they managed to find the cellphone in a truck.

Many local people in Shanghai said in their WeChat groups that ____14____ should try to find the cellphone in order not to fail the people who were ____15____ them.

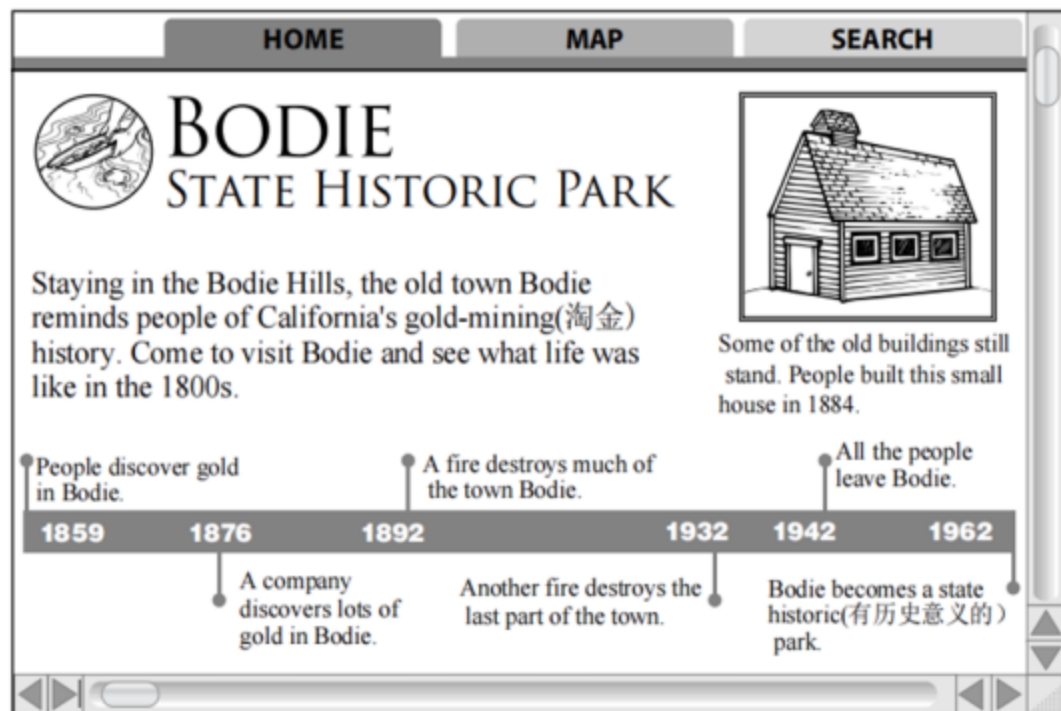
It was an interesting experience for Wang Yueyue and her cellphone.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. travelled | B. sent | C. worked | D. posted |
| 2. A. lost | B. found | C. bought | D. received |
| 3. A. want | B. expect | C. like | D. choose |
| 4. A. clothes | B. books | C. vegetables | D. phones |
| 5. A. beautiful | B. dark | C. light | D. small |
| 6. A. after | B. before | C. because | D. so |
| 7. A. classmates | B. relatives | C. workmates | D. neighbours |
| 8. A. hid | B. put | C. dropped | D. threw |
| 9. A. Somebody | B. Anybody | C. Nobody | D. Everybody |
| 10. A. quickly | B. slowly | C. carefully | D. carelessly |
| 11. A. arrived | B. spread | C. used | D. lost |
| 12. A. Monday | B. Tuesday | C. Thursday | D. Friday |
| 13. A. packs | B. phone | C. truck | D. supermarket |
| 14. A. we | B. I | C. they | D. she |
| 15. A. helping | B. calling | C. visiting | D. missing |

三、阅读理解（共两节，20 小题；满分 35 分）

第一节: 阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

A



16. Where is Bodie State Historic Park?

- A. In the old town.
- B. Near an old building.
- C. In the Bodie Hills.
- D. Behind the Bodie Hills.

17. When did people build the small house?

- A. In 1859.
- B. In 1932.
- C. In 1884.
- D. In 1962.

18. What can we learn from the timeline (时间轴)?

- A. The history of some state parks.
- B. People's daily life in Bodie Hills.
- C. Some important years in California.
- D. The history of Bodie State Historic Park.

B



Once there was a farmer . He lived in a dry land . Each morning, the farmer would walk to a nearby well(井) to get water for drinking . After making two buckets(桶) full of water from the well, the farmer would carefully place a bamboo stick over his shoulders to carry them home.

One of the buckets had a small hole . All the way home from the well, it would leak water along the way . By the time the farmer got home, the leaky bucket would be only half full . This went on for years, and the leaky bucket began feeling sad and sorry . One day it called out to the farmer, “I’m so sorry that I leak! I am making life harder for you.”

The farmer only smiled . “Dear bucket,” he said, “Look at this way we are on . Don’t you see many beautiful flowers growing next to it? Those flowers bloom (开花) only on the side I carry you on when we make our way home . The water you drop has brought beauty into the world . These flowers have given me so much joy on my walks to and from the well.”

1 . What kind of passage is it?

- A . A letter. B . A story. C . A play. D . A diary.

2 . Which is the right order according to the passage?

- ①One of the buckets leaked water on the way.
 ②The farmer went to the well for water with two buckets .
 ③The leaky bucket was sad and said sorry to the farmer .
 ④The farmer smiled and was pleased with the flowers.

- A . ①②③④ B . ②①③④ C . ①③②④ D . ②①④③

3 . Which of the following has the closest meaning to the underlined word “leak”?

- A . Drink. B . Save. C . Drop. D . Pollute.

4 . What’s the purpose of this passage?

- A . To ask us to get water from the nearby well.
 B . To tell us to use leaky buckets to water flowers.
 C . To share the story of a farmer and his buckets.
 D . To teach us how to look on the bright side of life.

Almost every kid in this country has ever eaten Hershey chocolate . But do you know that the Hershey chocolate factory is more than one hundred years old? And do you know that the father of Hershey Chocolate, Milton Hershey, had many failures in business before he started his famous company?

Milton Hershey was born in 1857 in central Pennsylvania . He stopped attending school when he was 12 years old . Before he became interested in making chocolate, he worked as a printer for a small newspaper at first, but he didn't like it . Then he decided printing was not the right job for him.

Then he worked at a candy factory in Lancaster . After working for a few years there, he decided to open his own little candy business near Philadelphia . His first business failed because it was not making money . After that, he went to Denver to learn how to make caramels (焦糖) . He took his new skills back to New York and worked selling candies on the street . But his second business also failed.

Finally, Milton Hershey moved back to Philadelphia where he grew up . He then experimented with all sorts of different candies and chocolate . By 1893 he was selling a million dollars worth of caramel candy each year . Since his chocolate-flavored caramels were the best-selling, he decided to make chocolate himself.

By experimenting, Milton Hershey discovered how to make delicious chocolate . The area where he lived had a large and easy supply of milk and sugar, which helped him succeed in his chocolate business . In 1903, Milton Hershey built a huge chocolate factory and a town to go with it.

Today, the town of Hershey is still the home of the factory that Milton Hershey built . The streetlights are shaped like the candy . The air often smells like chocolate . And if you ever visit it, you can smell delicious chocolate smells just by driving through the town.

The factory is not so hard to find, just travel down Cocoa Avenue until you get to East Chocolate Avenue. Turn right at the traffic lights and just follow your nose.

1. When did Milton Hershey leave school?

- A. In 1857. B. In 1869. C. In 1893. D. In 1903.

2. Why did Milton Hershey decide to make chocolate himself?

- A. Because he wanted to make more money.
B. Because he was taught to make nice chocolate.
C. Because he built a huge chocolate factory himself.
D. Because he was just interested in eating chocolate.

3. What is the correct order of the following sentences?

- ① A million dollars worth of caramel candy was sold each year.
② His second business failed.

- ③ He went to Lancaster and worked at a candy factory.
- ④ He worked as a printer for a small newspaper.
- ⑤ His chocolate business became a huge success.

A. ③②⑤④① B. ③②①④⑤ C. ④②③⑤① D. ④③②①⑤

4. What does the underlined phrase “follow your nose” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Stop right there.
- B. Walk a few hours.
- C. Go straight ahead.
- D. Run as fast as possible.

D

Have you ever climbed a tree? When was the last time you took a walk in a park? When you're busy with schoolwork, it can be hard to find time to spend outdoors. However, this can really be bad for your health. Spending time in nature can do good to their future life.

The World Health Organization (WHO) says that more than 450 million people around the world have some kinds of mental disorders (精神失常). But spending time outdoors might be good for them.

According to researchers from Aarhus University in Denmark, children who spend more time outside are less likely (可能性较小) to have mental disorders later in life.

Researchers mapped the number of “green space” around the homes of 1 million Danes (丹麦人) who were born between 1985 and 2003. They compared this data with the risk of developing one of 16 different mental disorders later in life. They found that people who grow up in “green” areas are 55 percent less likely to develop mental disorders after they grow up.

“Having more green space in a special area means there are probably fewer roads and less pollution. This gives people more chances to exercise and communicate with each other. Simply being in a green area can help people relax. All of these can have an influence on mental health,” the lead scientist Kristine Engemann told Science Daily.

1. According to WHO, people with mental disorders should _____.

- A. climb trees every day
- B. grow flowers in their homes
- C. live in the center of a city
- D. spend more time outside

2. If children spend more time outside, later in their life they are _____.

- A. more likely to have better jobs
- B. more likely to become athletes

C. less likely to have mental disorders

D. less likely to have good grades

3. Living in green areas can help people _____.

a. walk on real stone roads

b. do more exercise

c. relax oneself

d. communicate with each other

e. develop mental disorders

A. abc

B. abe

C. bde

D. bcd

4. The aim of this passage is to _____.

A. encourage people to spend more time outside

B. explain why some people have mental disorders

C. describe the damage that is done by mental disorders

D. remind people to stay active and interact with others

第二节：（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的选项中选出能填入短文空白处的最佳选项，使短文通顺连贯，其中有两项是多余选项。

Do you know the reason why we feel tired in the middle of a class? Maybe you would say it is because the teacher's class is boring. 1 Perhaps this is something you have not paid enough attention to or not yet noticed.

Purpose of sleep

2 Sleep helps our body heal(修复), grow, and stay healthy. It also gives us energy, so we can be active all day. Doctors and health scientists say: When you close your eyes and need to rest, sleep is just the very best! This is more than advice.

Sleep time

Enough sleep is important to us. How much sleep do we need? New-born babies sleep most of the time. They can sleep 20—22 hours a day. Children need 10—12 hours of sleep a day. Teenagers need 8—10 hours of sleep a day because they need lots of energy to grow into their adult(成人的)bodies. Grown-ups usually need 6—8 hours of sleep to keep active. 3 That is why old people sleep less than young people.

Interesting facts

Almost everyone has their dreams while they sleep, but not all of them can tell their dreams clearly when they wake up. 4 More surprisingly, some may even get up in their dreams and walk around. This is called "sleepwalking". Are you a sleepwalker? Or, is there a sleepwalker around you?

5

It's not just people that love to snooze(打盹). In fact, many animals have unusual or surprising sleeping habits. Some animals, such as bears and hedgehogs, sleep all through winter. The swift is a very fast bird that can sleep while it flies! Cute koalas sleep around 18 hours a day. Giraffes don't need much sleep at all. They usually sleep standing up.

- A. Sleepy animals
- B. Why do we need sleep?
- C. Some people talk in their dreams.
- D. However, the real reason is probably that we don't have enough sleep.
- E. The older you get, the less sleep you will need.
- F. Some people never dream while they sleep.
- G. Clever animals

四、词汇运用(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

A. 根据句意和汉语提示, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

1. — Lily, please wash the dishes after supper.
— No, dad. I'm sure it's your _____ (轮流) to do that.
2. "Every child has a _____ (权利) to education. You must send your daughter to school," a policeman said to a young father.
3. — Would you like to have a second piece of cake, Suzy?
— Thank you. It seems too good to _____ (拒绝).
4. Although born in America, Gu Ailing has some _____ (相似的) taste in food to us, such as eating Jiucaihezi.
5. Some students often write their articles _____ (粗心地) without noticing punctuation marks.

B 根据短文意思和首字母提示, 写出一个完整正确的单词。

When Boyan was 16 years old, he was diving in a sea. He was surprised to see more plastic bags than fish in the sea. He made up his m____1____ to clean up the ocean. However, everyone told him that he could do n____2____ if plastic bags went into the ocean. The teenager didn't give up. He s____3____ several months studying plastic pollution. At last, he came up w____4____ a science project to collect the waste.

What's more, the collected plastic bags can be recycled and made into products or oil. He won many p____5____ for the project, but that was not enough for him. He wanted to clean up the ocean to make our world a better place.

五、选词填空(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

从方框中选择恰当的词或短语并用其正确的形式填空（每个词或短语只能用一次）。

set up;	polite;	depend on;	in some ways;	achieve one's dream;
take place;	wise;	hand out;	on board;	do an operation

1. Hangzhou Asian Games _____ in 2022 because of COVID-19.
2. Doctor Li _____ when the earthquake started.
3. We can't cut in on others, we must wait _____.
4. Project Hope _____ in 1989. It works to help children have good education.
5. Millie tells me she always feels sick as soon as she is _____.
6. The young should avoid _____ their parents for living.
7. We have enough time _____ the leaflets on time.
8. _____, Gu Ailin is more like a fashion model.
9. Tony is _____ boy in our club. He can choose the right way every time.
10. These students work hard and they know how _____.

六、完成句子（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据所给汉语和句子意思，用英语补全句子。

1. 我已经把所有的报纸分发给了我的学生。

I _____ my students.

2. 他们在去年的运动会上为运动员提供了支持。

They _____ in the sports meeting last year.

3. 你最好给他一些关于如何处理这些书的建议。

You'd better _____ the books.

4. 所有的护士和医生都被邀请到了这个医院了解眼部手术。

All the doctors and nurses _____ in this hospital.

5. 你曾经梦想过成为一名志愿医生吗？

Have you _____?

七、书面表达（共 1 小题；满分 25 分）

八（9）班将举行一次主题班会，畅谈一年来自己的收获与变化。请为 Tom 准备一份演讲稿，具体内容如下表：

	过去	现在
--	----	----

学习	读书少，花时间在……	喜欢读书，原因……
礼仪	插队、喧哗	举止文明……
爱心	不知道关心他人	参加慈善活动
展望未来		

要求：

- 1) 表达清楚，语法正确，上下文连贯
- 2) 必须包括提示中所有要点内容，并适当发挥；
- 3) 词数：100 词左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数）；
- 4) 不得使用真实姓名、校名和地名等。

Hello, everyone. I'm Tom from Class 9, Grade 8. Back to the life in the last year, I think I have changed a lot and made great progress in many ways.

Thanks for listening!

参考答案

一、单项选择（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

1. B

【解析】句意：——格林医生是一名奥比斯的医生吗？——不，他是一名联合国儿童基金会的志愿者。但有时和奥比斯医生一起工作。

考查冠词的用法。因为 ORBIS doctor 是以元音音素开头，前面用不定冠词 an；UNICEF volunteer 是以辅音音素开头，前面用不定冠词 a，故答案为 B。

2. D

【解析】句意：——昨晚的阵雨太可怕了！——我正在看电视，突然雨开始猛烈地打在关着的窗户上。考查介词辨析。across 穿过（从物体表面）；through 穿过（从物体内部）；past 经过；against 碰，撞。根据“the rain began to beat heavily ... the closed window.”可知，雨水敲打在窗户上，应用介词 against。故选 D。

3. B

【解析】句意：——我们已经为旅行做好了一切准备。——你是说我不需要随身携带其它东西了，对吗？

考查情态动词。can't 不能；needn't 不需要；mustn't 不可以；shouldn't 不应该。根据“We've got everything ready for the trip”可知旅行所需要的东西都已经准备好了，言下之意，不需要准备其它东西了。故选 B。

4. C

【解析】句意：——新冠肺炎疫苗使用多长时间了？——我认为从今年年初开始的。

考查疑问词词组辨析。How far 多远，询问距离；How soon 多久之后，对 in+时间段提问；How long 多长，询问长度或者时间段；how often 多久一次，提问频率。根据答语“Since the beginning of this year”可知问句询问时间段，故用 How long。故选 C。

5. B

【解析】句意：——你去过北京吗？——是的。事实上，我在那里上了三年学，但现在我在扬州工作。

考查一般过去时。根据“but now I work in Yangzhou”可知现在在扬州工作，说明上学是之前的事情，因此句子应用一般过去时，结合选项，动词 study 的过去式为 studied。故选 B。

6. C

【解析】句意：——你儿子是什么样的？——他很自信，他相信只要他尽力，他就能做任何事情。

考查形容词辨析。honest 诚实的；lonely 孤独的；confident 自信的；patient 有耐心的。根据“he believes that he is able to do anything if he tries his best”可知儿子很自信。故选 C。

7. A

【解析】句意：——看看路西！她是多么的虚弱！——是的，她从来没有正确地饮食，那就是她不健康的原因。

考查副词词义辨析。properly 正确地、适当地；easily 容易地；completely 完全地；smoothly 平稳地。根据“*How weak she is!*”以及“*that's why she is not healthy*”可推测出是“她饮食不当”。故选 A。

8. B

【解析】句意：——这张照片是在云南拍的吗？——是的，你可以在照片的背景中看到漂亮的雪山。

考查名词辨析。environment 环境；background 背景；subject 科目；introduction 介绍，说明。根据“*you can see beautiful snow mountains*”可知漂亮的雪山应是照片的背景，*in the background of the photo* 表示“在照片的背景中”。故选 B。

9. C

【解析】句意：——我要买车。查理，有什么建议吗？——哦，这取决于你能够负担多少钱。如果钱不是问题，你可以买一辆宝马。考查宾语从句。宾语从句要用陈述句语序，A 和 B 是疑问句语序，故排除；C. *how much you can afford* 你可以负担多少钱；D. *where you are driving* 你开去哪儿。根据后句“如果钱不是问题”，可以推测出前面谈论的是钱，故选 C。

10. C

【解析】句意：——那是李先生吗？——不可能是他。他去上海当志愿者了。

考查动词短语。has been in 待在某地；has been to 去过某地；has gone to 去了某地；has come to 来到某地。根据“*No, it can't be him.*”可知，此刻李先生不在这里，是去了上海，故选 C。

11. D

【解析】句意：——由于突发疾病，我们不得不放弃旅行计划。——真遗憾！但是安全是我们生活中最重要的。

考查动词短语辨析。put up 张贴；make up 编造，组成；open up 拆开，开放；give up 放弃。根据“*Because of the sudden disease*”可知，此处是放弃旅行计划，故选 D。

12. C

【解析】句意：——如果我从现在开始努力学习功课，我能学好吗？——当然可以，迟到总比不到好。

考查习语以及情景交际。Practice makes perfect 熟能生巧；Actions speak louder than words 事实胜于雄辩；Better late than never 迟做总比不到好；Every dog has its day 人人都有得意的时候。根据“*If I work hard at my lessons from now on, can I do well in them?*”可知，下文回应“迟做总比不到好”。故选 C。

13. B

【解析】句意：——那个时候 Mary 不知道可以和谁聊她遇到的那个问题。——让我们帮帮她。

考查动词不定式。talk to sb.表示“和某人说话”，动词 know 可以接“疑问词+动词不定式”作宾语，因此疑问词 who 后接不定式 to talk to，表示“和谁说”。故选 B。

14. C

【解析】句意：——我怎样才能在游戏节目中得到礼物呢？——如果你正确回答所有的问题，你将得到一个。

考查一般将来时的被动语态。根据题干可知，本句是 if 引导的条件状语从句，遵循“主将从现”的原则，因此这里的时态应用一般将来时；而且主语 you 和谓语动词 give 之间存在被动关系，因此应用被动语态；一般将来时的被动语态结构为：will+be+动词的过去分词；故选 C。

15. D

【解析】——你看起来很焦虑。怎么了？——我找不到我的书包了。里面有我所有的书！

考查交际用语。Good luck.“祝你好运。”；Nice to meet you.“很高兴认识你。”；Are you serious?“你是认真的吗？”；What's the matter?“怎么了？”。根据“You looked worried.”可知，这里应问怎么了，故选 D。

二、完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

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

【解析】本文是一篇在上海疫情封控期间，王月月不小心把手机落在救助物资里面，最终在大家的帮助下找回手机的故事。

1 句意：她的手机在没有主人的情况下从扬州飞到上海一天的故事给很多中国网民带来了笑容。

travelled 旅行；sent 发送；worked 工作；posted 邮寄。根据“cellphone that...from Yangzhou to Shanghai”可知，此处指手机从扬州飞到上海的“旅行”。故选 A。

2 句意：王月月在下周一的时候丢了手机。

lost 丢失；found 发现；bought 带来；received 接收。根据“the phone disappeared”可知，是把手机丢了。故选 A。

3 句意：在那之后，她没有想到能再次看到手机。

want 想要；expect 期望，预料；like 喜欢；choose 选择。根据“She guessed that she...it in one of the boxes.”可知，她推测手机可能掉在箱子里，因此是没有想到能找回手机。故选 B。

4 句意：在封锁期间，王当时正在将蔬菜装箱运往上海帮助城市的食品供应。

clothes 衣服；books 书；vegetables 蔬菜；phones 手机。根据“help with the city's food supply”可知，是把食物装箱，结合选项，只有 vegetables 符合。故选 C。

5 句意：她穿着一件有小口袋的毛衣，在手机消失之前，已经掉在地上 3 次了。

beautiful 美丽的；dark 黑暗的；light 轻的；small 小的。根据“dropped her phone on the floor three times”

可知，能掉在地上 3 次，因此装手机的口袋是个小口袋。故选 D。

6 句意：她穿着一件有小口袋的毛衣，在手机消失之前，已经掉在地上 3 次了。

after 在……之后；before 在……之前；because 因为；so 所以。根据“she had already dropped her phone on the floor three times”可知，手机掉在地板是在手机消失之前发生的。故选 B。

7 句意：她所有的同事也没有看到手机。

classmates 同学；relatives 亲戚；workmates 同事；neighbours 邻居。根据“Wang Yueyue works at a supermarket”以及“Wang was packing...into boxes to be sent to Shanghai”可知，王是在工作的时候丢的手机，因此是问的是同事。故选 C。

8 句意：她猜想她把手机掉在其中一个箱子了。

hid 隐藏；put 放；dropped 掉；threw 扔。根据“she had already dropped her phone on the floor three times”可知，之前手机一直掉在地上，因此此处指手机可能掉在箱子里面了。故选 C。

9 句意：有人在上海拿到一个有手机的送货箱，请联系我。

Somebody 某人；Anybody 任何人；Nobody 没有人；Everybody 每个人。根据“...in Shanghai who got a cellphone in a delivery box”可知，此处指捡到手机的任何人。故选 B。

10 句意：我的妹妹忙着打包供应品时，不小心把手机落在一个箱子里了。

quickly 快地；slowly 慢地；carefully 仔细地；carelessly 马虎地。根据“left her phone in one of the boxes”可知，是不小心把手机落在里面。故选 D。

11 句意：这篇帖子很快在网上传播开来。

arrived 到达；spread 传播；used 使用；lost 丢失。根据“The post was quickly...online.”可知，此处指帖子的内容快速在网上传播。故选 B。

12 句意：王勇在星期二看到了这个帖子。

Monday 星期一；Tuesday 星期二；Thursday 星期四；Friday 星期五。根据“...her cellphone on Monday”和“from Yangzhou to Shanghai for a day”可知，手机是在星期一丢的，而这个手机是从扬州到上海“一日游”，因此王是在星期二看到的帖子。故选 B。

13 句意：她和其他的志愿者帮忙寻找这个包裹。

packs 包裹；phone 手机；truck 货车；supermarket 超市。根据“...in Shanghai who got a cellphone in a delivery box please contact me.”可知，是寻找装有手机的包裹。故选 A。

14 句意：许多上海当地的人们在微信群里说，他们应该尽力找到手机，以免让帮助他们的人失望。

we 我们；I 我；they 他们；she 她。根据“Many local people in Shanghai”可知，此处指上海当地的人们，因此用 they 代指。故选 C。

15 句意：许多上海当地的人们在微信群里说，他们应该尽力找到手机，以免让帮助他们的人失望。

helping 帮助; calling 打电话; visiting 参观; missing 想念。根据“help with the city's food supply during the lockdown”可知,王是在帮助他们。故选 A。

三、阅读理解(共两节,20 小题;满分 35 分)

第一节:阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

A

1. C 2. C 3. D

【解析】本文是关于 Bodie State Historic Park 的简介,包括地理位置、建筑风貌以及历史。

1 细节理解题。根据文中“Staying in the Bodie Hills, the old Bodies reminds people of California's gold-mining history.”可知, Bodie State Historic Park 坐落在 Bodie Hills, 故选 C。

2 细节理解题。根据文中“People built this small house in 1884.”可知,小房子建于 1884 年,故选 C。

3 推理判断题。根据文中时间轴及相应时间发生的事情可知,时间轴讲述的是 Bodie state 的历史,故选 D。

B

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

【解析】本文通过农夫与水桶的故事告诉我们要学会看到事物光明的一面。

1 推理判断题。根据第一句“Once there was a farmer.”并结合全文内容可知,文章讲述了农夫与漏水的水桶的故事。故选 B。

2 细节理解题。根据第一段“Each morning, the farmer would walk to a nearby well(井) to get water for drinking.”和第二段“One of the buckets had a small hole. All the way home from the well, it would leak water along the way.”可知,农夫每天挑着两个水桶去打水,其中有一个水桶漏水,因此②在①前,排除 A 和 C;根据第二段“I'm so sorry that I leak!”和第三段“The farmer only smiled... These flowers have given me so much joy on my walks to and from the well.”可知,漏水的桶向农夫道歉,农夫笑了,说多亏了这个桶,他才能在路上欣赏到美丽的花,③在④前。故选 B。

3 词义猜测题。根据“One of the buckets had a small hole.”和“The water you drop has brought beauty into the world.”可知,其中一个水桶上有小洞,由此可推测,这个水桶漏水,路上会有水滴落,leak 表示“漏”,在文中与选项中的“drop 滴落”近义。故选 C。

4 主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是最后一段可知,虽然水桶漏水,但正是这个原因,让农夫在路上能够欣赏到美丽的花。故事告诉我们要学会看到事物光明的一面。故选 D。

C

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

【解析】本文主要讲述了 Milton Hershey 创办巧克力工厂的故事。

1 推理判断题。根据第二段“Milton Hershey was born in 1857 in central Pennsylvania . He stopped attending school when he was 12 years old.”可知 Milton Hershey 1857 年出生于宾夕法尼亚州中部。他 12 岁时就辍学了。所以他离开学校是 $1857+12=1869$ 。故选 B。

2 推理判断题。根据“By 1893 he was selling a million dollars worth of caramel candy each year . Since his chocolate-flavored caramels were the best-selling, he decided to make chocolate himself.”可知到 1893 年，他每年卖出价值一百万美元的焦糖。因为他的巧克力味焦糖是最畅销的，他决定自己做巧克力。所以是因为他想赚更多的钱。故选 A。

3 细节理解题。根据“He stopped attending school when he was 12 years old . Before he became interested in making chocolate, he worked as a printer for a small newspaper at first,”可知他在一家小报社当印刷工排在第一；根据“Then he worked at a candy factory in Lancaster.”可知他去了兰开斯特，在一家糖果厂工作排在第二；所以④和③排在最前面，故选 D。

4 词句猜测题。根据“The factory is not so hard to find, just travel down Cocoa Avenue until you get to East Chocolate Avenue . Turn right at the traffic lights and just follow your nose.”可知，工厂并不难找到，沿着可可大道一直走到东巧克力大道。在红绿灯处右转，“跟着你的鼻子走”，可推测 follow your nose 表示“直走”，故选 C。

D

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

【解析】本文主要讲述了研究者发现经常户外活动有助于身心健康。

1 细节理解题。根据文中“The World Health Organization (WHO) says that more than 450 million people around the world have some kinds of mental disorders (精神失常). But spending time outdoors might be good for them.”可知，世界卫生组织说精神障碍患者花时间在户外可能对他们有好处。故选 D。

2 细节理解题。根据文中“According to researchers from Aarhus University in Denmark, children who spend more time outside are less likely (可能性较小) to have mental disorders later in life.”可知，如果孩子们花更多的时间在户外，那么他们以后患有精神障碍的可能性会较小。故选 C。

3 细节理解题。根据文中“This gives people more chances to exercise and communicate with each other . Simply being in a green area can help people relax . All of these can have an influence on mental health”可知，居住在绿色区域可以帮助人们多锻炼；放松自己；相互交流。选项 D 是正确的，故选 D。

4 主旨大意题。通读整篇短文可知，这篇短文主要是鼓励人们花更多的时间在户外。选项 A 符合题意，故选 A。

第二节：（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

[语篇解读] 本文是说明文。文章介绍了有关睡眠的一些知识。

1.D 根据上句“你或许会说这是因为老师的课程无聊”和下句“这或许是某件你没有足够留意或注意到的事”可知,设空处表示转折。故选 D。

2.B 根据本段小标题 Purpose of sleep 可知本段是在解释睡觉的原因。故选 B。

3.E 根据上文可知随着年龄的增长,睡眠时间在减少。设空处起承上启下的作用。故选 E。

4.C 根据本段小标题 Interesting facts 和设空处前后内容可知,本段在描述一些人在睡梦中会做一些有趣的事,故选 C。

5.A 设空处是下段的标题。下段内容描述的是关于一些动物的睡觉习惯,故选 A。

四、词汇运用(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

A.根据句意和汉语提示,在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

1. turn

【解析】句意:——莉莉,晚饭后请洗碗。——不,爸爸。我相信该轮到你做那件事了。your 后接名词,根据中文提示,可拼写出单词 turn,名词。故填 turn。

2. right

【解析】句意:一名警察对一位年轻的父亲说:“每个儿童都有受教育的权利,你必须送你的女儿上学”。right 是可数名词,意为“权利”,不定冠词 a 后接可数名词单数。故填 right。

3. refuse

【解析】句意:——苏西,你想再吃一块蛋糕吗?——谢谢你。这似乎太好了,让人难以拒绝。refuse“拒绝”,是动词,空前有 to,动词用原形,故填 refuse。

4. similar

【解析】句意:虽然生在美国,但谷爱凌在饮食上和我们有一些相似的口味,比如吃韭菜合子。由所给汉意可知此处考查形容词“similar”表示“相似的”,作定语修饰名词“taste”。故填 similar。

5. carelessly

【解析】句意:有些学生写文章时常常粗心大意,没有注意到标点符号。根据中文提示可知, carelessly 表述“粗心地”,副词修饰动词。故填 carelessly。

B 根据短文意思和首字母提示,写出一个完整正确的单词。

1. (m)ind 2. (n)othing 3. (s)pent 4. (w)ith 5. (p)rizes

【解析】本文介绍了青少年 Boyan 为清理海洋塑料垃圾所做的努力以及他取得的成果。

1 句意:他下定决心要清理海洋。根据“...to clean up the ocean.”可知,他下决心清理海洋垃圾, make up one's mind“下定决心,决定”。故填(m)ind。

2 句意:然而,每个人都告诉他,如果塑料袋掉进海里,他什么也做不了。根据“The teenager didn't give

up.”可知，虽然大家都说他什么也做不了，但他没有放弃，nothing“没有什么”符合语境。故填(n)othing。

3 句意：他花了几个月的时间研究塑料污染。根据“He s... several months studying plastic pollution.”可知，句型是：主语+spend+时间段+doing sth。spend“花费”，描述过去的事情用一般过去时。故填(s)pent。

4 句意：最后，他提出了一个收集垃圾的科学项目。come up with“提出，想出”，规定短语。故填(w)ith。

5 句意：他为这个项目赢得了许多奖项，但这对他来说还不够。“many”修饰可数名词复数，根据“won”和首字母可知，是赢得了许多奖项，prizes“奖项”。故填(p)rizes。

五、选词填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

1. will take place 2. was doing an operation 3. politely 4. was set up 5. on board
6. depending on 7. to hand out 8. In some ways 9. the wisest
10. to achieve their dream##to achieve their dreams

【解析】

1 句意：由于新冠肺炎疫情，杭州亚运会将于 2022 年举行。根据“Hangzhou Asian Games...in 2022”及备选词可知，此处介绍杭州亚运会的举办时间，take place“举办”，根据 in 2022 可知，此处要用一般将来时 will do 的结构，故填 will take place。

2 句意：地震发生时，李医生正在做手术。根据“Doctor Li... when the earthquake started”及备选词可知，李医生在做手术，do an operation“做手术”，when 引导的时间状语从句，从句 started 是一般过去时，主句表示过去某个时刻正在发生的事情，用过去进行时 was/were doing 的结构，主语是第三人称单数，助动词用 was，故填 was doing an operation。

3 句意：我们不能插队，必须礼貌地等待。根据“We can't cut in on others”可知，不能插队，要礼貌等待，副词 politely“礼貌地”修饰动词 wait，故填 politely。

4 句意：希望工程成立于 1989 年。它致力于帮助孩子们接受良好的教育。根据“Project Hope... in 1989”可知，此处介绍希望工程的成立时间，set up“成立”，主语与动词短语 set up 是被动关系，且 in 1989 是一般过去时标志词，故此处用一般过去时被动语态 was/were done 的结构，主语是单数形式，助动词用 was，故填 was set up。

5 句意：米莉告诉我她一上船就觉得恶心。根据“Millie tells me she always feels sick as soon as she is”可知，此处介绍在某个地方她觉得恶心，备选词 on board“在船上”符合，故填 on board。

6 句意：年轻人应该避免依赖父母生活。根据“their parents for living”及备选词可知，此处指依赖父母生活，depend on“依赖”，avoid doing sth“避免做某事”，故填 depending on。

7 句意：我们有足够的时间按时分发传单。根据“the leaflets”及备选词可知，此处指分发传单，hand out“分发”，此空作后置定语，此处应填动词不定式，故填 to hand out。

8 句意：在某些方面，谷爱凌更像是一个时装模特。此空在句首，且空格后有逗号隔开，故此空应填入

一个副词或介词短语，备选词 in some ways“在某些方面”符合，故填 In some ways。

9 句意：托尼是我们俱乐部里最聪明的男孩。他每次都能选择正确的方法。根据“He can choose the right way every time”及备选词可知，他是聪明的孩子，wise“聪明的”，根据 in our club 可知，三者以上的比较要用最高级，故填 the wisest。

10 句意：这些学生努力学习，他们知道如何实现他们的梦想。根据“These students work hard and they know how”及备选词可知，知道如何实现梦想，achieve one's dream“实现梦想”，根据 These students 可知，用 their 代替 one's，dream 可以用单数也可以用复数，疑问词 how+动词不定式作宾语，故填 to achieve their dream(s)。

六、完成句子（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

1. have handed out all the newspapers to##have given out all the newspapers to

【解析】根据汉语意思可知缺少的内容是“已经把所有的报纸分发给了”，且时态为现在完成时，结构是 have/has done，主语是 I，助动词用 have。分发 hand out/give out；hand out sth to sb 或 give out sth to sb“把某物分发给某人”，newspaper 是可数名词，复数为 newspapers。故填 have handed/given out all the newspapers to。

2. provided support for players/provided players with support/offered support to players/offered players support

【解析】提供某人某物 provide sth for sb/provide sb with sth/offer sth to sb/offer sb sth；运动员 players；支持 support。根据“last year”可知，时态是一般过去时，动词用过去式。故填 provided support for players/provided players with support/offered support to players/offered players support

3. give him some advice/suggestions on how to deal with/what to do with

【解析】You'd better do sth.你最好做某事；give him some advice/suggestions on 给他提关于做某事的建议；how to deal with/what to do with the books 如何处理这些书。故填 give him some advice/suggestions on how to deal with/what to do with。

4. are invited to learn about eye operations##are invited to know about eye operations

【解析】根据中文提示可知，此句是一般现在时的被动语态。邀请某人做某事：invite sb. to do sth.；了解某事：know / learn about sth.；眼部手术：eye operations。主语“All the doctors and nurses”是复数，因此被动语态的 be 动词用“are”；动词 invite 过去分词是 invited。故填 are invited to learn / know about eye operations。

5. ever dreamed/dreamt of/about being/becoming a volunteer doctor

【解析】根据中文提示，此句是现在完成时态；因此谓语动词的过去分词形式是 dreamed/dreamt；曾经：ever；梦想做某事：dream of/about doing sth.；成为一名志愿医生：be/become a volunteer doctor。根据

“dream of/about doing sth.”可知，be/become 需要用其动名词形式 being/becoming。故填 ever dreamed/dreamt of/about being/becoming a volunteer doctor。

七、书面表达（共1小题；满分25分）

Hello, everyone. I'm Tom from Class 9, Grade 8. Back to the life in the last year, I think I have changed a lot and made great progress in many ways.

First, in the past, I seldom read books. I used to spend most of time playing computer games. Now I find it interesting to read because good books help me relax after a busy day. Second, I was impolite before. I sometimes shouted loudly or pushed in before others. Now I behave politely in public. I always queue and keep my voice down. Finally, I used to care little about others. But now I take part in charity activities and help more people in need. I often work as a volunteer and donate money to the children in poor areas.

I am sure I will do much better in the future.

Thanks for listening!