

扬州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, 计 15 分)

1. Earth is _____ only home to everyone. Let's try to make it _____ greener world to live in.
A. a; a B. the; a C. a; the D. the; the
2. President Xi said a happy life is achieved _____ hard work of all the Chinese people.
A. against B. above C. through D. below
3. —Where are you going to spend your summer holiday, Jenny?
—I haven't made a _____ yet. I'm going to talk about it with my family tomorrow.
A. decision B. promise C. journey D. suggestion
4. My cousin is creative enough to _____ the new challenging task.
A. take on B. take out C. put up D. put in
5. —Must I wash my clothes at once, mom?
—No, you _____. You _____ wash them before 5:00 p.m.
A. needn't; may B. mustn't; may C. needn't; need D. mustn't; must
6. —Electric cars are more and more popular in our city.
—Yes. They _____ little pollution.
A. practice B. provide C. produce D. present
7. —Good news! The Underground Line 1 in Nantong _____ to come into service soon.
—That's great! Transport will become much easier for us.
A. will be expected B. is expected C. expects D. is expecting
8. The professor preferred giving speeches to students _____ to meetings at times.
A. to being invited B. to inviting C. rather than invite D. rather than be invited

9. We got all wet in the rain because we had _____ umbrellas _____ raincoats with us!
- A. either; or B. both; and C. neither; nor D. not only; but also
10. —The air is much better because the government has taken action to reduce pollution.
—I agree. Everyone should do what he can _____ the environment.
- A. protect B. is protecting C. to protect D. protecting
11. —Good news! Another new member in the Beidou family was sent into space.
—Scientists tried their best to pay attention to every detail. To them, _____.
- A. it never rains but it pours
B. a friend in need is a friend indeed
C. a miss is as good as a mile
D. the grass is always greener on the other side
12. If you really don't know _____ at the party, you can come to me.
- A. who will you talk with B. who to talk
C. who to talk to D. who you will talk
13. —How much difficulty did you have _____ this problem?
—_____. It's quite easy.
- A. to solve; Nothing B. to solve; None C. solving; None D. solving; Nothing
14. — Could you please tell me _____?
— With pleasure. Wait a moment, please.
- A. how the scarf looked nice on me
B. what's the new product like
C. that Guilin is a nice place to visit
D. who has booked a robot online
15. —It is said that people born in the 1990s care more about themselves.
—_____. Many volunteers of this age are helping fight against COVID-19.
- A. I'm afraid so. B. I can't agree more. C. That's not the case. D. Never mind.

二、完形填空 (共 15 小题: 每小题 1 分, 计 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。



Most of us may have never thought about making an educational toy by ourselves . If we need a learning toy, we simply go to ____1____ one .However, things are not so easy in poor countries .Most families have no enough food, so toys, even the educational ones, are the ____2____ on the families' shopping list . How can we get these kids interested in science? This was a ____3____ question . An Indian engineer, Mr . Gupta, who loves science, hoped to do something for this, but how?

While still a(n) ____4____ at the Indian College of Technology, Mr . Gupta used to volunteer to teach the children who could not ____5____ to go to school . After finishing college, he found a good job at India's Tata Motors, and spent the next five years ____6____ cars, which made him well-known . He once won first in Car of the Year Design Competition . However, he soon realized that this may be not something that he ____7____ wanted to do for the rest of his life . So, he took part in the Hoshangabad Science Teaching Program and ____8____ to spare some time to take the training course . The purpose of the project was to make ____9____ fun and exciting for poor children .

The project drew Mr . Gupta so deeply that he decided to ____10____ his high-paying job and put all his effort into it . He designed plenty of educational toys, which were not only ____11____ and easy to make, but also full of scientific principles(科学原理) . Also, Mr . Gupta tried to make toys from ____12____ else . Through reading simple ____13____ that Mr . Gupta offers, more children can make their own toys and become more interested in science.

Since the Internet has become a more widely learning tool, Mr . Gupta set up a ____14____ named *Toys from Trash* and also recorded over 250 guide videos .

More than 50,000 children and teachers have visited the website, watching or downloading the videos, ____15____ it was set up . Some young children have become so inspired (鼓舞) that they have even won international science competitions with the help of Mr . Gupta's creations.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. make | B. buy | C. design | D. print |
| 2. A. first | B. best | C. last | D. worst |
| 3. A. exciting | B. boring | C. worrying | D. surprising |
| 4. A. student | B. teacher | C. doctor | D. engineer |
| 5. A. accept | B. afford | C. refuse | D. support |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 6. A. designing | B. selling | C. mending | D. washing |
| 7. A. really | B. hardly | C. nearly | D. simply |
| 8. A. allowed | B. stopped | C. failed | D. managed |
| 9. A. engineering | B. science | C. lessons | D. videos |
| 10. A. take up | B. put up | C. give up | D. make up |
| 11. A. cheap | B. slow | C. clear | D. danger |
| 12. A. nowhere | B. anywhere | C. somewhere | D. everywhere |
| 13. A. conclusions | B. questions | C. conversations | D. instructions |
| 14. A. magazine | B. website | C. project | D. organization |
| 15. A. when | B. before | C. since | D. until |

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，计 30 分）

阅读下列内容，从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

A

Find a Pen Pal Here!

Global Penfriends is a safe place to meet new friends. We have pen pals from all over the world who are interested in cultural exchanges.

Tina|Age: 16| U.S.

I like music and trying new things. I love learning about how people live their lives differently in other countries. I'd love to travel around the world someday.

I am looking for someone between the ages of 13 and 20 who I can talk to using e-mail. I'd like to share my favorite music and books with him or her. It would be cool for me to talk to someone outside of the States.

Taylor| Age: 17| Canada

Hey, I'm Taylor. I'm now a high school student. On the weekend, I work at a home furniture store. The job is fun.

I enjoy playing the piano (not very well), cooking, playing computer games and watching game shows. I have been looking for a penfriend for a long time. I have never thought about an e-pal because I think writing letters is more exciting. The idea of writing to people from different countries sounds cool to me!

Henry| Age: 15| Ireland

Hi, my name is Henry. I was born in the United States, but I moved to Ireland with my parents two years ago. I like all kinds of music. I also love reading and traveling. I've been to almost half of the states in America and ten European countries. I'd like to have a penfriend from Asia and learn about his or her culture.

Kathy|Age: 14|Australia

I am in Greenapple Middle School. I am good at playing tennis. I am a baseball lover, too. I often play basketball after school. On the weekend, I like to play soccer in the gym. I often watch sports games of different countries on TV.

It would be fun to have a pen pal who has the same interest as me. We can share our ideas through e-mails.

1. According to the text, Taylor _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. enjoys writing letters | B. is fourteen years old |
| C. comes from America | D. likes playing sports |

2. From the text above, we can know that _____.

- A. Tina has been to many European countries
B. Talyor would like to have an e-pal
C. Henry hopes to learn about Asian culture
D. Kathy often plays soccer after school

3. Teenagers who _____ would be interested in the text.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. enjoy traveling | B. want to find a pen pal |
| C. hope to get a job | D. love TV programs |

B

Once upon a time there was a king who often thought, "Nothing good can come to a country whose people only complain (抱怨) and expect others to solve their problems." One day, he had an idea. Early one morning, the king went to a local village. He placed a large stone in the middle of the main street and put gold coins under it. Then he hid behind a huge tree and watched.

The first person down the street was a milkman with bottles of milk. He walked into the stone, pouring the milk everywhere. "What fool put this stone here?" he shouted. He picked himself up and went away.

After a while, a group of women came along, each holding a pot of water on her head. One woman fell over the stone and her water pot broke into pieces. She picked herself up and walked away in tears. Neither she nor her friends thought about moving the stone out of the road.

The king watched all day as many people complained about the stone, but he found nobody wanted to move it. The king was disappointed. "Is there no one in this village who feels any responsibility (责任) to keep their neighbors from danger?"

Just then, the king saw a girl coming along. She was the daughter of a local farmer. She had been

working all day and was very tired. But when she saw the stone, she said to herself, "This stone is a danger to anyone who comes down the street after dark. I'll move it out of the way." The girl tried her best to push the stone. Finally, she succeeded in moving it to the side of the street. Imagine her surprise when she saw the gold coins where the stone had been!

Just then, the king walked out from behind the tree. "Oh, sir," the girl said, "Does this gold belong to you? If not, we surely must find the owner, for he will certainly miss it." The king said, "My dear, the gold is mine. I put it in the road and moved the stone over it. Now the gold is yours, because you are the only person who has learnt the lesson I want to teach my people."

1. The king put a large stone in the road to _____.

- A. put some gold coins under it
- B. see who would help the milkman
- C. make women hold water easily
- D. test whether people could help others

2. Which of the following is the right order according to the story?

- ①The girl moved the stone away.
- ②The milkman fell over the stone.
- ③The king hid himself behind a tree.
- ④The woman walked away sadly.
- ⑤The king gave the coins to the girl.

A. ③④②⑤① B. ⑤②④①③ C. ⑤④②③① D. ③②④①⑤

3. We can know from the story that the girl is _____.

- A. smart B. brave C. kind D. hard-working

4. What's the best title for the story?

- A. The stone in the road
- B. The king behind the tree
- C. The gold from the king
- D. The daughter of a farmer

C

Lucy ran out of the empty room into the hall and found the other three. "It's all right," she repeated, "I've come back."

"Poor old Lu, where have you been hiding?" said Peter.

"I've been away for hours since I went into the wardrobe (衣橱)." Lucy replied. "Don't be silly, Lucy," said Susan. "We've just come out of that room a moment ago, and you were not there then."

"She's not being silly at all," said Peter, "She's just making up a story for fun." "No, Peter. I'm not," she said. "It's a magic wardrobe. There's a forest inside it, and it's snowing, and it's called Narnia. Come and see."

The others did not know what to think, but all went back with Lucy into the room because of her excitement. She opened the door of the wardrobe and cried, "Now please see for yourselves."

"It's just a usual wardrobe. Look! There's the back of it," said Susan.

Then everyone looked in and what they all saw was a perfectly usual wardrobe. There was no forest and no snow, only the back of the wardrobe with hooks (挂钩) on it.

"A good lie, Lu." Peter said, "you have really taken us in, I must agree. We believed you." Lucy grew very red in the face and tried to say something, though (虽然) she hardly knew what she was trying to say. The others who thought she was lying made her very unhappy. And so things went on until the next wet day.

They decided to play hide-and-seek (捉迷藏) because there was still no sign of a break in the weather. Susan was "It" and as soon as the others ran away, she began to look for them. Just then, Lucy went to the room again where the wardrobe was. She believed that she was right...

1. Where is the extract (节选) probably from?

A. The newspaper. B. A novel. C. A poem. D. A play.

2. When Peter said Lucy was making up a story, he thought Lucy was _____.

A. honest B. pretty C. magical D. clever

3. The underlined sentence Susan was "It" means _____.

A. Susan looked for a place to hide in the game
B. Susan watched a game of hide-and-seek
C. Susan decided the winning person in the game
D. Susan looked for the hidden kids in the game

4. Why did Lucy go to the wardrobe again in the last paragraph?

A. To relax herself.
B. To make Susan afraid.
C. To show she was right.
D. To stay away from others.

D

We all know the sun is important . It provides life for plants, animals, and people here on Earth . But how does the sun do that? It's the sun's energy that makes life on our planet possible .

What is solar energy?

Energy from the sun is called solar energy . It comes in the form of light or heat (热量) . Solar energy is what makes you feel hot when you sit in the sunlight . People have used solar energy for thousands of years . Houses are built with windows, so sunlight can get inside and it can also provide heat . The sun's energy can also be used to heat water and even food . If you have a magnifying glass(放大镜), your parents have probably warned you not to leave it in the sun . Solar energy can make the magnifying glass burn things under it .

How can electricity be produced by the sun's light?

We can also turn the sun's light into electricity(电能) . This is done with solar panels . Using this technology, we can run a calculator(计算器) and even power cars . But what happens when clouds stop the solar panels from working? Does this mean that solar energy can only be used on bright sunny days? Solar panels can store(储存) electricity when the sun is shining . This stored electricity can be used at night or on cloudy days .

Is solar energy expensive?

Solar energy is not as expensive as it used to be . Since the sun gives off more energy than people have used, imagine what we could do if we use the sun's energy to power our earth.

1. What is the writer trying to do in this text?

- A. To show the form of the sun.
- B. To tell the importance of the sun.
- C. To find out the secrets of the sun.
- D. To introduce the energy of the sun.

2. What is true about solar energy?

- A. Solar energy can provide heat for us.
- B. Solar energy can burn things easily.
- C. Solar energy is as expensive as before.
- D. Solar energy can help build houses.

3. What are solar panels used for?

- A. To get heat energy from the sun.

- B. To get light energy from the sun.
 - C. To get light and heat from the sun.
 - D. To get electricity from the sun.
4. Which of the following is the writer's opinion?
- A. People may drive cars with solar panels in the future.
 - B. People used the sun's energy thousands of years ago.
 - C. A magnifying glass can burn things with solar energy.
 - D. Solar energy will take the place of other forms of energy.

四、词汇运用（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，计 10 分）

根据句子意思，用括号中所给汉语提示或英语单词的适当形式填空。在答题卡标有题号的横线上，写出空缺处所填单词的正确形式。（每空一词）

1. Taking too much exercise after meals is _____ to your health. (harm)
2. It is _____ to make too much noise while eating or drinking. (polite)
3. The new Silk Road will offer a chance for nations to _____. (communication)
4. ORBIS doctors do _____ to help people with eye problems see again. (operate)
5. Beijing Opera is developed from many other art forms, _____ from the local art. (most)
6. Many children are _____ (允许) to have their own bank cards these days.
7. There are several _____ (秘书) in a big company.
8. We should always wait _____ (礼貌地) and queue for our turns.
9. Shared bikes can help us travel around freely in cities without _____ (污染) the air.
10. He didn't agree with us, so he didn't join in the _____ (讨论).

五、阅读表达（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，计 10 分）

A few years ago, my husband and I were on an island for a weekend with our 3- and 4-year-old daughters. As we went back and thought about what to do next, our girls jumped in and told us exactly what they wanted to do. "We want to go to the butterfly museum," said Ariella and Eliana.

As soon as we walked into the main area of the museum, we saw thousands of beautiful butterflies all flapping (拍打) their colorful wings.

My girls were jumping up and down and I knew we had made the right decision to come to the museum. They were having so much fun. I turned to our museum tour guide because I was curious and asked, "How long do butterflies live?" She said, "About ten days." "What can butterflies do in ten days?" I asked. The guide sipped, looked at me and said, "They make the world a more beautiful place." "Wow," I

said, "I never thought about butterflies like that. Thank you."

After we said goodbye, I couldn't stop thinking about what the guide had said. She was right. We all have something to offer the world with the time we have. When we focus our gifts on taking care of each other every day, we can make a difference.

Appreciate (感激) the influence you can have on your family, friends, co-workers and neighbors. Like a butterfly, you have your own way of making the world a little better for everyone.

根据上面短文内容回答问题，每小题答案不超过 6 个单词。

1. How many members are there in the writer's family?

2. Were they on an island for a weekend?

3. Where did Ariella and Eliana go after the weekend?

4. Why did the writer ask their guide some questions?

5. Who can you have influence on in your life?

六、缺词填空 (共 10 空; 每空 1 分, 计 10 分)

根据短文内容和首字母提示, 在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整, 完整地写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空一词)

Just as the saying goes, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." If you travel to the UK, you need to greet people there in a p___1___ way. British people usually say "hello" or "nice to meet you" and shake your hand when they meet you for the f___2___ time. They only g___3___ relatives or close friends with a kiss. They like to start a conversation with s___4___ like the weather, holidays, music or books. They avoid talking about age, w___5___, or money.

Most of the British people have good manners. They think it rude to push in before others so they always q___6___ for their turn. They will apologize if they b___7___ into you by accident in the street. When you are in their way, they will always be p___8___ enough to wait for you to move. They pay great attention to their behaviors in public. For example, they seldom shout or laugh l___9___ when others are around. When t___10___ with a British, you will also find that they say "please" or "thank you" all the time.

Keep these manners in your mind, I'm sure they will be helpful to you in the future.

七、书面表达（计 30 分）

A. 句子翻译（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，计 10 分）

将下列句子译成英语，并将所译句子写在答题卡标有题号的横线上。

1. 当他听到那个坏消息，他忍不住哭了。

2. 汤姆太害羞了而不敢在别人面前演讲。

3. 对于我们来说按时上交作业是很重要的。

4. 到目前为止，你哥已经去过多少个国家了？

5. 在我们学校，学生不允许使用手机。

B. 写作（计 20 分）

假如你是 Dustin，是八年级六班的学生，请你以“Don't be afraid to fail”为话题，结合自己生活和学习中的相关经历以及个人感悟写一篇演讲稿，为全校师生做演讲。

参考词汇：failure n. 失败

要求：

1. 文章条理清楚，行文连贯，100 词左右（文章开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数）；
2. 文章中不得出现真实的姓名、校名等信息。

Dear teachers and schoolmates,

That's all for my speech. Thank you for your attention.

参考答案

一、单项选择（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，计 15 分）

1. B

【解析】句意：地球是每个人唯一的家园。让我们使它成为可以居住的更绿色的世界。第一个空特指唯一的家，用定冠词 the；第二个空泛指一个更环保的世界，greener 是以辅音音素/g/开头，用 a 修饰，故选 B 项。

2. C

【解析】句意：习主席说，幸福生活是通过全体中国人民的辛勤劳动实现的。
考查介词辨析。against 反对；above 在……上面；through 通过；below 在……下面。根据“a happy life is achieved...hard work”可知，幸福生活通过辛勤劳动实现。故选 C。

3. A

【解析】句意：——珍尼，你要去哪儿度暑假？——我还没有作决定。我明天要和我的家人谈一谈。
考查名词辨析。decision 决定；promise 诺言；journey 旅程；suggestion 建议。根据“I'm going to talk about it with my family tomorrow.”可知，要和家人谈谈，是因为还没有作决定。故选 A。

4. A

【解析】句意：我的表弟很有创造力，能承担这项富有挑战性的新任务。
考查动词短语。take on 承担；take out 取出；put up 张贴；put in 安装。根据“the new challenging task”可知是足够有创造力，能承担新任务。故选 A。

5. A

【解析】句意：——妈妈，我必须马上洗我的衣服吗？——不，你不必。你可以在下午五点前洗。
考查情态动词。needn't 没必要；may 可以，可能；mustn't 禁止；need 需要；must 必须，一定。根据“Must I wash my clothes at once, mom?”可知，第一空为 Must 引导的一般疑问的否定答语，要用 needn't 或 don't have to，所以第一空用 needn't；根据“wash them before 5:00 p.m.”可知，没必要现在洗衣服，可以在下午五点前洗，第二空用“may”表示“可以”。故选 A。

6. C

【解析】句意：——电动汽车在我们城市越来越受欢迎。——对。它们几乎不产生污染。
考查动词辨析。practice 练习；provide 提供；produce 产生；present 展示。根据“Electric cars”和“little pollution”可知，电动车几乎不产生污染，produce 符合语境。故选 C。

7. B

【解析】句意：——好消息！南通地铁一号线预计很快就会投入使用。——太棒了！对我们来说，交

通将变得容易得多。

考查被动语态和时态。句子主语与动词之间是被动关系，应用被动语态，排除 C/D 选项；此处应用一般现在时表示将来，故选 B。

8. A

【解析】句意：这位教授宁愿给学生做演讲，也不愿不时被邀请参加会议。

考查动名词的被动式。prefer doing sth to doing sth/prefer to do sth rather than do sth 都可以表达“喜欢做……胜过做……”，是固定搭配，根据“preferred giving speeches”可知，该句用的是“prefer doing sth to doing sth”，排除 C 和 D；students 和 invite 之间为被动关系，应用动名词的被动式“being done”，排除 B。故选 A。

9. C

【解析】句意：我们被雨淋湿了，因为我们既没有雨伞也没有雨衣！

考查并列连词辨析。either...or...要么……要么……；both...and...两者都；neither...nor...既不……也不……；not only...but also 不仅……而且……。根据“We got all wet in the rain”可知，没有伞也没有雨衣，所以会淋湿。故选 C。

10. C

【解析】句意：——空气好多了，因为政府已经采取行动减少污染。——我同意。每个人都应该尽其所能保护环境。

考查非谓语动词。每个人尽力做的目的是保护环境，用不定式作目的状语，故选 C。

11. C

【解析】句意：——好消息！北斗大家庭的另一个新成员被送入太空。——科学家们尽力注意每一个细节。对他们来说，失之毫厘，谬以千里。

考查常识习语。it never rains but it pours 不鸣则已，一鸣惊人；a friend in need is a friend indeed 患难见真情；a miss is as good as a mile 失之毫厘，谬以千里；the grass is always greener on the other side 这山望着那山高。根据“Scientists tried their best to pay attention to every detail”可知，科学家们尽力注意每一个细节。所以对他们来说，失之毫厘，谬以千里。故选 C。

12. C

【解析】句意：如果你真的不知道在聚会上和谁说话，你可以来找我。who will you talk with 这是 who 引导的宾语从句，从句中应用陈述语序，故排除 A；who to talk 中缺少介词 to；who to talk to 和谁说话，是疑问词 who+动词不定式结构；who you will talk 中缺少介词 to。故应选 C。

13. C

【解析】句意：——你解决这个问题有多少困难？——没有。很容易。None 没有一个（人/物）；nothing

没有什么东西。第一个空，根据 have difficulty (in) doing sth“做某事有困难”可知，A、B 不正确；第二空，根据问句中的“How much”可知，没有任何困难。故选 C。

14. D

【解析】句意：——你能告诉我谁在网上订了一个机器人吗？——乐意效劳。请稍等一下。

考查宾语从句。how the scarf looked nice on me 我戴这条围巾看起来有多漂亮；what's the new product like 新产品是什么样子；that Guilin is a nice place to visit 桂林是一个值得游玩的地方；who has booked a robot online 谁在网上订了一个机器人。根据答句“With pleasure. Wait a moment, please.”可知这应是售后人员在处理订单问题回应说：“乐意效劳。请稍等一下”，因此问句应是跟订购或购买的产品相关。故选 D。

15. C

【解析】句意：——据说 90 后更关心他们自己。——事实并非如此。许多这个年龄的志愿者正在帮助抗击新冠肺炎。

考查情景交际。I'm afraid so 恐怕是这样的；I can't agree more. 我完全同意；That's not the case 事实并非如此；Never mind 不要紧。根据“Many volunteers of this age are helping fight against COVID-19.”可知此处是举例反驳对方的观点，故选 C。

二、完形填空（共 15 小题：每小题 1 分，计 15 分）

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

【解析】本文主要讲述了许多来自贫困的家庭孩子们没有学习玩具，有一名印度工程师 Gupta 上大学时志愿教来自贫困家庭的孩子们。后来辞掉工作去为贫困孩子设计制造玩具，创作一个网站，教孩子自己做玩具，现在许多孩子访问这个网站，他们观看视频创作玩具。

1 句意：如果我们需要一个学习玩具，我们只需要去买一个。

make 制作；buy 买；design 设计；print 印刷。根据“However, things are not so easy in poor countries. Most families have no enough food, so toys, even the educational ones”可知，在贫困的国家，大部分家庭买不起，此处指的是买一个学习玩具。故选 B。

2 句意：大多数家庭没有足够的食物，所以玩具，甚至教育玩具，是家庭购物清单上的最后一个。

first 首先；best 最好；last 最后；worst 最坏。根据“Most families have no enough food”可知，玩具应该排在家庭购物清单的最后。故选 C。

3 句意：这是一个令人担忧的问题。

exciting 令人兴奋的；boring 无聊的；worrying 担忧的；surprising 令人惊讶的。根据“However, things are not so easy in poor countries.”和“question”可知，此处指一个让人担忧的问题。故选 C。

4 句意：Gupta 还是印度理工学院的一名教师时，他曾志愿教那些不能上学的孩子。

student 学生；teacher 教师；doctor 医生；engineer 工程师。根据“teach the children”可知，他是一位老师。故选 B。

5 句意：Gupta 还是印度理工学院一名教师时，他曾志愿教那些上不起学的孩子。

accept 接受；afford 负担得起；refuse 拒绝；support 支持。根据“volunteer to teach the children”可知，志愿教的孩子，应该是不能上学的。故选 B。

6 句意：大学毕业后，他在印度塔塔汽车公司（Tata Motors）找到了一份好工作，并花了五年时间设计汽车，这使他出名。

designing 设计；selling 卖；mending 修理；washing 洗。根据 a good job at India's Tata Motors”和“He once won first in Car of the Year Design Competition.”可知，此处指的是设计汽车。故选 A。

7 句意：然而，他很快意识到，这可能不是他真正想在余生中做的事情。

really 确实，真正地；hardly 几乎不；nearly 几乎；simply 仅仅。根据“However, he soon realized that this may be not something that he...wanted to do for the rest of his life.”可知，此处使用副词 really 进行强调，指不是他真正想做的。故选 A。

8 句意：因此，他参加了霍桑加巴德科学教学项目，并设法抽出时间参加了培训课程。

allowed 允许；stopped 停止；failed 失败；managed 设法。根据“After finishing college, he found a good job at India's Tata Motors”和“spare some time to take the training course”可知，他参加这个项目，应该是设法抽出时间进行培训的。故选 D。

9 句意：该项目的目的是让贫困儿童享受科学的乐趣和刺激。

engineering 工程；science 科学；lessons 课；videos 视频。根据“Hoshangabad Science Teaching Program”可知，此处应该是指科学。故选 B。

10 句意：这个项目深深吸引了 Gupta，他决定放弃高薪工作，全力以赴。

take up 占据，开始从事；put up 张贴；give up 放弃；make up 组成，编造。根据“The project drew Mr. Gupta so deeply”和“put all his effort into it”可知，他应该是放弃自己的高薪工作。故选 C。

11 句意：他设计了大量的教育玩具，这些玩具不仅便宜、容易制作，而且充满了科学原理。

cheap 便宜的；slow 慢的；clear 清晰的；danger 危险。根据“which were not only ...and easy to make, but also full of scientific principles(科学原理)”可知，此处指既便宜又容易制作。故选 A。

12 句意：此外，Gupta 还试图从其他地方制造玩具。

nowhere 哪里都不；anywhere 任何地方；somewhere 某个地方；everywhere 处处。根据“Also, Mr. Gupta tried to make toys from ... else.”可知，Gupta 不仅设计许多教育玩具，同时也从其他地方制造玩具。故选 C。

13 句意：通过阅读 Gupta 先生提供的简单说明，更多的孩子可以自己制作玩具，对科学更感兴趣。

conclusions 结论; questions 问题; conversations 对话; instructions 说明。根据“more children can make their own toys”可知, 此处指孩子自己阅读说明, 自己制作玩具。故选 D。

14 句意: 由于互联网已经成为一种更广泛的学习工具, Gupta 先生建立了一个名为“垃圾玩具”的网站, 并录制了 250 多个指导视频。

magazine 杂志; website 网站; project 工程, 项目; organization 组织。根据“Since the Internet has become a more widely learning tool”可知, 此处应该建立了一个网站。故选 B。

15 句意: 自该网站建立以来, 已有 50000 多名儿童和教师访问该网站, 观看或下载视频。

when 什么时候; before 在……之前; since 自从; until 直到。根据“More than 50,000 children and teachers have visited the website”可知, 此处使用 since 引导时间状语从句, 从句为一般过去时, 主句为现在完成时。故选 C。

三、阅读理解(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 计 30 分)

A

1. A 2. C 3. B

【解析】本文主要介绍了四个想要交笔友的人自我介绍和要求。

1 推理判断题。根据泰勒的介绍“I have never thought about an e-pal because I think writing letters is more exciting.”可知, 泰勒喜欢写信。故选 A。

2 细节理解题。根据亨利的介绍“I’d like to have a penfriend from Asia and learn about his or her culture.”可知, 亨利希望了解亚洲文化。故选 C。

3 细节理解题。根据“Find a Pen Pal Here!”可知, 本文是帮助青少年找笔友的。故选 B。

B

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

【解析】本文主要讲述一个国王把一块石头放在路中央来检测他的国民的故事。

1 推理判断题。根据“One day, he had an idea.”“Then he hid behind a huge tree and watched.”和“The king watched all day as many people complained about the stone, but he found nobody wanted to move it.”可知, 国王想到把一块石头放在路中央的办法来检测他的国民是否能够帮助他人。故选 D。

2 篇章结构题。通读全文可知, 国王把一块石头放在路中央, 还把金币压在石头下, 然后就躲在了树后观察。最初, 一个送奶工被石头绊倒了。过了一会, 一个头顶着一盆水的女人也被石头绊倒, 陶盆碎了, 女人伤心地走开。最后, 一个女孩看到了路上的石头并把它推到路边。女孩推开石头时发生石头下有金币。国王把金币送给了女孩。所以, 文中的故事情节按 D 项的顺序展开。故选 D。

3 推理判断题。根据“He picked himself up and went away.”和“Neither she nor her friends thought about moving the stone out of the road.”及“But when she saw the stone, she said to herself...”可知, 送奶工和妇女

均被石头绊倒，但是他们却没有把石头搬走，而女孩看到石头且担心石头会绊倒他人，于是就把石头推到路边。由此可判断，女孩是善良的。故选 C。

4 最佳标题。通读全文可知，文章主要讲述一个国王把一块石头放在路中央来检测他的国民的故事。所以，文章的最佳标题为“路上的石头”。故选 A。

C

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

【解析】本文是一篇记叙文。本文主要讲述了露西和朋友们捉迷藏的故事，发现了神秘的衣柜以及通向纳尼亚神秘隧道以后，将此事告诉朋友们，但大家不相信，于是决定再次回到衣橱求证。

1 推理判断题。根据第四段“*It's magic wardrobe. There's a forest inside it, and it's snowing, and it's called Narnia. Come and see.*”可知，本篇节选主要某个小说的片段，因此最有可能来自于小说。故选 B。

2 细节理解题。根据第四段“*She's not being silly at all ... She's just making up a story for fun*”可知，彼得认为露西是聪明的。故选 D。

3 词句猜测题。根据最后一段“*Susan was “It” and as soon as the others ran away, she began to look for them.*”可知，其他人跑开，她就开始寻找，因此可推测划线句子为“苏珊寻找其他在游戏中藏起来的孩子们”。故选 D。

4 细节理解题。根据最后一段“*Lucy went to the room again where the wardrobe was. She believed that she was right...*”可知，露西再次回到衣橱是因为她认为她是正确的。故选 C。

D

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

【解析】本文主要科普了太阳能的相关知识。

1 推理判断题。根据“*But how does the sun do that? It's the sun's energy that makes life on our planet possible.*”可知，作者主要向我们介绍太阳能；故选 D。

2 细节理解题。根据“*It comes in the form of light or heat (热量).*”可知，它以光或热的形式存在，因此向我们提供热量；故选 A。

3 细节理解题。根据“*This is done with solar panels. Using this technology, we can run a calculator and even power cars.*”可知，利用这项技术，我们可以运行计算器，甚至为汽车提供动力；因此太阳能电池板可以获得来自太阳的能量；故选 B。

4 推理判断题。根据“*This is done with solar panels. Using this technology, we can run a calculator and even power cars.*”可知，利用这项技术，我们可以运行计算器，甚至为汽车提供动力；因此未来人们可能会驾驶带有太阳能电池板的汽车；故选 A。

四、词汇运用（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，计 10 分）

1. harmful

【解析】句意：饭后过度运动有害健康。此处作 be 动词的表语用形容词 harmful“有害的”。故填 harmful。

2. impolite

【解析】句意：吃饭或喝酒时发出太多噪音是不礼貌的。根据“make too much noise while eating or drinking”可知，这种行为是不礼貌的，“polite”的反义词为“impolite”，形容词作表语。故填 impolite。

3. communicate

【解析】句意：新的丝绸之路将为各国提供交流的机会。communication *n.* “表达，交流”。空处是动词不定式（to do）表目的，可知应该用 communication 的动词形式，故填 communicate。

4. operations

【解析】句意：ORBIS 医生们做手术来帮助眼睛有问题的人们再次看见。根据“ORBIS doctors do”和所给单词可知，此处应跟名词 operation 作宾语，表示“手术”，且为可数名词，应填复数形式。故填 operations。

5. mostly

【解析】句意：京剧是从许多其他艺术形式发展而来的，大多数是从地方艺术发展而来的。分析句子可知，填空处需要副词来修饰前文的“developed”，所给词“most”的副词为“mostly”意为“大多”。故填 mostly。

6. allowed

【解析】句意：现在许多孩子都被允许拥有自己的银行卡。allow“允许”，动词；由空前的“are”可推知，本句要用一般现在时的被动语态，结构为 be done，故此处要用 allow 的过去分词 allowed；be allowed to do sth.“被允许做某事”。故填 allowed。

7. secretaries

【解析】句意：一家大公司有好几位秘书。secretary“秘书”，名词；由空前的“several”可知，此处要用名词复数。故填 secretaries。

8. politely

【解析】句意：我们应该经常礼貌地等待和排队。由语境和汉语提示可知，politely 意为“有礼貌地”，副词，修饰动词 wait。故填 politely。

9. polluting

【解析】句意：共享单车可以帮助我们在城市中自由出行，而不污染空气。“污染”pollute，根据“without doing sth”可知，需要动名词作宾语，故填 polluting。

10. discussion

【解析】句意：他不同意我们的意见，所以没有参加讨论。discuss“讨论”，动词；根据空前的定冠词“the”可知，此处要用单数名词形式；discuss 的名词为 discussion。故填 discussion。

五、阅读表达(共5小题;每小题2分,计10分)

1. (There are) four./4.
2. Yes(, they were).
3. (They went to) the butterfly museum.
4. Because she was curious.
5. My family, friends, co-workers and neighbors.

【解析】本文讲述了作者和丈夫带着他们的女儿去蝴蝶博物馆的事情,并且得到一个道理,我们都能用自己的时间为这个世界做点事情。

1 根据“my husband and I were on an island for a weekend with our 3- and 4-year-old daughters”可知他们有两个女儿,所以一共有四个人,故填(There are) four./4.

2 根据“my husband and I were on an island for a weekend with our 3- and 4-year-old daughters”可知他们是在岛上度过周末。故填 Yes(, they were)。

3 根据“As we went back and thought about what to do next, our girls jumped in and told us exactly what they wanted to do. ‘We want to go to the butterfly museum,’ said Ariella and Eliana.”可知周末之后, Ariella 和 Eliana 去了蝴蝶博物馆。故填(They went to) the butterfly museum.

4 根据“I turned to our museum tour guide because I was curious and asked”可知是因为作者很好奇,故填 Because she was curious.

5 根据“Appreciate (感激) the influence you can have on your family, friends, co-workers and neighbors.”可知生活中我可以影响我的家人、朋友、同事和邻居。故填 My family, friends, co-workers and neighbors.

六、缺词填空(共10空;每空1分,计10分)

1. (p)olite
2. (f)irst
3. (g)reet
4. (s)ubjects
5. (w)eight
6. (q)ueue
7. (b)ump
8. (p)atient
9. (l)oudly
10. (t)alking

【解析】本文介绍了如果你到英国去旅行,你应该如何用礼貌的方式问候人们。

1 句意:如果你去英国旅行,你需要用礼貌的方式问候那里的人。根据“British people usually say ‘hello’ or ‘nice to meet you’ and shake your hand when they meet you for the f... time.”可知,英国人见面时说“你好”或“见到你很高兴”,然后握手,因此这是礼貌的问候方式, polite 礼貌的,故填(p)olite。

2 句意:当英国人第一次遇见你的时候,他们经常说“你好”或“见到你很高兴”,然后握手。for the first time 第一次,故填(f)irst。

3 句意:他们只用亲吻的方式问候亲戚或亲密的朋友。根据前文的“British people usually say ‘hello’ or ‘nice to meet you’ and shake your hand when they meet you for the f... time.”可知,当英国人第一次遇见你的时候,他们经常说“你好”或“见到你很高兴”,此处表示问候人们, greet 问候,故填(g)reet。

4 句意：他们喜欢以天气、假期、音乐或书籍等话题开始谈话。根据“like the weather, holidays, music or books”可知，天气、假期、音乐或书籍，这是谈论的话题，subject 话题，不止一个话题，因此用复数名词，故填(s)ubjects。

5 句意：他们避免谈论年龄，体重或金钱。根据 age 可知，此处表示谈论的个人信息，根据首字母 w 可知，此处表示体重，weight 体重，故填(w)eight。

6 句意：他们认为在别人之前插队是不礼貌的，所以他们总是排队等候。根据“it rude to push in before others”可知，在别人之前插队是不礼貌的，因此表示他们总是排队，queue 排队，故填(q)ueue。

7 句意：如果他们在街上不小心碰到你，他们会道歉的。根据“They will apologize”可知，他们要道歉，因此表示碰到了，bump into 碰到，故填(b)ump。

8 句意：当你挡了他们的路时，他们总是耐心地等待你过去。根据“wait for you to move”可知，他们等着你去，因此表示有耐心，patient 有耐心的，是形容词，作为系动词 be 的表语，用形容词，故填(p)atient。

9 句意：例如，当周围有其他入时，他们很少大声喊叫或大笑。根据“shout”可知，此处表示大喊或大声笑，loudly 大声地，是副词，修饰动词 laugh，故填(l)oudly。

10 句意：和英国人交谈时，你会发现他们总是说“请”或“谢谢”。talk with 和……说话，此处与主语 you 之间是主动关系，因此用现在分词，故填(t)alking。

七、书面表达 (计 30 分)

A. 句子翻译 (共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，计 10 分)

1. He couldn't stop crying when he heard the bad news.

【解析】听到“hear”，那个坏消息“the bad news”，忍不住做某事“can't stop doing sth”，哭“cry”。根据题干内容可知，表示的是过去发生的事情，句子时态用一般过去时，表示“当……时”用 when 引导时间状语从句。can 过去式 could，hear 过去式 heard。故填 He couldn't stop crying when he heard the bad news.

2. Tom is too shy to give a speech in public./Tom is so shy that he can't give a speech in public.

【解析】根据汉语提示，too+形容词+to do sth.“太……而不能”，Tom 作主语，is 作谓语；shy“害羞的”，是形容词，短语 give a speech“演讲”；短语 in public“在公共场合”；也可以用 so+形容词+that 从句，表示“如此……以至于……”；he 作从句主语；can't 不能，后加动词原形，故填 Tom is too shy to give a speech in public./Tom is so shy that he can't give a speech in public.

3. It is important for us to hand in homework on time.

【解析】对于……来说……是很重要的：It is important for sb to do sth；按时：on time；上交作业 hand in homework。故填 It is important for us to hand in homework on time.

4. How many countries has your brother been to so far?

【解析】根据汉语提示可知，句子的时态为现在完成时。考查 have been to +地点“曾经去过某地”；句

子的主语为 your brother, 为第三人称单数, 故对应的助动词为 has; “多少个国家”对应的英文为 how many countries; “到目前为止”的英文为 so far, 位于句末。故填 How many countries has your brother been to so far。

5. The students aren't allowed to use mobile phones in our school.

【解析】在我们学校“in our school”, 学生“student”, 此处应用名词复数 students, 允许某人做某事“allow sb to do sth”, 使用手机“use mobile phones”。根据题干可知, 是“学生不被允许”, 句子用一般现在时的被动语态, 结构是 be done, 主语是 students, be 动词用 aren't, allow 过去分词 allowed。故填 The students aren't allowed to use mobile phones in our school.

B. 写作 (计 20 分)

Dear teachers and schoolmates,

My name is Dustin, a junior high school student. Today my topic is “Don't be afraid to fail”. In our daily life, we are afraid to fail because failure will make us sad and in low spirits and even lose heart in the following days.

In my eyes, failures are just part of our life and we don't need to be afraid to fail and must face every failure bravely. For example, I was weak in English at first and often did a bad job in exams. My sister even laughed at me and said I would never be a good English learner. Luckily, my teacher told me to believe “Failure is the mother of success” and not to give up. I followed her suggestions and studied hard in English. Finally, I got good grades in the final exam.

Through my experience, we can see that failure is an important thing in our life and we shouldn't be afraid to fail.

That's all for my speech. Thank you for your attention.