

盐城市八年级第二学期期末英语模拟试卷

注意事项:

1. 本次考试时间为 100 分钟, 卷面总分为 120 分。考试形式为闭卷。
2. 检查是否有漏印、重印或错印后在开始答题。
3. 所有试卷必须作答在答题卡上规定的区域内, 注意题号必须对应, 否则不给分。
4. 答题前, 务必将姓名、准考证号用 0.5 毫米黑丝签字笔填写在试卷及答题卡上。

一、单项选择(共 15 小题。每小题 1 分, 计 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

1. Eileen Gu, as _____ Chinese-American skier, has been a new star at Beijing Winter Olympic Games.
A. a B. the C. / D. an
2. It's very kind _____ you to help me book the ticket online.
A. with B. of C. for D. to
3. —Dr. Zhang, my son looks pale.
—There is _____ with your son. He has just got a cold.
A. something serious B. nothing serious C. serious something D. serious nothing
4. Liu Keng-hung's social media has made a _____ to 33.2 million followers' exercise ideas.
A. dream B. discussion C. difference D. decision
- 5 I could afford _____ for a new bike myself through my part-time job.
A. pay B. to pay C. paying D. paid
6. A talk on the reading habits _____ to have in our school.
A. expects B. is expecting C. is expected D. are expected
7. —Lisa, I'm going to learn to do some cleaning at home.
—Me too. We shouldn't always _____ our parents.
A. look after B. push in C. depend on D. turn off
8. This camping tent is _____ live in for a family of five.
A. so small that B. very small that C. as small as D. too small to
9. — _____ is talking to your maths teacher?
—My mother. She and my maths teacher are old classmates.
A. What B. Which C. Whom D. Who
10. Which of the underlined letter is pronounced as _____ [ə]?
1

A. close B. polite C. proper D. confident

11. —Janice, _____ I take part in the school basketball club?

—Of course.

A. can B. might C. must D. need

12. —Jim, _____ will you stay in North-west China?

—For one year. After that, I'll come back to complete my studies.

A. how long B. how often C. how much D. how far

13. —_____ great swimming coach Liu Ming is!

—Yes. And it is meaningful to help these children with intellectual disabilities.

A. How B. What C. How a D. What a

14. —Good news! Chinese Space Station is finished in 2022.

—_____

A. Glad to hear that. B. My pleasure. C. Good luck. D. It's nothing.

15. —Snowboarder Su Yiming said hard work has been the key to get good results.

—That's right. _____

A. Actions speak louder than words. B. Practice makes perfect.
C. Every dog has its day. D. Many hands make light work.

二、完形填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。



John Snow (1813-1858)

168 years ago, many people started to get sick in London because of a disease called "cholera (霍乱)". It caused a panic (恐慌) among Londoners since nobody knew how to ____1____ it.

Most doctors thought that people got cholera because they breathed (呼吸) in polluted air. So they told their patients to open their windows and breathe in ____2____ air as much as possible. However, this ____3____ didn't seem to work well. Some doctors advised their patients to drink plenty of water and take

some medicine, but that didn't help ____ 4 ____ . The doctors were at a loss what to do next.

John Snow was a doctor who had a different ____ 5 ____ . He thought that cholera had been spread through the water that people were drinking. Maybe polluted water was making people get ____ 6 ____ .

At first, ____ 7 ____ paid much attention to Dr Snow. He developed a plan to test his theory. Dr Snow went to different neighbourhoods in London and tested their water. He also ____ 8 ____ the number of sick people in each neighbourhood. It was just as he had thought! The neighbourhoods with the cleanest water had the ____ 9 ____ sick people. The places with the dirtiest water had the greatest number of sick people. This ____ 10 ____ his theory (理论) that cholera was spread through dirty water.

Dr Snow reported the ____ 11 ____ of his study to the mayor (市长) of London and other doctors. They examined the theory and ____ 12 ____ that Dr Snow was correct.

Then people in London stopped drinking water that might be polluted. They were not getting sick ____ 13 ____ . Doctors knew how to fight against cholera. All it took was clean water.

____ 14 ____ Dr Snow, we know how to fight against many other diseases that can be spread through dirty water. Cities are now designed to ____ 15 ____ everyone with clean water.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. kill | B. treat | C. catch | D. cause |
| 2. A. dry | B. warm | C. cold | D. fresh |
| 3. A. advice | B. fact | C. message | D. order |
| 4. A. neither | B. either | C. also | D. too |
| 5. A. habit | B. hobby | C. opinion | D. chance |
| 6. A. blind | B. sick | C. deaf | D. disabled |
| 7. A. everybody | B. somebody | C. nobody | D. anybody |
| 8. A. organized | B. took | C. reduced | D. counted |
| 9. A. most | B. oldest | C. youngest | D. fewest |
| 10. A. proved | B. decided | C. developed | D. protected |
| 11. A. methods | B. numbers | C. results | D. purposes |
| 12. A. hoped | B. wondered | C. realized | D. wanted |
| 13. A. clearly | B. anymore | C. only | D. heavily |
| 14. A. Thanks to | B. Instead of | C. As well as | D. Without |
| 15. A. offer | B. connect | C. give | D. provide |

三、阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

Room for rent (出租) : 37 Tulip Avenue, Haddington Town.

We have two rooms in a shared house . You will share with other people.

We have:

Each room with a bed, a desk, a table and a table lamp.

Shared kitchen with all equipment.

Shared bathroom.

Shared TV and DVD room.

The house is in a quiet street . There's no car park but the house is only five minutes' walk from the train station and shops . From the station it's only ten minutes to the city . There's a small garden.

Nice views of the shops from the first floor!

Rent: \$100 per week.

Three weeks' rent paid in advance.

No pets or children.

For more information, please contact:

Mrs Edna Greene, 25 Railway Street,

Haddington.

Tel: 01985756634

Email: PdnaG@yahoo.co.uk

1. What kind of the text above is it?

- A. A letter. B. An invitation (邀请书). C. A note. D. An advertisement (广告).

2. Which of the following can you do in a shared house?

- A. Watch TV in the room. B. Swim in the garden.
C. Bring pets and children. D. Play computer games.

3. How long does it take to walk from the house to the city?

- A. 5 minutes. B. 10 minutes. C. 15 minutes. D. 20 minutes.

B

Anger is a kind of feeling . Many things can make you angry . When your teacher gives you too much

homework, when your team loses an important game, when a friend borrows your favorite thing and then break it, you may get really angry.

Usually, your body will tell you when you are angry. For example, you breathe (呼吸) faster, your face turns red, and you may want to break something or hit someone, but sometimes, you hide your anger. For example, you may hide it in your heart. The problem is that if you do this, you may get a headache or your stomach may hurt.

In fact, it's not good to hide your anger, and it's normal for you to get angry sometimes. But anger must be let out in the right way, without hurting others or yourself.

When you get angry, you can talk about it with other people. It's helpful to talk about your anger with an adult, such as parents, friends, teachers, etc. When you talk about anger, those bad feelings can start to go away. Here are some other things you can do when you start to feel angry: count from 1 to 100; give someone a hug; go for a bike ride; think about good things.

Remember that how you act when you are angry can make everything better or worse. Don't let your anger control you.

1. Which of the following ways may you do when you are angry according to the passage?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. You may breathe slowly. | B. Your face may turn red. |
| C. You may want to run crazily. | D. You may want to eat something. |

2. What does the underlined word "this" refer to in the 2nd paragraph?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Breathe faster. | B. Hide anger in the heart. |
| C. Break something. | D. Beat somebody. |

3. According to the 4th paragraph, how many things are there you can do when you feel angry?

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. 3. | B. 4. | C. 5. | D. 6. |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

4. What's the main idea of this passage?

- A. It's helpful to know good anger is a kind of feeling.
B. It's necessary to talk about anger with parents.
C. It's good for us to let out our anger in the right way.
D. It's useful to understand why you will get angry.

C

"Colour, colour, colour!" are the words of the artist Eric Carle. Eric is like the king in the world of children's books. He has written over 70 children's books. His most famous book *The Very Hungry*

Caterpillar, is common on children's bookshelves all over the world. What most people don't know is that Eric also makes art for adults, which is called "ArtArt". People didn't know about it, because he didn't show it to the public until he was 84 years old!

Like Eric's children's books, his "ArtArt" is full of bright and clear colour. He says that he loves colour so much because he missed it during the war in Germany. Eric was born in New York in 1929, but moved to Germany with his family when he was 6. When he was 10, World War II began. He noticed that all the houses and buildings in his town were painted grey, brown or dark green. It was a sad time, and it seemed like there was no colour anywhere.

At the end of the war, "when colour came back," Eric explains, "I just loved it so much. I keep saying that I wish our eyes could see more colour. Colour is a very important part of my work."

That's true. Eric paints bright colours on Paper, cuts out shapes, and then glues them onto another piece of paper. This method is called collage (拼贴画). In fact, it is what led Eric to his "ArtArt".

Eric's "ArtArt" includes large collages as well as paintings, photographs and even costumes.

In all these works, he uses all kinds of colours—everything from purple to light green to orange.

Now that's a lot of colour!

1. When did Eric show "ArtArt" to the public?

- A. In 1929. B. In 1993. C. In 1997. D. In 2013.

2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Collage plays an important part in Eric's book "ArtArt".
B. Children know little about *The Very Hungry Caterpillar*.
C. Eric has created more books for adults than for children.
D. Eric moved to Germany with his family when he was 10.

3. What's the main idea of this passage?

- A. Eric created collages for his books.
B. Eric is the king in the world of children's books.
C. Eric's love for colour led him to success.
D. Eric's "ArtArt" is popular with people.

D



A country cannot live without young people, and young people cannot live without awakening.

-Li Dazhao, 1927

In 2022, the Communist Youth League of China (the CYLC) is turning 100 years old.

In 1922, the Youth League held its first national meeting in Guangzhou, which marked its birth. Twenty-five members were chosen for the meeting from 5,000 members across the country. Because of their belief in Marxism (马克思主义), they started the meeting on May 5th-the birthday of Karl Marx. After that, the organization changed its name to the Communist Youth League of China in 1925.

As a pioneer (先锋) of China's youth movement, the CYLC now has more than 73.7 million members nationwide aged 14 to 28, and about 43.8 million of its members are students. Young people are the future and hope of a country and the CYLC always unites young people, bringing them closer together to work for China's development.

Liu Lijia, a student at Beijing Normal University, said that as a Youth League member, she is always thankful to the Party and the Youth League for helping with her development. She has signed up to become a volunteer teacher in the country's western areas. "I want to use what I have learned at the university, go to the places where I am needed the most, and devote (奉献) myself to bridging the educational gap between different areas." Liu said.

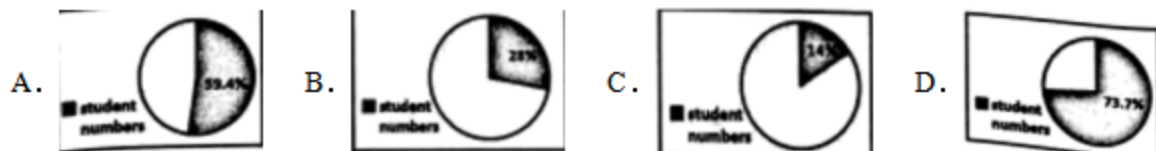
1. When was the Communist Youth League of China born?

- A. In 1922. B. In 1925. C. In 1927. D. In 2022.

2. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- A. The future of the CYLC. B. The history of the CYLC.
C. The belief of the CYLC. D. The achievement of the CYLC.

3. Which picture shows the right percentage (百分比) of student numbers in CYLC now?



4. What does the underlined word "unite" in Paragraph 3 probably mean in Chinese?

- A. 发展 B. 合并 C. 团结 D. 混合

5. The writer mentioned Liu Lijia in Paragraph 4 to _____.

A. show a result

B. have a discussion

C. give a reason

D. provide an example

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 60 分)

四、任务型阅读 (共 15 小题, 计 20 分)

(一) 阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容完成表格中所缺信息, 每空一词。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

As millions of people have to stay at home because of flu, livestreaming (直播) has taken off. It has not only entertained (娱乐) the public, but also provided a new stage for traditional culture artists.

On video websites and apps such as Douyin and Bilibili, many traditional artists are making their first appearance (出现). They sing Peking Opera, show their paper-cutting works, or perform (表演) Chinese kung fu as well as classical Chinese music.

Li Jun is a laosheng (old male role) performer of Shanghai Jingju Theater Company. During the outbreak, the 59-year-old man started livestreaming. He tried to think of new ways to attract people. Different from performing on a normal stage, Li gives his performance (表演) in everyday places, like his backyard and study room. Along with singing, Li also teaches viewers Peking Opera in a humorous way.

"Livestreaming has brought this classical art clown (小丑) to earth," one viewer said. "It allows young people to know more and fall in love with Peking Opera." Up to now, Li has got more than 6, 000 fans on Douyin, while one of his videos has received 42, 000 views on Bilibili.

Other kinds of artists also believe that livestreaming is a new chance. On March 26, the third China Huafu Day, Bilibili livestreamed a fashion show. Performers (表演者) showed beautiful clothes in traditional Chinese styles, including those from the Wei, Tang and Ming dynasties. During the show, viewers not only enjoyed seeing the beautiful clothes but also watched the way performers used ancient styles of make up (化妆). For example, a performer taught people step by step how to draw the guiyemei, which was a typical make-up style during the Tang dynasty.

Guangming Daily noted, "By livestreaming, the traditional artists can give answers directly to the questions viewers ask, which brings a lot of convenience. At the same time, traditional culture is kept alive, because it has won more and more young people's heart."

Livestreaming—A New Stage Keeping Traditional Culture ____ 1 ____

Background

Livestreaming becomes ____ 2 ____ because people have to stay at home during the

	flu outbreak.
Influences	<p>Many traditional artists ____3____ on video websites and apps to livestream for the first time .</p> <p>Some artists sing Peking Opera, show their paper-cutting works, perform Chinese kung fu and they play classical Chinese music ____4____.</p>
____5____	<p>A Peking Opera performance .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different from performing on a normal stage, Li Jun goes popular with his creativity, as his livestreaming performance in everyday places is provided for online viewers in a ____6____ way. • Livestreaming makes it possible for young people to know more and fall in love with Peking Opera.
	<p>A fashion show on Huafu Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestreaming is ____7____ as a new chance to show beautiful traditional Chinese clothes for people to enjoy. • Performers on the show also showed ____8____ they made themselves up in the ancient styles.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People can have ____9____ communication with traditional artists. • A growing number of young people are starting to showing more ____10____ in traditional culture .

(二) 阅读并回答问题、(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)



According to some old Chinese stories, there once was an ancient emperor named Shennong .At that time, people could not tell the difference between medicinal and poisonous (有毒的) plants . When they got sick,

there was no medicine to treat their illnesses . Many sick people could only wait for death .

To save his people, Shennong decided to find and test out different plants . He and his followers set out on a journey in search of medicinally effective plants . Once, they saw a large forest on a high cliff (悬崖) from a distance . There must be many different kinds of plants, but they couldn't find a way to the cliff. Suddenly, they saw some monkeys climbing along the vines and trees hanging down from the cliff. Shennong was inspired by the scene . He asked his followers to cut down the tree trunks and vines . Together they built scaffold (脚手架) , with its help, they climbed to the cliff and collected many valuable plants .

Each time the team found a new type of plant, Shennong would taste it himself . Some plants made him sleepy . Some caused him to suffer pains in his stomach . Some made him tremble (颤抖) all over . After searching and testing over a long period of time, he and his followers discovered hundreds of medicinal plants .

As they continued their search, the team found a plant with small yellow flowers on a mountain . When a young man reached for it, the plant moved like a worm. Shennong picked off one piece from the plant in order to taste it . Other people tried to stop him, but Shennong said calmly, "It looks like a medicinal plant . I have to test it, or some people may misuse it."

Suddenly, Shennong's face turned pale and he fell on the ground . Blood flowed from his mouth and nose . Even after he was given the leaves from other medicinal plants, he was still not able to recover . The emperor soon took his last breath . People covered him with thousands of flowers . From then on, they called him the "Emperor of Medicine" .

根据短文内容回答问题

1. What could many people do when they fell ill when Shennong was the emperor?

2. Why did Shennong decide to find and test out different plants?

3. How did they climb to the cliff and collect valuable plants?

4. What was special about the plant with small yellow flowers?

5. How do you like Shennong? (请自拟一句话作答)

五、词汇(共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 20 分)

(一) 根据句意和汉语提示写出单词, 完成句子。

1. Without modern machines, _____ (挖) such a big hole wasn't an easy task in the past.
2. Yuan Longping, the father of hybrid rice, has a lot of _____ (经验) in growing rice.
3. I am feeling even _____ (自豪) of my motherland after overcoming the difficulty of virus.
4. In Shanghai, things must be _____ (分隔) into different groups and then recycled.
5. The man standing _____ (在……对面) our classroom is my English teacher.

(二) 根据句意用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Water is very important for all _____ things, so we should use it carefully. (live)
2. We all think you should think _____ about changing a new job. (two)
3. I don't know how much difficulty they had _____ out the problem. (work)
4. They have made a _____ to go to London by air next week. (decide)
5. My flat looks as _____ as new after it is decorated. (well)

(三) 根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词, 使其意思完整。

Have you ever counted the number of digits (数字) in your mobile phone number? Your number has 11 digits. You may sometimes find it hard to r_____1_____ your number. That's because China has the 1_____2_____ mobile phone number in the world. Why is that?

The 11 digits can be divided into three parts. Each part has a different m_____3_____. The first three numbers tell you which mobile phone service provider you are using. For example, 135 is for China Mobile Communications Corporation and 188 is for China Unicom. The f_____4_____ to the seventh digits tell you where the number is registered (注册). And the last four digits are random (随机的).

The main r_____5_____ for using 11 digits is that we have the largest population in the world. We once had 10 numbers. But as our population g_____6_____, there were not enough numbers for us to use. So we began to use 11 digits starting from 1999. Eleven digits can be used to make tens of billions of mobile phone numbers. That's enough for each person to have seven or eight phone numbers to use in China.

And mobile phone numbers can be r_____7_____. Usually, the service provider will reuse a canceled (注销的) number after three to six months. If you call a number that you haven't contacted for a long time, you may find that its o_____8_____ has changed.

Besides China, Britain and Japan also use 11-digit mobile phone numbers. B_____9_____ their numbers always start with 0. So they cannot create as many numbers as we can. C_____10_____ like the United States,

Australia and India, use phone numbers with 10 digits. Canada's mobile phone numbers are perhaps the shortest in the world: they use seven digits.

六、书面表达（共 1 题，计 20 分）

有人说，人与自然的交流才能开启生命的智慧。人要像保护眼睛一样保护自然环境，要像对待生命一样对待自然环境。作为中学生，我们也可以做出自己的努力。请你用英语写一篇以 **Going green** 为题的演讲稿，文章必须包括以下要点。

要求：

1. 内容须包含所有要点，语句通顺，意思连贯，可适当发挥；
2. 词数 90 个左右，开头已给出，不计入总词数；
3. 表达中请勿提及真实校名及姓名。

Going green

Dear ladies and gentlemen,

As we all know, our hometown Sihong has become more and more beautiful than before. However, there are many things we can do to protect the environment and build a green home.

That's all. Thanks a lot 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. A

【解析】句意：作为一名华裔美国滑雪运动员，谷爱凌已经成为北京冬奥会的新星。

考查冠词用法。此处是表示“作为一名滑雪运动员”，泛指，且 Chinese 是以辅音音素开头，应用 a，故选 A。

2. B

【解析】句意：你帮我在网上订票真是太好了。

考查介词辨析。with 有；of 属于……的；for 为了；to 到。根据 “It’s very kind ... you to help me book the ticket online.” 可知，该句结构为 It is+形容词+for/of sb.+to do sth.，形容词 “kind” 是形容人的品质，故介词应用 of。故选 B。

3. B

【解析】句意：——张医生，我儿子脸色苍白。——你儿子没什么大不了的。他刚刚感冒了。

考查不定代词辨析和定语后置。英语单词中 something、anything、nothing 等不定代词被形容词修饰时，形容词放在不定代词后面，C、D 选项可排除。根据下文 “He has just got a cold” 可知，此处应填 “nothing serious”，即 “不严重”，故选 B。

4. C

【解析】句意：刘畊宏的社交媒体改变了 3320 万粉丝的锻炼理念。

考查名词辨析。dream 梦想；discussion 讨论；difference 差异；decision 决定。根据 “has made a ... to 33.2 million followers’ exercise ideas.” 可知，此处指社交媒体改变了粉丝们锻炼的理念，考查固定短语 make a difference to “对……产生影响”，故选 C。

5. B

【解析】句意：通过我的兼职工作，我自己能承担得起买一辆新自行车的费用。

考查非谓语动词。afford to do sth. “负担得起做某事”，动词不定式作宾语。故选 B。

6. C

【解析】句意：我们学校期望举行一次关于阅读习惯的讲座。

考查被动语态。主语 “A talk” 与动词 “expect” 存在被动关系，故此处要用被动语态，结构为 be done；主语 “A talk” 表示单数，be 动词用 is。故选 C。

7. C

【解析】句意：——丽莎，我要学习在家打扫卫生。——我也是。我们不应该总是依赖父母。

考查动词短语。look after 照顾；push in 推进；depend on 依靠；turn off 关闭。根据“I'm going to learn to do some cleaning at home.”可知，这里指不能依靠父母，故选 C。

8. D

【解析】句意：这个露营帐篷太小，五口之家住不下。

考查动词不定式作结果状语。so small that 如此小以至于；very small that 非常小+that 从句；as small as 和……一样小；too small to 太小而不能。空格后为动词短语“live in”，故其前应用 to，构成动词不定式作结果状语，故选 D。

9. D

【解析】句意：——谁在和你的数学老师说话？——我妈妈。她和我的数学老师是老同学。

考查特殊疑问句。What 什么；Which 哪一个；Whom 谁，who 的宾格形式；Who 谁。根据答句“My mother”可知，此处是在问谁在和数学老师说话，空格处在句中作主语，故选 D。

10. B

【解析】句意：下面划线字母的读音是[ə]的是 polite“礼貌的”。

考查元音字母的发音。close[[klaus]; polite[pə'laɪt]; proper[prɒpə(r)]; confident['kɒnfɪdənt]。经对比可知，只有 polite 的划线字母的读音是[ə]。故选 B。

11. A

【解析】句意：——Janice，我能加入学校篮球俱乐部吗？——当然。

考查情态动词辨析。can 能，可以；might 可能；must 必须；need 需要。根据“I take part in the school basketball club”可知是问是否被允许加入俱乐部，请求得到允许，故选 A。

12. A

【解析】句意：——吉姆，你要在中国西北待多久？——一年。之后，我会回来完成我的学业。

考查疑问词辨析。how long 多长时间；how often 多久一次；how much 多少钱；how far 多远。根据“For one year.”可知，是对时间段进行提问，所以用 how long。故选 A。

13. D

【解析】句意：——刘明是一个多么伟大的游泳教练啊！——是的。帮助这些智障儿童是有意义的。

考查感叹句。本句中中心词是可数名词单数 coach，所以用 what a/an 引导感叹句，great 是辅音音素开头的单词，所以不定冠词用 a。故选 D。

14. A

【解析】句意：——好消息！中国空间站于 2022 年建成。——很高兴听到这个消息。

考查交际用语。Glad to hear that.“听到这很高兴。”；My pleasure.“我的荣幸。”；Good luck.“祝你好运。”；

It's nothing.“没什么。”。根据“Good news! Chinese Space Station is finished in 2022.”可知这是告知人们一个好消息。故选 A。

15. B

【解析】句意：——单板滑雪运动员苏一鸣说：“努力工作是取得好成绩的关键。”——没错。熟能生巧。

考查常识和俗语。Actions speak louder than words.“事实胜于雄辩。”；Practice makes perfect.“熟能生巧。”；Every dog has its day.“每个人都有得意的时候。”；Many hands make light work.“众人拾柴火焰高。”。根据“hard work has been the key to get good results.”可知，努力是取得好成绩的关键。故选 B。

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，计 15 分）

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

【解析】本文讲述了斯诺医生如何发现霍乱的传染途径并且终止霍乱传播的。

1 句意：霍乱导致了伦敦人的恐慌，因为没有人知道如何治疗霍乱。

kill 杀害；treat 治疗；catch 抓住；cause 导致。根据前半句“It caused a panic (恐慌) among Londoners”可知，伦敦人恐慌的原因是不知道如何治疗霍乱。空格后的“it”指霍乱，用 treat“治疗”。故选 B。

2 句意：所以他们告诉病人要打开窗户尽可能多的呼吸新鲜空气。

dry 干燥的；warm 温暖的；cold 寒冷的；fresh 新鲜的。根据前半句“So they told their patients to open their windows”可知，打开窗户换气，呼吸新鲜空气。故选 D。

3 句意：但是，这个建议似乎并不奏效。

advice 建议；fact 事实；message 消息；order 命令。根据“So they told their patients to open their windows and breathe in.....air as much as possible.”可知，这是一个给病人的建议，此处表示建议对疾病不起作用。故选 A。

4 句意：有的医生建议病人要大量饮水并且服药，但是这也没有用。

neither 两者都不；either 也，位于否定句句尾；also 也，位于句中；too，也，位于肯定句句尾。空格所在句“but that didn't help”为否定句，且空格位于句尾，用 either。故选 B。

5 句意：约翰·斯诺是一个医生，他持有不同的观点。

habit 习惯；hobby 爱好；opinion 观点；chance 机会。根据下一句“He thought that cholera had been spread through the water that people were drinking.”可知，斯诺医生的观点和别人的都不一样，别人认为是通过空气传染，而斯诺认为是通过水传染，这是一个新观点。故选 C。

6 句意：或许受污染的水使人们生病了。

blind 盲的; sick 生病的; deaf 聋的; disabled 残疾的。斯诺医生一直在研究的是霍乱的起因和传播途径, 提出是水传播疾病, 使人生病。故选 B。

7 句意: 刚开始, 没有人注意到斯诺医生。

everybody 所有人; somebody 某人; nobody 没有人; anybody 任何人。根据下一段“*They examined the theory and.....that Dr Snow was correct.*”可知, 最终斯诺医生把研究的结果报告给市长, 他们才意识到斯诺医生是对的, 说明刚开始没人注意到斯诺医生和他的观点。故选 C。

8 句意: 他也清点每个小区里病例的数量。

organized 组织; took 拿着; reduced 减少; counted 计算(或清点)总数。根据空格后面“*the number of sick people in each neighbourhood*”可知, 清点病例数量。故选 D。

9 句意: 有着最干净的水的小区病例最少。

most 最多的; oldest 最老的; youngest 最年轻的; fewest 最少的。根据后一句“*The places with the dirtiest water had the greatest number of sick people.*”, 水源最脏的小区病例最多, 那么水源最干净的小区, 病例就最少。故选 D。

10 句意: 这证明了他的理论, 即霍乱是通过脏水传播的。

proved 证明; decided 决定; developed 发展; protected 保护。根据上述的研究结论“*The neighbourhoods with the cleanest water had the.....sick people. The places with the dirtiest water had the greatest number of sick people.*”可知, 水源的干净程度和病例数量密切相关。这就证明了斯诺医生的理论是对的。故选 A。

11 句意: 斯诺医生把研究的结果报告给了伦敦市长和其他医生。

methods 方法; numbers 数字; results 结果; purposes 目的。根据上文“*This proved his theory (理论) that cholera was spread through dirty water.*”可知, 斯诺医生用一系列的实验证明了自己的理论是正确的。因此他把实验的结果报告给了市长和其他医生。故选 C。

12 句意: 他们检查了斯诺医生的理论, 意识到斯诺医生是对的。

hoped 希望; wondered 想知道; realized 意识到; wanted 想要。根据前半句“*They examined the theory*”可知, 他们检查完之后, 意识到斯诺医生的理论是正确的。故选 C。

13 句意: 他们不再生病了。

clearly 清晰地; anymore 不再; only 只有; heavily 重重地。根据上一句“*Then people in London stopped drinking water that might be polluted.*”可知, 伦敦的人们停止引用受污染的水, 因此就没有霍乱病人了。not.....anymore“不再”, 故选 B。

14 句意: 多亏了斯诺医生, 我们知道了如何抵抗其他通过水传播的疾病。

Thanks to 幸亏; Instead of 代替; As well as 和; Without 没有。根据后一句“we know how to fight against many other diseases that can be spread through dirty water.”可知,我们能知道如何治疗水传播的疾病,这都是多亏了斯诺医生的研究。故选 A。

15 句意:现在城市被设计给所有人提供干净的水源。

offer 提供; connect 连接; give 给; provide 提供。根据空格后的“with”可知,此处搭配为“provide sb with sth”表示“给某人提供某物”,其它动词没有这个用法。故选 D。

三、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,计 30 分)

A

1. D 2. A 3. C

【解析】本文是一则租房广告,介绍了地址,房屋内配备物品,周边环境,租金以及注意事项等。

1 细节理解题。根据文中的句子“Room for rent (出租): 37 Tulip Avenue, Haddington Town.”以及下文的“Rent: \$100 per week.”和“Three weeks’ rent paid in advance.”可知,这是一则租房广告。故选 D。

2 细节理解题。根据文中的句子“Shared TV and DVD room”可知,你可以在共享的房子里共享电视和 DVD 房间。故选 A。

3 细节理解题。根据文中的句子“the house is only five minutes’ walk from the train station and shops. From the station it’s only ten minutes to the city.”可知,房子离火车站只有五分钟的步行路程,从火车站到城市只需十分钟步行路程,故从这所房子步行到这座城市需要十五分钟。故选 C。

B

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

【解析】本文是一篇议论文,主要讲述了作为一种情感的愤怒的起因、表现、危害以及消除办法,告诫人们不要让愤怒控制自己。

1 细节理解题。根据“Usually, your body will tell you when you are angry. For example, you breathe faster, your face turns red, and you may want to break something or hit someone”可知,当你生气时,你呼吸加快,你的脸变红,你可能想打破东西或打人。故选 B。

2 推理判断题。根据“For example, you may hide it in your heart. The problem is that if you do this, you may get a headache or your stomach may hurt.”可知,你可能会把愤怒藏在心里,问题是,如果你这样做,你可能会头痛或胃疼。此处 this 指的是“隐藏愤怒”,故选 B。

3 细节理解题。根据“Here are some other things you can do when you start to feel angry: count from 1 to 100; give someone a hug; go for a bike ride; think about good things.”可知,当你生气的时候,你可以做一些其他的事情:从 1 数到 100;拥抱某人;骑自行车;想想好的事情。提到了四件事。故选 B。

4 主旨大意题。本文主要讲述了作为一种情感的愤怒的起因、表现、危害以及消除办法，告诫人们不要让愤怒控制自己。选项 C“用正确的方式发泄愤怒对我们是有好处的”符合主题，故选 C。

C

1. D 2. A 3. C

【解析】本文主要介绍了艺术家 Eric，文中详细介绍了他一生的经历，以及颜色给他带来的巨大成功。

1 推理判断题。根据第一段“People didn't know about it, because he didn't show it to the public until he was 84 years old!”可知，人们不知道它，因为他直到 84 岁才把展示给公众；再根据第二段“Eric was born in New York in 1929”可知，Eric 出生于 1929 年；由此推知，“ArtArt”展示给公众的年份为 1929+84=2013 年。故选 D。

2 细节理解题。根据第五段“Eric's 'ArtArt' includes large collages as well as paintings, photographs and even costumes.”可知，在 Eric 的书“ArtArt”中，拼贴画起着重要作用。故选 A。

3 主旨大意题。根据第一段“‘Colour, colour, colour!’ are the words of the artist Eric Carle.”和倒数第二段“In all these works, he uses all kinds of colours—everything from purple to light green to orange.”可知，Eric 对颜色的爱使他成功。故选 C。

D

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

【解析】本文主要介绍了中国共青团的历史以及目前的人数。

1 细节理解题。根据“In 1922, the Youth League held its first national meeting in Guangzhou, which marked its birth.”可知中国共青团在 1922 年诞生的，故选 A。

2 段落大意题。根据“In 1922, the Youth League held its first national meeting in Guangzhou, which marked its birth. Twenty-five members were chosen for the meeting from 5, 000 members across the country. Because of their belief in Marxism (马克思主义), they started the meeting on May 5th—the birthday of Karl Marx. After that, the organization changed its name to the Communist Youth League of China in 1925.”(1922 年，共青团在广州举行了第一次全国大会，标志着它的诞生。会议从全国 5000 名成员中选出了 25 名成员。由于他们对马克思主义的信仰，他们于 5 月 5 日卡尔·马克思的生日开始了会议。此后，该组织于 1925 年更名为中国共产主义青年团。)可知第二段介绍了共青团的历史。故选 B。

3 细节理解题。根据“As a pioneer (先锋) of China's youth movement, the CYLC now has more than 73.7 million members nationwide aged 14 to 28, and about 43.8 million of its members are students.”(作为中国青年运动的先驱，共青团目前在全国拥有 7370 多万名 14 至 28 岁的成员，其中约 4380 万名成员是学生。)可知共青团中学生占的比例为 59.4%，A 选项符合，故选 A。

4 词义猜测题。根据“*Young people are the future and hope of a country and the CYLC always unites young people, bringing them closer together to work for China's development.*”可知青年是国家的未来和希望，共青团让他们更加紧密地团结在一起，为中国的发展而努力。可推知 unite 表示“团结”，故选 C。

5 推理判断题。根据“*Liu Lijia, a student at Beijing Normal University, said that as a Youth League member, she is always thankful to the Party and the Youth League for helping with her development. She has signed up to become a volunteer teacher in the country's western areas.*”（北京师范大学学生刘丽佳说，作为一名共青团成员，她总是感谢党和共青团帮助她发展。她已报名成为该国西部地区的一名志愿教师。）可知作者提到刘丽佳是为了举例，故选 D。

四、任务型阅读（共 15 小题，计 20 分）

（一）阅读下面短文，根据短文内容完成表格中所缺信息，每空一词。（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，计 10 分）

1. Alive 2. popular##famous##well-known 3. appear 4. too 5. Examples
6. humorous 7. believed##considered##thought 8. how 9. direct 10. interest

【解析】本文介绍了流感背景下，传统艺术走上了直播的新舞台，而直播凭借独有的优势也给传统艺术带来积极的影响。

1 根据最后一段“*At the same time, traditional culture is kept alive, because it has won more and more young people's heart*”可知，直播让传统艺术得以延续。故填 Alive。

2 根据第一段“*As millions of people have to stay at home because of flu, livestreaming (直播) has taken off*”可知，由于流感很多人不得不待在家，因此直播大受欢迎。take off 表示“突然大受欢迎”，become 是系动词，其后接形容词作表语，故填 popular/famous/well-known。

3 根据第二段“*On video websites and apps such as Douyin and Bilibili, many traditional artists are making their first appearance*”可知，很多传统艺术家尝试首次在抖音和 Bilibili 直播。make their first appearance 表示“首次亮相”。空格处作谓语，应填入动词，故填 appear。

4 根据第二段“*They sing Peking Opera, show their paper-cutting works, or perform (表演) Chinese kung fu as well as classical Chinese music*”可知，传统艺术家们直播唱京剧，展示他们的剪纸作品，或表演中国功夫和中国古典音乐。as well as 表示“也，还”，空格处谓语句末，同义替换为 too“也”，放在句末。故填 too。

5 根据“A Peking Opera performance”和“A fashion show on Huaifu Day”可知，此处举的两个传统艺术直播的例子。故填 Examples。

6 根据第三段“*Along with singing, Li also teaches viewers Peking Opera in a humorous way*”可知，除了唱

歌，李还以一种幽默的方式教观众京剧。故填 humorous。

7 根据第五段“Other kinds of artists also believe that livestreaming is a new chance...beautiful clothes in traditional Chinese styles”可知，艺术家们认为直播是一个给观众展示美丽的传统中国服饰的新机会。根据题干“Livestreaming is...as a new chance to show beautiful traditional Chinese clothes”可知，题干用一般现在时的被动进行同义替换，“直播被认为是一个新的机会...”，故填 believed/considered/thought。

8 根据第五段“viewers...watched the way performers used ancient styles of make up (化妆). For example, a performer taught...how to draw the guiyemei”可知，表演者教观众们如何化古风的妆容。故填 how。

9 根据最后一段“By livestreaming, the traditional artists can give answers directly to the questions viewers ask”可知通过直播，传统艺术家可以直接回答观看者提出的问题，因此是可以有直接的交流，用形容词 direct“直接的”修饰名词 communication。故填 direct。

10 根据最后一段“traditional culture is kept alive, because it has won more and more young people's heart”可知，传统文化让越来越多的年轻人有了兴趣。故填 interest。

（二）阅读并回答问题、（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，计 10 分）

1. Only wait for death. 2. To save his people./Because he wanted to save his people.
3. By building the scaffold./With the help of the scaffold. 4. It could move like a worm.
5. Brave./Great./Selfless. （答案不唯一，言之有理即可）

【解析】本文讲述了中国古代传说，即神农尝百草的故事。

1 根据“Many sick people could only wait for death.”可知，许多病人只能等待死亡。故填 Only wait for death.

2 根据“To save his people, Shennong decided to find and test out different plants.”可知，为了拯救他的人民，神农决定找到并试验不同的植物。故填 To save his people./Because he wanted to save his people.

3 根据“He asked his followers to cut down the tree trunks and vines. Together they built scaffold, with its help, they climbed to the cliff and collected many valuable plants.”可知，他要求他的追随者砍倒树干和藤蔓，他们一起搭起了脚手架，在脚手架的帮助下，他们爬上了悬崖，收集了许多珍贵的植物。故填 By building the scaffold./With the help of the scaffold.

4 根据“When a young man reached for it, the plant moved like a worm.”可知，当一个年轻人伸手去拿它时，这株植物像蠕虫一样蠕动着。故填 It could move like a worm.

5 文章介绍了神农为了拯救他的人民，不顾自己的危险，决定找到并试验不同的植物，由此可知，他是勇敢/伟大/无私的，故填 Brave./Great./Selfless.

五、词汇（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，计 20 分）

(一) 根据句意和汉语提示写出单词, 完成句子。

1. digging

【解析】句意：没有现代机器，挖这么大的洞在过去并不是一件容易的事。“挖”英文表达是 dig，动词；设空处在句中作主语，因此用其动名词形式，故填 digging。

2. experience

【解析】句意：杂交水稻之父袁隆平在种植水稻方面有丰富的经验。根据“a lot of”可知，此空需要一个名词，结合中文提示，experience 符合句意；而“experience”作经验讲时，是不可数名词。故填 experience。

3. prouder

【解析】句意：在克服了病毒的困难之后，我更为我的祖国感到骄傲。根据“feel”一词可知，此空需要一个形容词；根据“even”可知，此空需要形容词的比较级；结合中文提示，prouder 符合句意。故填 prouder。

4. separated/divided

【解析】句意：在上海，物品必须分门别类，然后再回收利用。separate/divide 分隔，动词，在句中作谓语，主语“things”与之构成动宾关系，用被动语态。此句含有情态动词 must，其被动语态构成为“must be+过去分词”，此处表示“必须被分隔”，故填 separated/divided。

5. opposite

【解析】句意：站在我们教室对面的那个人是我的英语老师。“在……对面”英文表达是 opposite，介词，opposite our classroom“在我们教室的对面”是介词短语作状语，故填 opposite。

(二) 根据句意用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. living

【解析】句意：水对所有生物都很重要，所以我们应该小心使用它。根据“all...things”和提示词可知，此处是指所有生物。空处缺少形容词作定语，living things 意为“生物”。故填 living。

2. twice

【解析】句意：我们都认为你换一份新工作应该三思而后行。two“二”，是基数词。此处用 think twice 表示“再三考虑”，故填 twice。

3. working

【解析】句意：我不知道他们解决这个问题有多困难。work out“解决”；have difficulty (in) doing sth.“做某事有困难”，故应用动名词 working 作宾语。故填 working。

4. decision

【解析】句意：他们已经决定下周乘飞机去伦敦。空前有冠词“a”，其后跟名词单数形式；decide 的名词形式为 decision“决定”。故填 decision。

5. good

【解析】句意：我的公寓装修后看起来像新的一样。look“看起来”，属于系动词，后加形容词作表语，good符合，故填 good。

(三) 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使其意思完整。

1. (r)emember 2. (l)ongest 3. (m)eaning 4. (f)ourth 5. (r)eason
6. (g)rew 7. (r)ecycled 8. (o)wner 9. (B)ut 10. (C)ountries

【解析】本文是说明文，主要介绍了我国手机号码由 11 位数字组成的原因、电话号码的循环使用和其他国家手机号码不同的位数。

1 句意：有时你会发现很难记住你的号码。根据上文“Your number has 11 digits”，可知数字较长不易记住；结合首字母提示，故填(r)emember。

2 句意：这是因为中国拥有世界上最长的手机号码。由“in the world”可知用最高级，根据上文提到是 11 位数字，结合首字母提示，可知是最长的，故填(l)ongest。

3 句意：每个部分都有不同的含义。根据下文“The first three numbers tell you which mobile phone service provider you are using...And the last four digits are random”和号段的举例，可知每个部分都有各自的意思；结合首字母提示，meaning“意思”符合语境；不定冠词 a 修饰单数名词，故填(m)eaning。

4 句意：第四到第七位数告诉你这个号码的注册地址。根据下文“to the seventh digits”，联系上文解释了前三位，可知这里是第四到第七位数，结合首字母提示，故填(f)ourth。

5 句意：使用 11 位数的主要原因是我们拥有世界上最多的人口。根据下文“for using 11 digits is that we have the largest population in the world”，可知这里介绍用 11 位数字的原因；结合首字母提示可知 reason 符合语境，由系词 is 可知用单数名词，故填(r)eason。

6 句意：但随着人口的增长，我们没有足够的号码来使用。根据下文“there were not enough numbers for us to use. So we began to use 11 digits starting from 1999”，可知是因为人口数量增长，结合首字母提示，grow“增加/扩大”符合语境；由 there were 是一般过去时，可知这里用 grow 的过去式，故填(g)rew。

7 句意：手机号码也可以回收利用。根据下文“Usually, the service provider will reuse a canceled number after three to six months”，可知手机号可以循环使用，结合首字母提示，recycle 符合语境；主语 mobile phone numbers 和动词 recycle 是被动关系，本句是含情态动词的被动语态，故填(r)ecycled。

8 句意：如果你打电话给一个很久没有联系的号码，你可能会发现它的主人变了。根据上文“Usually, the service provider will reuse a canceled number after three to six months”，可知手机号的主人可能换了，结合首字母提示，owner 表示“主人”；联系 has changed 可知用单数形式，故填(o)wner。

9 句意：但它们的数字总是从 0 开始。根据上下文“Besides China, Britain and Japan also use 11-digit mobile

phone numbers...their numbers always start with 0”，可知前后是转折关系，结合首字母提示，故填(B)ut。

10 句意：像美国、澳大利亚和印度等国家的电话号码都是 10 位数的。根据下文的列举“like the United States, Australia and India”，可知是一些国家，结合首字母提示，故填(C)ountries。

六、书面表达（共 1 题，计 20 分）

Dear ladies and gentlemen,

As we all know, our hometown Sihong has become more and more beautiful than before. However, there are many things we can do to protect the environment and build a green home.

First of all, we can save water by taking shorter showers and turning off the tap when we brush our teeth. Secondly, in order to save power, we should turn off the lights when we leave a room. Then, we are starting to use energy from the sun, wind and water. These new types of energy cost very little and will never run out. If we want to keep our home clean and tidy, we shouldn't drop litter everywhere. Lastly, the air pollution is a serious problem, too. I call on you and your parents to take the bus more and drive less.

If we try our best to build a green home, our home will become a better place to live in.

That's all. Thanks a lot for your attention.