

## 2022-2023 学年八年级英语上学期期末测试卷

(时间: 120 分钟, 满分: 120 分)

### 注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 一、单项选择(本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

1. It's \_\_\_\_\_ unusual day in my life. On that day I met my dear teacher for the first time.

- A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /

2. We expect \_\_\_\_\_ do something special.

- A. to see                      B. seeing                      C. see                      D. saw

3. —David, why not stop \_\_\_\_\_ a rest?

—Oh, no, Mum. It's so exciting that I can't stop \_\_\_\_\_ the kite.

- A. having; flying                      B. to have; to fly  
C. having; to fly                      D. to have; flying

4. —My computer is broken.

—Why not ask Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ for you?

- A. to fix up it                      B. fix up it                      C. to fix it up                      D. fix it up

5. —It's easy for us to know what is happening in the world.

—Right! With the help of the Internet, news can \_\_\_\_\_ us very quickly.

- A. get                      B. arrive                      C. reach                      D. land

6. My parents looked \_\_\_\_\_ at me when I told them the \_\_\_\_\_ news.

- A. excited; exciting                      B. excitedly; exciting  
C. excitedly; excited                      D. exciting; excited

7. —What were you and your father doing at 7:00 yesterday evening?

—I was doing my homework \_\_\_\_\_ my father was watching news on TV.

- A. when                      B. as soon as                      C. while                      D. even though

8. The boy with two dogs \_\_\_\_\_ in the yard when the earthquake hit the city.

- A. is playing                      B. are playing                      C. was playing                      D. were playing

9. I don't know if he \_\_\_\_\_ to the English Corner, but I'll ask him about that when he \_\_\_\_\_ to the class.
- A. goes; will come                                      B. will go; will come
- C. goes; comes    D. will go; comes
10. — Please don't open the window. It's cold outside.  
— \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Never mind.        B. It doesn't matter.     C. Sorry, I won't.        D. That's all right.
11. — Could you please \_\_\_\_\_?
- Sure, here you are.
- A. the salt pass me     B. pass the salt me     C. for me pass the salt     D. pass me the salt
12. You had better \_\_\_\_\_ late next time.
- A. not be                      B. not to be                      C. being not                      D. to be not
13. \_\_\_\_\_, it is important for him \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.
- A. Instead; to attend     B. Instead of; to attend     C. Instead of; attending     D. Instead; attending
14. — Your sister fell off her bike on her way to school, didn't she?  
— Yes, that's true. \_\_\_\_\_, she didn't get hurt at all.
- A. Finally                      B. Exactly                      C. Slowly                      D. Luckily
15. — How do you like this blue skirt, Jane?  
— Well, I want to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ one than this, but \_\_\_\_\_ this.
- A. cheaper; as good as     B. cheap; so good as  
C. cheaper; so good as     D. cheap; as good as

二、完型填空(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Spring is coming! Lots of great outdoor activities are 16 you. Let's take a 17 at the list below.

Go for a 18 through your neighbourhood. In spring, everything is 19 and flowers are coming out. A good way to 20 it is to take a walk around the block, and your dog will love you more for the time outside.

Go for a bike ride. Bike riding is great exercise. 21 gives you a way to get around. Ride your bike to your favourite 22 for lunch, and then ride around for a leisurely (悠闲的) afternoon.

Visit a farm. Lots of local farms have Farm Days, 23 you and your family can visit the farm, watch the animals, and 24 local agriculture (农业).

Sit out in the sun. 25 there is nothing better than sitting outside with a cup of hot tea. It is

enjoyable, isn't it?

- |                    |                |                |               |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 16. A. speaking    | B. saying      | C. telling     | D. calling    |
| 17. A. see         | B. look        | C. watch       | D. eye        |
| 18. A. ride        | B. swim        | C. walk        | D. hike       |
| 19. A. green       | B. brown       | C. yellow      | D. blue       |
| 20. A. hate        | B. enjoy       | C. spend       | D. pay        |
| 21. A. This        | B. That        | C. It          | D. One        |
| 22. A. shop        | B. school      | C. park        | D. restaurant |
| 23. A. so          | B. but         | C. or          | D. however    |
| 24. A. think about | B. worry about | C. learn about | D. talk about |
| 25. A. Never       | B. Seldom      | C. Always      | D. Sometimes  |

### 三、阅读单选(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

#### A

In Chinese lunar calendar, there are 24 solar terms(节气) in a year. Start of Summer means the coming of the new season—summer. And it begins on May 5 and ends on May 20 this year. The temperature rises(上升) quickly during this time. Here are three things about how Chinese greet the Start of Summer.

#### Checking one's weight(体重)

The habit of weighing people on the day of Start of Summer is still popular in some places of China today. It's said that this practice will bring health and good luck to the people weighed.

#### Eating eggs

In the old days, Chinese people believed a round egg was a symbol of a happy life and eating eggs on the day of Start of Summer was a good wish for good health. People put tea into the boiling water together with eggs to make "tea eggs". Today they have become a local snack in many places of China.

#### Taking care of the heart

According to the traditional Chinese medicine, Start of Summer is a key time to protect the heart. When it grows hot, heat can affect health. So people prefer food such as fruit and vegetables.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案

26. Which solar term does the writer talk about?

- A. 春分                      B. 立夏                      C. 秋分                      D. 冬至

27. Why do people check their weight on the day of Start of Summer?

- A. Because it can bring them health and good luck.    B. Because it can make them know their weight.

- C. Because it can make them rich                      D. Because they want a quiet life.
28. What food did Chinese people make on the day of Start of Summer in the old days?
- A. Long noodles.      B. Round cakes      C. Sweet dumplings      D. Tea eggs.
29. Why do people eat fruit and vegetables at the Start of Summer?
- A. To protect the eyes.                                      B. To protect the hair.
- C. To take care of the ears.                                D. To take care of the heart.
30. We can read the passage in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. guidebook              B. Chinese medicine newspaper  
C. music book              D. sports newspaper

## B

Teenager Jake Deham was skiing(滑雪) with his family in the USA when he fell over and lost one of his skis. His family didn't know that he had a problem. They kept on skiing. When they got to the foot of the mountain, there was no sign of Jake.

Jake couldn't find his ski anywhere. In the end, he decided to take off his other ski and walk down the mountain. But he couldn't work out the right way to go.

It was now getting dark and he was a long way from any place of safety. He knew that he might die that night in the cold temperatures. But Jake kept calm(镇定). At home, Jake watched a lot of programmes about living in difficult situations. He remembered the advice from these programmes and knew that he should build a hole in the snow. He made a hole and pointed it up the hill so the wind couldn't blow into it. Outside his hole, the temperature fell to a dangerous -15°C that night, but inside it Jake was safe from the cold.

But he had to get down the mountain. The TV programmes always said, "If you are lost, you should find someone else's tracks(足迹) through the snow and follow them." "I wanted to live my life," remembers Jake. "So I got up and I found some ski tracks and I followed those." He walked and walked and finally he saw lights. Nine hours after he lost his ski, he found a team of worker who came to save him. He was safe!

His mum was very happy when she heard the news. Amazingly, Jake didn't even have to go to hospital. He got through the terrible experience without any injuries.

So, the next time someone says that watching TV is a waste of time, think of Jake. Sometimes TV can save your life!

31. Jake's parents didn't know that he was missing until \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they reached the foot of the mountain      B. they began to ski down the mountain  
C. a team of workers found Jake                  D. Jake lost one of his skis

32. What was the most important decision Jake made for his safety?
- A. To go skiing with his family in the USA.  
 B. To search for the ski that he had lost in the snow.  
 C. To take off his other ski and walk down the mountain.  
 D. To build a hole in the snow to keep himself warm.
33. How did Jake get down the mountain the next morning?
- A. He followed his parents.                      B. He followed the workers.  
 C. He followed some ski tracks.                D. He followed some light.
34. What was the correct order in which these events happened?
- a. Jake made a hole in the snow.  
 b. Jake lost one of his skis.  
 c. Jake finally saw lights.  
 d. He followed some tracks.
- A. d-b-a-c              B. a-b-c-d              C. b-a-d-c              D. c-b-a-d
35. Facing the difficulties, Jake Denham was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. polite and hardworking                      B. calm and clever  
 C. outgoing and helpful                        D. warm and friendly

#### 四、补全对话 7 选 5(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据对话内容, 选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

A: Excuse me, sir.

B: Yes?

A: 36. \_\_\_\_\_

B: Why can't I do that?

A: 37. \_\_\_\_\_ Every one here should wear formal clothes.

B: Oh, I see. 38. \_\_\_\_\_

A: You should wear a business suit.

B: OK. I have prepared a suit in my suitcase(手提箱). 39. \_\_\_\_\_ I'm afraid I need to change my clothes.

A: 40. \_\_\_\_\_ Thank you very much for your cooperation(合作).

A. This way, please.

B. Because it's a formal business meeting.

C. Could you tell me what I should wear here?

D. Which is the way to the meeting room?

E. I'm afraid you can't wear jeans here.

F. It's good manners to wear suitable clothes.

G. Where is the changing room, please?

**五、根据句意及汉语或首字母提示填单词(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)**

41. Travelling by \_\_\_\_\_ (长途客车) is not as safe as travelling by train.

42. I caught a \_\_\_\_\_ (轻微) cold yesterday so I didn't go to the party.

43. We were \_\_\_\_\_ (清理) the classroom the whole afternoon.

44. Jenny is \_\_\_\_\_ (将近) as tall as her mother now. She is still growing.

45. Don't put any cream on your \_\_\_\_\_ (烧伤处) before going to see the doctor.

46. Because of the coronavirus (冠状病毒), everyone should take the t \_\_\_\_\_ first before he or she went into the supermarket.

47. He had a f \_\_\_\_\_ because of a bad cold.

48. According to some scientists, by the age of 4, almost all kids will start lying in order to a \_\_\_\_\_ punishment.

49. Can you use wood, paper and glue to b \_\_\_\_\_ a model of a famous building?

50. There are ten books on the desk, but n \_\_\_\_\_ of them is mine.

**六、用所给单词的正确形式填空(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)**

51. Her story made us \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) sad.

52. Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ (important) of learning English well now?

53. I will never forget your \_\_\_\_\_ (kind). You gave me a helping hand when I was in trouble.

54. The man died of a serious \_\_\_\_\_ (ill).

55. I think this is a wrong \_\_\_\_\_ (decide), so don't plan to do it.

56. \_\_\_\_\_ (something) is impossible if you put your heart into it.

57. My friend waved to me while I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) along the street.

58. It seemed to him that the truth would be \_\_\_\_\_ (safe) than a lie.

59. We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ (help) him. He can do it well himself.

60. Could you tell me how \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the computer?

**七、句型转换(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)**

61. My dad takes a camera to take photos of the birds. (同义句转换)

My dad takes a camera \_\_\_\_\_ take photos of the birds.

62. It's very exciting to have snowball fights in winter. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_ it is to have snowball fights in winter!

63. Li Lei had to look after her pet last Sunday. (改为否定句)

Li Lei \_\_\_\_\_ to look after her pet last Sunday.

64. It is difficult. Giant pandas live in the wild. (合并为一句)

It is difficult \_\_\_\_\_ giant pandas \_\_\_\_\_ in the wild.

65. I was making breakfast when Jack came. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ when Jack came?

#### 八、阅读回答问题(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

The seasons in Australia are not like ours. When it is winter in China, it is summer there. Australia is a southern country, and it is in the south of the world. July and August are the winter months; September, October and November are spring, the summer is in January, February and December, and March, April and May are the autumn months. The north of the country is hotter than the south.

A very large part of this country has no rain at all. The east coast(海岸地区) has rain all year round, and there are no dry months there. The southeast winds blows here all the year. They bring rain from the sea. There is not much rain on the west side. The southeastern part of Australia has summer rain from the southeast winds. They only blow here in summer.

The southwestern part of Australia has winter rain. The west winds blow over the southwest in winter only. In summer, the southwest of the country has no rain. In the north of Australia, there is no rain in winter. The rain comes in summer. The northwest winds bring it.

66. Which season is it in Australia when it is winter in China?

\_\_\_\_\_

67. Which is colder in Australia, the north of the country or the south of the country?

\_\_\_\_\_

68. Which part of Australia has rain all year round?

\_\_\_\_\_

69. Why is there rain in the southeast of Australia all the year?

\_\_\_\_\_

70. Why does Australia have different seasons from China at the same time of the year?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 九、书面表达(本大题共 25 分)

71. 深圳是一座美丽的大都市，请你根据下面的提示信息，以"The weather in Shenzhen"为题，写一篇60词左右的短文，简单介绍一下深圳的气候。开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示：①深圳是一座温暖的城市；②夏季时间长，天气很热，有时会有暴风雨（storm）；③冬季时间短，不冷，而且通常不会下雪。

The weather in Shenzhen

Shenzhen is a beautiful city. ... I like this city and I like living here too.

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## 参考答案

### 1. B

#### 【详解】

句意：这是我生命中不寻常的一天。在那一天，我第一次见到了我亲爱的老师。

考查冠词的用法。a 不定冠词，表泛指，用于辅音音素开头的单词或字母前；an 不定冠词，表泛指，用于元音音素开头的单词或字母前；the 定冠词，表特指。这里表泛指且“day”作为“一天”时是可数名词，又因为“unusual”以元音音素开头，应用 an。故选 B。

### 2. A

#### 【详解】

句意：我们期待做一些特别的事情。

考查非谓语动词。固定短语 expect to do sth.“期待做某事”，故选 A。

### 3. D

#### 【详解】

句意：——大卫，为什么不停下来休息一下呢？——哦，不，妈妈。这是如此令人兴奋，以至于我无法停止放风筝。

考查非谓语动词。短语 stop to do sth.“停下来去做另一件事”；短语 stop doing sth.“停止做某事”，第一空是“为什么不停下来休息一下”，用 stop to do sth.；短语 have a rest“休息一下”，排除 AC；第二空是“我无法停止放风筝”，用 stop doing sth.；短语 fly the kite“放风筝”，排除 B，故选 D。

### 4. C

#### 【详解】

句意：——我的电脑坏了。——为什么不让 Smith 先生为你修理它？

考查非谓语和代词的位置。ask sb. to do sth.表示“让某人做某事”，不定式作宾补，排除选项 B 和 D；fix up 表示“修理”，由动词和副词构成，代词 it 应放中间，即 to fix it up。故选 C。

### 5. C

#### 【详解】

句意：——我们很容易知道世界上正在发生什么。——对！在互联网的帮助下，新闻可以很快地传到我们这里。

考查动词辨析，get 后接 to 意为“到达”；arrive 是不及物动词，后接 at/in 意为“到达”，reach 是及物动词，可直接加宾语，意为“到达”，land 意为“降落”。根据语境可知，在互联网的帮助下，新闻可以很快到达我们这儿，故选 C。

6. A

【详解】

句意：当我告诉父母这个令人兴奋的消息时，他们兴奋地看着我。

考查形容词辨析。exciting 令人兴奋的，修饰物；excited 兴奋的，修饰人；第一空修饰人 My parents，用 excited；第二空修饰物 news，用 exciting。故选 A。

7. C

【详解】

句意：——昨天晚上 7 点你和你父亲在干什么？——我爸爸在看电视新闻时，我正在做作业。

考查连词辨析。when 当……时；as soon as 一……就……；while 与……同时；even though 即使。根据“I was doing my homework...my father was watching news on TV”可知，此处为两个同时进行的动作，且从句的时态为过去进行时，此处应用 while 引导时间状语从句。故选 C。

8. C

【详解】

句意：地震发生时，那个带着两只狗的男孩在院子里玩耍。

考查动词时态。根据“The boy with two dogs...in the yard when the earthquake hit the city.”可知，此处是 when 引导的时间状语从句，当地震发生时男孩正在院子里玩耍，表示过去的某一时刻正在发生的动作，用过去进行时，结构为 was/were doing，主语为“The boy”，be 动词用 was。故选 C。

9. D

【详解】

句意：我不知道他是否会去英语角，但是他来上课时我会问他这件事的。

考查动词时态。第一句是宾语从句，询问未发生的事，用一般将来时。when 引导的时间状语从句，遵循“主将从现”原则，第二空用一般现在时，主语是 he，谓语动词用三单形式。故选 D。

10. C

【详解】

句意：——请不要打开窗户。外面很冷。——对不起，我不会了。

考查情景交际。Never mind 不介意；It doesn't matter 没关系；Sorry, I won't 对不起，我不会了；That's all right 没关系。根据“Please don't open the window. It's cold outside.”可知，外面太冷了，期望对方不要开窗户，此处应用 Sorry, I won't 表示歉意。故选 C。

11. D

【详解】

句意：——请把盐递给我好吗？——当然可以，给你。

考查情景交际。根据 *Could you please do sth.*“请你做某事，好吗”可知，空格上应填动词，故排除选项 A 和选项 C；根据 *pass* 的用法：*pass sth. to sb./pass sb. sth.*“把某物递给某人”可知，应排除选项 B。故选 D。

12. A

【详解】

句意：你下次最好不要迟到。

考查情态动词。*had better* 意为“最好……”，其否定为 *had better not do sth.*，意为“最好不做某事”，故选 A。

13. A

【详解】

句意：相反，参加这个会议对于他来说是重要的。

考查副词用法及固定句型。*instead* 意为“代替，反而”，作副词用，通常位于句尾，如位于句首时常用逗号和后面隔开，*instead* 在顺接句子中作“代替”讲，而在转折句之中作“然而”讲；*instead of* 意为“代替”，是介宾短语，后面跟名词、代词、动名词。句子中前面没有任何成分了，所以用 *instead*。固定句型“*It's+形容词+for sb. to do sth.*”表示“做某事对于某人来说是……”，*it* 为形式主语，动词不定式为真正主语，故选 A。

14. D

【详解】

句意：——你妹妹在上学的路上从自行车上摔了下来，是吗？——是的，那是真的。幸运的是，她根本没受伤。

考查副词辨析。*Finally* 最终；*Exactly* 确实；*Slowly* 慢慢地；*Luckily* 幸运地。根据“*she didn't get hurt at all*”可知，从自行车上摔下来而没有受伤，这是一件幸运的事，故选 D。

15. A

【详解】

——简，你觉得这条蓝色裙子怎么样？——嗯，我想买一个比这个便宜的，但和这个一样好。

考查形容词的比较等级。*cheap* 便宜的；*cheaper* 更便宜的；*as...as...* 和……一样……，中间用形容词或副词原级；*so...as...* 和……一样……，用于否定句，*as good as* 与……一样好；根据“*than*”可知，第一个空用比较级；根据语境可知，第二个空是同级比较，且为肯定句，因此使用 *as...as...*。故选 A。

16-20. DBCAB

21-25. CDACD

【分析】

春天来了，这个季节太适合去户外运动了。这篇短文给我们介绍了一些春天时可以在户外做的活动。

16.

句意：许多很棒的户外活动在召唤你。

speak 讲（某种语言）；say 说话；tell 告诉；call 打电话；呼叫。根据文章内容及常识可知，春天适合做许多户外运动，因此本句表示“户外活动在召唤你”，D 选项符合语境。故选 D。

17.

句意：让我们看看下面的清单。

see 看见；look 看；watch 观看；eye 眼睛。根据句意和空前后的搭配可知，这里考查短语 take a look at... 意为“看一看……”，故选 B。

18.

句意：在你住的街区散散步。

ride 骑自行车；swim 游泳；walk 走路；hike 远足。根据下文“...to take a walk around the block”可知，这项活动是在社区里散步。故选 C。

19.

句意：春天，一切都是绿色的，花也都开了。

green 绿色的；brown 棕色的；yellow 黄色的；blue 蓝色的。根据常识可知，春天一切都变绿了。故选 A。

20.

句意：享受它的一个好方法就是绕着街区散步，你的狗会更喜欢在外面的时间。

hate 讨厌；enjoy 享受；spend 花费；pay 付款。根据前句可知，一切都变绿了，花儿开放了，说明风景很好，值得人们去欣赏，所以此处表示“欣赏它”。故选 B。

21.

句意：它给了你一种四处走动的方式。

This 这，这个；That 那，那个；It 它；One 一，一个。根据语境可知，该空用 It 来代替前句所提到的“Bike riding”。故选 C。

22.

句意：骑自行车到你最喜欢的餐馆吃午餐，然后骑着自行车悠闲地度过一个下午。

shop 商店；school 学校；park 公园；restaurant 餐馆。根据空后的“...for lunch”可知，吃午饭应该去餐馆，restaurant 符合语境。故选 D。

23.

句意：许多当地农场都有农场日，所以你和你的家人可以参观农场，观看动物，并了解当地的农业。

so 因此；所以；but 但是；or 或者；however 然而。根据“Lots of local farms have Farm Days”可知，许多当地的农场都有农场节，这是原因，后面“所以你和你的家人可以去参观农场”是结果，空处应用 so 连

接。故选 A。

24.

句意：许多当地农场都有农场日，所以你和你的家人可以参观农场，观看动物，并了解当地的农业。

think about 思考；worry about 担心；learn about 了解；talk about 谈论。根据语境可知，参观农场、观看动物可以有助于了解当地农业，learn about 符合语境。故选 C。

25.

句意：有时没什么比坐在外面喝杯热茶更好的了。

never 从不；seldom 很少；always 总是；sometimes 有时。这一段中作者建议我们去外面晒太阳，A 和 B 的意思不符合语境；C 选项太绝对了，D 选项的意思符合常理，故选 D。

26-30. B A D D B

【分析】

文章介绍了中国农历当中的二十四节气之一——立夏，并介绍了中国人在立夏时节的一些养生习俗。

26.

细节理解题。根据“Start of Summer means the coming of a new season—summer.”和“Here are three things about how Chinese greet the Start of Summer.”可知，本文讲的是二十四节气中的立夏。故选 B。

27.

细节理解题。根据“It’s said that this practice will bring health and good luck to the people weighed.”可知，这样的做法会给称重的人带来健康和好运，故选 A。

28.

细节理解题。根据“In the old days, Chinese people believed a round egg was a symbol of a happy life and eating eggs on the day of Start of Summer was a good wish for good health. People put tea into the boiling water together with eggs to make ‘tea eggs’.”可知以前中国人在立夏这一天会做茶叶蛋。故选 D。

29.

细节理解题。根据“According to the traditional Chinese medicine, Start of Summer is a key time to protect the heart. When it grows hot, heat can affect health. So people prefer food such as fruit and vegetables.”可知，立夏吃水果和蔬菜是为了保护心脏。故选 D。

30.

推理判断题。本文主要介绍了二十四节气中的立夏，并介绍了中国人在立夏时节的一些养生习俗。所以最可能在医学报纸上看到。故选 B。

31-35. A D C C B

**【分析】**

本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了一个叫杰克的青少年在和家人一起滑雪时迷路，然后通过自己知道的知识成功脱险的故事。

31.

细节理解题。根据第一段末句“*When they got to the foot of mountain, there was no sign of Jake.*”可知，他们到达山脚时发现没有杰克的踪迹。故选 A。

32.

细节理解题。根据第三段“*...he should build a hole in the snow. He made a hole and pointed it up the hill so the wind couldn't blow into it.*”可知，在雪地里挖个洞可以躲避寒冷。故选 D。

33.

细节理解题。根据第四段“*So I got up and I found some ski tracks and I followed those.*”可知，他跟随别人的足迹下山。故选 C。

34.

细节理解题。通读整篇短文 *Teenager Jake Deham was skiing with his family in the USA when he fell over and lost one of his skis; He made a hole and pointed it up the hill so the wind couldn't blow into it; So I got up and I found some ski tracks and I followed those; He walked and walked and finally he saw lights;* 可知，Jake 丢了一个靴子；在雪里挖了一个洞；他跟着一些滑雪轨道；最后看到了灯光，跟着灯光找到了救援他的队伍。故选 C。

35.

推理判断题。根据第三段“*But Jake kept calm.*”和他按照电视里介绍的建议保护自己可知，杰克冷静聪明。故选 B。

36-40. E B C G A

**【分析】**

对话中 A 劝告 B 会议时候要穿正装，B 很配合。

36.

根据“*Why can't I do that?*”可知此处提醒对方不能做某事。E 项“恐怕你不能在这里穿牛仔裤。”符合语境。故选 E。

37.

根据“*Why can't I do that?*”可知询问原因，回答时用“*Because ...*”。B 项“因为这是一个正式的商务会议。”符合语境。故选 B。

38.

根据“You should wear a business suit.”可知此处问对方应该穿什么。C项“你能告诉我在这里应该穿什么吗？”符合语境。故选C。

39.

根据“I’m afraid I need to change my clothes.”可知要换衣服要去更衣室。G项“请问更衣室在哪儿？”符合语境。故选G。

40.

根据“I’m afraid I need to change my clothes.”可知要换衣服，A会指出去更衣室的路。A项“请往这边走。”符合语境。故选A。

41. coach

42. slight

43. clearing

44. nearly

45. burn

**【解析】**

41. 句意：乘长途客车旅行不如乘火车安全。by+交通工具 乘---；故填 coach

42. 句意：昨天我有点感冒，所以我没去参加聚会。slight 轻微的，修饰名词 cold 作定语；故填 slight

43. 句意：整个下午我们一直在打扫教室。根据 were 可知用过去进行时态；故填 clearing

44. 句意：詹妮现在几乎和她妈妈一样高了，她仍然在长。nearly 几乎，将近；故填 nearly

45. 句意：在去看医生前，不要在你的烧伤处放任何药膏。burn 烧伤处；故填 burn

46. temperature

**【详解】**

句意：因为冠状病毒，在每个人进超市之前应该首先测体温。动词“take”后缺宾语，根据“the coronavirus”及首字母提示可知表达的是要测体温，用动词短语“take the temperature”。故填 temperature。

47. fever

**【详解】**

句意：因为重感冒，他发烧了。根据“He had a...because of a bad cold.”及结合首字母提示可知，因为重感冒，他发烧了。此处使用 fever，表示“发烧”， have a fever 发烧，固定短语。故填 fever。

48. avoid

**【详解】**

句意：根据一些科学家的研究，几乎所有的孩子在4岁的时候都会为了避免惩罚而撒谎。in order to do

sth. 为了做某事，固定结构；根据句意结构和首字母提示，可知填 avoid。

49. build

【详解】

句意：你能用木头、纸和胶水做一个著名建筑的模型吗？固定搭配：use sth to do sth“用某物做某事”，所以此空应填动词原形，由前面的 use wood, paper and glue 和 a model of a famous building 可知，应该是建造，build 意为“建造”，故填 build。

50. none

【详解】

句意：桌子上有十本书，但没有一本是我的。分析“*There are ten books on the desk, but...of them is mine.*”可知，有十本书，但都不是我的，此处强调数量，表示没有，故填 none。

51. feel

【详解】

句意：她的故事让我们感到很悲伤。根据 make sb do“让某人做某事”可知，空处用动词原形，故填 feel。

52. importance

【详解】

句意：你现在知道把英语学好的重要性了吗？the 是定冠词，后接名词；形容词“important 重要的”的名词形式为“importance 重要性”，the importance of 表示“.....的重要性”，符合句意，故填 importance。

53. kindness

【详解】

句意：我永远不会忘记你的好意。在我困难时，你给了我帮助。形容词性物主代词 your 后接名词，kind 对应的名词是 kindness“好意”，不可数名词，故填 kindness。

54. illness

【详解】

句意：这个人死于一场重病。形容词 serious 后接名词，根据“The man died of”可知，死于一场疾病，illness“疾病”，冠词 a 后接单数名词，故填 illness。

55. decision

【详解】

句意：我认为这是一个错误的决定，所以别计划做它。

考查名词。此处空白处前有不定冠词 a 和形容词 wrong，故后接名词，构成名词短语。此处所给词为 decide，动词，决定，名词形式为 decision。故填 decision。

56. Nothing



**【详解】**

句意：世上无难事，只怕有心人。结合后句“if you put your heart into it”可知没有什么事情是不可能的，没有什么 nothing，在句中作主语，位于句首首字母要大写，故填 Nothing。

57. was walking

**【详解】**

句意：我在街上散步时，我的朋友向我挥手。

while 用在进行时态的句子中，根据主句 My friend waved to me 的时态可以判断，while 引导的时间状语从句的时态为过去进行时，故答案为 was walking。

58. safer

**【详解】**

句意：在他看来，说实话要比撒谎安全得多。safe 安全的，形容词；than 比，是比较级句子的标志，可知设空处用 safe 的比较级 safer 表示“更安全的”。故填 safer。

59. to help

**【详解】**

句意：我们不需要帮助他。他自己能做好这件事。根据后面“He can do it well himself.”可知我们不需要帮助他，再根据“don't need”可知此处 need 作实义动词，当主语为人时，后面接不定式 to do 形式，表示某人主动需要做什么，故填 to help。

**【点睛】**

need 既可以作情态动词也可以作实义动词。need 做情态动词时，否定式为 need not 或 needn't，后接动词原形。need 作实义动词时，否定式为 don't need，其后有三种形式，人+need +to do；物+need +doing；物+need +to be done。

60. to use

**【详解】**

句意：你能告诉我怎么用电脑吗？根据句子结构可知，句中的直接宾语是特殊疑问词+动词不定式结构；动词不定式的构成形式：to do。故填 to use。

61. in order to

**【详解】**

句意：我爸爸带着照相机给鸟拍照。原句中动词不定式“to take photos of the birds”作目的状语，也可以用短语“in order to，为了、以便”来表示目的，to 后跟动词原形，构成动词不定式。故填 in；order；to。

62. How exciting

**【详解】**

句意：冬天打雪仗真让人兴奋。根据两个句子对比可知，第二个句子缺少形容词“exciting”，it 是句子的形式主语，所以中心词是形容词“exciting”，用 how 引导感叹句，结构是：How+形容词+主语+谓语+其他。故填 How；exciting。

63. didn't have

【详解】

句意：上星期日李磊不得不照看她的宠物。由“last Sunday”可知，本句为一般过去式；句中含情态动词 had to，故将其改为否定句时应将助动词 didn't 提前，助动词后 have to 用其原形。故填 didn't；have。

64. for to live

【详解】

句意：此事很困难。大熊猫生活在野外。这两句可以用“It is+形容词+for sb to do sth.做某事对某人来说是怎样的”来表示；故填 for；to；live。

65. What were doing

【详解】

句意：杰克来的时候我正在做早饭。划线部分是 making breakfast，make breakfast 做早饭，对所做的事情提问，应用特殊疑问词 what 来提问，后接一般疑问句，原句时态为过去进行时，其结构为 was/were doing，主语是 you 你，第二人称，所以 be 动词用 were；句首首字母大写。故填 What；were；doing。

66. Summer./It's summer.

67. The south of the country.

68. The east coast.

69. Because the southeast winds bring rain from the sea all the year.

70. Because Australia is in the south of the earth while China is in the north of the earth.

【分析】

文章主要讲述了澳大利亚的气候以及不同地区之间的气候差异。

66.

根据“When it is winter in China, it is summer there.”可知当中国是冬天时，澳大利亚是夏天。故填 Summer./It's summer.

67.

根据“The north of the country is hotter than the south.”可知澳大利亚的北方比南方热。故填 The south of the country.

68.

根据“The east coast(海岸地区)has rain all year round.”可知东海岸地区常年有雨。故填 The east coast.

69.

根据“The southeast winds blows here all the year. They bring rain from the sea.”可知因为东南风常年吹，把雨从海洋那带过来，所以澳大利亚的东南部常年有雨。故填 Because the southeast winds bring rain from the sea all the year.

70.

根据“Australia is a southern country, it is in the south of the world.”以及常识可知澳大利亚在南半球，中国在北半球，所以两国同一时间的季节不同。故填 Because Australia is in the south of the earth while China is in the north of the earth.

71. 例文

### The weather in Shenzhen

Shenzhen is a beautiful city. It's usually warm all year round. The day is long in summer and short in winter. The weather in Shenzhen is very hot in summer. Sometimes there are storms and strong winds. Many people like going swimming in this season. It's not very cold in winter. You can't make snowmen here because there is usually no snow. I like this city and I like living here too.

#### 【详解】

1、题干解读：这是一篇提示性作文，要求介绍深圳的气候，提示中已经详细提示了深圳的气候状况，所以必须围绕提示组织句子。

2、例文点评：本文主要采用一般现在时；根据提示详细地介绍了深圳的天气情况。同时根据不同的季节适当增添了一些活动，内容充实全面。

3、高分亮点：

短语：all year round ; make snowmen ; like doing sth。

句型：You can't make snowmen here because there is usually no snow ; Sometimes there are storms and strong winds。

#### 【点睛】

首先认真审题，看清题目中的要求和要点；然后根据提示内容，列出写作要点及每个要点中可能要用到的表达，例如 all year round ; make snowmen ; like doing sth 等；然后紧扣要点，动笔写作，在写作过程中，要注意句与句、段与段之间的过渡，必要时可适当运用表示转折、因果、并列、比较等关系的连词，使文章过渡平稳，自然流畅；最后，要仔细检查有无单词拼写错误、标点符号误用等，还要检查语法结构是否合理，有无重复、啰嗦的语言，大小写是否正确，词数是否符合要求等。