

## 苏州市八年级第二学期期末英语模拟试卷

### 注意事项:

1. 本试卷共八大题,满分 100 分;时间 100 分钟;
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的学校、姓名、班级、考场号、考试号、座位号用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔填写在答题卡相对应的位置上,并用 2B 铅笔认真正确填涂考试证号下方的数字;
3. 答选择题时必须用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑,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指定的位置上,不在答题区域内的答案一律无效,不得用其他笔答题;
4. 考生答题必须答在答题卡上,答在试卷和草稿纸上无效。

### 一、单项填空(共 8 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 8 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. Home is \_\_\_\_\_ best place to relax after a hard day's work.  
A. a                                      B. an                                      C. the                                      D. /
2. Don't worry about the hardships. Kites rise high \_\_\_\_\_ the wind, not with it.  
A. against                                B. across                                C. down                                D. between
3. Jack is humorous enough \_\_\_\_\_ us laugh.  
A. make                                    B. makes                                    C. making                                    D. to make
4. —By the way, can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ to hand in our book report?  
—Before next Friday.  
A. who                                    B. when                                    C. where                                    D. what
5. Look at the sign. We \_\_\_\_\_ keep quiet in the museum.  
A. can                                    B. may                                    C. must                                    D. could
6. —A video about good manners in our daily life \_\_\_\_\_ on the school website next week.  
—I am looking forward to it.  
A. displays                                B. displayed                                C. is displayed                                D. will be displayed
7. It is \_\_\_\_\_ Daniel to work out such a difficult maths problem in ten minutes.  
A. clever of                                B. careful of                                C. useful for                                D. proper for
8. —Yancheng is developing so fast.  
—Quite right! It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot over the years.  
A. changes                                B. changed                                C. was changing                                D. has changed

## 二、完形填空（共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分）

通读下列短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

All children grow up to be adults. All children, that is, except one. Wendy knows this. One day she grows up, too. But at the start of our story she's \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ a child.

Wendy lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Darling, and her brothers, John and Michael, \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ number 14 (the house number on their street).

The children have a \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ because the neighbours' children have nurses, and Mr. Darling wants to be like his neighbours. But the family is poor so their nurse isn't like other children's nurses. She's a big \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ and her name is Nana.

Nana puts the children to bed every evening and she looks after them if they \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ in the night. She sleeps in the children's \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_.

Nana is a good nurse, \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ Mr. Darling is a bit worried. He worries about the neighbours. What do they think of him? Do they think that the Darlings are a \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ family because the children's nurse is a dog? He also thinks that Nana \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ him. But Mrs. Darling always says: "Nana loves you very much, George".

The Darling family is a very happy family. Sometimes Mr. and Mrs. Darling and their children all \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ around the sitting room together. What a lovely time they have! But then, Peter Pan arrives!

- |                 |            |                 |                 |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. also      | B. already | C. still        | D. even         |
| 2. A. on        | B. at      | C. by           | D. from         |
| 3. A. doctor    | B. nurse   | C. friend       | D. pet          |
| 4. A. dog       | B. cat     | C. girl         | D. child        |
| 5. A. sleep     | B. play    | C. laugh        | D. cry          |
| 6. A. classroom | B. bedroom | C. sitting room | D. reading room |
| 7. A. but       | B. and     | C. or           | D. so           |
| 8. A. happy     | B. rich    | C. big          | D. strange      |
| 9. A. loves     | B. likes   | C. doesn't like | D. isn't like   |
| 10. A. turn     | B. look    | C. dance        | D. travel       |

## 三、阅读理解（共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分）

请认真阅读下列短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

### Choosing a chair can tell you about yourself!

If you go to  
this restaurant,  
which of these chairs  
would you take?

Your answer may  
say something  
about you.



**Analysis** (This test is just for fun. Don't take it too seriously.)

**No.1:** You look nice and smile a lot. But actually, you are emotional(情绪化的). You hide your true feelings. Maybe you can try to share your feelings with others.

**No.2:** You are quite shy. You hardly speak out because you are afraid of making mistakes. Maybe you could relax yourself and trust yourself.

**No.3:** You look free and outgoing. You always express yourself. But you shouldn't be too strict with others. Sometimes you can talk about things in an indirect(不直接的) way.

**No.4:** You look easygoing and get along well with people. But you don't like to be alone. You always want attention. It is necessary for you to think and do things by yourselves.

**No.5:** You look cool and independent. But you are really sensitive(敏感的) to what others are doing or saying. Don't think too much, just do what you like.

1. If you choose \_\_\_\_\_, it says you think a lot about others' words.

A. No.1                      B. No.2                      C. No.4                      D. No.5

2. From the passage, we can tell that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the test is usually for a restaurant to use                      B. the test decides what we are like  
C. we can have fun from the test                      D. we can know something about ourselves

3. We can probably find this test in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a story book

B. a public newspaper

C. a geography magazine

D. a travel guide

**B**



①*Wonder*, by United States writer R.J. Palacio, is a powerful story of a boy named August Pullman. He was born with a different face. When he first started school at 10, everyone stared (盯着看) and made fun of him. The story shows all the ups and downs August faced at his new school. Students often bullied him for not looking normal. But at the same time, he made true friends there and even won an award at his graduation ceremony.

②This book has touched my heart. It's not a fairy tale—life isn't one. Instead, the story shows things that could really happen in middle school.

③I also like this book because it's told from different points of view. Along with August, we get chapters (章节) showing other characters' points of view, including his sister. This gives readers a chance to understand different characters' feelings and thoughts.

④I think we can all relate to August. In one way or another, we are all just like him. We each have our differences, and we shouldn't try to change ourselves to fit in. We all experience ups and downs, but like August, we've all won. This book has also changed my attitude (态度) toward life. Despite all the brutality (残忍) in the world, there's always a reason to smile.

1. Why did the students at school make fun of August?

A. Because he has no friends.

B. Because he was born disabled.

C. Because he looked normal.

D. Because he won an award.

2. According to Paragraph 2, the story is very \_\_\_\_\_.

A. realistic

B. different

C. funny

D. strange

3. Which opinion would the writer probably agree with?

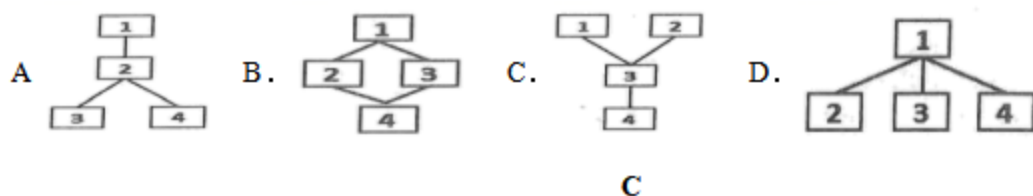
A. It is never too late to learn.

B. The grass is greener on the other side.

C. Face the difficulties with a smile.

D. Love me, love my dog.

4. What's the structure of the passage?



"It must be perfect" Karie double-checked the words on her spelling test before handing in her paper. She got 100 percent today she'd win her class's First-Quarter Spelling Challenge along with a new dictionary and other cool things. What's more, Ms. McCormack had promised to do a handstand if anyone got a perfect score.

After the break, Ms. McCormack walked to the front of the room and cleared her throat (嗓子). "Congratulations, Karie! You did it!" She announced while upside down. The whole class cheered. Ms. McCormack righted herself and presented Karie with her prize. Karie smiled as she read the words on the box: *To Karie Carter For her perfect first-quarter score in spelling.*

"Mum, everything's so perfect!" As soon as Karie was at home, she showed Mum her spelling test and prize. "Every word is so perfect! *Nicely, honestly...*" Karie's stomach tumbled (翻滚). H-O-N-E-S-T-Y! Not honestly! "Karie, what's the matter?" said Mum.

"I don't feel so good," Karie said, stuffing the test paper into her schoolbag.

Karie walked slowly down the hall and fell onto her bed. How could she tell the class she hadn't won the prize after all? McCormack did the handstand for nothing?

Soon Karie heard her dad and Kevin come in. The smell of pizza from the kitchen was all over the air. Karie thought back to the last time they'd picked up pizza, after Kevin's school play. They had almost reached home when Mom realized the shopkeeper had given them too much change. "Let's turn around," Mom had said.

McCormack was unlocking the classroom door when Karie got to school the next morning. She gave her teacher the spelling paper and the dictionary. "I can't keep this. I misspelled honestly and you didn't catch it."

For a moment, McCormack stood quietly reading the words on the paper. Then she picked up her pen. She crossed out the word perfect and wrote honest before handing the dictionary back to Karie.

Karie's jaw (下巴) dropped. "I get to keep this? Honestly?" "For honestly, no." "But for honesty, yes."

1. How did Karie feel when she handed in her paper after the test?

- A. Calm.                      B. Bored.                      C. Confident.                      D. Worried.

2. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Karie never thought she would ever win the test.
- B. Karie was surprised to know she could keep the prize.
- C. McCormack was sure that someone would get a perfect score.
- D. McCormack didn't do a handstand because of Karie's mistake.
3. Which of the following shows the correct time order of the events?
- a. Karie realized she had made a mistake .
- b. Karie's teacher did a handstand.
- d. Karie kept the prize for her honesty .
- c. Karie's mum returned the change.
- A. b-a-d-c.                      B. b-a-c-d.                      C. c-a-b-d.                      D. c-b-a-d.
4. Which can be the best title of the passage?
- A. A Perfect Girl                      B. A Helpful Teacher                      C. An Honest Mistake                      D. An Important Test

#### D

Every human being has about 25, 000 genes (基因). Your genes are part of your DNA. They give your body instructions on how to develop. For example, if your genes tell your body to build long, thin fingers, then you'll have long, thin fingers.

Your genes come from your parents, and they decide everything about you such as your hair color, your eye color, your weight, your height, and so on. Genes are still a bit of a mystery (神秘) to scientists, but they're learning new things about them all the time.

Do the genes influence (影响) our personalities? People have different ideas. These days, most people agree that the answer to the question is yes. Recent studies have shown that genes especially influence our self-control and our sense of purpose. What is a sense of purpose? If a person really wants to complete something and do well in life, he or she has a sense of purpose. A person who does not care about goals has no sense of purpose.

Although scientists agree that our genes influence our personalities, there is another question. How much do they influence us? Can we control ourselves, or do our genes control us? So far, we still don't really have an answer.

Genes also influence your health. If a gene has a problem, it's called a mutated gene. Some mutated genes can cause diseases. That is why if a person has a certain health problem, his or her child is more likely to have that same problem.

As scientists and doctors learn more about genes, they're also developing a new kind of medicine: gene

therapy. Gene therapy means fixing or replacing mutated genes. Scientists are still doing experiments (实验) on gene therapy. It's possible that in the future, gene therapy will help doctors prevent and cure diseases that are caused by mutated genes.

1. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Genes can mostly decide how you look.
- B. Every human being has the same genes.
- C. Genes can never be changed after your birth.
- D. Gene therapy will be the best way to cure diseases.

2. What is a person with a strong sense of purpose like according to the passage?

- A. He is quite humorous and likes playing jokes with others.
- B. He is usually polite and gets on well with people around him.
- C. He is quite serious and doesn't talk much with other people.
- D. He is usually hard-working and tries his best to achieve his goals.

3. Which of the following words can best describe gene therapy?

- A. Successful.
- B. Hopeless.
- C. Meaningful.
- D. Useless.

4. The writing purpose of the passage is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to introduce the recent study on genes
- B. to explain the secret of genes
- C. to describe a new kind of medicine
- D. to show the growth of genes

#### 四、信息还原 (共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

请认真阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

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

##### Purpose of sleep

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

##### Sleep time

Enough sleep is important to us. How much sleep do we need? New-born babies sleep most of the

time. They can sleep 20—22 hours a day. Children need 10—12 hours of sleep a day. Teenagers need 8—10 hours of sleep a day because they need lots of energy to grow into their adult(成人的)bodies. Grown-ups usually need 6—8 hours of sleep to keep active. 3 That is why old people sleep less than young people.

#### Interesting facts

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

5

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

A. Sleepy animals

B. Why do we need sleep?

C. Some people talk in their dreams.

D. However, the real reason is probably that we don't have enough sleep.

E. The older you get, the less sleep you will need.

F. Some people never dream while they sleep.

G. Clever animals

#### 五、词汇检测(共 11 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 11 分)

A) 根据下列句子所给的汉语注释和首字母,在答题卷标有题号的横线上,写出空缺处各单词的正确形式,每空限填一词。

1. Our school is doing a \_\_\_\_\_ (调查) on the students' reading habits.
2. Lily was \_\_\_\_\_ (自豪的, 骄傲的) to be a volunteer in her community.
3. To build a green country, we should \_\_\_\_\_ (分开, 隔开) the waste into different groups.
4. Julia is a cat lover. She often gives food and water to \_\_\_\_\_ (无家可归的) cats nearby.
5. It's great for us to work \_\_\_\_\_ ['kləʊslɪ] with these special athletes.
6. We believe we can \_\_\_\_\_ [ə'tʃi:v] our dream in the future through our efforts.

B) 请阅读下面短文,将方框中单词或短语的正确形式填在横线上。每空格限填一个单词或短语,每个单词或短语只能填一次。

need

made into

thousands of

taken out

filled with

There are many steps in making a bottle of water and many natural resources are used.

First, the oil is 1 from the earth. Then oil is cleaned and is made into plastic pellets (颗粒) in a plastic factory. And plastic pellets are 2 bottle preforms (粗加工的成品).

Preforms are heated and shaped into bottles. The bottles are brought to the bottling factory where they are 3 water. The bottles are ready and they are transported to the shop. Bottles of water are sold and brought to 4 houses.

Most of the plastic bottles are thrown away and end up in landfills (垃圾填埋场) or in the environment. The plastic bottles 5 5400 to 1,000 years to break down. They should be collected and sent to a factory that turns them into other plastic products.

### 第五部分 短文填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。



Want to go on holiday, but don't have enough money for luxury (豪华的) hotels and expensive trips? Backpacking might be right for you.

Backpacking is a very cheap way 1 (travel) outdoors. 2 (Europe) students and young adults who may not have all that much money often do it. It 3 (call) backpacking because, instead of using a suitcase (手提箱), people put all their things in a large backpack. They carry all the things inside with 4 (they).

The most popular places for backpacking are Southeast Asia and the 5 (south) part of America. The cost isn't not high in the countries and the weather is warm for most of the year. And Australia is also very popular. In 2002, over 400, 000 6 (tour) hit Australia.

Sometimes, backpacking can be 7 (danger). You might walk on 8 less-travelled path and get into trouble. As a result, you'd better manage 9 (prepare) everything well before you start and tell friends or family members about your plans.

Backpacking, in fact, is much more than a holiday for young people. It is seen 10 a way of learning about the world. Backpackers often travel around for many months. Besides finding the new world, backpacking, people say, is also about "finding yourself".

### 第六部分 阅读表达 (共 3 小题; 1 题 1 分, 2 题 2 分, 3 题 3 分, 满分 7 分)

请认真阅读下面短文，用英语回答短文后的问题。

It was Saturday again. Grace and Karen disliked Saturdays. That was another thing the twins had in common (共同的). They shared the same clothes and tied their hair in the same manner. In fact, it was hard for their classmates and teachers to tell the differences between them sometimes.

Unlike their classmates, they had to get up early at seven every Saturday to prepare for their lessons. Grace had to attend the art lesson and Karen had to attend her ballet (芭蕾) lesson. "How I wish I could do something different today," said the twins with one voice. All at once, an idea came to Grace and Karen at the same time. "Would you like to be me for a day?" they asked each other. It seemed like a wonderful plan to them. After giving each other a description of their own friends, Grace put on Karen's ballet dress while Karen put Grace's brushes and paints into her bag. Then they left for their classes.

When the art lesson started, Karen was lost. Unlike Grace, Karen was poor at drawing. When the art lesson finally ended, Karen didn't dare (敢) to hand in her work.

At the same time, Grace was struggling (挣扎) in the ballet class as well. As she had no idea about the dance steps, she had to follow her classmates blindly. As a result, she kept knocking into them. Their ballet teacher became impatient with her, "Karen, you should remember the basic steps. You can't depend on copying what others are doing."

When Karen and Grace got home, they were tired. They decided that they would never try to be someone else they were not. It seemed that the grass was not always greener on the other side.

1. When did the twins get up on Saturdays?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How did the twins behave in their lessons that Saturday?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. If you have the chance, would you like to be someone else for a day? Why or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

### 第七部分 书面表达 (共 1 题; 满分 25 分)

你是阳光中学八年级学生。上周六，你们班在校园里组织了一次爱心义卖活动，并将钱款捐给了“希望工程”(Project Hope)。请你根据下表信息给学校英文报写一篇报道，简要介绍本次活动，并谈谈你的体会。

What you did	What you've learned
●hand out leaflets	●communicate with others

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●sell things like...</li> <li>●...</li> <li>● donate the money</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●...</li> </ul>
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注意：1. 词数 80 左右。报道已给出的部分（见答题卡）不计入总词数。

2. 报道需包括上表所有信息，可适当发挥。

3. 报道中不得出现真实姓名和校名。

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## 参考答案

### 一、单项填空(共8小题;每小题1分,满分8分)

1. C

【解析】句意：辛苦工作一天后，家是放松的最佳场所。

考查冠词辨析。a 一个，修饰可数名词单数，且后接单词首字母发辅音；an 一个，修饰可数名词单数，且后接单词首字母发元音；the 表示特指。根据最高级“best”可知，应该使用定冠词“the”。故选 C。

2. A

【解析】句意：不要担心困难。风筝逆风而飞，而不是顺风。

考查介词辨析。against 反对，逆；across 穿过；down 下面；between 在……之间。根据“Kites rise high”及“the wind”的关系可知，此处表达“风筝逆风而飞”。故选 A。

3. D

【解析】句意：杰克很幽默，能让我们发笑。

考查非谓语动词。根据“be+adj. enough to do sth”意为“足够……可以做某事”可知，应该使用动词不定式。故选 D。

4. B

【解析】句意：——顺便问一下，你能告诉我什么时候交读书报告吗？——下周五之前。

考查特殊疑问词。who 谁；when 何时；where 在哪里；what 什么。根据“Before next Friday”可知，询问的是时间。故选 B。

5. C

【解析】句意：看这个标志。我们在博物馆里必须保持安静。

考查情态动词辨析。can 能够；may 可能；must 必须；could 可能。根据“Look at the sign”和“keep quiet in the museum”可知，应该表示必须保持安静。故选 C。

6. D

【解析】句意：——关于我们日常生活中的礼貌的视频将于下周在学校网站上播放。——我很期待。

考查一般将来时的被动语态。主语是动作的承受者，结合“next week”可知，此处用一般将来时的被动语态。故选 D。

7. A

【解析】句意：丹尼尔真聪明，十分钟就做出了这么难的数学题。

考查形容词辨析和 it 固定句型。clever 聪明的；careful 小心的；useful 有用的；proper 适合的；“It is+形容词+for sb.+to do sth.”意为“对某人来说做某事怎么样”，该句型中的形容词常与事物的特征有关；“It

is+形容词+of sb.+to do sth.”表示“某人做某事怎样”，该句型中的形容词常与人的性格特点有关。由“work out such a difficult maths problem in ten minutes.”可知，此处强调丹尼尔很聪明，“clever”说明人本身具有的品质特征，故介词应用“of”。故选 A。

8. D

【解析】句意：——盐城发展得真快。——完全正确！这几年发生了很多变化。

考查现在完成时。根据“over the years.”可知此处表达“这些年一直在发生变化”，应用现在完成时 have/has done。故选 D。

二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. C

【解析】本文出自文学作品《彼得·潘》，主要讲述了故事中一只照顾孩子的狗。

1 句意：但在我们故事的开始，她还是孩子。

also 也；already 已经；still 仍然；even 甚至。根据“But at the start of our story”可知，仍然是个孩子；故选 C。

2 句意：达林和她的兄弟约翰和迈克尔住在 14 号(他们那条街的门牌号)。

on 在……上面；at 在；by 通过；from 来自。根据“the house number on their street)”可知，具体的地点用介词 at；故选 B。

3 句意：孩子们有一个保姆，因为邻居的孩子有保姆，达林先生想要像他的邻居一样。

doctor 医生；nurse 护士；friend 朋友；pet 宠物。根据“because the neighbours’ children have nurses, and Mr. Darling wants to be like his neighbours”可知，有一个保姆；故选 B。

4 句意：她是一只大狗，她的名字叫娜娜。

dog 狗；cat 猫；girl 女生；child 孩子。根据“because the children’s nurse is a dog”可知，是一只狗；故选 A。

5 句意：娜娜每天晚上把孩子们哄上床睡觉，如果他们在夜里哭，她就照顾他们。

sleep 睡觉；play 玩；laugh 笑；cry 哭。根据“in the night”可知，夜晚哭，故选 D。

6 句意：她睡在孩子们的卧室里。

classroom 教室；bedroom 卧室；sitting room 客厅；reading room 阅读室。根据“Nana puts the children to bed every evening and she looks after them”可知，睡在儿童房才能在夜里照顾；故选 B。

7 句意：娜娜是个好护士，但达林先生有点担心。

but 但是；and 和；or 或者；so 所以。根据“Mr. Darling is a bit worried”可知，前后两句是转折关系；故选 A。

8 句意：难道因为孩子们的保姆是一只狗，他们就认为达林一家很奇怪吗？

happy 高兴的; rich 富有的; big 大的; strange 奇怪的。根据“because the children's nurse is a dog?”可知, 因为保姆是一只狗, 所以邻居会认为很奇怪; 故选 D。

9 句意: 他还觉得娜娜不喜欢他。

loves 爱; likes 喜欢; doesn't like 不喜欢; isn't like 不像。根据“But Mrs. Darling always says: “Nana loves you very much, George”.”可知, 认为娜娜不喜欢他; 故选 C。

10 句意: 达林和孩子们一起在客厅里跳舞。

turn 转身; look 看; dance 跳舞; travel 旅游。根据“What a lovely time they have!”可知, 在跳舞; 故选 C。

### 三、阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

#### A

1. D    2. C    3. B

【解析】本文是一个有关了解自己的小测试。

1 细节理解题。根据“But you are really sensitive(敏感的) to what others are doing or saying.”可知, 你对别人的言行非常敏感。故选 D。

2 细节理解题。根据“This test is just for fun. Don't take it too seriously.”可知, 这个测试只是为了好玩。故选 C。

3 推理判断题。根据全文内容可知, 主要讲述了一个有趣的小测试, 可以在报纸上看见。故选 B。

#### B

1. B    2. A    3. C    4. B

【解析】本文主要讲述了作者读完《奇迹男孩》这本书之后的感悟。

1 细节理解题。根据“He was born with a different face. When he first started school at 10, everyone stared (盯着看) and made fun of him.”(他生来就有不同的面孔。当他 10 岁刚开始上学时, 每个人都盯着他取笑。)可知, 学生取笑奥古斯特是因为他天生残疾。故选 B。

2 细节理解题。根据“This book has touched my heart. It's not a fairy tale—life isn't one. Instead, the story shows things that could really happen in middle school.”可知, 这个故事非常真实, 因为它展示了中学里可能真正发生的事情。故选 A。

3 推理判断题。根据“Despite all the brutality (残忍) in the world, there's always a reason to smile.”(尽管世界如此残酷, 也总有一个微笑的理由)可推断出, 作者会认同 C 选项“微笑面对困难”这个观点。故选 C。

4 篇章结构题。通读全文可知, 第一段主要介绍了奥古斯特小男孩的故事。第二段和第三段分别介绍了作者喜欢这本书的原因。最后一段讲述了作者的感悟。B 选项“总—分—总”符合。故选 B。

## C

1. C    2. B    3. D    4. C

【解析】本文讲述了 Karie 因为自己在拼写方面的完美成绩，得到了老师送的一本新字典，可是回到家后，又发现了一个拼写错误，第二天向老师承认了错误，并交上了礼物，结果老师把标签修改成“诚实”，把字典还给了 Karie，Karie 最后感激地笑了。

1 推理判断题。根据““It must be perfect” Karie double-checked the words on her spelling test before handing in her paper.”可知，Karie 认为自己的试卷一定是完美的，可推知 Karie 很自信。故选 C。

2 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Karie’s jaw (下巴) dropped. “I get to keep this? Honestly?” “For honestly, no.” “But for honesty, yes.””可知，Karie 知道她可以保留奖品时感到很惊讶，B 选项表达正确。故选 B。

3 推理判断题。根据第六段“Karie thought back to the last time they’d picked up pizza, after Kevin’s school play. They had almost reached home when Mom realized the shopkeeper had given them too much change...”

凯莉回想起上次他们去买披萨的情景……妈妈发现店主给了他们太多的零钱……即 c；根据第二段

““Congratulations, Karie! You did it!” She announced while upside down.”“祝贺你，Karie！你做到了！”她倒

立着宣布，即 b；根据第三段“Karie’s stomach tumbled(翻滚). H-O-N-E-S-L-Y! Not honestly!” Karie 意识

到犯了个错，即 a；根据倒数第二段““She crossed out the word perfect and wrote honest before handing the

dictionary back to Karie.”可知，Karie 因为诚实保留了奖品，即 d，所以正确顺序是 c-b-a-d。故选 D。

4 最佳标题题。本文讲述了 Karie 因为自己在拼写方面的完美成绩，得到了老师送的一本新字典，可是回到家后，又发现了一个拼写错误，第二天向老师承认了错误，并交上了礼物，结果老师把标签修改成“诚实”，把字典还给了 Karie。所以“一个诚实的错误”最符合。故选 C。

## D

1. A    2. D    3. C    4. A

【解析】本文介绍了基因会影响外貌、性格、个性和健康，以及在未来，基因治疗有可能帮助医生预防和治疗由基因突变引起的疾病。

1 推理判断题。根据“Your genes come from your parents, and they decide everything about you such as your hair color, your eye color, your weight, your height, and so on”可知基因决定外貌，故选 A。

2 推理判断题。根据“If a person really wants to complete something and do well in life, he or she has a sense of purpose. A person who does not care about goals has no sense of purpose.”可知，D 选项“他通常很努力，并尽他最大的努力去实现目标。”符合，故选 D。

3 推理判断题。根据“gene therapy will help doctors prevent and cure diseases that are caused by mutated genes.”可知，基因治疗有可能帮助医生预防和治疗由基因突变引起的疾病，所以基因治疗是有意义的，故选 C。

4 推理判断题。根据“Recent studies have shown that genes especially influence our self-control and our sense of purpose.”以及通读全文可知文章介绍了基因会影响外貌、性格、个性和健康，最后提到了基因治疗，可见作者是为了介绍基因方面的最新研究，故选 A。

#### 四、信息还原（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

[语篇解读] 本文是说明文。文章介绍了有关睡眠的一些知识。

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

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

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

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

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

词汇积累 adult *adj.* 成人的；snooze *v.* 打盹

#### 五、词汇检测（共 11 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 11 分）

A)

1. survey

【解析】句意：我们学校正在做一个关于学生阅读习惯的调查。“调查”survey，a 后跟单数名词。故填 survey。

2. proud

【解析】句意：莉莉为成为她社区的一名志愿者感到自豪。由句意及语境可推测，本题考查形容词 proud，作表语。故填 proud。

3. separate

【解析】句意：为了建设一个绿色国家，我们应该把垃圾分成不同的种类。“分开，隔开”separate，separate sth into...“把某物分成……”，情态动词 should 后跟动词原形。故填 separate。

4. homeless

【解析】句意：朱莉娅是一个爱猫的人。她经常给附近无家可归的猫提供食物和水。根据所给中文提示，可以拼写出单词 homeless，形容词，在句中作定语。故填 homeless。

5. closely

【解析】句意：我们能和这些特殊的运动员密切合作真是太好了。根据音标提示可知，该单词是 closely“紧密地”，副词修饰动词 work。故填 closely。

6. achieve

【解析】句意：我们相信通过我们的努力，我们可以在未来实现我们的梦想。根据音标提示可知，该单词为 achieve“实现”，情态动词 can 后跟动词原形。故填 achieve。

B)

1. taken out    2. made into    3. filled with    4. thousands of    5. need

【解析】本文主要讲述瓶装水产生的过程以及瓶子的处理。

1 句意：首先，把石油从地下取出来。结合常识可知石油是从地底下取出来，所以使用动词短语 take out，与 oil 是被动关系，使用被动语态，所以空格处应填入过去分词。故填 taken out。

2 句意：塑料颗粒被制成瓶坯。结合语境和常识可知瓶坯是用塑料颗粒做成的，所以使用短语 be made into，表示“被制成……”。故填 made into。

3 句意：这些瓶子被带到装瓶厂，在那里装满水。根据语境可知这些瓶子应该是要装满水，所以使用 fill with，表示“装满”，与 bottles 是被动关系，使用被动语态，所以空格处应填入过去分词。故填 filled with。

4 句意：瓶装水被卖向千家万户。thousand of 为固定短语，表示“成千上万”，修饰后面的名词 houses。故填 thousands of。

5 句意：塑料瓶需要 5400 到 1000 年才能分解。need 为动词，表示“需要”，结合上下文可知时态为一般现在时，主语为 bottles，所以使用动词原形。故填 need。

#### 第五部分 短文填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

1. to travel    2. European    3. is called    4. them    5. southern  
6. tourists    7. dangerous    8. a    9. to prepare    10. as

【解析】本文主要介绍了一种便宜的旅行方式——背包旅行。

1 句意：背包旅行是一种非常便宜的户外旅行方式。travel“旅行”，此处用动词不定式作定语，修饰名词 way。故填 to travel。

2 句意：可能没有那么多钱的欧洲学生和年轻人经常这样做。空格后有名词，此处作定语用形容词 European“欧洲的”。故填 European。

3 句意：它之所以称为背包旅行，是因为人们不使用手提箱，而是将所有东西放在一个大背包中。call“叫作”，主语 it 和谓语之间是被动关系，描述客观情况，用一般现在时的被动语态 be done，主语是 it，be 动词用 is。故填 is called。

4 句意：他们随身携带所有东西。此处作介词的宾语用代词宾格 them“他们”。故填 them。

5 句意：背包旅行最受欢迎的地方是东南亚和美国南部。此处修饰名词 part 用形容词 southern“南方的”。故填 southern。

6 句意：2002 年，超过 400,000 名游客来到澳大利亚。根据“hit Australia”可知是游客来参观澳大利亚，

故用名词复数 tourists“旅客”。故填 tourists。

7 句意：有时，背包旅行可能是危险的。作 be 动词的表语用形容词 dangerous“危险的”。故填 dangerous。

8 句意：你可能会走在一条人迹罕至的小路上而陷入困境。此处泛指“一个不太去的小路”，且 less 以辅音素开头，用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

9 句意：因此，你最好在开始之前做好一切准备，并告诉朋友或家人你的计划。prepare“准备”，manage to do sth.“设法做某事”。故填 to prepare。

10 句意：它被视为了解世界的一种方式。根据“It is seen...a way”可知是被看作一种方式，be seen as“被看作”。故填 as。

#### 第六部分 阅读表达（共 3 小题；1 题 1 分，2 题 2 分，3 题 3 分，满分 7 分）

1. They got up at seven on Saturdays.

2. They did badly in their lessons that Saturday.

3. Yes. Because it will be very exciting to experience someone else's life./No. Because I'm satisfied with my life at present.

【解析】本文主要讲述了两姐妹互换课程的事。

1 根据“Unlike their classmates, they had to get up early at seven every Saturday to prepare for their lessons.”可知，在每个星期六早上七点起床准备功课；故填 They got up at seven on Saturdays.

2 根据“Unlike Grace, Karen was poor at drawing.”和“At the same time, Grace was struggling（挣扎）in the ballet class as well.”可知，两人在课上表现都不好；故填 They did badly in their lessons that Saturday.

3 主观题，自由发挥。我会愿意，因为体验别人的生活很兴奋。/不愿意，因为对自己的生活很满意。故填 Yes. Because it will be very exciting to experience someone else's life./No. Because I'm satisfied with my life at present.

#### 第七部分 书面表达（共 1 题；满分 25 分）

Last Saturday, our class had a charity sale in our school for Project Hope. Before the sale, we handed out leaflets to make people know our sale. Then we began to sell different things like food and toys. Some were taken from our home, others were hand-made. It was so much fun! Our monitor even sang a song to attract more people to buy them. We were very happy to see that all the things were sold out in a short time! Then, we gave away the money to help children in poor areas.

I think it was a meaningful experience. Making things helps develop our life skills. Meanwhile, we can learn how to communicate with others well. Last but not least, helping people makes us happy.