

八年级上册英语 Unit 6 《Birdwatching》单元测试卷

班级：_____ 姓名：_____ 学号：_____

(考试时间：60 分钟 试卷满分：100 分)

一、单项选择题

1. Because of COVID-19: the government advised us _____ to the public places less.
A. going B. to go C. not to go D. go
2. He _____ me his name: but I can't remember it now.
A. tells B. will tell C. told D. is telling
3. -I tried to make Alice _____ her mind but I found it difficult.
-Well: I saw you _____ that when I went past.
A. changed; do B. changes; doing C. change; to do D. change; doing
4. —Diana. I forget new words quickly. How can I remember them?
—Don't worry. It's _____ to forget new words! I suggest you read the words and try to use them.
A. rude B. exciting C. perfect D. natural
5. Recycling is good: so don't _____ bottles or newspapers.
A. find out B. hand in C. use up D. throw away
6. I don't have much money: but I'd like to buy my dad something really special: if you know what I _____.
A. want B. care C. mean D. prefer
7. --Dad: I'll be in the final singing competition tomorrow.
--Be careful not to get a sore throat and _____ your voice.
A. lose B. raise C. drop D. break
8. —I'm sorry I _____ my exercise book at home this morning.
—It doesn't matter. Don't forget _____ it here this afternoon.
A. left; to take B. forgot; bringing
C. left; to bring D. forgot; to bring
9. Parents often _____ their children _____ some good advice.
A. offer; with B. offer; /
C. provide; with D. both B and C
10. The Yangtze River is one of _____ in the world.

- A. the longest rivers B. the longest river
C. longer rivers D. longer river
11. Boys and girls: attention: please. Now let me tell you _____ to the Bird Island.
A. how to get B. what to get C. whom to get D. where to get
12. Our English teacher encourages us _____ part in all kinds of after-class activities.
A. to take B. take C. taking D. to taking
13. We have two rooms _____. But I can't decide _____.
A. to live: to choose which one B. lived: choose which one
C. to live in: which one to choose D. live: which one
14. The zoo asks the visitors _____ the animals.
A. not feed B. not to feed C. don't feed
15. Paul made a nice cage _____ the little sick bird till it could fly.
A. keep B. kept C. keeping D. to keep

二、完型填空

A bird went to look for its happiness in a faraway place.

It flew and flew when it suddenly saw a little dying flower: whose face was full of smile. Not knowing why: the bird asked the little flower: "You're going to die. Why are you still so 16 ?"

"Because I will achieve my dream: " said the little flower.

“ 17 is your dream?”

“To produce sweet fruit.”

Then the little bird saw it: happiness is a 18 in the heart.

The bird continued flying and saw a lame duck help a little duck find the way back home. Although it was disabled : it had a smiling face.

"I'm happy because I can help 19 : " said the lame duck.

So the bird saw it: happiness is a love in the heart.

The bird kept flying and suddenly saw a spider climbing up a wall. The spider fell off the wall halfway. 20 it kept climbing again and fell off again. Even so: the spider didn't 21. The little bird asked the spider in surprise. "You 22 again and again: why don't you have pain but happiness on your face?"

“As long as I keep making my 23: I’m able to climb up it. 24 this: I’m so happy: ”
said the spider.

The little bird saw it: happiness is a faith (信念) in the heart.

So the little bird 25 looked for happiness because it had seen the truth: happiness is not in the faraway place but in your own heart.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 16. A. rich | B. shy | C. happy | D. sad |
| 17. A. What | B. How | C. When | D. Where |
| 18. A. story | B. hope | C. rule | D. change |
| 19. A. both | B. none | C. other | D. others |
| 20. A. And | B. So | C. But | D. If |
| 21. A. take up | B. give up | C. stay up | D. set up |
| 22. A. won | B. cost | C. failed | D. succeeded |
| 23. A. efforts | B. mistake | C. trouble | D. choices |
| 24. A. Instead of | B. Because of | C. As for | D. Across from |
| 25. A. also | B. at least | C. still | D. no longer |

三、阅读单选

A



If you're ever wondering what you can prepare for a seal's birthday: maybe you can try a cake made of ice and fish.

Yulelogs is a lovely grey seal. Recently: he celebrated his 31st birthday. All his human friends wanted to make it a day to remember. On this special day: the seal got a large ice fish cake as a birthday gift.

Yulelogs once lived in a marine park (海洋公园) in the north of England when he was just a baby. Later the park closed and he was put into the wild. However: after living with humans for years: Yulelogs was not ready to take care of himself. But he had good luck and was saved by an organization in England in 1993. He has lived there happily since then.

Normally: male (雄性的) grey seals live to be around 25 years old in the wild: but under the good care of the organization: Yulelogs just turned 31. This birthday was a big milestone (里程碑) for him and the organization as well.

To mark the milestone: workers there surprised him with a special gift—a large ice cake filled with

delicious fish. Yulelogs was excited to see the cake : and he was there to show his joy. "Yulelogs really loved his birthday cake : " a worker said. "It's also a challenge for him as it requires a bit of thinking on how to get the fish out of the cake!"

26. Why was Yulelogs put into the wild?

- A. He liked living in the wild.
- B. The park that he once lived in closed.
- C. He was ready to take care of himself.

27. What's the right order of what happened to the seal?

- ①He was put into the wild.
- ②He was saved by an organization.
- ③He lived in a marine park.

A. ①②③ B. ②③① C. ③①②

28. What can we infer (推断) from the passage?

- A. The birthday cake was made of ice and fish.
- B. Yulelogs may not have lived so long without the help of human.
- C. The seal's 31st birthday was a milestone for him and the organization.

29. What can be the best title of the passage?

- A. A seal's birthday party. B. A marine park for seals. C. A special birthday cake for a seal.

30. The material is probably from _____.

- A. a biological magazine B. a travel guide C. a science fiction

B

Sometimes animals can do strange things. Here are two true stories about people and animals. A pet lizard was kept in a biology classroom. The students looked after it well and loved having it in the classroom. However: large lizards like being alone and don't really like lots of people around them all the time: especially noisy girls and boys at school. The large lizard noticed that whenever the alarm bell rang during the school's practice fire drills (消防演练): all the children and their teachers ran out of the classroom: leaving the lizard behind: in peace and quiet for a while. Over several weeks: there were quite a few false (假的) fire alarms. Someone noticed that every time the alarms went off: the lizard was out of its cage (笼子). So: the children decided to watch the lizard. To their surprise: they found that it climbed over to the fire alarm on the back wall and set it off (弄响)! The lizard just wanted to be left alone.



A tourist was driving along a road one evening: and he accidentally ran over a kangaroo. The tourist thought that no one would believe him: so he decided to take a photo of the kangaroo with his mobile phone. He picked the dead kangaroo up and put it next to the car. He then took off his jacket and sunglasses and put them on the kangaroo to make his photo more interesting. All went well: suddenly: the kangaroo woke up! It had only been knocked out but not actually dead! As soon as the kangaroo woke up: it ran away: wearing a jacket: which kangaroo also included three credit cards (信用卡): one passport and \$1: 000 in cash! What a lucky kangaroo!



阅读以上短文，根据其内容回答其后各个小题。

31. Where did the students keep the lizard?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. In the school library. | B. In the biology classroom. |
| C. On the playground. | D. In the dining hall. |

32. Why did the lizard set the fire alarm off?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Because it just wanted to be left alone. | B. Because it wanted to surprise the students. |
| C. Because it liked the noisy boys and girls. | D. Because it wanted to ask people for help. |

33. The underlined word “them” in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. the jacket and the mobile phone | B. the mobile phone and the passport |
| C. the jacket and the sunglasses | D. the sunglasses and the passport |

34. What happened to the kangaroo finally?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. It died. | B. It was caught by the tourist. |
| C. It was saved by the tourist. | D. It woke up and ran away. |

35. How many kinds of animals does the passage talk about?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

C

Why are dogs our best friends. Maybe because they can understand our words much better than we thought: according to a study in Hungary. It found that dogs understand not only what we say: but also how we say it.

"The results were very exciting and very surprising." Said the researcher Attila Andies: from Eotvos Lorand University in Budapest.

For the study: the researchers first trained 13 dogs for months. The dogs had to sit quietly inside machine: so that the researchers could check their activity.

Then the researcher put headphones on dogs and played people's voice to them. There were four different voice. Some were positive words: such as "well down": or neutral(不带感情色彩的) words like "however". The words were also in different tones(音调). Some were positive and some were neutral.

Brain scans(扫描) showed that the dogs could recognize(辨认) words: as well as the tone of words: much like people do. The positive words with a positive tone brought the stronger activity in their brain's reward centers(反应中枢).

"It shows that for dogs: a nice phrase can work very well as a prize: but it works best if both words and tones match." Said Andies.

They also found that dogs deal with meaningful words with the left side of the brain and tones with the right. Human brains work in the same way.

It gave us a new understanding of language: said Andies. That is: not only do humans understand the meaning in words: other species(物种) do too.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将选定的答案字母标号涂黑。

36. What was found according to the study in Hungary? _____

- A. Dogs can't understand people words.
B. Dogs can only understand what we say.
C. Dogs can understand what we thought better than our words.
D. Dogs understand not only what we say: but also how we say it.

37. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the study? _____

- A. Researchers played with the dogs. B. Researchers made dogs sit inside machine.
C. Researchers scanned the dogs' brain. D. Researchers played people's voice to the dogs.

38. Dogs think _____ as a best prize.

- A. neutral words with a neutral tone. B. neutral words with a positive tone.
C. positive words with neutral tone D. positive words with positive tone

39. According to the passage: which of the following is TRUE? _____

- A. Human brains don't work in the same way as dogs do.
B. Dogs deal with meaningful words with the left side of the brain.
C. The researchers trained dogs for years to check their brain activity.
D. Researcher Attila Andics was disappointed at the result of the study.

40. What is the main idea of the passage? _____

- A. Dogs are as clever as humans. B. Dogs are good at learning human's language.
C. Dogs can understand the meaning in words. D. Dogs can do what human do.

D

You may often hear some myths (传言) about animals. For example: one dog year equals about seven human years: chameleons (变色龙) change color to match their environment... Today: let's talk about birds. It is said that if you touch a baby bird: the parents will completely abandon (抛弃) it. Do you really believe it?

In fact: most birds have a very poor sense of smell: so in most cases they are unable to even notice the smell of humans on baby birds. Not only that: but most types of birds aren't so quick to abandon their young when they sense danger. Some types will even do their best to protect their young when they are in danger.

Indeed: in very few known cases: parent birds sometimes abandoned their nests from something touching their young: just because they noticed it by sight: not smell. When this happens: the parent birds usually won't care: other than to be a little more careful than normal. Sometimes: they may temporarily (暂时地) abandon the nest in order to better watch whatever disturbed their nest comes back.

What's more: in most cases: even if the nest is destroyed by wind or something to that effect: you could create a new one and put all the baby birds back in it: and when the parents came back: they wouldn't care their baby birds were in a different nest: so long as you put the new nest near where the old one was so they can find it.

41. Which of the following is true?

- A. Birds have a very good sense of smell.
B. A baby bird will die soon if it is touched by someone.
C. Whatever disturbed the nest will never come back.

D. Some birds will protect their babies when they are in danger.

42. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

A. Their nest.

B. Their baby.

C. Some birds abandoning their nests.

D. Something touching their young.

43. The parent birds _____ if we make a new nest for baby birds to take the place of the old one.

A. will never come back

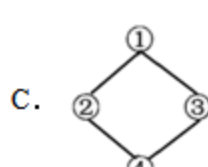
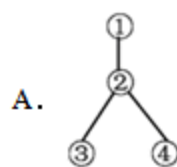
B. will worry about their babies

C. won't mind

D. will take their babies away

44. Which of the following shows the structure (结构) of the passage?

(①=Paragraph 1(第一段): ②=Paragraph 2...)



45. What is the best title of this passage?

A. Bird Truth

B. Baby Birds

C. Bird Nests

D. Bird Smell

四、阅读填表

阅读下面短文，完成表格

Do you know all birds protect themselves by always listening and watching out for danger? At the smallest sign of it: they will fly away. Birds that cannot fly are often able to swim fast: or run quickly.

Some birds make themselves look bigger and more dangerous by fluffing (蓬松) their feathers. Another important protection for many birds is their colors. Their feathers often have colors that match the things around their nests (巢). Some birds change colors with the seasons. In the winter they are white to match the snow. In the summer they are brown to match the ground.

People sometimes kill birds without meaning to. When people cut down forests to build houses and factories: they destroy the homes and food of birds. If the birds have nowhere else to go and nothing to eat: they will die out. Pollution may cause some birds to die. Birds that catch fish from polluted water get poison in their bodies. Then they cannot lay healthy eggs. New birds can't be born.

Now people protect birds by passing the laws to control hunting and pollution: by setting up some special parks where all the birds are safe from hunters: and by teaching people to care about birds rather than kill them.

How do birds protect themselves?	By 46_____and watching. By fluffing their feathers. By having colors that 47_____the things around their nests. By changing colors with the seasons.
Why do some birds 48_____?	People sometimes kill birds without meaning to. 49_____may cause some birds to die.
How do people protect birds?	By passing the laws to control hunting and pollution. By setting up some special parks. By teaching people 50_____about birds.

五、补全对话 7 选 5

A: Hey: Bruce! You seem unhappy. 51_____

B: Yes. I've just come back from the zoo. A: Have you seen your favorite tigers?

B: Yes. 52_____

A: Why not?

B: Because they had to stay in cages(笼子) and they were dirty.

A: 53_____ I think they should go back to forests or mountains.

B: Even worse: a few children threw something at them.

A: That's too bad. 54_____

B: Of course. I also told them it was our duty to protect animals.

A: 55_____ Protecting them is protecting ourselves.

A. I'm sorry to hear that.

B. Did you stop them?

C. But they didn't look well.

D. When did you go to the zoo?

E. Didn't you go to the zoo?

F. How do you like tigers?

G. You did quite right.

六、话题作文

56. 大熊猫是中国的国宝，你对大熊猫了解多少呢？请以“Pandas—the National Treasure”为题，写

一篇 80 词左右的短文介绍一下大熊猫。

内容要点：

- 1、大熊猫的基本情况；
- 2、大熊猫濒危的原因；
- 3、保护大熊猫的措施和建议。

参考答案

一、单项选择

1、B

【详解】

句意：由于 COVID-19 疫情，政府建议我们少去公共场所。

考查动词不定式。根据句意及 less 可知，这里考查 advise sb to do sth 固定搭配，表示“建议某人做某事”；故选 B。

2、C

【详解】

句意：他告诉过我他的名字，但是现在我不记得了。根据 but I can't remember it now 可知是过去告诉过我，所以用一般过去时态；tells 一般现在时态的结构，will tell 一般将来时态的结构，told 一般过去时态的结构，is telling 现在进行时态的结构；故选 C。

3、D

【详解】

句意：——我尽量让爱丽丝改变她的想法，但是我发现很难。——当我经过的时候，我看见你在做那件事。make sb do sth 使某人做某事；see sb do sth 看到某人做过某事，已经做完；see sb doing sth 看见某人在做某事，还在做；第一空排除 AB；第二空排除 C，根据题意，故选 D。

【点睛】

See sb./sth. doing

强调看见时后面的动作正在进行。

See sb/ sth do

强调看见后面的动作经常发生或者看见后面的动作的全过程。

4、D

【详解】

句意：——戴安娜。我很快就忘了新词。我怎么能记住它们？——别担心。忘记新词是很自然的！我建议你读读单词，并尽量使用它们。A. rude 粗鲁的；B. exciting 使人兴奋的；C. perfect 完美的；D. natural 自然的。根据 Don't worry 和 I suggest you read the words and try to use them. 别担心。我建议你读读单词，并尽量使用它们。可知，忘记新词是很自然的！因此选择 natural 自然的；符合语境。故选 D。

5、D

【详解】

句意：回收是好的，所以不要扔掉瓶子和报纸。A. find out 查明；B. hand in 上交；C. use up 用光；D. throw away 扔掉。根据 Recycling is good 可知此处表示要回收利用，不要乱扔东西，故选 D。

6、C

【详解】

句意：我没有很多钱，但是我想给我爸爸买点特别的东西，如果你明白我的意思。A. want 想要；B. care 关心；C. mean 意思是，意味着；D. prefer 更喜欢。前面的句子就是表达自己的观点与想法，故答案为 C。

7、A

【详解】

句意：——爸爸，明天我要参加歌唱总决赛。——小心别让喉咙痛而让你失声。

考查动词辨析。A. lose 失去；B. raise 提高，上升；C. drop 下降；D. break 打破。短语 lose one's voice：失声，嗓子哑；故选 A。

8、C

【详解】

句意：——对不起，我今天早晨把我的作业本落在家里了。——没关系。别忘了今天下午带来。

forget 忘记，后跟 to do 表示忘记去做；后跟-ing 表示忘了做过某事；leave 在这里的意思是：把某物落在某处；bring 带来；take 带走。故选 C。

9、D

【详解】

句意：父母经常给孩子们提供一些良好的建议。

考查动词短语。provide sb. with sth.=offer sb. sth.给某人提供某物。B 项和 C 项都符合语境。故选 D。

10、A

【解析】

试题分析：句意：长江是世界上最长的河流之一。one of 后应该用可数名词的复数形式。句中用了 in the world 这个比较范围，所以应该用形容词的最高级形式。故选 A。

考点：考查形容词最高级的用法。

11、A

【解析】

考查“疑问词+不定式”结构。句意：男孩、女孩们请注意了，现在让我告诉你们怎么样去鸟岛。表示“怎样到达……”用 how to get to…。

12、A

【详解】

句意：我们的英语老师鼓励我们参加各种课外活动。

考查非谓语动词。encourage sb to do sth 是固定短语，意为“鼓励某人做某事”。故选 A。

13、C

【详解】

句意：我有两个可以居住的房间，但是我不能决定选择哪个。

考查动词不定式的用法。动词不定式做后置定语和被修饰词之间存在动宾关系，所以动词 live 是不及物动词，介词不能丢；疑问词加动词不定式可以做宾语，根据句意及结构，故选 C。

14、B

【详解】

句意：动物园让游客不要喂食动物。

考查动词不定式。ask sb. not to do sth.为固定搭配，意为“要求某人不要做某事”，不定式的否定在 to 前加 not。故选 B。

15、D

【详解】

句意：保罗做了一个漂亮的笼子养鸟，一直到它可以飞为止。make 此处译为“制作”，用动词不定式作宾补。

二、完型填空

16-20. CABDC 21-25. BCABD

【分析】

本文通过小鸟远行去寻找幸福的故事告诉我们，幸福不在遥远的地方，它就在我们自己的心里。

16. 句意：为什么你仍然如此快乐？

rich 富有的；shy 害羞的；happy 高兴的；sad 难过的。根据“whose face was full of smile”可知，即将枯萎的花朵很开心，故选 C。

17. 句意：你的梦想是什么？

What 什么，提问具体内容；How 怎样，提问方式方法；When 何时，提问时间；Where 哪里，提问地点。根据答语“To produce sweet fruit.”可知，小鸟问的是梦想的具体内容，即“梦想是什么”，故选 A。

18. 句意：这时小鸟看到了：幸福是心中的希望。

story 故事；hope 希望；rule 规则；change 改变。根据“Because I will achieve my dream.”可知，花对梦想抱着希望，故选 B。

19. 句意：“我很高兴，因为我可以帮助别人，”跛脚鸭说。

both 两者都; none 三者及以上都不; other 其他的, 常接复数名词; others 其他人或事物, 相当于“other+名词”。结合常识可知, 帮助的对象是“其他的人”, 排除 A 和 B; 由于空格后没有名词, 排除 C, 故选 D。

20. 句意: 但它再一次爬了起来, 又再一次掉了下去。

And 和, 表并列; So 所以, 表结果; But 但是, 表转折; If 如果, 表假设。由于“它再一次爬了起来, 又再一次掉了下去”与“蜘蛛在墙上往下掉了一半(路程)”之间是转折关系, 故选 C。

21. 句意: 尽管如此, 这只蜘蛛也没有放弃。

take up 开始从事; give up 放弃; stay up 熬夜; set up 建立。根据“it kept climbing again and fell off again”可知, 蜘蛛非常的坚持, 没有放弃, 故选 B。

22. 句意: 你一次又一次的失败, 为什么你脸上没有痛苦却洋溢着幸福?

win 赢; cost 花费; fail 失败; succeed 成功。根据“it kept climbing again and fell off again”可知, 蜘蛛一次又一次地攀爬, 却一次又一次地掉下来, 句中的“fell off”就相当于“fail 失败”, 故选 C。

23. 句意: 只要我继续努力, 我就能爬上去。

effort 努力; mistake 错误; trouble 麻烦; choice 选择。“I'm able to climb up it.”中“be able to”表示“通过努力可以做……”, 与之相呼应的是“effort”, 故选 A。

24. 句意: “因为这个, 我太高兴了,”蜘蛛说。

Instead of 代替, 而不是; Because of 因为; As for 至于; Across from 对面。“只要我继续努力, 我就能爬上去”是“我太高兴了”的原因, 故选 B。

25. 句意: 所以小鸟不再寻找幸福, 因为它看到了真相: 幸福不在遥远的地方, 它就在你们的心里。

also 也; at least 至少; still 仍然; no longer 不再。根据“it had seen the truth: happiness is not the faraway place but in your own heart”可知, 小鸟已经找到了幸福的答案, 所以它不再寻找, no longer 符合情景, 故选 D。

三、阅读单选

26-30. BCBCA

【分析】

短文介绍了一只海豹的特殊经历以及为它特制的生日蛋糕。Yulelogs 是一只可爱的灰色海豹, 它很小的时候在英格兰北部的一个海洋公园生活, 后来因为公园关闭它被一个组织拯救, 随后过上了幸福的生活。一般来说, 野生的雄性海豹寿命在 25 岁左右, 但是 Yulelogs 活到了 31 岁, 为了纪念它的 31 岁生日, 这个组织为它准备了一个装满鱼的特殊蛋糕。

【详解】

1. 细节理解题。根据“Later the park closed and he was put into the wild.”可知它曾经住过的公园关闭了，它被放到了野外。故选 B。

2. 细节理解题。根据“Yulelogs once lived in a marine park (海洋公园) in the north of England when he was just a baby. Later the park closed and he was put into the wild. However, after living with humans for years, Yulelogs was not ready to take care of himself. But he had good luck and was saved by an organization in England in 1993.”可知当 Yulelogs 还是个婴儿的时候，它曾住在英格兰北部的一个海洋公园里。后来公园关闭了，它被放归野外。然而，在与人类生活多年后，Yulelogs 还没有准备好照顾自己。但它运气不错，1993 年被英格兰的一个组织拯救了。故选 C。

3. 推理判断题。根据“Normally, male (雄性的) grey seals live to be around 25 years old in the wild, but under the good care of the organization, Yulelogs just turned 31.”可知正常情况下，野生雄性灰海豹的寿命在 25 岁左右，但在该组织的悉心照顾下，Yulelogs 刚满 31 岁。从中可知如果没有人类的帮助，Yulelogs 可能活不了这么久，而选项 C 是一个客观事实，不是推断出来的。故选 B。

4. 标题归纳题。通读全文可知，为了纪念海豹的 31 岁生日，那里的工作人员给了他一个特别的礼物——一个装满美味鱼的蛋糕，故文章主要介绍了为一只海豹特制的生日蛋糕。故选 C。

5. 推理判断题。通读全文可知文章主要介绍了海豹 Yulelogs 的特殊经历和为它特制的生日蛋糕，可推断文章可能来自一本生物杂志。故选 A。

31-35. BACDA

【分析】

文章介绍了会按响火灾警报的蜥蜴和被车撞晕后穿上人类的衣服跑掉的袋鼠的两个故事。

31. 细节理解题。根据“A pet lizard was kept in a biology classroom.”可知，生物教室里养了一只宠物蜥蜴。故选 B。

32. 细节理解题。根据“To their surprise, they found that it climbed over to the fire alarm on the back wall and set it off (弄响)! The lizard just wanted to be left alone.”可知，蜥蜴按响火灾警报是因为它只想独自待着。故选 A。

33. 推理判断题。根据“He then took off his jacket and sunglasses and put them on the kangaroo to make his photo more interesting.”可知，他脱下夹克和太阳镜，把它们戴在袋鼠身上，使它的照片更有趣。此处 them 指的是“夹克和太阳镜”，故选 C。

34. 细节理解题。根据“It had only been knocked out but not actually dead! As soon as the kangaroo woke up, it ran away”可知，最后发现袋鼠只是被撞倒了，等它醒来逃跑了。故选 D。

35. 细节理解题。文章介绍了会按响火灾警报的蜥蜴和被车撞晕后穿上人类的衣服跑掉的袋鼠的两个故事。故选 A。

36-40. DADBC

【分析】

匈牙利的一项研究表明狗不仅能理解我们说什么，还能理解我们怎么说。研究人员通过对实验中的狗的脑部扫描得出：积极的话语和积极的语调在他们大脑的奖励中心带来了更强的活动；狗和人类一样用左脑处理有意义的单词，用右脑处理声调，它们能理解语言里的意思。

36. 细节理解题。根据第一段“according to a study in Hungary. It found that dogs understand not only what we say, but also how we say it”可知，根据匈牙利的一项研究发现，狗不仅明白我们说什么，而且知道我们怎么说；故选 D。

37. 推理判断题。根据第三段“The dogs had to sit quietly inside machine”这些狗得安静地坐在机器里；第四段“Then the researcher put headphones on dogs and played people's voice to them”然后研究人员给狗戴上耳机，向它们播放人的声音；第五段“Brain scans showed that the dogs could recognize words”脑部扫描显示，这些狗能识别单词；可知，文中没有提及研究人员和狗玩；故选 A。

38. 推理判断题。根据第五段“The positive words with a positive tone brought the stronger activity in their brain's reward centers”积极的话语和积极的语调在他们大脑的奖励中心带来了更强的活动；第六段“It shows that for dogs, a nice phrase can work very well as a prize, but it works best if both words and tones match”一个好的短语可以很好地作为奖励，如果单词和音调都匹配，效果最好；可知，狗认为带有积极语气的积极话语是最好的奖品；故选 D。

39. 细节理解题。根据第七段“They also found that dogs deal with meaningful words with the left side of the brain...”可知，狗用左脑处理有意义的单词；故选 B。

40. 主旨大意题。本文讲述匈牙利的一项研究，通过实验得出狗对人类语言和语调是有感知。根据最后一段“...That is, not only do humans understand the meaning in words, other species do too”实验证明，不仅人类理解文字的含义，其他物种也理解，狗能理解语言里的意思；故选 C。

41-45. DDCBA

【分析】

这篇短文主要是讲述了事实上证明小鸟的父母不会因为人类的触摸而抛弃它，它们的嗅觉是很差，它们放弃幼鸟巢穴也是因为视觉的原因。

41. 细节理解题。根据文中 so quick to abandon their young when they sense danger. Some types will even do their best to protect their young when they are in danger. 可知，有些鸟在危险时会保护它们的孩子。选项 D 是正确的。故选 D。

42. 词句猜测题。根据上文 Indeed, in very few known cases, parent birds sometimes abandoned their nests from something touching their young 可知下文是只是因为它们看到了，而不是闻到了。这里的 it 指的是

“触摸他们幼崽的东西”。故选 D。

43. 细节理解题。根据文中 you could create a new one and put all the baby birds back in it, and when the parents came back, they wouldn't care their baby birds were in a different nest, so long as you put the new nest near where the old one was so they can find it.可知,如果我们为雏鸟做一个新的巢来代替旧的巢,母鸟不会介意的。故选 C。

44. 文章结构题。通读整篇短文可知,文中第一段整体介绍当小鸟被触碰的时候,母鸟不会抛弃它。下文中 2,3,4 段分别用实例证明这一点。选型 B 符合题意,故选 B。

45. 标题归纳题。通读整篇短文可知,这篇短文介绍了小鸟的父母到底会不会因为人类的触摸而抛弃它的真相。故选 A。

四、阅读填表

46. listening 47. match 48. die out 49. Pollution 50. to care

【分析】

这篇文章主要讲了鸟类面临的危险,以及人们怎么做来保护鸟类不受到侵害。

46. 根据“Do you know all birds protect themselves by always listening and watching out for danger?”可知鸟类通过听和看来躲避危险。故填 listening。

47. 根据“Their feathers often have colors that match the things around their nests.”可知羽毛有跟巢穴周围东西匹配的颜色,故填 match。

48. 根据“If the birds have nowhere else to go and nothing to eat, they will die out.”和“People sometimes kill birds without meaning to.”可知此空介绍鸟类灭绝的原因,die out 表示“灭绝”。故填 die out。

49. 根据“Pollution may cause some birds to die.”可知污染会导致一些动物的死亡。故填 Pollution。

50. 根据最后一段“Now people protect birds by passing the laws to control hunting and pollution, by setting up some special parks where all the birds are safe from hunters, and by teaching people to care about birds rather than kill them.”可知可以通过法律,建造公园和教人们关心鸟类来保护鸟类。故填 to care。

五、补全对话 7 选 5

51-55. ECABG

【分析】

短文大意:这是一篇以“保护动物”为主题的对话。

51. 根据下文 Yes. I've just come back from the zoo 是的。我刚从动物园回来,可知上文询问“难道你没有去动物园吗?”。故选 E。

52. 根据上文 Have you seen your favorite tigers? Yes 与下文:Why not?可知,此处应表述“它们看起来不好。”故选 C。

53. 根据上文 Because they had to stay in cages(笼子) and they were dirty.可知,下文对“动物不好的处境”表示“遗憾”。 故选 A。

54. 根据下文 Of course. I also told them it was our duty to protect animals.可知,上文询问“你阻止他们了吗”。 故选 B。

55. 根据上文 I also told them it was our duty to protect animals 与下文 Protecting them is protecting ourselves.可知,此处表示赞成“You did quite right”。 故选 G。

点睛:补全对话,关键要理清上下文意,注意语篇语境;紧扣上下文意,根据上文或下文确定所缺句子的含义;有时,要根据答语,推理判断出答案为哪方面的语言,做到辨别甄选。

六、话题作文

56、

Pandas are one of the scarcest animals. They are black and white. People all over the world like pandas very much because they look very beautiful and cute.

There used to be many pandas in China long ago. But now many bamboo trees are cut down and pandas have no places to live in. The number of the pandas is becoming smaller and smaller.

At present, the number of pandas is increasing year by year. The biggest nature park for pandas in China is in Sichuan. There is a research center for nature and wild life. Scientists hope that more pandas can live in the wild again.

【详解】

1. 题干解读:本文是一篇话题作文。以“大熊猫——国宝”为题,介绍大熊猫的情况。

2. 写作指导:本文采用第三人称,时态以一般现在时为主。第一段介绍大熊猫的基本情况;第二段介绍大熊猫濒危的原因;第三段介绍保护大熊猫的措施。写作时要注意主谓保持一致,逻辑性要强,无语法和标点错误。