

**2023-2024 学年江苏省南京市鼓楼实验中学八年级（上）期初英语试卷**

### 一、单项选择题

1. (1 分) Mr. Smith made Kitty \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom alone. This made her \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

2. (1 分) \_\_\_\_\_ honest boy you are! Thank you! ( )

3. (1 分) — \_\_\_\_\_ is the height of Daniel?

- A. How tall; a little                      B. What; more
- C. How much; more                        D. What; a little

- A. is getting fewer and fewer
- B. is getting smaller and smaller
- C. is getting less and less
- D. are getting smaller and smaller

- A. lazy    B. lazier  
C. the lazier                                 D. the laziest

- A. more carefully; easier
- B. more careful; more easily
- C. more careful; easier
- D. more carefully; more easily

- A. thirsty    B. more thirsty  
C. thirstier                                        D. the thirstiest

- A. the longest                      B. the longer

C. second longest D. the second longest

9. (1 分) —How \_\_\_\_\_ is Daniel?

—He's 1.7 metres in \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. tall; high B. tall; height  
C. high; height D. height; height

10. (1 分) This school bag is not expensive. And the price of it is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the three. ( )

- A. lowest B. highest  
C. cheapest D. most expensive

11. (1 分) —Why not \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher for help when you can't finish \_\_\_\_\_ it by yourself?

—OK, I will. ( )

- A. ask; write B. to ask; write  
C. ask; writing D. asking; write

12. (1 分) - What do you think of the weather in Nanjing?

- It's warmer than \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing. ( )

- A. it B. one C. that D. those

13. (1 分) Millie is better than \_\_\_\_\_ in her class. ( )

- A. any other girls  
B. any other girl  
C. any girls  
D. any of the other girl

14. (1 分) - - - Hey, guys. Do you often have a good time \_\_\_\_\_ after - school activities?

- - - Of course, we do. And we always have a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ soccer. ( )

- A. to do; to practice B. doing; practicing  
C. to do; practicing D. doing; to practice

15. (1 分) "Thank you, " the man said \_\_\_\_\_ a smile \_\_\_\_\_ his face. ( )

- A. on, on B. with, on C. at, in D. in, with

16. (1 分) —\_\_\_\_\_ is Ricky like?

—He's humorous. He often tells us funny jokes. ( )

- A. How B. What C. Which D. Who

17. (1 分) - \_\_\_\_\_ is Ricky like?

- He's humorous. He often tells us funny jokes. ( )

- A. How                      B. What                      C. Which                      D. Who

18. (1 分) His parents made him \_\_\_\_ at home. It made him very \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. to stay; unhappy                      B. stay; worry  
C. to stay; worry                      D. stay; unhappy

19. (1 分) Tom is impolite, he often \_\_\_\_\_ our books \_\_\_\_\_ the desk. ( )

- A. knocks, onto                      B. knock, off  
C. knock, onto                      D. knocks, off

20. (1 分) — Can I get you a cup of coffee?

— \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. That's very nice of you  
B. With pleasure  
C. You can, please  
D. Thank you for your coffee

## 二、完形填空

21. (10 分) The passengers on the bus watched with sympathy when Susan made her way carefully up the steps. She paid for the drive and then, using her hands to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the seats, settled in one of them.

It had been a year since Susan became blind. Because of an accident she was suddenly thrown into a world of (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Susan's husband Mark watched her fall into hopelessness and he decided to use every possible way to help his wife.

Finally, Susan felt ready to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to her job, but how would she get there? She used to take the bus, but she was now afraid of getting around the city by herself. Mark volunteered to take the bus with Susan each morning and evening until she could take it by herself.

For two weeks, Mark went with Susan to and from (4) \_\_\_\_\_ each day. He taught her how to depend on her other (5) \_\_\_\_\_, especially her hearing, to decide where she was.

At last, Susan decided that she was (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to try the trip on her own. Monday morning arrived. Before she left, she held her husband tightly, her eyes filled with tears of thankfulness. She said good - bye and, for the first time, they went their separate ways. Each day went (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and a wild excitement took hold of Susan. She was doing it!

On Friday morning, Susan took the bus to work as usual. As she was getting off the bus, the driver said,

"Miss, I envy you." Surprisingly, Susan asked the driver (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

"You know, every morning for the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ week, a fine - looking gentleman in a military uniform has been standing across the corner watching you until you enter your office building safely, "the bus driver said.

Tears of happiness ran down Susan's cheeks. She was so lucky because he had given her a gift more powerful than (10) \_\_\_\_\_. That is the gift of love that can bring light where there is darkness.

- |      |             |              |              |             |
|------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1)  | A. count    | B. choose    | C. feel      | D. touch    |
| (2)  | A. darkness | B. sickness  | C. weakness  | D. sadness  |
| (3)  | A. belong   | B. keep      | C. return    | D. stick    |
| (4)  | A. home     | B. work      | C. school    | D. hospital |
| (5)  | A. feelings | B. parts     | C. skills    | D. senses   |
| (6)  | A. ready    | B. happy     | C. busy      | D. willing  |
| (7)  | A. terribly | B. sadly     | C. perfectly | D. badly    |
| (8)  | A. what     | B. how       | C. why       | D. where    |
| (9)  | A. next     | B. past      | C. first     | D. same     |
| (10) | A. sight    | B. direction | C. courage   | D. service  |

### 三、阅读理解

22. (5 分) Buck did not read the newspapers, or he would know that trouble was coming.

In fact, trouble was on its way for every strong dog with warm long hair. This was because men, going through the Arctic (北极的) darkness, had discovered (发现) a yellow metal - gold. And because shipping and transportation companies were advertising the discovery, thousands of men were rushing into the Northland. These men wanted heavy dogs, with strong muscles (肌肉) for working and thick coats to protect them from the cold.

Buck lived at Judge Miller's house in the sunny - kissed Santa Clara Valley. There were big stables (马厩), long grape fields, fruit gardens and a big swimming pool. Buck ruled over the whole kingdom. Here he was born and here he had lived the four years of his life. But he had saved himself by not becoming a mere house dog. He protected the Judge's sons and daughters on long midnight or early morning walks. On cold winter nights he lay at the Judge's feet in front of the warm library fire. He was king - king over everything, crawled (爬行的), walked,

or flew at Judge Miller's place, including humans.

Buck was this kind of dog in the autumn of 1897, when the discovery of gold in the Klondike pulled men from all over the world into the frozen North. But Buck did not read the newspapers. He did not know that Manuel, one of the gardener's helpers, was not to be trusted. Manuel loved to gamble (赌博). He believed he could win but he was doomed to failure.

On the night of Manuel's betrayal (背叛), no one saw him and Buck go off through the fields. Buck imagined it to be a relaxing walk. They arrived at a little train. A man talked with Manuel and money passed between them. Manuel tied a piece of thick rope around Buck's neck. Buck accepted it quietly. To be sure, it was unwanted, but Buck had learned to trust men he knew. However, when the ends of the rope were placed in the stranger's hands, he barked. Then the rope tightened (收紧) painfully, his tongue hanging out of his mouth. Then his strength disappeared, his eyes grew dim (浑浊), and he knew nothing when the train pulled up. Two men threw him into the baggage car.

(1) Buck was a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. judge
- B. dog
- C. gardener
- D. horse

(2) Why were thousands of men rushing into the Northland? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Because they could live a better life there.
- B. Because they might discover gold there.
- C. Because they could find strong dogs there.
- D. Because it was a warm place.

(3) Buck lived at Judge Miller's house for \_\_\_\_\_ years.

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

(4) What did Buck do on cold winter nights? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. He protected the Judge's sons and daughters.

- B. He lay at the Judge's feet
- C. He walked around the house.
- D. He went off through the fields.

(5) The story is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. animals' trust in humans
- B. people's discovery of gold
- C. Buck's early life at Judge Miller's
- D. the turning point (转折点) of Buck's life

23. (5 分) People depend on road signs to know where they are and to reach the places they want. But by following signs saying "Forbidden City" and "Sino - Japanese" Hospital, visitors to Beijing may have a hard time finding their way to the Forbidden City and the China - Japan Hospital.

"They guided people incorrectly. Some foreign tourists complained that some of these signs prevented them from knowing where they were. To make things worse, they forgot the fact that Beijing is an international city," said Li Honghai at the Fourth Meeting of the Beijing Speaks English Programme Committee (委员会).

At this meeting, correcting mistakes on road signs became the centre of the discussions. Last month, all areas in the capital were asked to check their English road signs. The checks mainly cover areas with many foreigners, such as scenic spots, transit routes, and large hotels.

Besides Beijing municipal government, citizens (市民) and foreign tourists also joined in the activity. "Many Beijingers phoned or emailed us the mistakes they had found. Their work helped us a lot," said Zhang Mao, Vice Mayor of Beijing.

Most mistakes are caused by poor translation (翻译). Sometimes the language workers themselves don't fully understand the signs. Moreover, there is no translation standard to learn. "We asked some foreigners to translate some pavilions (阁) in the Forbidden City. Their translations were all grammatically correct so we didn't know which one to choose. If there was a standard to follow, it would be much easier," said Xiong Yumei, deputy director of the Beijing Tourism Administration.

To solve this problem, people in Beijing asked the government to set up a standard as soon as possible. Now the committee is organizing a group of experts (专家) both from home and abroad to set up and improve such standards. What's more, the committee will work with other governments to improve English levels of the citizens. More English training programmes and activities will be offered to make people more interested in learning English.

(1) How does the writer introduce road signs in paragraph 1? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. By telling a joke in Beijing.
- B. By showing an example in Beijing.
- C. By explaining a fact in Japan.
- D. By discussing a problem in Japan.

(2) What is the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "standard"? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 意见
- B. 方法
- C. 水平
- D. 标准

(3) The following all took part in correcting mistakes on road signs EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. local people
- B. tourists abroad
- C. foreign teachers
- D. Beijing government

(4) What is the main idea of the last paragraph? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. What the mistakes on road signs are.
- B. Why the mistakes on road signs happen.
- C. Where the mistakes on road signs can be seen.
- D. How the mistakes on road signs can be solved.

(5) Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. All road signs in Beijing prevented tourists knowing where they were.
- B. Foreign tourists didn't know the fact that Beijing is an international city.
- C. Only some parts in Beijing were asked to check their English road signs.
- D. Many local people in Beijing helped correct signs by calling or emailing.



24. (5 分) As the founder of the ASPCA (美国防止虐待动物协会), Henry Bergh is considered to be a national hero. He made America a safer place for animals.

Henry Bergh was born in a rich family in New York City in 1813. When he was about fifty years old, he was offered a government job in Russia.

While in Russia, Henry Bergh saw that animals were treated badly. Because of his high position in the government, he had the power to order them to stop. It was then that he decided to give animals a better life in the United States.

Before returning to the USA, Henry Bergh met the Earl (伯爵) of Harrowby in London. The Earl of Harrowby supported animal rights and served as president of the RSPCA in England. After spending some time with the Earl, Henry Bergh had gained the knowledge that he needed to start his own animal protection organization and hurried home to introduce his idea to the American people.

In April 1866, Henry Bergh became successful in helping to pass the first law that made it illegal (违法的) to harm animals. A few days later, Henry Bergh started the ASPCA. He worked as the first president of the organization.

Soon, the ASPCA became popular all over the country.

(1) Henry Bergh set up the ASPCA to protect \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. women
- B. children
- C. plants
- D. animals

(2) When did Henry Bergh probably go to Russia? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. In 1853.
- B. In 1856.
- C. In 1863.
- D. In 1873.

(3) Henry Bergh went to Russia to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. go sightseeing
- B. start his new job
- C. meet the Earl of Harrowby



D. learn about animal rights

(4) Henry Bergh decided to make the USA a better place for animals after \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he saw animals were treated badly in Russia

B. he worked for a long time at the RSPCA in the USA

C. he got support from American people

D. he met the Earl of Harrowby in England

(5) Which of the following is the best title for the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

A. ASPCA: An Animal Protection Organization

B. ASPCA and RSPCA: Same or Different

C. Henry Bergh: The Founder of the ASPCA

D. America: A Better Place for Animals

25. (5 分) What did you do on April 23, World Book Day, last year? Did you find some interesting books to read? Here is a book list from China's GAPP.

Title: Don't Blame Me, It's Not My Fault

Author: Jimmy

Jimmy, a Chinese painter and his 10-year-old daughter argue a lot. Jimmy tried to understand his daughter, so he drew this picture book for her. His paintings show kids' anger, pain, happiness and wishes.

Title: Climate Change +2 Degrees

Author: Yamamoto Ryoichi

If the earth's temperature went up 2° C, what would happen? In this book we learn about the history, today's situation and the future of global warming. The author also tells us useful ways to protect our world. Title: The World Exposition Reader

Author: Song Chao

The first part gives an introduction to World Expos. The next talks about the host countries and each of their World Expos. China's early participation in the World Expo is the topic of the third part. Shanghai held the World Expo in 2010. The last one is all about it.

Title: The Last Lecture

Author: Randy Pausch

Randy Pausch, a professor from New York was asked to give a lecture. He knew it would probably be his last lecture, because he was dying of illness. His lecture wasn't about dying, but about getting over the difficulties,

helping others to reach their dreams.

(1) The book, Climate Change +2 Degrees, mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. that the earth's temperature will surely go up 2°C
- B. the history of different countries in the world
- C. the future of global warming
- D. how we can protect our earth before the global warming comes

(2) We can know about Shanghai World Expo from \_\_\_\_\_ of The World Exposition Reader.

- A. part 1
- B. part 2
- C. part 3
- D. the last part

(3) Which of the following is NOT true in the book The Last Lecture? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The professor is from America.
- B. The professor was in his poor health.
- C. The professor shared his opinion with his audience.
- D. The professor talked a lot about his illness in his lecture.

(4) If parents want to get a further understanding of their kids, \_\_\_\_\_ is a good choice.

- A. Don't Blame Me.It's Not My Fault
- B. The World Exposition Reader
- C. The World Exposition Reader
- D. The Last Lecture

(5) The passage maybe comes from a (n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. eneyclopaedia
- B. report
- C. book advertisement
- D. film review

四、语言基础知识 根据所给提示，写出所缺单词。

26. (1 分) Daniel is cleverer than the other \_\_\_\_\_ (青少年) in his class.

27. (1 分) Among the six students, Amy is the \_\_\_\_\_ (慷慨的).

28. (1 分) In the writing c \_\_\_\_\_, Simon got the second place.
29. (1 分) The more careful you are, the \_\_\_\_\_ (少) mistakes you'll make.
30. (1 分) Max is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (幽默的) students in our class.

**B) 用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空**

31. (1 分) He is always \_\_\_\_\_ (patient) with me and never explains much.
32. (1 分) What's the \_\_\_\_\_ (high) of this building?
33. (1 分) You look a little bit \_\_\_\_\_ (slim) in this new pair of trousers.
34. (1 分) The woman was ill yesterday and she feels much \_\_\_\_\_ (ill) today.
35. (1 分) He \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) to study art in the college and finally became an artist.

**C) 根据提示改写同义句**

36. (1 分) Tom is the tallest boy in our class (同义句).

Tom is taller than \_\_\_\_\_ boy in our class

37. (1 分) Maths is not as interesting as English.

Maths is \_\_\_\_\_ than English.

38. (1 分) Messi was born in 1987. Cristiano Ronaldo was born in 1985.

Cristiano Ronaldo is \_\_\_\_\_ than Messi.

39. (1 分) I have more books than Amy.

Amy has \_\_\_\_\_ than me.

40. (1 分) He feels bored to read books all day long.

It \_\_\_\_\_ for him to read books all day long.

**五、七选五**

41. (5 分) A good friend is always around you. Do you want to make more friends? These will help you!

Wear clean clothes. It will let others like you and go to you often.

Smile. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ When you find someone is the friend you want, just smile and say "hi".

Talk first. Ask them some funny questions and listen to them carefully. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ If so, they will learn about you better.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ Your new friends must also have their own friends. It's a great chance to know more friends. Have lunch with them or play with them after school. (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Play around and be open. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Ask them to visit your house, or go to play games with them.

- A.It means that you are friendly.
- B.Then you'll make more friends.
- C.It's good to say something about yourself.
- D.Meet the friends of your new friends.
- E.If your friends are in a club or do sports, why not join them?
- F.We will be friends forever.
- G.A lot of friends are needed.

## 六、阅读填空 A) 任务型阅读

42. (10 分) Communication is important for strong family relationships. However, if you don't truly listen to others, it can be difficult to communicate. Working on your listening skills can help you communicate better and form stronger bonds.

Stay in the present.

When listening to a family member, do not think about other things. Put your phone away and give the speaker your full attention. It's important to try to stay in the present to make your family member feel heard and valued.

Pay attention to what is being said. Make understanding the speaker's thoughts the most important thing at the moment.

Use body language.

If you want the family member to feel valued, make sure to show that you are listening. You can do it by using body language. Nod as the speaker talks. Smile when appropriate. Maintain eye contact.

Do not cut in.

Cutting in can prevent you from communicating effectively. No matter how excited you feel about a subject, do not start talking until the family member has finished. Always allow a few seconds of silence after the speaker finishes talking before offering your reply. This allows you to make sure the speaker has finished, and gives the speaker a chance to fully express himself.

Ask questions.

Part of listening is understanding. If there is anything in the conversation you don't understand, please ask after the family member finishes. This shows you are truly listening to him and value his thoughts.

Ask questions that encourage open discussions. For example, "What do you think of the situation?" Avoid

asking "why" questions, which might make the speaker feel uncomfortable.

Follow these tips, listen actively to your family to help communication run smoothly and build strong family relationships.

Title: How to Be a Good (1) _____ to Your Family		
(2) _____ for working on listening skills	Working on your listening skills helps you have better communication and form stronger family relationships.	
(3) _____ for improving listening skills	Stay in the present	When listening to your family member, do not (4) _____ other things. It is the most important thing to (5) _____ the speaker at the moment.
	Use body language	(6) _____ as the speaker talks, smiling when appropriate and maintaining eye contact can show that you are listening.
	Do not cut in	(7) _____ until the family member has finished talking. A moment of silence is needed to allow the speaker to fully (8) _____ himself.
	Ask questions	Ask questions if (9) _____. Any question that encourages open discussions shows that you value the speaker's thoughts.
Conclusion	Listen (10) _____ to your family and build strong family relationships.	

### B) 首字母填空

43. (10 分) In the USA, when people say "man's best friend", in fact, they don't mean another person. (1)

I \_\_\_\_\_, they are talking about a lovely animal—a dog! These words (2) s \_\_\_\_\_ the friendship between people and animals. Dogs and their pets can give (3) j \_\_\_\_\_ to people's life. Some people (4) \_\_\_\_\_ leave all their money to their pets when they die!

Animals can help people, too. Dogs can be taught to be the "eyes" for a blind person or "cars" for a deaf person. Scientists have found that pets help people live (5) l \_\_\_\_\_. They make people happier,

too. Because of that, they bring animals into hospitals for "visits".

Americans (6) h \_\_\_\_\_ "Be kind to Animals Week" in the first week of May. Pet shows are held during the week.

Even if you don't live in America, you can do this too. How? First think it. Remember to give it (7) d food.

If you don't have a pet, be kind to animals (8) a \_\_\_\_\_ you. For example, if you see a street dog, just leave it (9) a \_\_\_\_\_, or make friends with it. If others around you do bad things to animals, try to speak up. As people, we must (10) \_\_\_\_\_ animals who can't speak for themselves. So, let's act together to care about our pets.

## 七、书面表达

44. (10 分) 假设你是 Li Hua, 你的英国笔友 Frank 想了解你的生活, 下面是他第一次给你写来的交友邮件, 请根据邮件内容, 用英语给 Frank 回一封电子邮件。

Dear Li Hua,

I'm Frank from the UK. I'm in Year 8 at a mixed school near London. I like meeting different people around the world. Can you tell me something about yourself, such as looks, personality and hobbies? What's your future plan? What will you do for your plan?

I really look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes,

Frank

注意:

- (1) 文中不得出现你的真实姓名和学校名称;
- (2) 语言通顺, 意思连贯, 条理清楚, 书写规范;
- (3) 词数 80 左右, 邮件的开头与结尾已经给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Frank,

I am glad to write back to you to introduce myself and something about my life.

**2023-2024 学年江苏省南京市鼓楼实验中学八年级（上）期初英语试卷**

### 参考答案与试题解析

### 一、单项选择题

1. (1 分) Mr. Smith made Kitty \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom alone. This made her \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

A. to clean; sad

B. clean; sadly

C. clean; unhappy

D. cleaned; unhappy

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】史密斯先生让凯蒂单独打扫教室，这让她很不开心。

【解答】sad 表示难过的，形容词，sadly 是其副词形式。unhappy 表示不开心的，形容词。clean 表示干净的，形容词，也可作动词，表示打扫。根据题干可知史密斯先生让凯蒂打扫教室，这让她很不开心，其中 made 是 make 的过去式，表示让、使，使役动词，后可跟动词原形、形容词等，则第一空应填写 clean，表示打扫，动词。第二空可填写 sad 或者 unhappy，表示难过的或者不开心的。

故选: C.

2. (1 分) honest boy you are! Thank you! ( )

### A. What an

### B. What

### C. How an

D. What a

【答案】见试题解答内容

**【分析】**你真是个诚实的孩子！谢谢你！

【解答】分析句子结构可知考查感叹句，在感叹句中，what 修饰名词，how 修饰形容词/副词，根据 honest boy you are 可知句型结构为：What +a/an+形容词+单数名词+主语+谓语动词！honest 首字母 h 不发音，以元音音素开头，不定冠词用 an.

故选: A.

3. (1 分) — \_\_\_\_\_ is the height of Daniel?

—He is \_\_\_\_\_ taller than Jim. (     )

A. How tall; a little

### B. What; more

### C. How much; more

D. What; a little

【答案】D

**【分析】**——丹尼尔的身高是多少？

- - 他比吉姆高一点。

【解答】第一个空，How tall 多高；How much 多少，修饰不可数名词；What 什么。What is the height of...? ".....的身高是多少？"固定句式。A 和 C 不正确。第二个空，more 更多的，比较级；a little 有点，副词短语。这里修饰形容词比较级 taller，用副词短语 a little。B 不正确。

故选：D。

4. (1 分) The newspaper says the number of the wild animals in our country \_\_\_\_\_ now. ( )

- A. is getting fewer and fewer
- B. is getting smaller and smaller
- C. is getting less and less
- D. are getting smaller and smaller

【答案】B

【分析】报纸上说我们国家野生动物的数量正在越来越小。

【解答】根据观察可知题干包含宾语从句。宾语从句的主语是 number，属于单数形式，因此可先排除 D。句子使用了"the+比较级；the+比较级"结构的用法。"数量"通常用大或小修饰，因此本题正确答案是 B。

故选：B。

5. (1 分) Lily is \_\_\_\_\_ of the twin sisters. She is weaker in her lessons than her sister. ( )

- A. lazy
- B. lazier
- C. the lazier
- D. the laziest

【答案】C

【分析】莉莉是双胞胎姐妹中较懒惰的的一员。她功课比她姐姐差。

【解答】两者相比要用比较级，the+比较级，表示两个中较....的一个。

故选：C。

6. (1 分) The \_\_\_\_\_ you are, the \_\_\_\_\_ you'll find it to finish the work. ( )

- A. more carefully; easier
- B. more careful; more easily
- C. more careful; easier
- D. more carefully; more easily

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C



7. (1 分) The sweet drinks will make you even \_\_\_\_\_.How about some water? ( )

- A. thirsty B. more thirsty  
C. thirstier D. the thirstiest

【答案】C

【分析】甜饮料会让你更加口渴。来点水怎么样？

【解答】thirsty 喝的，形容词原级；more thirsty 表达错误；thirstier 更喝的；the thirstiest 最喝的。根据空前 even 提示可知，空处形容词应用比较级形式。

故选：C。

8. (1 分) The Yellow River is China's \_\_\_\_\_river. ( )

- A. the longest B. the longer  
C. second longest D. the second longest

【答案】D

【分析】黄河是中国的第二长河。

【解答】分析句意为：黄河是中国的第二长河。the+序数词+形容词最高级，表示第几大……。

故选：D。

9. (1 分) —How \_\_\_\_\_is Daniel?

—He's 1.7 metres in \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. tall; high B. tall; height  
C. high; height D. height; height

【答案】B

【分析】- 丹尼尔有多高？

- 他身高 1.7 米。

【解答】根据回答“He's 1.7 metres ”（他身高 1.7 米）可知，此处应该是询问“多高”，故用 tall；in 是介词，后需跟名词，in height 表示“有……高”。

故选：B。

10. (1 分) This school bag is not expensive.And the price of it is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the three. ( )

- A. lowest B. highest  
C. cheapest D. most expensive

【答案】A

【分析】这个书包不贵。它的价格是三者中最低的。

【解答】lowest 最低的；highest 最高的；cheapest 最便宜的；most expensive 最贵的。highest 和 lowest 用来修饰价格的高低；cheapest 和 most expensive 用来修饰物品的贵不贵，本句主语为 the price of it（它的价格）因而应用 highest 和 lowest 来修饰，根据 This school bag is not expensive.（这个书包不贵。）可知它的价格低，因而用 lowest 最符合语境。

故选：A。

11.（1 分）—Why not \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher for help when you can't finish \_\_\_\_\_ it by yourself?

—OK, I will. ( )

A. ask; write

B. to ask; write

C. ask; writing

D. asking; write

【答案】C

【分析】- - 当你自己做不完的时候，为什么不向你的老师寻求帮助呢？

- - 好的，我会的。

【解答】句子中 why not do sth 表示为什么不做某事，后面跟动词原形；finish doing sth 表示完成某事，使用动名词形式 writing。

故选：C。

12.（1 分）- What do you think of the weather in Nanjing?

- It's warmer than \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing. ( )

A. it

B. one

C. that

D. those

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】- - 你认为北京的天气怎么样？

- - 要比北京的更暖和一点。

【解答】it 意思是“它”；one 意思是“一个”；that 意思是“那个”；those 意思是“那些”根据“the weather”所以要用 that 来代替 weather，因此可知这句话的意思是“- - 你认为北京的天气怎么样？- - 要比北京的更暖和一点。”

故选：C。

13.（1 分）Millie is better than \_\_\_\_\_ in her class. ( )

A. any other girls

B. any other girl

C. any girls

D. any of the other girl

【答案】B

【分析】Millie 比她们班里任何一个女孩儿都好。

【解答】根据句子中的 than 可知，这里是比较级，句型：比较级+ than+ any other+名词单数，表示比其它任何一个都....，是用比较级形式表达最高级的意义，结合选项可知 B 符合题意。

故选：B。

14. (1 分) - - Hey, guys. Do you often have a good time \_\_\_\_\_ after - school activities?

- - Of course, we do. And we always have a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ soccer. ( )

A. to do; to practice

B. doing; practicing

C. to do; practicing

D. doing; to practice

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】- 嘿，伙计，你经常在课外活动中玩的很开心吗？

- 当然了。我总是有很多时间去踢足球。

【解答】答案：D 考查动名词。根据题干，第一个空是短语 have a good time doing sth 做某事很开心，先排除 A、C。第二个空要 have a lot of time to do sth 有大量时间做某事，故选择 D。

15. (1 分) "Thank you, " the man said \_\_\_\_\_ a smile \_\_\_\_\_ his face. ( )

A. on, on

B. with, on

C. at, in

D. in, with

【答案】B

【分析】"谢谢你，"那人笑着说。

【解答】在脸上要用 on, with 表示伴随，具有，介词，作后置定语。

故选：B。

16. (1 分) — \_\_\_\_\_ is Ricky like?

— He's humorous. He often tells us funny jokes. ( )

A. How

B. What

C. Which

D. Who

【答案】B

【分析】- - Ricky 是什么样的人？

- - 他很幽默。他经常给我们讲有趣的笑话。

【解答】How 怎么；What 什么；Which 哪个；Who 谁。根据"他很幽默。"可知，应该问"Ricky 是什么样的人？" "What be...like? ".....是什么样的人？"固定句式。

故选：B。

17. (1 分) - \_\_\_\_\_ is Ricky like?

- He's humorous. He often tells us funny jokes. ( )

- A. How                      B. What                      C. Which                      D. Who

【答案】B

【分析】- - 瑞奇是什么样的人？

- - 他很幽默。他经常给我们讲有趣的笑话。

【解答】How 怎么。What 什么。Which 哪个。Who 谁。根据 He's humorous"他很幽默"可知，应该问"瑞奇是什么样的人？"用疑问词 What。

故选：B。

18. (1 分) His parents made him \_\_\_\_\_ at home. It made him very \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. to stay; unhappy                      B. stay; worry  
C. to stay; worry                      D. stay; unhappy

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】他父母让他呆在家里，这使他很不高兴。

【解答】答案：D。

根据 His parents made him \_\_\_\_\_ at home, 可知这里考查 make sb do sth 表示让某人做某事，后面跟动词原形，而 It made him very, 这里考查 it make sb+形容词表示使某人怎么样。故选 D。

19. (1 分) Tom is impolite, he often \_\_\_\_\_ our books \_\_\_\_\_ the desk. ( )

- A. knocks, onto                      B. knock, off  
C. knock, onto                      D. knocks, off

【答案】D

【分析】汤姆不礼貌，他经常把我们的书从桌子上撞下来。

【解答】主语 he 第三人称单数，句子时态为一般现在时，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。B 和 C 不正确。knock off 撞掉、击倒；knock onto 撞到.....上面。这里指"把我们的书从桌子上撞下来"，填 knocks, off。A 不正确。

故选：D。

20. (1 分) — Can I get you a cup of coffee?

— \_\_\_\_\_. ( )

- A. That's very nice of you  
B. With pleasure  
C. You can, please

D. Thank you for your coffee

【答案】A

【分析】—我能给你倒杯咖啡吗？

—你真好。

【解答】A.你真好，B.高兴地，C.你可以，求你了，D.谢谢你的咖啡，根据句意，—我能给你倒杯咖啡吗？—\_\_\_\_\_。可知横线处填"你真好"。

故选：A。

## 二、完形填空

21. (10 分) The passengers on the bus watched with sympathy when Susan made her way carefully up the steps. She paid for the drive and then, using her hands to (1) C the seats, settled in one of them.

It had been a year since Susan became blind. Because of an accident she was suddenly thrown into a world of (2) A. Susan's husband Mark watched her fall into hopelessness and he decided to use every possible way to help his wife.

Finally, Susan felt ready to (3) C to her job, but how would she get there? She used to take the bus, but she was now afraid of getting around the city by herself. Mark volunteered to take the bus with Susan each morning and evening until she could take it by herself.

For two weeks, Mark went with Susan to and from (4) B each day. He taught her how to depend on her other (5) D, especially her hearing, to decide where she was.

At last, Susan decided that she was (6) A to try the trip on her own. Monday morning arrived. Before she left, she held her husband tightly, her eyes filled with tears of thankfulness. She said good - bye and, for the first time, they went their separate ways. Each day went (7) C and a wild excitement took hold of Susan. She was doing it!

On Friday morning, Susan took the bus to work as usual. As she was getting off the bus, the driver said, "Miss, I envy you." Surprisingly, Susan asked the driver (8) C.

"You know, every morning for the (9) B week, a fine - looking gentleman in a military uniform has been standing across the corner watching you until you enter your office building safely," the bus driver said.

Tears of happiness ran down Susan's cheeks. She was so lucky because he had given her a gift more powerful than (10) A. That is the gift of love that can bring light where there is darkness.

- |      |             |              |              |             |
|------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1)  | A. count    | B. choose    | C. feel      | D. touch    |
| (2)  | A. darkness | B. sickness  | C. weakness  | D. sadness  |
| (3)  | A. belong   | B. keep      | C. return    | D. stick    |
| (4)  | A. home     | B. work      | C. school    | D. hospital |
| (5)  | A. feelings | B. parts     | C. skills    | D. senses   |
| (6)  | A. ready    | B. happy     | C. busy      | D. willing  |
| (7)  | A. terribly | B. sadly     | C. perfectly | D. badly    |
| (8)  | A. what     | B. how       | C. why       | D. where    |
| (9)  | A. next     | B. past      | C. first     | D. same     |
| (10) | A. sight    | B. direction | C. courage   | D. service  |

**【答案】** CACBD ACCBA

**【分析】** 短文主要写了 Susan 失明后，她丈夫 Mark 用各种方式帮助她重新适应生活，包括每天陪她坐公交车去上班，教她如何依靠其他感官来判断位置。最后，Susan 决定自己尝试坐公交车，她成功地完成了这个挑战。而在她不知情的情况下，一个穿军装的绅士每天早晨都会在她上班的路上守候，直到她安全进入办公楼。这个故事表达了爱的力量可以带来光明。

**【解答】** (1) 动词辨析。句意：她付了乘车的钱，然后用手去感知座位，坐在其中一个座位上。A. 计数，B. 选择，C. 感觉，D. 触摸，根据 It had been a year since Susan became blind. (Susan 失明已经一年了。) 可知 Susan 是个盲人，所以她用手去感知座位，故选 C。

(2) 名词辨析。句意：由于一次意外，她突然陷入了一个黑暗的世界。A. 黑暗，B. 疾病，C. 虚弱，D. 悲伤，根据 It had been a year since Susan became blind. (Susan 失明已经一年了。) 可知她陷入了黑暗的世界，故选 A。

(3) 动词辨析。句意：最后，Susan 觉得自己已经做好了重返工作岗位的准备，但她该怎么到那儿呢？A. 归属，B. 保留，C. 归还，D. 坚持，根据 On Friday morning, Susan took the bus to work as usual. (星期五早上，Susan 像往常一样乘公共汽车去上班。) 可知此处应该是 Susan 重返工作岗位，故选 C。

(4) 名词辨析。句意：两个星期以来，Mark 每天和 Susan 一起上下班。A. 家庭，B. 工作，C. 学校，D. 医院，根据 Finally, Susan felt ready to return to her job, but how would she get there? (最后，Susan 觉得自己已经做好了重返工作岗位的准备，但她该怎么到那儿呢？) 可知此处应该是 Mark 每天和 Susan 一起上下班，故选 B。

(5) 名词辨析。句意：他教她如何依靠其他感官，尤其是听力来决定自己在哪里。A.感觉，B.部分，C.技能，D.感官，根据 especially her hearing（尤其是她的听力）可知此处应该是依靠其他感官，故选 D。

(6) 形容词辨析。句意：最后，Susan 决定她已经准备好独自一人出行（上下班）了。A.准备好的，B.快乐的，C.忙碌的，D.乐意的，根据 Monday morning arrived.Before she left, she held her husband tightly, her eyes filled with tears of thankfulness.（星期一早上到了。临走前，她紧紧地抱着丈夫，眼里充满了感激的泪水。）可知她准备好独自一人出行（上下班），be ready to do sth 准备好做某事，故选 A。

(7) 副词辨析。句意：每一天都过得很完美，Susan 激动不已。A.非常，B.悲伤地，C.完美地，D.糟糕地，根据 a wild excitement took hold of Susan.（Susan 激动不已）可知每一天都过得很完美，故选 C。

(8) 疑问词辨析。句意：Susan 问司机为什么。A.什么，B.如何，C.为什么，D.在哪里，根据 Miss, I envy you.（女士，我羡慕你。）可知 Susan 想知道羡慕她的原因，故选 C。

(9) 形容词辨析。句意：你知道，在过去的一周里，每天早上，一位穿着军装的英俊绅士都会站在角落对面看着你，直到你安全进入办公楼。A.下一个的，B.过去的，C.第一个的，D.相同的，根据语境可知应该是她的丈夫在她不知情的情况下，在过去的一周默默关注着她，故选 B。

(10) 名词辨析。句意：她很幸运，因为他给了她一份比视力更强大的礼物。A.视力，B.方向，C.勇气，D.服务，根据 That is the gift of love that can bring light where there is darkness.（这是爱的礼物，可以在黑暗的地方带来光明。）可知他给了她一份比视力更强大的礼物，故选 A。

### 三、阅读理解

22. (5 分) Buck did not read the newspapers, or he would know that trouble was coming.

In fact, trouble was on its way for every strong dog with warm long hair.This was because men, going through the Arctic（北极的）darkness, had discovered（发现）a yellow metal - gold.And because shipping and transportation companies were advertising the discovery, thousands of men were rushing into the Northland.These men wanted heavy dogs, with strong muscles（肌肉）for working and thick coats to protect them from the cold.

Buck lived at Judge Miller's house in the sunny - kissed Santa Clara Valley.There were big stables（马厩），long grape fields, fruit gardens and a big swimming pool.Buck ruled over the whole kingdom.Here he was born and here he had lived the four years of his life.But he had saved himself by not becoming a mere house dog.He protected the Judge's sons and daughters on long midnight or early morning walks.On cold winter nights he lay at the Judge's feet in front of the warm library fire.He was king - king over everything, crawled（爬行的），walked, or flew at Judge Miller's place, including humans.

Buck was this kind of dog in the autumn of 1897, when the discovery of gold in the Klondike pulled men

from all over the world into the frozen North. But Buck did not read the newspapers. He did not know that Manuel, one of the gardener's helpers, was not to be trusted. Manuel loved to gamble (赌博). He believed he could win but he was doomed to failure.

On the night of Manuel's betrayal (背叛), no one saw him and Buck go off through the fields. Buck imagined it to be a relaxing walk. They arrived at a little train. A man talked with Manuel and money passed between them. Manuel tied a piece of thick rope around Buck's neck. Buck accepted it quietly. To be sure, it was unwanted, but Buck had learned to trust men he knew. However, when the ends of the rope were placed in the stranger's hands, he barked. Then the rope tightened (收紧) painfully, his tongue hanging out of his mouth. Then his strength disappeared, his eyes grew dim (浑浊), and he knew nothing when the train pulled up. Two men threw him into the baggage car.

(1) Buck was a   B  .

- A. judge
- B. dog
- C. gardener
- D. horse

(2) Why were thousands of men rushing into the Northland?   B  

- A. Because they could live a better life there.
- B. Because they might discover gold there.
- C. Because they could find strong dogs there.
- D. Because it was a warm place.

(3) Buck lived at Judge Miller's house for   C   years.

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

(4) What did Buck do on cold winter nights?   B  

- A. He protected the Judge's sons and daughters.
- B. He lay at the Judge's feet
- C. He walked around the house.



D. He went off through the fields.

(5) The story is mainly about   D  .

A. animals' trust in humans

B. people's discovery of gold

C. Buck's early life at Judge Miller's

D. the turning point (转折点) of Buck's life

**【答案】**BBCBD

**【分析】**这段短文主要讲述了巴克是一只强壮的狗，生活在阳光普照的圣克拉拉谷。然而，由于北方发现了黄金，许多人涌入北方寻找黄金，他们需要强壮的狗来帮助他们工作。巴克不知道这些事情，直到有一天他被一个陌生人绑上绳子并被扔进了货车。

**【解答】**(1) 细节理解题。根据第三段 Buck ruled over the whole kingdom. Here he was born and here he had lived the four years of his life. But he had saved himself by not becoming a mere house dog. (巴克统治着整个王国。他出生在这里，在这里度过了他生命中的四年。但他救了自己，没有变成一只家狗。) 可知，巴克是条狗。故选 B。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第二段 This was because men, going through the Arctic (北极的) darkness, had discovered (发现) a yellow metal - gold. (这是因为人类在北极的黑暗中发现了一种黄色的金属黄金。) 可知，成千上万的人涌入北方是因为他们可能在那里发现了金子。故选 B。

(3) 细节理解题。根据第三段 Buck lived at Judge Miller's house in the sunny - kissed Santa Clara Valley. There were big stables (马厩), long grape fields, fruit gardens and a big swimming pool. Buck ruled over the whole kingdom. Here he was born and here he had lived the four years of his life. (巴克住在阳光明媚的圣克拉拉山谷的米勒法官家里，那里有大马厩、长长的葡萄地、果园和一个大游泳池。巴克统治着整个王国。他出生在这里，在这里度过了他生命中的四年。) 可知，巴克在米勒法官家住了 4 年。故选 C。

(4) 细节理解题。根据第三段 On cold winter nights he lay at the Judge's feet in front of the warm library fire. (在寒冷的冬夜，他躺在温暖的图书馆炉火前法官的脚下。) 可知，在寒冷的冬夜，巴克躺在法官的脚边。故选 B。

(5) 主旨大意题。根据第一段 Buck did not read the newspapers, or he would know that trouble was coming. (巴克没有看报纸，否则他就会知道麻烦来了。) 和第二段 In fact, trouble was on its way for every strong dog with warm long hair. (事实上，每一只长着温暖长毛的强壮狗都会遇到麻烦。) 可知，这个故事主要是关于巴克人生的转折点。故选 D。

23. (5 分) People depend on road signs to know where they are and to reach the places they want. But by following

signs saying "Forbidden City" and "Sino - Japanese" Hospital, visitors to Beijing may have a hard time finding their way to the Forbidden City and the China - Japan Hospital.

"They guided people incorrectly. Some foreign tourists complained that some of these signs prevented them from knowing where they were. To make things worse, they forgot the fact that Beijing is an international city," said Li Honghai at the Fourth Meeting of the Beijing Speaks English Programme Committee (委员会).

At this meeting, correcting mistakes on road signs became the centre of the discussions. Last month, all areas in the capital were asked to check their English road signs. The checks mainly cover areas with many foreigners, such as scenic spots, transit routes, and large hotels.

Besides Beijing municipal government, citizens (市民) and foreign tourists also joined in the activity. "Many Beijingers phoned or emailed us the mistakes they had found. Their work helped us a lot," said Zhang Mao, Vice Mayor of Beijing.

Most mistakes are caused by poor translation (翻译). Sometimes the language workers themselves don't fully understand the signs. Moreover, there is no translation standard to learn. "We asked some foreigners to translate some pavilions (阁) in the Forbidden City. Their translations were all grammatically correct so we didn't know which one to choose. If there was a standard to follow, it would be much easier," said Xiong Yumei, deputy director of the Beijing Tourism Administration.

To solve this problem, people in Beijing asked the government to set up a standard as soon as possible. Now the committee is organizing a group of experts (专家) both from home and abroad to set up and improve such standards. What's more, the committee will work with other governments to improve English levels of the citizens. More English training programmes and activities will be offered to make people more interested in learning English.

(1) How does the writer introduce road signs in paragraph 1?   B  

- A. By telling a joke in Beijing.
- B. By showing an example in Beijing.
- C. By explaining a fact in Japan.
- D. By discussing a problem in Japan.

(2) What is the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "standard"?   D  

- A. 意见
- B. 方法

C. 水平

D. 标准

(3) The following all took part in correcting mistakes on road signs EXCEPT  D .

A. local people

B. tourists abroad

C. foreign teachers

D. Beijing government

(4) What is the main idea of the last paragraph?  D

A. What the mistakes on road signs are.

B. Why the mistakes on road signs happen.

C. Where the mistakes on road signs can be seen.

D. How the mistakes on road signs can be solved.

(5) Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  D

A. All road signs in Beijing prevented tourists knowing where they were.

B. Foreign tourists didn't know the fact that Beijing is an international city.

C. Only some parts in Beijing were asked to check their English road signs.

D. Many local people in Beijing helped correct signs by calling or emailing.



【答案】BDDDD

【分析】这篇短文主要讲述了人们在北京旅游时遇到的道路标志错误问题。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第一段 People depend on road signs to know where they are and to reach the places they want. But by following signs saying "Forbidden City" and "Sino - Japanese" Hospital, visitors to Beijing may have a hard time finding their way to the Forbidden City and the China - Japan Hospital. (人们依靠路标来知道自己在哪里，并到达他们想要的地方。但是，按照"紫禁城"和"中日医院"的指示牌，来北京的游客可能很难找到去紫禁城和中日医院的路。) 可知作者第 1 段中在北京举例介绍路标。故选 B。

(2) 词义猜测题。根据第五段 Sometimes the language workers themselves don't fully understand the signs. Moreover, there is no translation standard to learn. (有时语言工作者自己并不完全理解这些迹象。此

外，没有可学习的翻译.....）可知"standard"的意思为"标准"。故选 D。

（3）细节理解题。根据第四段 Besides Beijing municipal government, citizens and foreign tourists also joined in the activity.（除北京市政府外，市民和外国游客也参加了此次活动。）可知除了北京市政府以下所有人都参加了纠正路标错误的活动。故选 D。

（4）段落大意题。根据最后一段 To solve this problem, people in Beijing asked the government to set up a standard as soon as possible. Now the committee is organizing a group of experts both from home and abroad to set up and improve such standards.（为了解决这个问题，北京人民要求政府尽快制定一个标准。现在，该委员会正在组织一个来自国内外的专家小组来建立和改进这些标准。）可知最后一段讲如何解决路标上的错误。故选 D。

（5）细节理解题。根据第四段 Many Beijingers phoned or emailed us the mistakes they had found. Their work helped us a lot.（许多北京人给我们打电话或发电子邮件，告诉我们他们发现的错误。他们的工作对我们帮助很大。）可知北京的许多当地人通过打电话或发电子邮件来帮助纠正标志。故选 D。

24.（5分）As the founder of the ASPCA（美国防止虐待动物协会），Henry Bergh is considered to be a national hero. He made America a safer place for animals.

Henry Bergh was born in a rich family in New York City in 1813. When he was about fifty years old, he was offered a government job in Russia.

While in Russia, Henry Bergh saw that animals were treated badly. Because of his high position in the government, he had the power to order them to stop. It was then that he decided to give animals a better life in the United States.

Before returning to the USA, Henry Bergh met the Earl（伯爵）of Harrowby in London. The Earl of Harrowby supported animal rights and served as president of the RSPCA in England. After spending some time with the Earl, Henry Bergh had gained the knowledge that he needed to start his own animal protection organization and hurried home to introduce his idea to the American people.

In April 1866, Henry Bergh became successful in helping to pass the first law that made it illegal（违法的）to harm animals. A few days later, Henry Bergh started the ASPCA. He worked as the first president of the organization.

Soon, the ASPCA became popular all over the country.

（1）Henry Bergh set up the ASPCA to protect  D .

A. women

B. children

C. plants

D. animals

(2) When did Henry Bergh probably go to Russia? C

A. In 1853.

B. In 1856.

C. In 1863.

D. In 1873.

(3) Henry Bergh went to Russia to B.

A. go sightseeing

B. start his new job

C. meet the Earl of Harrowby

D. learn about animal rights

(4) Henry Bergh decided to make the USA a better place for animals after A.

A. he saw animals were treated badly in Russia

B. he worked for a long time at the RSPCA in the USA

C. he got support from American people

D. he met the Earl of Harrowby in England

(5) Which of the following is the best title for the passage? C

A. ASPCA: An Animal Protection Organization

B. ASPCA and RSPCA: Same or Different

C. Henry Bergh: The Founder of the ASPCA

D. America: A Better Place for Animals

**【答案】**DCBAC

**【分析】**这段短文主要讲述了亨利·伯格是美国动物保护协会（ASPCA）的创始人，被认为是一个国家英雄。他使美国成为了一个对动物来说更安全的地方。

**【解答】**(1)细节理解题。根据第一段 As the founder of the ASPCA(美国防止虐待动物协会), Henry Bergh is considered to be a national hero.He made America a safer place for animals. (作为 ASPCA 的创始人, 亨利·伯格被认为是一位民族英雄。他使美国成为一个对于动物来说更安全的地方。)可知, 亨利·伯格成立了 ASPCA 来保护动物。故选 D。

（2）细节理解题。根据第二段 Henry Bergh was born in a rich family in New York City in 1813. When he was about fifty years old, he was offered a government job in Russia.（1813 年，亨利·伯格出生在纽约市的一个富裕家庭。大约 50 岁时，他得到了一份俄罗斯政府的工作。）可知，亨利·伯格可能是在 1863 年去俄罗斯的。故选 C。

（3）细节理解题。根据第二段 Henry Bergh was born in a rich family in New York City in 1813. When he was about fifty years old, he was offered a government job in Russia.（1813 年，亨利·伯格出生在纽约市的一个富裕家庭。大约 50 岁时，他得到了一份俄罗斯政府的工作。）可知，亨利·伯格去了俄罗斯开始他的新工作。故选 B。

（4）细节理解题。根据第三段 While in Russia, Henry Bergh saw that animals were treated badly. Because of his high position in the government, he had the power to order them to stop. It was then that he decided to give animals a better life in the United States.（在俄罗斯时，亨利·伯格看到动物受到恶劣对待。由于他在政府中的地位很高，他有权命令他们停止。就在那时，他决定让动物在美国过上更好的生活。）可知，亨利·伯格在看到动物在俄罗斯受到恶劣对待后，决定让美国成为一个更好的动物之地。故选 A。

（5）标题归纳题。根据第一段 As the founder of the ASPCA（美国防止虐待动物协会），Henry Bergh is considered to be a national hero. He made America a safer place for animals.（作为 ASPCA 的创始人，亨利·伯格被认为是一位民族英雄。他使美国成为一个对于动物来说更安全的地方。）可知，以下选项 C“亨利·伯格：ASPCA 的创始人”是这篇文章的最佳标题。故选 C。

25.（5 分）What did you do on April 23, World Book Day, last year? Did you find some interesting books to read? Here is a book list from China's GAPP.

Title: Don't Blame Me, It's Not My Fault

Author: Jimmy

Jimmy, a Chinese painter and his 10-year-old daughter argue a lot. Jimmy tried to understand his daughter, so he drew this picture book for her. His paintings show kids' anger, pain, happiness and wishes.

Title: Climate Change +2 Degrees

Author: Yamamoto Ryoichi

If the earth's temperature went up 2° C, what would happen? In this book we learn about the history, today's situation and the future of global warming. The author also tells us useful ways to protect our world. Title: The World Exposition Reader

Author: Song Chao

The first part gives an introduction to World Expos. The next talks about the host countries and each of their

World Expos.China's early participation in the World Expo is the topic of the third part.Shanghai held the World Expo in 2010.The last one is all about it.

Title: The Last Lecture

Author: Randy Pausch

Randy Pausch, a professor from New York was asked to give a lecture.He knew it would probably be his last lecture, because he was dying of illness.His lecture wasn't about dying, but about getting over the difficulties, helping others to reach their dreams.

(1) The book, Climate Change +2 Degrees, mainly tells us   D  .

- A. that the earth's temperature will surely go up 2°C
- B. the history of different countries in the world
- C. the future of global warming
- D. how we can protect our earth before the global warming comes

(2) We can know about Shanghai World Expo from   D   of The World Exposition Reader.

- A. part 1
- B. part 2
- C. part 3
- D. the last part

(3) Which of the following is NOT true in the book The Last Lecture?   D  

- A. The professor is from America.
- B. The professor was in his poor health.
- C. The professor shared his opinion with his audience.
- D. The professor talked a lot about his illness in his lecture.

(4) If parents want to get a further understanding of their kids,   A   is a good choice.

- A. Don't Blame Me.It's Not My Fault
- B. The World Exposition Reader
- C. The World Exposition Reader
- D. The Last Lecture

(5) The passage maybe comes from a (n)   C  .

- A. eneyclopaedia

- B. report
- C. book advertisement
- D. film review

【答案】DDDAC

【分析】这篇短文主要讲述了四月二十三日世界图书日，作者介绍一些好的书去读及这些书的作者和文章的主要内容。

【解答】(1)细节理解题。根据 Author: Yamamoto Ryoichi 下 In this book we learn about the history, today's situation and the future of global warming. The author also tells us useful ways to protect our world. (在这本书中，我们了解了全球变暖的历史、现状和未来。作者还告诉我们有用的方法来保护我们的世界。)可知《气候变化+2 度》这本书主要告诉我们我们如何在全球变暖到来之前保护我们的地球。故选 D。

(2)细节理解题。根据 Author: Song Chao 下 Shanghai held the World Expo in 2010. The last one is all about it. (上海在 2010 年举办了世博会。最后一次是关于世博会的。)上海在 2010 年举办了世博会。最后一个就是关于它的。可知 D 符合题意。故选 D。

(3)推理判断题。根据最后一段 His lecture wasn't about dying, but about getting over the difficulties, helping others to reach their dreams. (他的演讲不是关于死亡，而是关于如何克服困难，帮助他人实现梦想。)可知 D"教授在讲座中讲了很多关于他的病。"符合题意。故选 D。

(4)推理判断题。根据 Don't Blame Me, It's Not My Fault 中的 Jimmy, a Chinese painter and his 10-year-old daughter argue a lot. Jimmy tried to understand his daughter, so he drew this picture book for her. His paintings show kids' anger, pain, happiness and wishes. (中国画家 Jimmy 和他 10 岁的女儿经常吵架。Jimmy 试图理解他的女儿，所以他为她画了这本图画书。他的画作表现了孩子们的愤怒、痛苦、快乐和愿望。)可知 A 符合题意。故选 A。

(5)推理判断题。根据第一段 Here is a book list from China's GAPP. (以下是中国新闻出版总署的书单。)以及这篇短文主要讲述了四月二十三日世界图书日，作者介绍一些好的书去读及这些书的作者和文章的主要内容。可知这篇文章可能来自图书广告。可知 C 符合题意。故选 C。

#### 四、语言基础知识 根据所给提示，写出所缺单词。

26. (1 分) Daniel is cleverer than the other teenagers (青少年) in his class.

【答案】teenagers

【分析】丹尼尔比他班上的其他青少年更聪明。

【解答】根据 the other"其他的"和所给的汉语可确定，句意为：丹尼尔比他班上的其他青少年更聪明。

故此题考查可数名词 teenager 的复数形式 teenagers。



故答案为：teenagers。

27. (1 分) Among the six students, Amy is the most generous (慷慨的) .

【答案】most generous

【分析】在这六个学生中，Amy 是最慷慨的。

【解答】根据 Among the six students (在这六个学生中) 可知，此处是将 Amy 和另外五个学生一起作比较，三人或三人以上作比较要用最高级；再根据括号内的中文提示可知，横线处应填 most generous，表示“最慷慨的”。

故答案为：most generous。

28. (1 分) In the writing c ompetition , Simon got the second place.

【答案】competition

【分析】在写作比赛中，Simon 获得了第二名。

【解答】根据“在写作……中，Simon 获得了第二名。”及首字母提示可知，应该是“比赛”，这里指写作比赛，填单数名词 competition。

故答案为：competition。

29. (1 分) The more careful you are, the fewer (少) mistakes you'll make.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】你越小心，你犯的错误就会越少。

【解答】答案：fewer

少的：few；题干使用的是 the+比较级+句子，the+比较级+句子，表示越…就越…；句中 mistakes 是可数名词复数，要用 few 的比较级形式来构成。

30. (1 分) Max is one of the most humorous/funniest (幽默的) students in our class.

【答案】most humorous/funniest

【分析】Max 是我们班上最幽默的学生之一。

【解答】“one of + 形容词的最高级”表示“最……的之一”；再结合语境及括号内的中文提示可知，这句话想表达的是“Max 是我们班上最幽默的学生之一”；most humorous/funniest 意为“最幽默的”。

故答案为：most humorous/funniest。

## B) 用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空

31. (1 分) He is always impatient (patient) with me and never explains much.

【答案】impatient

【分析】他总是对我不耐烦，从不多解释。

【解答】patient 有耐心的，形容词。根据"他总是对我.....从不多解释。"可知，应该是"不耐烦的"，填形容词 impatient 作 is 的表语。

故答案为：impatient。

32. (1 分) What's the height (high) of this building?

【答案】height

【分析】这座建筑的高度是多少？

【解答】high 高的，形容词。the height of...".....的高度"固定短语，填不可数名词。

故答案为：height。

33. (1 分) You look a little bit slimmer (slim) in this new pair of trousers.

【答案】slimmer

【分析】你穿这条新裤子看起来更苗条了。

【解答】句子中 a little bit 表示有点儿，后面跟形容词的比较级形式，slim 的比较级是 slimmer。

故填：slimmer。

34. (1 分) The woman was ill yesterday and she feels much worse (ill) today.

【答案】worse

【分析】那个女人昨天病了，今天感觉更糟糕了。

【解答】根据空前 much 的提示可知，空处的形容词应用比较级形式 worse"更糟糕的"。

故填：worse。

35. (1 分) He chose (choose) to study art in the college and finally became an artist.

【答案】chose

【分析】他选择在学院学习艺术，最终成为一名艺术家。

【解答】根据过去式 became 可知，并列谓语动词用过去式，choose 的过去式是 chose"选择"。

故答案为：chose。

### C) 根据提示改写同义句

36. (1 分) Tom is the tallest boy in our class (同义句).

Tom is taller than any other boy in our class

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】- - 汤姆是我们班最高的男孩.

- - 汤姆比我们班任何男孩都高.

【解答】根据原句句意可知"最高级+名词"=比较级+than any other +名词.

故答案是 any other

37. (1 分) Maths is not as interesting as English.

Maths is less interesting than English.

【答案】less interesting

【分析】数学没有英语那么有趣。

数学不如英语有趣。

【解答】not as+形容词+as=less+形容词+than, 因此 not as interesting as English 可知转换为 less interesting than English。

故填: less interesting。

38. (1 分) Messi was born in 1987. Cristiano Ronaldo was born in 1985.

Cristiano Ronaldo is two years older than Messi.

【答案】two; years; older

【分析】梅西出生于 1987 年, 克里斯蒂亚诺·罗纳尔多出生于 1985 年。

克里斯蒂亚诺·罗纳尔多比梅西大两岁。

【解答】根据"梅西出生于 1987 年, 克里斯蒂亚诺·罗纳尔多出生于 1985 年。"可知, 应是克里斯蒂亚诺·罗纳尔多比梅西大两岁; "两岁"为 two years; "更大的"为 older。

故填: two; years; older。

39. (1 分) I have more books than Amy.

Amy has fewer books than me.

【答案】fewer; books

【分析】我的书比艾米多。

艾米的书比我少。

【解答】根据"我的书比艾米多。"可知, 应是艾米的书比我少。"更少的"为 fewer, 修饰可数名词复数形式; "书"为 book, 此处应用复数形式。

故填: fewer; books。

40. (1 分) He feels bored to read books all day long.

It is boring for him to read books all day long.

【答案】is boring

【分析】他整天看书感到无聊。

对他来说整天看书很枯燥无味。

**【解答】**根据原句句意"他整天看书感到无聊。"和设空句子的题干可知，句子时态为一般现在时态。句中考查固定句型：It's+形容词（+for sb）+ to do sth，表示"做...（对某人来说）是.....的"。形容词 boring"枯燥无味"。

故答案为：is boring。

## 五、七选五

41.（5分）A good friend is always around you.Do you want to make more friends? These will help you!

Wear clean clothes.It will let others like you and go to you often.

Smile.（1）A When you find someone is the friend you want, just smile and say "hi".

Talk first.Ask them some funny questions and listen to them carefully.（2）C If so, they will learn about you better.

（3）D Your new friends must also have their own friends.It's a great chance to know more friends.Have lunch with them or play with them after school.（4）B

Play around and be open.（5）E Ask them to visit your house, or go to play games with them.

A.It means that you are friendly.

B.Then you'll make more friends.

C.It's good to say something about yourself.

D.Meet the friends of your new friends.

E.If your friends are in a club or do sports, why not join them?

F.We will be friends forever.

G.A lot of friends are needed.

**【答案】**ACDBE

**【分析】**短文讲了好朋友永远在你身边。详细地介绍了一些交朋友的方法。

**【解答】**细节推理题。

（1）A.根据前句"Smile."可知说的是微笑，结合选项，应说这意味着你很友好。故选 A。

（2）C.根据后句" If so, they will learn about you better.如果是这样，他们会更好地了解你。"可知说一些自己的事情，结合选项，应说说点你自己的事挺好的。故选 C。

（3）D.根据后句"Your new friends must also have their own friends.你的新朋友也必须有自己的朋友。"可知说的是朋友的朋友，结合选项，应说见见你新朋友的朋友。故选 D。

(4) B.根据前句"It's a great chance to know more friends.Have lunch with them or play with them after school.这是认识更多朋友的好机会。放学后和他们一起吃午饭或一起玩。"可知说的是交更多的朋友，结合选项，应说然后你会交到更多的朋友。故选 B。

(5) E.根据后句" Ask them to visit your house, or go to play games with them.让他们参观你的房子，或者和他们一起玩游戏。"可知说的是一起玩，结合选项，应说如果你的朋友在俱乐部或做运动，为什么不加入他们？故选 E。

## 六、阅读填空 A) 任务型阅读

42. (10 分) Communication is important for strong family relationships. However, if you don't truly listen to others, it can be difficult to communicate. Working on your listening skills can help you communicate better and form stronger bonds.

Stay in the present.

When listening to a family member, do not think about other things. Put your phone away and give the speaker your full attention. It's important to try to stay in the present to make your family member feel heard and valued.

Pay attention to what is being said. Make understanding the speaker's thoughts the most important thing at the moment.

Use body language.

If you want the family member to feel valued, make sure to show that you are listening. You can do it by using body language. Nod as the speaker talks. Smile when appropriate. Maintain eye contact.

Do not cut in.

Cutting in can prevent you from communicating effectively. No matter how excited you feel about a subject, do not start talking until the family member has finished. Always allow a few seconds of silence after the speaker finishes talking before offering your reply. This allows you to make sure the speaker has finished, and gives the speaker a chance to fully express himself.

Ask questions.

Part of listening is understanding. If there is anything in the conversation you don't understand, please ask after the family member finishes. This shows you are truly listening to him and value his thoughts.

Ask questions that encourage open discussions. For example, "What do you think of the situation?" Avoid asking "why" questions, which might make the speaker feel uncomfortable.

Follow these tips, listen actively to your family to help communication run smoothly and build strong family

relationships.

Title: How to Be a Good (1) <u>Listener</u> to Your Family		
(2) <u>Reason</u> for working on listening skills	Working on your listening skills helps you have better communication and form stronger family relationships.	
(3) <u>Tips</u> for improving listening skills	Stay in the present	When listening to your family member, do not (4) <u>consider</u> other things. It is the most important thing to (5) <u>understand</u> the speaker at the moment.
	Use body language	(6) <u>Nodding</u> as the speaker talks, smiling when appropriate and maintaining eye contact can show that you are listening.
	Do not cut in	(7) <u>Wait</u> until the family member has finished talking. A moment of silence is needed to allow the speaker to fully (8) <u>express</u> himself.
	Ask questions	Ask questions if (9) <u>necessary</u> . Any question that encourages open discussions shows that you value the speaker's thoughts.
Conclusion	Listen (10) <u>actively</u> to your family and build strong family relationships.	

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】本文主要讲了要建立牢固的家庭关系倾听是非常重要的，并给出了成为一个好的倾听者的建议。

【解答】(1) Listener. 考查名词。根据第一段 Working on your listening skills can help you communicate better and form stronger bonds. 可知倾听是非常重要的，因此判断标题为如何成为一个好的倾听者，故答案为 Listener.

(2) Reason. 考查名词. 根据第一段 Working on your listening skills can help you communicate better and form stronger bonds. 可知判断倾听技能有助于更好地沟通, 因此它是提升倾听技能的原因, 故答案为 Reason.

(3) Tips. 考查可数名词复数. 根据第一段 Communication is important for strong family relationships. However, if you don't truly listen to others, it can be difficult to communicate. Working on your listening skills can help you communicate better and form stronger bonds. 可知文章主要介绍了一些提升倾听技能的建议, 故答案为 Tips.

(4) consider. 考查动词原形. 根据第二段 When listening to a family member, do not think about other things. 可知倾听家人说话时, 不要想别的事情, 题目中使用同义词, think about 的同义词为 consider, 故答案为 consider.

(5) understand. 考查动词原形. 根据第二段 Make understanding the speaker's thoughts the most important thing at the moment. 可知让听懂说话人的想法成为此刻非常重要的事情, 题目中使用同义句, to 后跟动词原形, 构成动词不定式, 故答案为 understand.

(6) Nodding. 考查动名词. 根据第四段 Nod as the speaker talks. 可知在别人说话时点头, 题目中使用同义句, 动名词做主语, 故答案为 Nodding.

(7) Wait. 考查动词原形. 根据第五段 Always allow a few seconds of silence after the speaker finishes talking before offering your reply. 可知在说话人说完之前保持沉默, 即等着他说完. 故答案为 Wait.

(8) express. 考查动词原形. 根据第五段 This allows you to make sure the speaker has finished, and gives the speaker a chance to fully express himself. 可知要允许说话人完全表达自己的想法, 故答案为 express.

(9) necessary. 考查形容词. 根据第六段 If there is anything in the conversation you don't understand, please ask after the family member finishes. 可知如果有不明白的地方要提问, 即必要时提问, 故答案为 necessary.

(10) actively. 考查副词. 根据最后一段 Follow these tips, listen actively to your family to help communication run smoothly and build strong family relationships. 可知积极地倾听家人有助于更好地沟通, 故答案为 actively.

## B) 首字母填空

43. (10 分) In the USA, when people say "man's best friend", in fact, they don't mean another person. (1) I instead, they are talking about a lovely animal—a dog! These words (2) show the friendship between people and animals. Dogs and their pets can give (3) joy to people's life. Some people (4) even leave all their money to their pets when they die!

Animals can help people, too. Dogs can be taught to be the "eyes" for a blind person or "cars" for a deaf person. Scientists have found that pets help people live (5) 1 onger ! They make people happier, too. Because of that, they bring animals into hospitals for "visits".

Americans (6) h ave "Be kind to Animals Week" in the first week of May. Pet shows are held during the week.

Even if you don't live in America, you can do this too. How? First think it. Remember to give it (7) d elicious food.

If you don't have a pet, be kind to animals (8) a round you. For example, if you see a street dog, just leave it (9) a lone , or make friends with it. If others around you do bad things to animals, try to speak up. As people, we must (10) protect animals who can't speak for themselves. So, let's act together to care about our pets.

**【答案】** (1) Instead (2) show (3) joy (4) even (5) longer (6) have (7) delicious (8) around (9) alone (10) protect

**【分析】**这篇短文主要写了美国人对动物的友善和关爱。他们把狗称为人类最好的朋友，认为它们能给人们的生活带来快乐和帮助。动物也能帮助人类，例如导盲犬和听力犬可以帮助盲人和聋人。美国人每年五月的第一周会举办“对待动物周”，并举办宠物展览。即使不在美国，我们也可以通过善待动物来表达关爱，例如给流浪狗留食物或与其交朋友。如果看到他人虐待动物，我们应该勇敢发声，保护那些无法自我辩护的生物。让我们一起行动起来关心我们的宠物。

**【解答】** (1) 考查副词。句意：相反，他们说的是可爱的动物——狗！下文陈述了与上文相反的内容，推断空格指插入语，意为“相反、代替”；根据首字母提示，instead 意为“相反、代替”，故填 Instead。

(2) 考查动词。句意：这些话显示了人与动物之间的友谊。空格是句子的谓语，判断填动词；由上文可知，当人们谈起“人类的好朋友”时，他们并不是指人，而是指“动物狗”，这种表达显示了人和动物的友谊；根据首字母提示，show 意为“显示”，故填 show。

(3) 考查名词。句意：狗和它们的宠物可以给人们的生活带来欢乐。空格在动词后面，判断填名词；根据常识，宠物给人带来欢乐；根据首字母提示，joy 意为“欢乐”，故填 joy。

(4) 考查副词。句意：有些人死后甚至把所有的钱都留给宠物！空格在动词前，判断填副词；由上文可知动物给人带来欢乐，推断空格指加强语气，强调人对宠物的情感；根据首字母提示，even 意为“甚至”，故填 even。

(5) 考查比较级。句意：科学家发现宠物能使人更长寿。由此推断，空格指“活得更长寿”；根据首字母提示，longer 意为“更长”，故填 longer。



（6）考查动词。句意：美国人在五月的第一周举办"善待动物周"。根据下文"善待动物周"是活动的名称，根据首字母提示，have 意为"举办……活动"，故填 have。

（7）考查形容词。句意：记得给它美味的食物。空格在名词前，判断填形容词；从文字的表层意思推断，空格指"给动物好吃的食物"；根据首字母提示，delicious 意为"好吃的"，故填 delicious。

（8）考查介词。句意：如果你没有宠物，善待你周围的动物。推断空格指"善待你周围的动物"；根据首字母提示，around 意为"周围、四周"，around you 意为"在你四周"；故填 around。

（9）考查副词。句意：如果你看到一只流浪狗，就不要管它，或者和它交朋友。由 leave...alone 意为"留下、别管……"；故填 alone。

（10）考查动词。句意：作为人类，我们必须保护那些不能为自己说话的动物。空格在情态动词后面，判断填动词原形；根据首字母提示，protect 意为"保护"，故填 protect。

## 七、书面表达

44.（10 分）假设你是 Li Hua，你的英国笔友 Frank 想了解你的生活，下面是他第一次给你写来的交友邮件，请根据邮件内容，用英语给 Frank 回一封电子邮件。

Dear Li Hua,

I'm Frank from the UK.I'm in Year 8 at a mixed school near London.I like meeting different people around the world.Can you tell me something about yourself, such as looks, personality and hobbies? What's your future plan? What will you do for your plan?

I really look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes,

Frank

注意：

- （1）文中不得出现你的真实姓名和学校名称；
- （2）语言通顺，意思连贯，条理清楚，书写规范；
- （3）词数 80 左右，邮件的开头与结尾已经给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Frank,

I am glad to write back to you to introduce myself and something about my life.

**【答案】** Dear Frank,

I am glad to write back to you to introduce myself and something about my life.

I'm an outgoing boy with a pair of black eyes. I am tall and thin. I like traveling, too. I also like making friends with different people. In my free time, I often play basketball with my friends. I like science. I am surprised that science plays an important role in our daily lives. I am going to be a great scientist when I grow up. I plan to improve people's lives with the help of science. So I will study science carefully. I believe that science will make people's lives much easier and more comfortable. I hope my dream will come true one day.

Yours,

Li Hua

**【分析】**【高分句型一】

I am going to be a great scientist when I grow up.

翻译：我长大后要成为一名伟大的科学家。

分析：句子中应用了 when 引导的时间状语从句。

**【高分句型二】**

I believe that science will make people's lives much easier and more comfortable.

翻译：我相信科学将使人们的生活更容易，更舒适。

分析：句子中应用了 that 引导的宾语从句。

**【解答】** Dear Frank,

I am glad to write back to you to introduce myself and something about my life.

I'm an outgoing boy with a pair of black eyes. I am tall and thin. I like traveling, too. I also like making friends with different people. In my free time, I often play basketball with my friends. （介绍外貌，性格和爱好） I like science. I am surprised that science plays an important role in our daily lives. I am going to be a great scientist when I grow up. **【高分句型一】** I plan to improve people's lives with the help of science. （介绍未来的计划） So I will study science carefully. （介绍做法） I believe that science will make people's lives much easier and more comfortable. **【高分句型二】** I hope my dream will come true one day.

Yours,

Li Hua