

2022-2023 学年江苏省泰州市姜堰区八年级（下）期末英语试卷

一、听力第一部分 听对话回答问题本部分共有 10 道小题， 每小题你将听到一段对话， 每段对话听两遍。在听每段对话前， 你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读题目； 听完后， 你还有 5 秒钟的时间选出你认为最合适的备选答案。

1. (1 分) Which charity will they donate money to?



2. (1 分) What energy does the young man use on the island?



3. (1 分) How does Diana keep in touch with her old friends?



4. (1 分) Which dustbin should we throw them in?



5. (1 分) How long will the man stay in Shanghai?

A. For two months.

B. For more than two months.

C. For less than two months.

6. (1 分) What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. To send his penfriend an e - card.

B. To write a letter to his penfriend.

C. To send his penfriend another e - mail.

7. (1 分) What will the weather be like?

A.Sunny.

B.Cloudy.

C.Rainy.

8.（1分）What does the man mean?

A.He is good at climbing high.

B.It is not high at all.

C.He may fall and hurt himself.

9.（1分）How much should the man pay in all?

A.80 yuan.

B.155 yuan.

C.75 yuan.

10.（1分）Where is the man at the moment?

A.In a shop.

B.In a post office.

C.At school.

第二部分 听对话和短文回答问题本部分你将听到一段对话和两篇短文，各听两遍。听每段对话或短文前，你将有时间阅读相关小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，每小题你还有5秒钟的时间选出你认为最合适的备选答案。

11.（2分）（1）Who won the skating marathon（马拉松）？

A.Sandy.

B.Lisa.

C.Sue.

（2）How long has the girl skated?

A.Since 2001.

B.Seven and a half hours.

C.Two years.

听第一篇短文，回答第小题。请根据短文内容，选择正确答案，完成信息记录表。

12.（3分）

A charity show

Reason	● Because they want to (1) _____.
When	● It will start at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon. ● It will end at (2) _____.
What to do during the show	● Some good singers and teachers will act. ● Everyone will have a chance to (3) _____ at the end of the show.

(1) A.protect the tigers

B.help the poor children

C.protect the pandas

(2) A.3: 00 p.m.

B.4: 00 p.m.

C.5: 00 p.m.

(3) A.sing songs

B.see many good singers

C.play games

13. (5 分) (1) What should we do around us?

A.Plant more trees and flowers.

B.Give old clothes to poor children.

C.Help the old people.

(2) If you are in a supermarket, what can you use?

A.Plastic bags.

B.Shopping bags.

C.A shopping basket.

(3) Shall we go to school on foot or by car?

A.On foot.

B.By car.

C.Neither.

(4) When you are in a park, there is a lot of rubbish, what will you do?

A.Throw it into the lake near you.

B.Throw it onto the chair.

C.Throw it into the dustbin.

(5) What's our duty?

A.To study hard.

B.To clean the classroom.

C.To protect the environment.

二、单项选择 从下列每题所给的四个选项中，选择一个最佳答案。

14. (1 分) Hou Yifan, _____29 - year - old girl, is a"queen of chess" in China.People around the world are impressed by _____great chess player.She hopes to connect the methods, she learned in China to the West and allow international chess to reach more young Chinese people. ()

A. the; a B. the; 不填 C. a; the D. a; 不填

15. (1 分) —James ate all the cake.I think it is wrong _____him to refuse to share.

—Really? I feel _____is hard to believe.He is usually generous. ()

A. of; it B. for; him C. for; it D. of; him

16. (1 分) Sun Yingsha, who won the champion of women's singles in Durban 2023, says, "As a player, you _____be as hard - working as you can." ()

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

17. (1 分) —Will the patient _____ as soon as he _____ to hospital?

—I think so, or his life may be in danger. ()

A. operate; drives

B. operate on; is driven

C. be operated; drives

D. be operated on; is driven

18. (1 分) - - - The box is _____ for me to carry.Who can help me?

- - - I think Simon is _____ to do it. ()

A. too heavy; too strong

B. so heavy; strong enough

C. too heavy; strong enough

D. so heavy; too strong

19. (1 分) — I feel relaxed to be back. How terrible I feel about the heavy traffic on the highway and hotel food during my trip!

— I can imagine. _____. ()

- A. East or west, home is the best
- B. The grass is always greener on the other side
- C. It never rains but it pours
- D. When in Rome, do as the Romans do

20. (1 分) - - - Mum, can you give me some advice on how to behave myself at the table?

- - - Well, I do have some advice. _____, please keep quiet while eating. ()

- A. In all
- B. After all
- C. at all
- D. Above all

21. (1 分) - Can you tell me how to save water?

- Of course. For example, collect rain water or _____ the water to do some cleaning after _____ your face. ()

- A. reuse; wash
- B. reuse; washing
- C. reusing; wash
- D. reusing; washing

22. (1 分) According to the text on the right, ideas are organized in the way of _____?

Ann likes sports very much. She goes cycling twice a week and often goes mountain climbing on Sundays. She learns baseball on Saturdays.

()

- A. time order
- B. general to specific
- C. space order
- D. specific to general

23. (1 分) - - - I wish some medicine of magic could help me remember everything in class.

- - - _____. Only hard work brings you what you wish for. ()

- A. Sounds great
- B. Good idea
- C. With pleasure
- D. In your dreams

三、完形填空 阅读短文，从每题所给选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

24. (15 分) When I was a boy growing up, we lived across a river from the main road next to a set of rail road

tracks. The only way to our house was across a (1) _____. Our only neighbour, Frankie, lived in a (n) (2) _____ house on the hillside behind our home. His house, (3) _____, was over a hundred years old.

Frankie was already nearly 80 years old when I was (4) _____. He was a first generation (代) Italian immigrant (移民) who had never married. He had (5) _____ on the railroad for over 40 years before retiring (退休), but still worked hard every day. I would watch him with amazement grow plants on hillsides. Frankie was smelly by today's standards (标准). He had no electricity or running water and would bathe once a week with water he boiled. But I never seemed to (6) _____ the smell when I visited him. His (7) _____ was still so broken even after all his years in America but somehow I never had any trouble (8) _____ him.

Frankie also (9) _____ me in my spiritual (精神的) growth. He did this mainly by (10) _____. He never lectured (训斥, 告诫) or taught. He just showed me how to live with honesty, kindness and goodness. He showed me the joy of nature, the peace that can come from just sitting outside on a sunny day.

When Frankie (11) _____, we found he had over 40, 000 dollars in the bank, a fortune (巨款) at that time, from a lifetime of saving. It was sent to his brothers and sisters (12) _____ living in Italy.

We often wondered why he hadn't used it to buy a better home and live more (13) _____. Looking back now, however, I know the (14) _____. He had food, cover, clothes, and warmth both in his house and in his spirit. He (15) _____ nothing more to be happy in his life.

- | | | | | |
|------|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | A. street | B. board | C. map | D. bridge |
| (2) | A. open | B. empty | C. old | D. dark |
| (3) | A. in fact | B. at first | C. above all | D. as usual |
| (4) | A. taught | B. born | C. prepared | D. educated |
| (5) | A. worked | B. waited | C. walked | D. traveled |
| (6) | A. mind | B. bear | C. have | D. take |
| (7) | A. heart | B. English | C. life | D. time |
| (8) | A. understanding | B. finding | C. believing | D. improving |
| (9) | A. hurt | B. guided | C. held | D. stopped |
| (10) | A. nature | B. choice | C. order | D. example |
| (11) | A. failed | B. returned | C. continued | D. died |

- (12) A. still B. also C. again D. often
- (13) A. actively B. comfortably C. safely D. quietly
- (14) A. way B. step C. chance D. answer
- (15) A. managed B. changed C. needed D. explained

四、阅读理解 阅读下列短文，根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

25. (10 分) The traditional Chinese lunar calendar (农历年) divides the year into 24 立 solar terms (节气). Summer Solstice (夏至), the 10th solar term of the year, begins on June 21 this year and ends on July 6. At this time, much of the northern hemisphere (半球) receives the most hours of daylight, but it does not bring the hottest temperatures, which will come 20 to 30 days later.

Summer Solstice was an important festival in ancient China. As early as the Han Dynasty, when the Mid - autumn Festival and the Double Ninth Festival were not as important as they are today, Summer Solstice was already celebrated. People in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province usually hold dragon boat races on the Summer Solstice rather than on Dragon Boat Festival today. This tradition was started from the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Before the Qing Dynasty, people even had a one - day holiday on Summer Solstice. According to Song Dynasty, officials could have three days off during the Summer Solstice.

There is a saying in East China's Shandong province that goes, "Eat dumplings on Winter Solstice and eat noodles on Summer Solstice." People in different areas of Shandong province eat chilled (冷的) noodles on this day. Other people around China, including those in Beijing, also have a tradition of eating noodles.

(1) How long does the Summer Solstice last this year? _____

- A. About half a month.
- B. About one month.
- C. One week.
- D. Over one month.

(2) People started to celebrate Summer Solstice in _____.

- A. the Ming dynasty
- B. the Han dynasty
- C. the Song dynasty
- D. the Qing dynasty

(3) How do people in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province celebrate the Summer Solstice? _____

- A. By having one day off.
- B. By climbing mountains.
- C. By holding dragon boat races.
- D. By having three days off.

(4) What do the people in Shandong province eat on the day of Summer Solstice? _____

- A. Dumplings.
- B. Rice dumplings.
- C. Chilled noodles.
- D. Moon cakes.

(5) Which of the following is true? _____

- A. Summer Solstice brings the hottest temperature of the year.
- B. Summer Solstice wasn't celebrated in ancient China.
- C. Officials can have three days off during the Summer Solstice now.
- D. People in Beijing also have a tradition of eating noodles on the day of Summer Solstice.



26. (10 分) ①Have you bought any second - hand things? Have you sold anything of yours to others? Any stories behind it?

②Once we had a comfortable, beautiful summer day outside after a whole week of rain. My family and I were driving to a nearby town when my daughter found a yard sale. We saw old toys and a couple of guitars. We saw huge piles of clothes and even a piece of furniture or two for sale. Best of all, we saw lots of smiling people talking, laughing, sitting and standing in the sunshine.

③Seeing all of this brought back memories of my childhood. Most of my clothes back then came from yard sales. My mom was a talented (有才能的) yard sale shopper. I used to hate going to them until one special day when I saw that they also sold old books there. After that, I always read through the books until it was time to go and sometimes my mom would buy me one too. Soon a large part of my home library came from yard sale books. To me, they were more priceless than new ones.

④Why do we have yard sales? We get rid of（除去） our old things and we buy "new" old things. But it certainly isn't for the money. It's that yard sales bring us together. We talk and catch up with old friends and new neighbors. We connect（连接） with kindness and our love for all the old stuff（物品）.

⑤I think yard sales teach us something about life too. We can't really own anything here, after all. All we get is to have the stuff for a period of time. Then it is time to let it go and pass it on.

（1）What made the writer start enjoying yard sales? _____

- A. She found old books there.
- B. Her mom liked yard sales.
- C. She found her talents there.
- D. She saw smiling people.



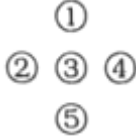
（2）Why did the writer use quotation marks（引号） for "new" in Paragraph 4? _____

- A. To show the excitement of finding special stuff.
- B. To make the word stand out and draw attention（注意）.
- C. To show that the stuff was not actually（实际上） new.
- D. To prove（证明） that the stuff was valuable（有价值的） or special.

（3）According to the writer, what is the main reason why people have yard sales? _____

- A. To make money.
- B. To get rid of old things.
- C. To find valuable（有价值的） stuff.
- D. To connect with others.

（4）The structure（结构） of the passage is _____.

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 

- ① ②
D. ③ ④ ⑤

(5) What lesson does the writer tell us about belongings (所有物)? _____

- A. We can own things forever.
B. We should keep everything we buy.
C. We need to let go and pass things on.
D. We should forget the past and face forward.



27. (10 分) How quickly can you finish a 50 - meter run? How long does it take for girls to complete the 800 - meter race? What about boys in the 1, 000 - meter race?

Once there was a teenage boy who was known as a fast runner in his village. He only cared about winning every race and becoming more successful.

One day, the boy took part in a running race in his village. He won the 200, 100 and 50 - meter races without any problem. He was proud of himself and received great applause (掌声).

But his grandfather stepped in and challenged (挑战) him to a race with two unexpected competitors, an old man and a blind girl. The boy thought it was unbelievable but accepted.

In the race, the boy finished first, while the old man and the blind girl were still at the starting line. With joy, he waved his hands at the crowd (观众). But they kept silent.

"Why are people not cheering for me like before?" he asked his grandfather.

"Start the race again with them. But this time, all of you should cross the finishing line at the same time," the grandfather replied.

The boy was surprised but agreed to the race.

During the second race, the boy took the hands of the old man and the blind girl and walked slowly with them to the finishing line. The crowd gave them a standing applause.

The boy asked his grandfather, "For whom are the people cheering? Is it for me, or them?" The grandfather smiled and said, "The crowd did not cheer for any one of you. They cheered for how you all ran the race together."

Facing the race of life, what matters is not just winning, but how you run the race.

(1) How did the boy react (反应) when his grandfather challenged him to the race? _____

- A. He refused to take part in the race.
- B. He thought it was strange but agreed to race.
- C. He kept silent and didn't take it as a real race.
- D. He thought his grandfather looked down on him.

(2) What did the crowd cheer for in the last race? _____

- A. The boy's fast running speed.
- B. The grandfather's wise decision.
- C. The courage (勇气) of the blind girl and the old man.
- D. The boy's love and care shown in the race.

(3) How many races did the boy take part in that day? _____

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

(4) What's the right order according to the passage? _____

- a. His grandfather asked him to a race with an old man and a blind girl.
- b. The boy won the 200, 100 and 50 - meter races without any problem.
- c. During the second race, the boy took the hands of the old man and the blind girl and walked slowly with them to the finishing line.
- d. In the race, the boy finished first, while the old man and the blind girl were still at the starting line.
- e. The crowd gave them a standing applause.

- A. bcdea
- B. badce
- C. adceb
- D. dcabe

(5) What does the writer want to tell us in this story? _____

- A. Winning races is the only way of success.
- B. Effort (努力) in every competition leads to final success.

C. The importance of having unexpected competitors in a race.

D. The importance of how we run the race of life goes beyond（超过） winning.



28.（10分）What does it mean to be green? Green is more than just a color. It also means taking special steps to protect the environment. Buying a green product is a small step everyone can take. Deciding whether a product is green, however, isn't always easy. We need to consider the whole life cycle of the product, even after it's of no use. Here is what we may keep in mind.

The materials of a product are usually our first focus. What is it made of? Are there any harmful chemicals in it? Green products are made of more natural materials which are free from harmful chemicals, so they can be good for our physical health.

Packing is important. How is a product packed? Is it over-packed? We'd better choose glass, metal and paper packing, as these can be reused or more easily recycled. We can also look for less packing or even choose unbagged products whenever possible.

Location matters. Where was a product produced? Where are we buying it? Think about how much energy was used to get it to us. Try to choose local products. When it comes to food, it is a good idea to order directly from local farmers, shop at markets and buy fruits in season. Buying from stores near our houses is also a good choice, because we can go there without driving a car.

Look into what the company tells us about their product. It's easy to say that a product is "green" or "all natural", but the words may be too good to be true. So, much of the information about a product should be taken with a grain of salt. After all, companies try to make us believe that their products are environmentally responsible.

The greenest thing is certainly the one we don't buy. Things like food and clothing are necessary for life. But many others are not. Better than buying is choosing to leave an unnecessary product in the store and doing without. It sends a message to the producer, keeps money in our pockets, reduces waste and keeps the planet healthy.

（1）What do we know from Paragraph 1? _____

A. Green is just a kind of color.

B. Green also means taking actions to protect the environment.

C. Deciding if a product is green is easy.

D. It is a big step to buy a green product.

(2) What is talked about in Paragraph 2? _____

A. Why we first focus materials of a product.

B. What green products are made of.

C. How a product is packed.

D. Where a product is produced.

(3) We'd better choose this kind of packing except _____.

A. glass

B. metal

C. paper

D. plastic

(4) According to the writer, we should choose a product that is _____.

A. made of unnatural materials

B. produced abroad

C. locally produced

D. over packed

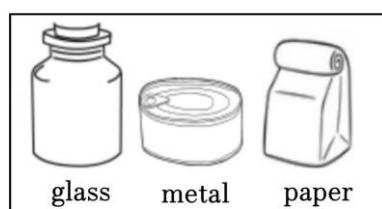
(5) What is the best title for the passage? _____

A. Reducing Energy Use.

B. Keeping Healthy.

C. Recycling Waste.

D. Buying Green.



packaging

五、词汇运用 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。（不限填一词）

29. (1 分) —Have you ever read the book We Are Three?

—Yes, it was written by Yang Jiang in her _____ (90) .

30. (1 分) —Cooking is boring.We'll _____ (simple) order fast food.

—You know, take - way food is not healthy.

31. (1 分) - - - Anita, I hear you _____ (fall) in love with Liu Genghong's "Shuttlecock Exercise" (毽子操) in recent days.

- - - That's not the case.Not everything popular is right for everyone.

32. (1 分) Su Bingtian is not only a hero in many people's eyes, but also a hero in _____ (me) .

33. (1 分) —Where did you see Tom?

—I saw him while he _____ (help) a blind man cross the road.

34. (1 分) - Have you taken the medicine yet?

- Yes.I_____ (take) it this morning.

35. (1 分) "Garbage classification (垃圾分类)", which has enter our city, makes the citizens (市民) protect the environment _____ (easy) than before.

36. (1 分) China in the Classics (《典籍里的中国》), an educational TV show, shares a lot about the (write) experiences from ancient times with the TV viewers.

37. (1 分) - What do you think of yesterday's activity in your community?

- Wonderful, a lot of useful tips on self - protection_____ (offer)

38. (1 分) So many fish have died because of the dirty water.Something must be done to prevent our river (pollute) .

六、任务型阅读阅读下面短文， 根据所读内容，在文章下面表格的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。 注意：每个空格只填一个单词。

39. (15 分) Self - respect (自尊) is of great importance.Self - respect is a feeling of being happy about one's characters, abilities and beliefs.

Developing self - respect means developing self - confidence to deal with whatever life throws at us.The following are some ways we can improve our self - respect.

There is great stress from parents, work and society to become a certain person and to achieve certain goals.A real self - respect is very important and you should believe in your own values and remember what is important to you.Everyone needs to follow his or her own path.

Nobody likes criticism (批评) .To keep a sense of self - respect, we need to learn how to deal with criticism.Don't get sad by the things someone else says or does.Maybe it is completely untrue, so pay no attention

to it.If there is some truth, we can use it to develop our characters.Jealousy (嫉妒) of other people's success will cause the loss of our happiness and self - respect.Jealousy is simply envy of other people's success.The truth is that there will always be some people more successful than us.The way of lasting self - respect is to be happy with others' success.

If you have no respect for others, how can you have self - respect? It isn't right to feel better by putting others down.If we look for good qualities in other people, it is easier to remember the good qualities in ourselves.

Forgive others and yourself.Don't live in the past, but move on from the past mistakes and difficult situations.If your mind is full of problems in the past, you will always feel sad.Self - respect comes when we get tolerant (宽容的) .

Sometimes we work with the best of motives (动机) only to be sorry for the result.It is the nature of life that things will not happen as we hoped, but it is a mistake to connect our sense of self - respect with the achievements.

How to develop respect for yourself

Theme	Keeping a sense of self - respect is a very (1) part of a great life.
Idea of self - respect	Self - respect is a (2) _____ of being happy with one's characters, abilities and beliefs.It can make one develop self - confidence of working out all kinds of problems in one's life.
Six (3) _____ to develop self - respect	Being true to yourself ★ Believe in your own values and (4) your own path.
	Learning to deal with criticism ★ Never get sad by things (5) do or say. ★ Pay no attention to untrue criticism and try to make progress from true criticism.
	Avoiding jealousy

	<p>★ Jealousy is a common way of (6) our happiness and self - respect.</p> <p>★ Learn to be happy when others become (7) _____.</p>
	<p>Respecting others</p> <p>★ It is (8) _____ to feel better by putting others down.</p> <p>★ Look for the good qualities in other people.</p>
	<p>Forgiving</p> <p>★ Move on from the past mistakes made by others or yourself.</p> <p>★ Don't let your mind filled (9) the mistakes in the past.</p>
	<p>Remembering your motives, not your (10)</p> <p>★ It is common that we work with strong motives but fail to get good results.</p>



七、综合填空 根据短文内容，在横线上填入适当的单词，使短文完整、通顺。给出单词的空格不限一词，没有给出单词的空格限一词。

40. (15 分) People need to drink enough water every day. Sometimes, you might not finish drinking your glass of water before (1) _____ (go) to bed. You might want to drink it the next morning. (2) _____ have you ever wondered if it is still safe to drink?

"If you have clean water in (3) _____ clean glass, you're fine to drink it for a day or two, "Kellogg Schwab from the Johns Hopkins University Water Institute in the US told Times.

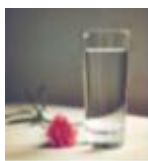
But you may find that it (4) _____ (taste) strange. That's because after about 12 hours the carbon

dioxide（二氧化碳） in the air reacts with the water in your glass, slightly lowering the PH level of water.

Also, there might be more microorganisms（微生物） in your water if you leave it out overnight. Microorganisms grow much（5）_____（quick） at room temperature. These microorganisms can stick to your glass. They can make you get sick more easily. But if you clean your glasses very often, this（6）_____（not be） a problem.

In countries like the US and UK, people often drink water directly from the tap. This is OK——however, tap water can't be stored for a long time. Most experts say that tap water has a shelf life（保存期限） of six months, according to Zane Satterfield from West Virginia University, US. After six months, there is less chlorine（氯） in the water and bacteria（细菌） start to grow. You'd better（7）_____（not drink） the water, or you may get sick.

What about plastic water bottles? Schwab said people should be（8）_____（care） with them. If you leave a bottle of water in the sun or a car（9）_____ a long period of time, the plastic produces a chemical（10）_____（call） BPA. This chemical can cause heart disease and cancer.



八、书面表达

41.（25 分）为庆祝中国共产党百年华诞，八（1）班的同学将举行演讲比赛向党献礼。演讲的主题是一年来自己学习和生活上的成长与变化。假设你是 David，请准备 100 字左右的演讲稿参加比赛，具体内容如下：

	过去	现在
学习	很少阅读。	花时间读书，读书使我放松；.....
环保	没有意识到环保的重要性。	现在通过骑自行车减少空气污染； （节约用电、用水的方式各举 1 例）
礼仪	在公共场所大声喧哗；.....	在公共场所尽量降低声音；.....
爱心	零用钱用在零食、电脑游戏上。
展望未来	九年级.....	

要求：（1）表达清楚，语法正确，上下文连贯；

（2）必须包括提示中的所有信息，并按要求适当发挥；

（3）不得使用真实姓名，校名和地名等。

Hello, everyone.I'm David from Class 1, Grade 8.Back to the life in the last year, I think I have changed a lot and made great progress in some ways._____

Thanks for your listening

2022-2023 学年江苏省泰州市姜堰区八年级（下）期末英语试卷

参考答案与试题解析

一、听力第一部分 听对话回答问题本部分共有 10 道小题， 每小题你将听到一段对话， 每段对话听两遍。在听每段对话前， 你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读题目； 听完后， 你还有 5 秒钟的时间选出你认为最合适的备选答案。

1. (1 分) Which charity will they donate money to?



【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C

2. (1 分) What energy does the young man use on the island?



【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A

3. (1 分) How does Diana keep in touch with her old friends?



【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】B

4. (1 分) Which dustbin should we throw them in?



【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A

5. (1 分) How long will the man stay in Shanghai?

A. For two months.

B. For more than two months.

C. For less than two months.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C

6. (1 分) What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. To send his penfriend an e - card.

B. To write a letter to his penfriend.

C. To send his penfriend another e - mail.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A

7. (1 分) What will the weather be like?

A. Sunny.

B. Cloudy.

C. Rainy.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A

8. (1 分) What does the man mean?

A. He is good at climbing high.

B.It is not high at all.

C.He may fall and hurt himself.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A

9.（1 分） How much should the man pay in all?

A.80 yuan.

B.155 yuan.

C.75 yuan.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】B

10.（1 分） Where is the man at the moment?

A.In a shop.

B.In a post office.

C.At school.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】B

第二部分 听对话和短文回答问题本部分你将听到一段对话和两篇短文，各听两遍。听每段对话或短文前，你将有时间阅读相关小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，每小题你还有 5 秒钟的时间选出你认为最合适的备选答案。

11.（2 分）（1） Who won the skating marathon（马拉松）？

A.Sandy.

B.Lisa.

C.Sue.

（2） How long has the girl skated?

A.Since 2001.

B.Seven and a half hours.

C.Two years.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】BA

听第一篇短文，回答第小题。请根据短文内容，选择正确答案，完成信息记录表。

12. (3 分)

A charity show	
Reason	● Because they want to (1) ____.
When	● It will start at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon. ● It will end at (2) ____.
What to do during the show	● Some good singers and teachers will act. ● Everyone will have a chance to (3) ____ at the end of the show.

(1) A.protect the tigers

B.help the poor children

C.protect the pandas

(2) A.3: 00 p.m.

B.4: 00 p.m.

C.5: 00 p.m.

(3) A.sing songs

B.see many good singers

C.play games

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】ABC

13. (5 分) (1) What should we do around us?

A.Plant more trees and flowers.

B.Give old clothes to poor children.

C.Help the old people.

(2) If you are in a supermarket, what can you use?

A. Plastic bags.

B. Shopping bags.

C. A shopping basket.

(3) Shall we go to school on foot or by car?

A. On foot.

B. By car.

C. Neither.

(4) When you are in a park, there is a lot of rubbish, what will you do?

A. Throw it into the lake near you.

B. Throw it onto the chair.

C. Throw it into the dustbin.

(5) What's our duty?

A. To study hard.

B. To clean the classroom.

C. To protect the environment.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】ACACC

二、单项选择 从下列每题所给的四个选项中，选择一个最佳答案。

14. (1 分) Hou Yifan, _____ 29 - year - old girl, is a "queen of chess" in China. People around the world are impressed by _____ great chess player. She hopes to connect the methods, she learned in China to the West and allow international chess to reach more young Chinese people. ()

A. the; a

B. the; 不填

C. a; the

D. a; 不填

【答案】C

【分析】侯逸凡，一位 29 岁的女孩，是中国的“国际象棋皇后”。世界各地的人们都被这位伟大的棋手所折服。她希望将自己在在中国学到的方法与西方联系起来，让国际象棋接触到更多的中国年轻人。

【解答】the 表示特指；a 一个，修饰以辅音音素开头的单词。第一个空，泛指一位 29 岁的女孩，29 - year - old 是以辅音音素/t/开头，用 a 修饰。第二个空，特指这位伟大的棋手，用定冠词 the。

故选：C。

15. (1 分) —James ate all the cake.I think it is wrong _____him to refuse to share.

—Really? I feel _____is hard to believe.He is usually generous. ()

- A. of; it B. for; him C. for; it D. of; him

【答案】A

【分析】- - 詹姆斯吃了所有的蛋糕。我认为他拒绝分享是不对的。

- - 真的吗？我觉得很难相信。他通常很慷慨。

【解答】第一个空，it is+形容词+of/for sb to do sth 对某人来说做某事是……。for sb 与表示事物的特征特点的形容词连用。of sb 与表示人物的性格，品德，主观感情或态度的形容词连用。根据形容词 wrong"错的"可知，形容人的态度用介词 of。第二个空，it is+形容词+to do sth."做某事是……"固定句式，it 是形式主语，不定式是真正主语。

故选：A。

16. (1 分) Sun Yingsha, who won the champion of women's singles in Durban 2023, says, "As a player, you _____be as hard - working as you can." ()

- A. can B. need C. must D. may

【答案】C

【分析】在 2023 年德班世锦赛上获得女单冠军的孙颖莎说："作为一名球员，你必须尽你所能努力。"

【解答】can"能够"；need"需要"；must"必须"；may"可能"。根据 As a player（作为一名球员）可知，你必须尽你所能努力。

故选：C。

17. (1 分) —Will the patient _____ as soon as he _____ to hospital?

—I think so, or his life may be in danger. ()

- A. operate; drives
B. operate on; is driven
C. be operated; drives
D. be operated on; is driven

【答案】D

【分析】- 这个病人一到医院就动手术吗？

- 我想是的，否则他可能有生命危险。

【解答】根据题干，可知主语是动作的承受者，用被动语态。由 will 可知时态是一般将来时时，第一空填 will be+过去分词。as soon as 引得时间状语从句用一般现在时表将来。主语 he 接 is+过去分词。

故选：D。

18. (1 分) - - - The box is _____ for me to carry. Who can help me?

- - - I think Simon is _____ to do it. ()

A. too heavy; too strong

B. so heavy; strong enough

C. too heavy; strong enough

D. so heavy; too strong

【答案】C

【分析】——这个箱子对我来说太重了搬不动。谁能帮助我呢？

——我认为西蒙足够强壮能搬得动。

【解答】根据句子结构，可知第一空是 too ...to 结构，太而不能，即这个箱子对我来说太重了搬不动。第二空是 adj/adv + enough ...to 结构，足够.....以至于能够.....，即我认为西蒙足够强壮能搬得动。

故选：C。

19. (1 分) — I feel relaxed to be back. How terrible I feel about the heavy traffic on the highway and hotel food during my trip!

—I can imagine. _____. ()

A. East or west, home is the best

B. The grass is always greener on the other side

C. It never rains but it pours

D. When in Rome, do as the Romans do

【答案】A

【分析】——能回来我感到很放松。在我的旅途中，高速公路上的拥挤交通和酒店的食物让我感觉多么糟糕！

——我可以想象。金窝银窝不如自家草窝。

【解答】East or west, home is the best 金窝银窝不如自家草窝；The grass is always greener on the other side 这山望着那山高；It never rains but it pours 祸不单行；When in Rome, do as the Romans do 入乡随俗。根据 "How terrible I feel about the heavy traffic on the high way and hotel food during my trip!" 可知，此处谚语是 "金窝银窝不如自家草窝"。

故选：A。

20. (1 分) - - - Mum, can you give me some advice on how to behave myself at the table?

- - - Well, I do have some advice._____, please keep quiet while eating. ()

- A. In all B. After all C. at all D. Above all

【答案】D

【分析】- - - 妈妈，你能给我一些餐桌礼仪的建议吗？

- - - 嗯，我有一些建议。最重要的是，吃饭时请保持安静。

【解答】in all 总共，共计，after all 毕竟，at all 根本，above all 最重要的是，此处指“最重要的是，吃饭时请保持安静。”。

故选：D。

21. (1 分) - Can you tell me how to save water?

- Of course. For example, collect rain water or_____the water to do some cleaning after_____your face.
()

- A. reuse; wash B. reuse; washing
C. reusing; wash D. reusing; washing

【答案】B

【分析】- 你能告诉我如何节约用水吗？

- 当然。例如，收集雨水或在洗完脸后将水重新用于清洁。

【解答】根据选项和答语中 collect rain water“收集雨水”，可知 or 后句子为祈使句，句意为“或在洗完脸后将水重新用于清洁”，且为肯定句；祈使句的肯定句是以动词原形开头，排除 CD。介词 after 后跟 doing。

故选：B。

22. (1 分) According to the text on the right, ideas are organized in the way of _____?

Ann likes sports very much. She goes cycling twice a week and often goes mountain climbing on Sundays. She learns baseball on Saturdays.

()

- A. time order
B. general to specific
C. space order
D. specific to general

【答案】B

【分析】根据右边的短文可知，中心思想是按照由整体到局部的方式组织的。

安非常喜欢运动。她一周骑两次自行车，经常在星期天去爬山，星期六学打棒球。

【解答】time order 时间顺序；general to specific 整体到局部；space order 空间顺序；specific to general 局部到整体。根据 Ann likes sports very much（安非常喜欢运动）和 She goes cycling twice a week and often goes mountain climbing on Sundays. She learns baseball on Saturdays（她一周骑两次自行车，经常在星期天去爬山，星期六学打棒球。）可知，先总写安喜欢运动，再分写她经常进行什么样的运动，也就是由整体到局部的行文方式。

故选：B。

23. (1 分) - - - I wish some medicine of magic could help me remember everything in class.

- - - _____. Only hard work brings you what you wish for. ()

A. Sounds great

B. Good idea

C. With pleasure

D. In your dreams

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】我希望一些魔法药能帮助我记住课堂上的一切。 - - 做梦去吧。只有努力工作才能得到你想要的。

【解答】句意： - - 我希望有魔法药能帮我记住课堂上的一切。 - - 做梦去吧。只有努力工作能到来你想要的。 Sounds great 意为"听起来不错"； Good idea 意为"好主意"； With pleasure 意为"我很乐意"； In your dreams 意为"做梦去吧"。 根据"Only hard work brings you what you wish for. "可知应说"做梦去吧"。

故选：D。

三、完形填空 阅读短文， 从每题所给选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

24. (15 分) When I was a boy growing up, we lived across a river from the main road next to a set of rail road tracks. The only way to our house was across a (1) D. Our only neighbour, Frankie, lived in a (n) (2) C house on the hillside behind our home. His house, (3) A, was over a hundred years old.

Frankie was already nearly 80 years old when I was (4) B. He was a first generation (代) Italian immigrant (移民) who had never married. He had (5) A on the railroad for over 40 years before retiring (退休), but still worked hard every day. I would watch him with amazement grow plants on hillsides. Frankie was smelly by today's standards (标准). He had no electricity or running water and would bathe once a week with water he boiled. But I never seemed to (6) A the smell when I visited him. His (7) B was still so broken even after all his years in America but somehow I never had any trouble (8) A him.

Frankie also (9) B me in my spiritual (精神的) growth. He did this mainly by (10) D. He never lectured (训斥, 告诫) or taught. He just showed me how to live with honesty, kindness and goodness. He showed

me the joy of nature, the peace that can come from just sitting outside on a sunny day.

When Frankie (11) D, we found he had over 40, 000 dollars in the bank, a fortune (巨款) at that time, from a lifetime of saving. It was sent to his brothers and sisters (12) A living in Italy.

We often wondered why he hadn't used it to buy a better home and live more (13) B. Looking back now, however, I know the (14) D. He had food, cover, clothes, and warmth both in his house and in his spirit. He (15) C nothing more to be happy in his life.

- | | | | | |
|------|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) | A. street | B. board | C. map | D. bridge |
| (2) | A. open | B. empty | C. old | D. dark |
| (3) | A. in fact | B. at first | C. above all | D. as usual |
| (4) | A. taught | B. born | C. prepared | D. educated |
| (5) | A. worked | B. waited | C. walked | D. traveled |
| (6) | A. mind | B. bear | C. have | D. take |
| (7) | A. heart | B. English | C. life | D. time |
| (8) | A. understanding | B. finding | C. believing | D. improving |
| (9) | A. hurt | B. guided | C. held | D. stopped |
| (10) | A. nature | B. choice | C. order | D. example |
| (11) | A. failed | B. returned | C. continued | D. died |
| (12) | A. still | B. also | C. again | D. often |
| (13) | A. actively | B. comfortably | C. safely | D. quietly |
| (14) | A. way | B. step | C. chance | D. answer |
| (15) | A. managed | B. changed | C. needed | D. explained |

【答案】 (1) D (2) C (3) A (4) B (5) A (6) A (7) B (8) A (9) B (10) D (11) D (12) A (13) B (14) D (15) C

【分析】 这篇短文主要描述了作者小时候与邻居弗兰基的生活。弗兰基虽然退休了却仍努力工作，他诚实善良，知足常乐，用实际行动在精神上指引着作者。

【解答】 (1) 考查名词词义辨析。句意：唯一一条去我们家的路是要经过一座桥。street 街道；board 甲板；map 地图；bridge 桥。根据前句 When I was a boy growing up, we lived across a river from the main road

next to a set of rail road tracks.（当我还是个小男孩的时候，我们住的地方离主干道隔着一道河，旁边是一组铁路轨道。）可知，作者的家离主干路隔着一道河，所以唯一一条去我们家的路是要经过“一座桥”。故选 D。

（2）考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我们唯一的邻居弗兰基住在我们家后面山坡上的一所老房子里。open 开放的；empty 空的；old 老的，旧的；dark 黑的。根据后文 His house, _____, was over a hundred years old.（他的房子……有一百多年的历史了。）可知，弗兰基居住的房子已经一百多岁了，是一所老房子。故选 C。

（3）考查介词短语词义辨析。句意：他的房子实际上有 100 多年了。in fact 实际上；at first 首先；above all 最重要的是；as usual 像往常一样。分析句子可知，他的房子实际上有 100 多年了。此处使用 in fact, 表示“实际上”符合语境。故选 A。

（4）考查动词词义辨析。句意：我出生的时候，弗兰基已经快 80 岁了。taught 教；born 出生；prepared 准备；educated 教育。根据前文 Frankie was already nearly 80 years old（弗兰基已经快 80 岁了）可知，此处表达的是“当我出生时，弗兰基已经快 80 岁了”。故选 B。

（5）考查动词词义辨析。句意：退休前，他在铁路上工作了 40 多年，但仍然每天努力工作。worked 工作；waited 等待；walked 步行；traveled 旅行。根据 before retiring（退休前）及 but still worked hard every day.（但仍然每天努力工作。）可知，退休前，他铁路上工作了。故选 A。

（6）考查动词词义辨析。句意：但当我去拜访他时，我似乎从不介意那股气味。mind 介意；bear 容忍；have 有；take 带走。由句中的 But 可判断这里的意思应与前句相反，所以虽然弗兰基身上气味难闻，但我去拜访他的时候好像从来没有“介意”那股气味。故选 A。

（7）考查名词词义辨析。句意：即使在美国呆了这么多年，他的英语仍然很差，但不知何故，我理解他的意思从来没有任何困难。heart 心；English 英语；life 生活；time 时间。根据 even after all his years in America（即使他在美国待了这么多年）可推断，他的“英语”仍然很差。故选 B。

（8）考查动名词词义辨析。句意：即使在美国呆了这么多年，他的英语仍然很差，但不知何故，我理解他的意思从来没有任何困难。understanding 理解；finding 找到；believing 相信；improving 提高。根据前文 His _____was still so broken even after all his years in America（即使他在美国呆了这么多年，他的.....仍然很差）可知，弗兰基的英语不好，由此推断，此处表达的是“但不知怎么的，我理解他的意思从来没有困难。”故选 A。

（9）考查动词词义辨析。句意：弗兰基也引导了我的精神成长。hurt 使受伤；guided 引导；held 举起；stopped 停止。此处使用 guided, 表示弗兰基引导了我的精神成长。故选 B。

（10）考查名词词义辨析。句意：他做这件事主要是以身作则。nature 自然；choice 选择；order 顺序，

秩序；example 例子。by example 以身作则，根据后文所述 He never lectured or taught.（他从不训斥或教授。）可推断，他主要通过"以身作则"的方式指引着我。故选 D。

（11）考查动词词义辨析。句意：弗兰基死后，我们发现他在银行里有 4 万多美元，这在当时是一笔财富，是他一生的积蓄。failed 失败；returned 返回；continued 使继续；died 死。根据 we found he had over 40, 000 dollars in the bank（我们发现他在银行里有 4 万多美元）可知，是在弗兰基死后，我们发现他在银行存了四万多美元。故选 D。

（12）考查副词词义辨析。句意：它被寄给了他仍住在意大利的兄弟姐妹。till 仍然；also 也；again 再一次；often 经常。根据上下文可知，这笔钱寄给了他"仍然在"意大利居住的兄弟姐妹。故选 A。

（13）考查副词词义辨析。句意：我们常常纳闷，为什么他没有用这笔钱买一套更好的房子，生活得更舒适。actively 积极地；comfortably 舒适地；safely 安全地；quietly 安静地。根据 buy a better home（买一套更好的房子）可推断，买好房子的目的是为了居住地"更舒适"。故选 B。

（14）考查名词词义辨析。句意：然而，现在回想起来，我知道答案了。method 方法；process 进程；chance 机会；answer 答案。根据前句 We often wondered why he hadn't used it to buy a better home and live more（我们常常纳闷，为什么他没有用这笔钱买一套更好的房子，生活得更……）可知，此处指我现在知道这个问题的"答案"了。故选 D。

（15）考查动词词义辨析。句意：我也认识到礼貌不需要花费什么，却能帮助我们赢得一切。managed 尽力；changed 改变；needed 需要；explained 解释。根据 He had food, shelter, clothes, and warmth both in his house and in his spirit.（他的房子还有他的精神世界都有食物，避难所，衣服和温暖。）可推断，在他的生命中，他不"需要"比这再让人开心的东西了。故选 C。

四、阅读理解 阅读下列短文，根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

25. (10 分) The traditional Chinese lunar calendar (农历年) divides the year into 24 立 solar terms (节气). Summer Solstice (夏至), the 10th solar term of the year, begins on June 21 this year and ends on July 6. At this time, much of the northern hemisphere (半球) receives the most hours of daylight, but it does not bring the hottest temperatures, which will come 20 to 30 days later.

Summer Solstice was an important festival in ancient China. As early as the Han Dynasty, when the Mid - autumn Festival and the Double Ninth Festival were not as important as they are today, Summer Solstice was already celebrated. People in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province usually hold dragon boat races on the Summer Solstice rather than on Dragon Boat Festival today. This tradition was started from the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Before the Qing Dynasty, people even had a one - day holiday on Summer Solstice. According to Song Dynasty, officials could have three days off during the Summer Solstice.

There is a saying in East China's Shandong province that goes, "Eat dumplings on Winter Solstice and eat noodles on Summer Solstice." People in different areas of Shandong province eat chilled (冷的) noodles on this day. Other people around China, including those in Beijing, also have a tradition of eating noodles.

(1) How long does the Summer Solstice last this year? A

- A. About half a month.
- B. About one month.
- C. One week.
- D. Over one month.

(2) People started to celebrate Summer Solstice in B .

- A. the Ming dynasty
- B. the Han dynasty
- C. the Song dynasty
- D. the Qing dynasty

(3) How do people in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province celebrate the Summer Solstice? C

- A. By having one day off.
- B. By climbing mountains.
- C. By holding dragon boat races.
- D. By having three days off.

(4) What do the people in Shandong province eat on the day of Summer Solstice? C

- A. Dumplings.
- B. Rice dumplings.
- C. Chilled noodles.
- D. Moon cakes.

(5) Which of the following is true? D

- A. Summer Solstice brings the hottest temperature of the year.
- B. Summer Solstice wasn't celebrated in ancient China.
- C. Officials can have three days off during the Summer Solstice now.
- D. People in Beijing also have a tradition of eating noodles on the day of Summer Solstice.



【答案】ABCCD

【分析】短文主要介绍了中国传统农历将一年分为 24 个节气，其中夏至是第 10 个节气，今年的夏至从 6 月 21 日开始，到 7 月 6 日结束。

【解答】(1) 推理判断题。根据第一段中的 Summer Solstice, the 10th solar term of the year, begins on June 21 this year and ends on July 6. (夏至是第 10 个节气，今年的夏至从 6 月 21 日开始，到 7 月 6 日结束。) 可知，今年夏至会持续大约半个月，故选：A。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 As early as the Han Dynasty, when the Mid - autumn Festival and the Double Ninth Festival were not as important as they are today, Summer Solstice was already celebrated. (早在汉代，当中秋节和重阳节不如今天重要时，就已经庆祝夏至了。) 可知，人们在汉朝开始庆祝夏至，故选：B。

(3) 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 People in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province usually hold dragon boat races on the Summer Solstice rather than on Dragon Boat Festival today. (浙江绍兴人通常在夏至而不是今天的端午节举行龙舟比赛。) 可知，浙江绍兴人举办龙舟赛庆祝夏至，故选：C。

(4) 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 There is a saying in East China's Shandong province that goes, "Eat dumplings on Winter Solstice and eat noodles on Summer Solstice." People in different areas of Shandong province eat chilled noodles on this day. (在中国东部的山东省有一句谚语，"冬至吃饺子，夏至吃面条。" 山东省不同地区的人在这一天吃冰面条。) 可知，夏至山东人吃冷面，故选：C。

(5) 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句 Other people around China, including those in Beijing, also have a tradition of eating noodles. (中国各地的其他人，包括北京人，也有吃面条的传统。) 可知，这与选项 D "北京人也有在夏至吃面条的传统。" 描述相符，D 项是正确的，故选：D。

26. (10 分) ①Have you bought any second - hand things? Have you sold anything of yours to others? Any stories behind it?

②Once we had a comfortable, beautiful summer day outside after a whole week of rain. My family and I were driving to a nearby town when my daughter found a yard sale. We saw old toys and a couple of guitars. We saw huge piles of clothes and even a piece of furniture or two for sale. Best of all, we saw lots of smiling people talking, laughing, sitting and standing in the sunshine.

③Seeing all of this brought back memories of my childhood.Most of my clothes back then came from yard sales.My mom was a talented（有才能的） yard sale shopper.I used to hate going to them until one special day when I saw that they also sold old books there.After that, I always read through the books until it was time to go and sometimes my mom would buy me one too.Soon a large part of my home library came from yard sale books.To me, they were more priceless than new ones.

④Why do we have yard sales? We get rid of（除去） our old things and we buy "new" old things.But it certainly isn't for the money.It's that yard sales bring us together.We talk and catch up with old friends and new neighbors.We connect（连接） with kindness and our love for all the old stuff（物品）.

⑤I think yard sales teach us something about life too.We can't really own anything here, after all.All we get is to have the stuff for a period of time.Then it is time to let it go and pass it on.

（1）What made the writer start enjoying yard sales? A

- A. She found old books there.
- B. Her mom liked yard sales.
- C. She found her talents there.
- D. She saw smiling people.


（2）Why did the writer use quotation marks（引号） for "new" in Paragraph 4? C

- A. To show the excitement of finding special stuff.
- B. To make the word stand out and draw attention（注意）.
- C. To show that the stuff was not actually（实际上） new.
- D. To prove（证明） that the stuff was valuable（有价值的） or special.

（3）According to the writer, what is the main reason why people have yard sales? D

- A. To make money.
- B. To get rid of old things.
- C. To find valuable（有价值的） stuff.
- D. To connect with others.

（4）The structure（结构） of the passage is A .

- A. 

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

(5) What lesson does the writer tell us about belongings (所有物)? C

- A. We can own things forever.
B. We should keep everything we buy.
C. We need to let go and pass things on.
D. We should forget the past and face forward.



【答案】ACDAC

【分析】本文主要讲述了作者对二手货物的购买和出售的经历，并分享了一些相关的故事和回忆。告诉我们不能真正拥有任何东西，只是在一段时间内使用它们，然后要将其传递给他人。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第③段 I used to hate going to them until one special day when I saw that they also sold old books there. (我曾经讨厌去他们那里，直到有一天我看到他们也卖旧书。) 可知，在庭院拍卖那里找到了旧书，让作者开始喜欢上了它。故选 A。

(2) 推理判断题。根据第④段 Why do we have yard sales? We get rid of (除去) our old things and we buy "new" old things. (我们为什么要搞庭院拍卖？我们扔掉旧东西，买"新的"旧东西。) 可知，是为了表明这些东西实际上并不新。故选 C。

(3) 细节理解题。根据第④段 But it certainly isn't for the money. It's that yard sales bring us together. We talk and catch up with old friends and new neighbors. We connect (连接) with kindness and our love for all the old stuff (物品). (但这肯定不是为了钱。是庭院拍卖让我们走到了一起。我们聊天，与老朋友和新邻居叙旧。我们用善意和对所有旧事物的爱联系在一起。) 可知，是为了与他人建立联系。故选 D。

(4) 篇章结构题。通读全文可知，第①段引出话题，为第一部分；第②③段在讲述作者参与庭院拍卖

的经历，为第二部分；第④⑤段在讲述人们举办庭院拍卖的原因和意义，为第三部分。所以文章的结构为① - ②③ - ④⑤。故选 A。

（5）主旨大意题。根据第⑤段 All we get is to have the stuff for a period of time. Then it is time to let it go and pass it on.（我们得到的只是在一段时间内拥有这些东西。然后是时候放手，把它传递下去了。）可知，我们需要放手，把东西传下去。故选 C。

27.（10 分）How quickly can you finish a 50 - meter run? How long does it take for girls to complete the 800 - meter race? What about boys in the 1, 000 - meter race?

Once there was a teenage boy who was known as a fast runner in his village. He only cared about winning every race and becoming more successful.

One day, the boy took part in a running race in his village. He won the 200, 100 and 50 - meter races without any problem. He was proud of himself and received great applause（掌声）.

But his grandfather stepped in and challenged（挑战）him to a race with two unexpected competitors, an old man and a blind girl. The boy thought it was unbelievable but accepted.

In the race, the boy finished first, while the old man and the blind girl were still at the starting line. With joy, he waved his hands at the crowd（观众）. But they kept silent.

"Why are people not cheering for me like before?" he asked his grandfather.

"Start the race again with them. But this time, all of you should cross the finishing line at the same time," the grandfather replied.

The boy was surprised but agreed to the race.

During the second race, the boy took the hands of the old man and the blind girl and walked slowly with them to the finishing line. The crowd gave them a standing applause.

The boy asked his grandfather, "For whom are the people cheering? Is it for me, or them?" The grandfather smiled and said, "The crowd did not cheer for any one of you. They cheered for how you all ran the race together."

Facing the race of life, what matters is not just winning, but how you run the race.

（1）How did the boy react（反应）when his grandfather challenged him to the race? B

- A. He refused to take part in the race.
- B. He thought it was strange but agreed to race.
- C. He kept silent and didn't take it as a real race.
- D. He thought his grandfather looked down on him.

(2) What did the crowd cheer for in the last race? D

- A. The boy's fast running speed.
- B. The grandfather's wise decision.
- C. The courage (勇气) of the blind girl and the old man.
- D. The boy's love and care shown in the race.

(3) How many races did the boy take part in that day? C

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

(4) What's the right order according to the passage? B

- a. His grandfather asked him to a race with an old man and a blind girl.
- b. The boy won the 200, 100 and 50 - meter races without any problem.
- c. During the second race, the boy took the hands of the old man and the blind girl and walked slowly with them to the finishing line.
- d. In the race, the boy finished first, while the old man and the blind girl were still at the starting line.
- e. The crowd gave them a standing applause.

- A. bcdea
- B. badce
- C. adceb
- D. dcabe

(5) What does the writer want to tell us in this story? D

- A. Winning races is the only way of success.
- B. Effort (努力) in every competition leads to final success.
- C. The importance of having unexpected competitors in a race.
- D. The importance of how we run the race of life goes beyond (超过) winning.



【答案】BDCBD

【分析】本文主要讲述了一个年轻男孩在比赛中获胜后，被他的祖父挑战与一位老人和一位盲女一起比赛。在第一次比赛中，男孩轻松获胜，但没有得到观众的欢呼。在第二次比赛中，男孩选择与老人和盲女一起慢慢走到终点线，观众给予了他们热烈的掌声。最后，男孩明白了比赛中重要的不仅是胜利，而是如何一起完成比赛。

【解答】（1）细节理解题。根据第四段 But his grandfather stepped in and challenged（挑战）him to a race with two unexpected competitors, an old man and a blind girl. The boy thought it was unbelievable but accepted.（但他的祖父挺身而出，向他发起挑战，让他和两个意想不到的对手赛跑，一个老人和一个盲女。男孩觉得难以置信，但还是接受了。）可知，他觉得这很奇怪，但同意参加比赛。故选 B。

（2）推理判断题。根据倒数第二段 The crowd did not cheer for any one of you. They cheered for how you all ran the race together.（群众没有为你们中的任何一个欢呼。他们为你们一起参加比赛而欢呼。）可推知，在最后一场比赛中，观众在为这个男孩在比赛中表现出的爱和关心欢呼。故选 D。

（3）推理判断题。根据第三段 One day, the boy took part in a running race in his village. He won the 200, 100 and 50 - meter races without any problem.（一天，这个男孩参加了村里的跑步比赛。他毫无问题地赢得了 20 米、100 米和 50 米的比赛。）以及倒数第三段 During the second race, the boy took the hands of the old man and the blind girl and walked slowly with them to the finishing line.（在第二场比赛中，男孩拉着老人和盲人女孩的手，慢慢地走到终点线。）可推知，那个男孩那天参加了 5 场比赛。故选 C。

（4）细节理解题。根据第三段 He won the 200, 100 and 50 - meter races without any problem.（他毫无问题地赢得了 20 米、100 米和 50 米的比赛。）可知，b. The boy won the 200, 100 and 50 - meter races without any problem.（这个男孩毫无问题地赢得了 20 米、100 米和 50 米的比赛。）可知，b 排第一，排除选项 C 和 D；根据四段 But his grandfather stepped in and challenged（挑战）him to a race with two unexpected competitors, an old man and a blind girl.（但他的祖父挺身而出，向他发起挑战，让他和两个意想不到的对手赛跑，一个老人和一个盲女。）可知，a. His grandfather asked him to a race with an old man and a blind girl.（他的祖父邀请他和一个老人和一个盲女一起参加比赛。）可知，a 排第二，排除选项 A。故选 B。

（5）主旨大意题。根据最后一段 Facing the race of life, what matters is not just winning, but how you run the race.（面对人生的赛跑，重要的不是输赢，而是如何跑。）以及通读全文可知，通过这个故事，作者想告诉我们在人生的赛跑中，我们如何跑步的重要性远远超过胜利。故选 D。

28.（10 分）What does it mean to be green? Green is more than just a color. It also means taking special steps to protect the environment. Buying a green product is a small step everyone can take. Deciding whether a product is green, however, isn't always easy. We need to consider the whole life cycle of the product, even after it's of

no use. Here is what we may keep in mind.

The materials of a product are usually our first focus. What is it made of? Are there any harmful chemicals in it? Green products are made of more natural materials which are free from harmful chemicals, so they can be good for our physical health.

Packing is important. How is a product packed? Is it over - packed? We'd better choose glass, metal and paper packing, as these can be reused or more easily recycled. We can also look for less packing or even choose unbagged products whenever possible.

Location matters. Where was a product produced? Where are we buying it? Think about how much energy was used to get it to us. Try to choose local products. When it comes to food, it is a good idea to order directly from local farmers, shop at markets and buy fruits in season. Buying from stores near our houses is also a good choice, because we can go there without driving a car.

Look into what the company tells us about their product. It's easy to say that a product is "green" or "all natural", but the words may be too good to be true. So, much of the information about a product should be taken with a grain of salt. After all, companies try to make us believe that their products are environmentally responsible.

The greenest thing is certainly the one we don't buy. Things like food and clothing are necessary for life. But many others are not. Better than buying is choosing to leave an unnecessary product in the store and doing without. It sends a message to the producer, keeps money in our pockets, reduces waste and keeps the planet healthy.

(1) What do we know from Paragraph 1? B

- A. Green is just a kind of color.
- B. Green also means taking actions to protect the environment.
- C. Deciding if a product is green is easy.
- D. It is a big step to buy a green product.

(2) What is talked about in Paragraph 2? A

- A. Why we first focus materials of a product.
- B. What green products are made of.
- C. How a product is packed.
- D. Where a product is produced.

(3) We'd better choose this kind of packing except D .

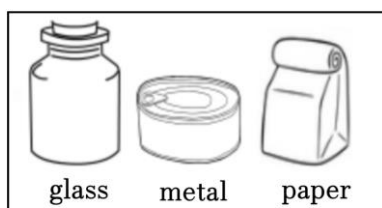
- A. glass
- B. metal
- C. paper
- D. plastic

(4) According to the writer, we should choose a product that is C .

- A. made of unnatural materials
- B. produced abroad
- C. locally produced
- D. over packed

(5) What is the best title for the passage? D

- A. Reducing Energy Use.
- B. Keeping Healthy.
- C. Recycling Waste.
- D. Buying Green.



packaging

【答案】BADCD

【分析】本文主要介绍了如何购买绿色产品。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第一段 What does it mean to be green? Green is more than just a color. It also means taking special steps to protect the environment. (绿色意味着什么？绿色不仅仅是一种颜色。这也意味着采取特殊措施来保护环境。) 可知，绿色也意味着采取行动保护环境。故选 B。

(2) 段落大意题。根据第二段 Green products are made of more natural materials which are free from harmful chemicals, so they can be good for our physical health. (绿色产品是由更天然的材料，不含有害化学物质，所以它们可以对我们的身体健康有好处。) 可知，第二段主要讲述了为什么我们首先会关注产品的材料。故选 A。

(3) 细节判断题。根据第三段 We'd better choose glass, metal and paper packing, as these can be reused or more easily recycled. (包装过度了吗？我们最好选择玻璃包装、金属包装和纸质包装，因为这些包装可

以重复使用或更容易回收。）可知，我们最好选择玻璃包装、金属包装和纸质包装。故选 D。

（4）细节理解题。根据第四段 Try to choose local products.（尽量选择当地产品。）可知，我们应该选择当地生产的产品。故选 C。

（5）标题归纳题。根据第一段 Deciding whether a product is green, however, isn't always easy. We need to consider the whole life cycle of the product, even after it's of no use. Here is what we may keep in mind.（然而，决定一个产品是否绿色并不总是那么容易。我们需要考虑产品的整个生命周期，甚至在它毫无用处之后。以下是我们应该记住的。）以及通读全文可知，本文主要围绕购买绿色产品展开论述，并介绍了如何购买绿色产品的方法，所以本文的最佳标题是“绿色购物”。故选 D。

五、词汇运用 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。（不限填一词）

29.（1 分）—Have you ever read the book We Are Three?

—Yes, it was written by Yang Jiang in her nineties (90).

【答案】nineties

【分析】——你读过《我们仨》这本书吗？

——是的，这是杨绛 90 多岁时写的。

【解答】句子中 in one's+整十的复数形式表示某人多少岁时，这里使用 nineties。

故填：nineties。

30.（1 分）—Cooking is boring. We'll simply (simple) order fast food.

—You know, take - way food is not healthy.

【答案】simply

【分析】——做饭很无聊。我们简单地点快餐就可以了。

——你知道的，外卖是不健康的。

【解答】simple 简单的，形容词。这里修饰动词 order，用副词 simply“简单地”。

故答案为：simply。

31.（1 分）——Anita, I hear you have fallen (fall) in love with Liu Genghong's "Shuttlecock Exercise" (毽子操) in recent days.

——That's not the case. Not everything popular is right for everyone.

【答案】have fallen

【分析】——Antia，我听说你最近爱上了刘畊宏的“毽子操”。

——事实并非如此。并不是所有流行的都适合每个人。

【解答】分析句子可知，句子后面的时间状语 in recent days 为现在完成时标志，结构为 have/has+Vpp，

主语 you 后面跟助动词 have, fall 的 Vpp 形式为 fallen。

故填：have fallen。

32. (1 分) Su Bingtian is not only a hero in many people's eyes, but also a hero in mine (me) .

【答案】mine

【分析】苏炳添不仅在许多人眼里是一名英雄，也是我眼里的一名英雄。

【解答】根据语义可知，空处表达的语义是“我的眼睛”，应用名词性物主代词，人称代词宾格 me“我”应变形为 mine“我的（眼里）”。

故：填 mine。

33. (1 分) —Where did you see Tom?

—I saw him while he was helping (help) a blind man cross the road.

【答案】was helping

【分析】- 你在哪里看到汤姆的？

- 我看见他在帮助一个盲人过马路。

【解答】根据句意可知，此处表示过去正在进行的动作，因此时态应用过去进行时，其结构为 was/were+ 动词的现在分词，主语是 he，用 was, help 的现在分词是 helping。

故填：was helping。

34. (1 分) - Have you taken the medicine yet?

- Yes. I took (take) it this morning.

【答案】took.

【分析】- - 你吃药了吗？

- - 对。我今天早上吃的。

【解答】根据 this morning“今天早上”可知，吃药这件事发生在过去，一般过去时态，谓语单词用 take 的过去式 took。

故答案为：took。

35. (1 分) "Garbage classification (垃圾分类)", which has enter our city, makes the citizens (市民) protect the environment more easily (easy) than before.

【答案】more easily

【分析】“垃圾分类”已进入我市，使市民比以前更容易保护环境。

【解答】easy 容易的，形容词。这里修饰动词用副词。由 than“比”可知，两者比较，填副词 easily 的比较级 more easily“更容易地”。

故答案为：more easily。

36. (1 分) China in the Classics (《典籍里的中国》), an educational TV show, shares a lot about the writers' (write) experiences from ancient times with the TV viewers.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】《典籍里的中国》，一个教育电视节目，与电视观众分享许多古代作家的经历。

【解答】"experiences"作可数名词，意为"经历"，writers' experiences 表示"作家的经历"。

故答案为：writers'。

37. (1 分) - What do you think of yesterday's activity in your community?

- Wonderful, a lot of useful tips on self - protection were offered (offer)

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】- - 你认为你社区的活动怎么样？

- - 太精彩了，提供了许多有用的关于自我保护的小提示。

【解答】通过分析句子结构可知，这些小提示是被提供的，所以要用被动语态来填空，又根据时间状语 yesterday，所以要用一般过去时的被动语态来填空。主语是 tips，所以要用 were+过去分词来填空。结合给出的单词提示，因此可知这句话的意思是"- - 你认为你社区的活动怎么样？ - - 太精彩了，提供了许多有用的关于自我保护的小提示。"

故答案为 were offered.

38. (1 分) So many fish have died because of the dirty water. Something must be done to prevent our river pollution/being polluted (pollute) .

【答案】pollution/being polluted

【分析】非常多的鱼因污水而死，必须采取措施来防止我们的河流受到污染。

【解答】根据"Something must be done to prevent our river... (pollute)."可知，prevent sth., 表示"阻止某事", 所以此空是名词 pollution"污染", 且 prevent sth.doing sth., 表示"阻止某物做……", 此时动词 pollute 与 river 之间是被动关系，被动语态结构是 be done, 所以此空也可是 being polluted。

故填：pollution/being polluted。

六、任务型阅读阅读下面短文， 根据所读内容，在文章下面表格的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。 注意：每个空格只填一个单词。

39. (15 分) Self - respect (自尊) is of great importance. Self - respect is a feeling of being happy about one's characters, abilities and beliefs.

Developing self - respect means developing self - confidence to deal with whatever life throws at us. The

following are some ways we can improve our self - respect.

There is great stress from parents, work and society to become a certain person and to achieve certain goals. A real self - respect is very important and you should believe in your own values and remember what is important to you. Everyone needs to follow his or her own path.

Nobody likes criticism（批评）. To keep a sense of self - respect, we need to learn how to deal with criticism. Don't get sad by the things someone else says or does. Maybe it is completely untrue, so pay no attention to it. If there is some truth, we can use it to develop our characters. Jealousy（嫉妒） of other people's success will cause the loss of our happiness and self - respect. Jealousy is simply envy of other people's success. The truth is that there will always be some people more successful than us. The way of lasting self - respect is to be happy with others' success.

If you have no respect for others, how can you have self - respect? It isn't right to feel better by putting others down. If we look for good qualities in other people, it is easier to remember the good qualities in ourselves.

Forgive others and yourself. Don't live in the past, but move on from the past mistakes and difficult situations. If your mind is full of problems in the past, you will always feel sad. Self - respect comes when we get tolerant（宽容的）.

Sometimes we work with the best of motives（动机） only to be sorry for the result. It is the nature of life that things will not happen as we hoped, but it is a mistake to connect our sense of self - respect with the achievements.

How to develop respect for yourself

Theme	Keeping a sense of self - respect is a very (1) <u>important</u> part of a great life.
Idea of self - respect	Self - respect is a (2) <u>feeling</u> of being happy with one's characters, abilities and beliefs. It can make one develop self - confidence of working out all kinds of problems in one's life.
Six (3) <u>ways</u> to develop self - respect	Being true to yourself ★ Believe in your own values and (4) <u>follow</u> your own path.

	<p>Learning to deal with criticism</p> <p>★Never get sad by things (5) <u>others</u> do or say.</p> <p>★Pay no attention to untrue criticism and try to make progress from true criticism.</p>
	<p>Avoiding jealousy</p> <p>★Jealousy is a common way of (6) <u>losing</u> our happiness and self - respect.</p> <p>★Learn to be happy when others become (7) <u>successful</u>.</p>
	<p>Respecting others</p> <p>★It is (8) <u>wrong</u> to feel better by putting others down.</p> <p>★Look for the good qualities in other people.</p>
	<p>Forgiving</p> <p>★Move on from the past mistakes made by others or yourself.</p> <p>★Don't let your mind filled (9) <u>with</u> the mistakes in the past.</p>
	<p>Remembering your motives, not your (10) <u>result</u></p> <p>★It is common that we work with strong motives but fail to get good results.</p>



【答案】(1) important (2) feeling (3) ways (4) follow (5) others (6) losing (7) successful (8) wrong

(9) with (10) result

【分析】本文介绍了如何提升自尊的方法。

【解答】(1) 主旨大意题。根据第一段 Self - respect (自尊) is of great importance. (自尊是很重要的。) 可知本文主要介绍了保持自尊在生活中很重要。故填 important。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第一段 Self - respect is a feeling of being happy about one's characters, abilities and beliefs. (自尊是一种对自己性格，能力和信仰的一种满意感。) 可知自尊是一种对自己性格，能力和信仰的一种满意感。故填 feeling。

(3) 段落大意题。根据第二段 The following are some ways we can improve our self - respect. (接下来是一些我们可以提升自尊的方法。) 可知下面是提升自尊的方法。故填 ways。

(4) 细节理解题。根据第三段 Everyone needs to follow his or her own path. (每个人都需要遵循他或她自己的道路。) 可知此处表示相信自己的价值，走自己的路。故填 follow。

(5) 细节理解题。根据第四段 Don't get sad by the things someone else says or does. (不要被别人说的和做的事情伤心。) 可知不要因为其他人说的和做的事情伤心。故填 others。

(6) 细节理解题。根据第四段 Jealousy (嫉妒) of other people's success will cause the loss of our happiness and self - respect. (嫉妒别人的成功会让我们的快乐和自尊消失。) 可知嫉妒是让我们的快乐和自尊消失的一种方式。故填 losing。

(7) 细节理解题。根据第四段 The way of lasting self - respect is to be happy with others' success. (保持自尊的方法就是对其他人的成功表示开心。) 可知当其他人成功时要学会开心。故填 successful。

(8) 细节理解题。根据第五段 It isn't right to feel better by putting others down. (贬低他人而使自己感觉更好是不对的。) 可知通过贬低他人而使自己感觉更好是错误的。故填 wrong。

(9) 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 If your mind is full of problems in the past, you will always feel sad. (如果你脑中都是过去的问题，你会觉得伤心的。) 可知不要让你的大脑都被过去的错误填满。故填 with。

(10) 细节理解题。根据最后一段 Sometimes we work with the best of motives (动机) only to be sorry for the result. (有时我们怀着最好的动机工作，但对结果却很抱歉。) 可知记住你的动机而不是结果。故填 result。

七、综合填空 根据短文内容，在横线上填入适当的单词，使短文完整、通顺。给出单词的空格不限一词，没有给出单词的空格限一词。

40. (15 分) People need to drink enough water every day. Sometimes, you might not finish drinking your glass of water before (1) going (go) to bed. You might want to drink it the next morning. (2) But have you ever wondered if it is still safe to drink?

"If you have clean water in (3) a clean glass, you're fine to drink it for a day or two," Kellogg Schwab from the Johns Hopkins University Water Institute in the US told Times.

But you may find that it (4) tastes (taste) strange. That's because after about 12 hours the carbon dioxide (二氧化碳) in the air reacts with the water in your glass, slightly lowering the PH level of water.

Also, there might be more microorganisms (微生物) in your water if you leave it out overnight. Microorganisms grow much (5) more quickly (quick) at room temperature. These microorganisms can stick to your glass. They can make you get sick more easily. But if you clean your glasses very often, this (6) will not/won't be (not be) a problem.

In countries like the US and UK, people often drink water directly from the tap. This is OK——however, tap water can't be stored for a long time. Most experts say that tap water has a shelf life (保存期限) of six months, according to Zane Satterfield from West Virginia University, US. After six months, there is less chlorine (氯) in the water and bacteria (细菌) start to grow. You'd better (7) not drink (not drink) the water, or you may get sick.

What about plastic water bottles? Schwab said people should be (8) careful (care) with them. If you leave a bottle of water in the sun or a car (9) for a long period of time, the plastic produces a chemical (10) called (call) BPA. This chemical can cause heart disease and cancer.



【答案】 (1) going (2) But (3) a (4) tastes (5) more quickly (6) will not/won't be (7) not drink (8) careful (9) for (10) called

【分析】 本文主要讲述了最好不要喝隔夜水。

【解答】 (1) 考查动名词。句意：有时，你可能还没喝完睡前的那杯水。介词 before 后跟动名词。go to bed 去睡觉。故填 going。

(2) 考查连词。句意：但你有没有想过喝这杯水是否仍然安全？根据前句 You might want to drink it the next morning. (你可能想第二天早上再喝。) 以及后句 have you ever wondered if it is still safe to drink? (你有没有想过喝这杯水是否仍然安全？) 可知，前后句之间存在转折，用转折连词 but，位于句首，单词首字母大写。故填 But。

(3) 考查冠词。句意：如果你在一个干净的杯子里有干净的水，你喝个一两天是可以的。根据 glass 可知，该处表示“一个干净的杯子”，glass 是辅音音素开头的单词，用冠词 a。故填 a。

（4）考查动词。句意：但你可能会发现它尝起来很奇怪。主语 it 是第三人称单数，时态为一般现在时，主谓一致。故填 tastes。

（5）考查副词的比较级。句意：微生物在室温下生长得更快。much 修饰形容词/副词的比较级，表示“更……得多”；用副词 quickly 的比较级形式修饰动词 grow。故填 more quickly。

（6）考查一般将来时。句意：但是如果你经常清洗你的杯子，这就不是问题。根据 But if you clean your glasses very often（但是如果你经常清洗你的杯子）可知，此处是 if 引导的条件状语从句，要满足主将从现的原则，主句用一般将来时，其结构为 will do，其否定句结构为 will not/won't do。故填 will not/won't be。

（7）考查动词。句意：你最好不要喝这个水，否则你可能会生病。you'd better not do sth.最好不要做某事，是固定句型。故填 not drink。

（8）考查形容词。句意：施瓦布说，人们应该小心使用它们。be careful with 小心，是固定搭配。故填 careful。

（9）考查介词。句意：如果你把一瓶水长时间放在阳光下或汽车里，塑料会产生一种叫做 BPA 的化学物质。根据 a long period of time 可知，修饰一段时间，用介词 for。故填 for。

（10）考查动词。句意：如果你把一瓶水长时间放在阳光下或汽车里，塑料会产生一种叫做 BPA 的化学物质。根据 a chemical...BPA（一种……BPA 的化学物质）可知，用 call 的过去分词 called 表被动，表示“被叫作”。故填 called。

八、书面表达

41.（25 分）为庆祝中国共产党百年华诞，八（1）班的同学将举行演讲比赛向党献礼。演讲的主题是一年来自己学习和生活上的成长与变化。假设你是 David，请准备 100 字左右的演讲稿参加比赛，具体内容如下：

	过去	现在
学习	很少阅读。	花时间读书，读书使我放松；……
环保	没有意识到环保的重要性。	现在通过骑自行车减少空气污染； （节约用电、用水的方式各举 1 例）
礼仪	在公共场所大声喧哗；……	在公共场所尽量降低声音；……
爱心	零用钱用在零食、电脑游戏上。……	……
展望未来	九年级……	

要求：（1）表达清楚，语法正确，上下文连贯；

(2) 必须包括提示中的所有信息，并按要求适当发挥；

(3) 不得使用真实姓名，校名和地名等。

Hello, everyone. I'm David from Class 1, Grade 8. Back to the life in the last year, I think I have changed a lot and made great progress in some ways. _____

Thanks for your listening

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】【高分句型一】

First, in the past I spent little time reading. 首先，过去我很少花时间读书。 spend time doing sth 花费时间做某事

【高分句型二】

I'm sure I can be better and better in Grade 9. 我相信我在九年级会越来越好。 表语从句

【解答】Hello, everyone. I'm David from Class 1, Grade 8. Back to the life in the last year, I think I have changed a lot and made great progress （进步） in some ways.

First, in the past I spent little time reading. 【高分句型一】 Now I spend a lot of time reading. Reading can help me relax. （学习）

Second, I didn't realize the importance of protecting the environment. Now I try to reduce air pollution by riding a bike. I save water by taking shorter showers. I save energy by turning off the lights when leaving a room. （环保）

Third, I used to talk loudly in public and push in before others when waiting for a bus. Now I try to keep my voice down in public. I always queue for my turn when waiting for a bus. （礼仪）

Fourth, I used to spend my pocket money on snacks and computers games. But now I donate my pocket money to the children in poor areas. （爱心）

I'm sure I can be better and better in Grade 9. 【高分句型二】（展望未来）

Thanks for your listening!