

江苏省无锡市 2023-2024 学年八年级上学期期末英语试卷 (A 卷) (解析版)

一、单项填空 (本大题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

1. —Do you enjoy the program *Readers* hosted by the famous host Dongqing on CCTV1?

—Yes, it is wonderful. I have never seen a _____ one.

- A. good B. well C. better D. best

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你喜欢 CCTV1 著名的主持人董卿主持的节目《朗读者》吗？——是的，非常精彩。我从未见过这么好的节目。

考查比较级。good 好的，形容词；well 健康的，形容词；better 更好的，比较级；best 最好的，最高级。根据 “I have never seen a ...one.” 可知，应是没有看过比《朗读者》更好的节目了，此处暗含比较级。故选 C。

2. —Why is the woman crying there?

— Because she is _____. Her only son is lost and no one can help find him now.

- A. hopeful B. useless
C. cheerful D. helpless

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：——为什么那位妇女在那边哭？——因为她很无助。她唯一的儿子丢了，现在没有人能帮助她找到他。

考查形容词辨析。hopeful 有希望的；useless 无用的；cheerful 快乐的，愉快的；helpless 无助的。根据 “Her only son is lost and no one can help find him now.” 可知，她很无助。故选 D。

3. We cannot wait for the wind to come when there is smog (雾霾). _____, we must take action to make the environment better.

- A. Moreover B. Otherwise C. Also D. Instead

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：当有雾霾时，我们不能等风来。反而，我们必须采取措施来使环境变得更好。A 而且，此外；B 否则；C 也；D 反而，代替。根据语境可知此处为转折关系，故选 D 项。

4. We should do what we can _____ the hunters _____ the animals.

- A. to prevent; killing B. to prevent; to kill C. prevent; killing D. prevent; to kill

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：我们应该尽我们所能防止猎人杀死动物。

考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知，“do what we can”的目的是“prevent the hunters....the animals”，故空一用动词不定式表目的，排除 CD；prevent sb. doing sth.“阻止某人做某事”，空二用动名词。故选 A。

5. —How many cranes did you see on the lake last Sunday?

—_____. They all flew to the south last month.

- A. Nothing B. Nobody C. No one D. None

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：——上星期天你在湖上看到了多少只鹤？——一只都没有。它们上个月都飞往南方去了。

考查代词辨析。Nothing 没什么；Nobody 没有人；No one 没有人；None 没有一个（强调数量）。根据“How many cranes did you see on the lake last Sunday?”可知，此处强调数量，一只都没有。故选 D。

6. —Can you tell me how to make the toy truck run?

—Why not read the _____ yourself? My hands are full now.

- A. story B. instructions C. information D. report

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你能告诉我怎样使玩具卡车跑起来吗？——为什么不自己读说明书呢？我现在很忙。

考查名词辨析。story 故事；instructions 说明；information 信息；report 报道。根据“Can you tell me how to make the toy truck run”可知是建议对方阅读说明书，看如何使玩具卡车跑起来。故选 B。

7. The chairperson received about three _____ applications to join the Bird watching Club.

- A. hundred B. hundreds of C. hundred of D. hundreds

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：主席收到了大约三百份加入观鸟俱乐部的申请书。

考查数词的表达。表示具体的数量，用基数词+数词的单数形式，表示概数，用数词的复数形式+of。根据 three 可知，此空应填数词的单数形式，故选 A。

8. Do you want to be healthy? _____. Smiling can help you stay healthy.

- A. Smiling B. Smile C. To smile D. Smiled

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：你想健康吗？微笑吧。微笑能帮助你保持健康。

考查祈使句。结合语境可知，此处 smile 为不及物动词，本句为由一个动词构成的祈使句的肯定形式，应以动词原形开头。故选 B。

9. When I arrived there, I found the girl looking at the snake _____ .

A. in danger B. in trouble C. in need D. in fear

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：当我到那的时候，我发现这个女孩正恐惧地看着蛇。

考查介词短语辨析。in danger 处于危险之中；in trouble 处于困境；in need 困难中的；in fear 恐惧，根据所给空前面的 I found the girl looking at the snake 可知，in fear 最符合语境，故选 D。

10. —Our headteacher is very hard-working. He spends most of his time with us.

—_____ He often talks with our parents in his free time.

A. I hope so. B. What? C. That's for sure. D. Really?

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——我们的班主任很勤奋。他大部分时间都和我们在一起。——那是肯定的。他经常在空闲时间和我们的父母谈话。

考查情景交际。I hope so 我希望如此；What 什么；That's for sure 那是肯定的；Really 真的。根据“He often talks with our parents in his free time.”可知，班主任确实很勤奋，故选 C。

二、完形填空

My dog, Hero, isn't afraid of most things. But he is afraid of one thing—the vacuum cleaner(吸尘器).

Every 11 morning, Mother cleans the house. First she runs the cleaner in the living room. Hero 12 in the kitchen.

“The vacuum cleaner can't hurt you.” We laugh and say. 13 sometimes I am afraid of things, too. I am afraid to be alone in the dark. And I know the dark can't hurt me. I guess it's the same way with Hero. He is afraid without knowing 14.

Last Saturday, Mom was cleaning the house again. Barbie was sleeping in her room and Hero was in the living room. Mom began to run the cleaner in the living room. Hero 15 out from a chair. He ran towards my room. But then he stopped. He sat down at Barbie's. 16 Mum went on running the cleaner. She ran it

closer and closer to Hero. But Hero didn't move! _____17_____ Mum ran the cleaner right up to his front feet.

Hero shook all over. He was really afraid. But he didn't let Mum get by. "You can't take the cleaner into Barbie's room," he _____18_____ to say, "I am taking care of Barbie." Mum says that Hero has the _____19_____ name. He is a really hero. He is a brave. "Being brave is not the same as not being afraid," Mum says.

Being brave _____20_____ that you do what you have to do. You do it even if you are afraid. Hero knew what he had to do. He had to take care of Barbie. So he did!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 11. A. Saturday | B. Sunday | C. Monday | D. Friday |
| 12. A. plays | B. hides | C. arrives | D. lies |
| 13. A. But | B. And | C. So | D. Because |
| 14. A. what | B. how | C. when | D. why |
| 15. A. walked | B. dropped | C. jumped | D. climbed |
| 16. A. door | B. bed | C. window | D. table |
| 17. A. Once | B. Suddenly | C. Sadly | D. Then |
| 18. A. wanted | B. needed | C. seemed | D. tried |
| 19. A. right | B. wrong | C. funny | D. beautiful |
| 20. A. tells | B. hopes | C. agrees | D. means |

【答案】11. A 12. B 13. A 14. D 15. C 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. A 20. D

【解析】

【分析】本文讲述了 Barbie 的狗 Hero 很勇敢，敢于保护主人。

【11 题详解】

句意：每周六的早晨，妈妈打扫房子。A 周六；B 周日；C 周一；D 周五。根据下文 Last Saturday, Mom was cleaning the house again.可知妈妈每个周六打扫房子，故选 A 项。

【12 题详解】

句意：开始妈妈会在客厅使用吸尘器，Hero 就会藏到厨房里。A 玩耍；B 隐藏；C 到达；D 平躺、撒谎。根据前文语境可知“我”的狗 Hero 害怕吸尘器，故当妈妈使用吸尘器时，它会藏到厨房里，故选 B 项。

【13 题详解】

句意：但是有时候我也害怕一些东西。A 但是；B 并且；C 所以；D 因为。分析上下文语境可知前后句为转折关系，故选 A 项。

【14 题详解】

句意：他害怕，不知道为什么。A 什么；B 怎样；C 什么时候；D 为什么。根据语境判断段此处作者表达的

意思是不知道 Hero 害怕吸尘器的原因，故选 D 项。

【15 题详解】

句意：Hero 从椅子上跳了下来。A 走，步行；B 掉落；C 跳跃；D 攀爬。根据前文语境可知 Hero 怕吸尘器，所以可推断当妈妈在客厅使用吸尘器时，它吓得从椅子上跳了下来，故选 C 项。

【16 题详解】

句意：他在 Barbie 的门边坐下。A 门；B 床；C 窗户；D 桌子。根据前文“他跑向我的房间，但是停了下来”可知他坐在了门旁边，故选 A 项。

【17 题详解】

句意：然后妈妈把吸尘器挪到他的爪子前。A 曾经，一次；B 突然地；C 悲伤地；D 然后。此处描述妈妈的一系列动作，结合语境可知答案应选 D 项。

【18 题详解】

句意：他似乎在说“你不能把吸尘器带进 Barbie 的房间”。A 想要；B 需要；C 似乎；D 尝试、设法。根据语境可知宠物狗 Hero 似乎在说“You can't take the cleaner into Barbie's room,I am taking care of Barbie.”，故答案应选 C 项。

【19 题详解】

句意：妈妈说 Hero 有着正确的名字。他是一个真正的英雄。A 正确的；B 错误的；C 滑稽的；D 漂亮的。根据语境可知 Hero 似乎在保护 Barbie，故 hero “英雄”这个名字正适合他，是正确的名字，故选 A 项。

【20 题详解】

句意：勇敢意味着你做你不得不做的事情。A 告诉，讲述；B 希望；C 同意；D 意味着，意思是。根据语境可知此处答案应选 D 项。

三、阅读理解（本大题共 30 分，每小题 6 分）

It was hot in the middle of summer and there were no trees along the street. Few people came out on such a hot day. Mr. Read had another bad day. The whole day no one had come to his small shop to buy anything. He closed his shop at half past five, and went out into the street and began walking to the bus stop. He was very fat. The sun shone straight down the street and in a few minutes Mr. Read felt hot.

A small boy came out of another shop in the street and followed Mr. Read. He stayed very near him all the time, and he stepped on Mr. Read's shoes several times. Mr. Read looked at him angrily each time.

After the fourth time, Mr. Read stopped, turned round and said to the boy, “What are you doing? Stop following me like that! You're going to hurt my feet.”

“I'm sorry, but don't stop me, please!” The small boy said, “It's very hot today and there isn't any shade anywhere else in the street.”

21. Why did no one come to buy things in Mr. Read's shop?

A. Because the shop was small.

B. Because it was too hot.

C. Because he closed it too early.

D. Because he was too fat.

22. Which of the following words can best describe the boy?

A. Kind.

B. Helpful.

C. Fun.

D. Popular.

23. The boy followed Mr. Read so that _____.

A. nobody would see him

B. he could hurt Mr. Read's feet

C. he could find the bus stop

D. the sun wouldn't shine on him

【答案】 21. B 22. C 23. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文讲述了一个炎热的下午，街道上没有树，里德先生很胖，他走在街上，一个男孩跟在他身后躲太阳。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Few people came out on such a hot day.”可知，没人来商店买东西的原因是天太热了，没人出来。故选 B。

【22 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“It's very hot today, and there isn't any shade anywhere else in the street!”可知，小男孩在里德先生身后躲太阳，推测出他是一个有趣的孩子。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“He was very fat.”和“The small boy said. 'It's very hot today, and there isn't any shade anywhere else in the street!'"可知，里德先生很胖，所以他的影子比较大，因此男孩跟着他，阳光就不会照在自己身上。故选 D。

Today, about 50% of people in the world wear glasses. But how much do you know about them?

No one knows who made the first set of glasses. However, it's sure that they were first made in 13th century. Glasses showed up around the same time in northern Italy and China. Early glasses weren't made of glass. That's because most glass at that time was not clear, so it wouldn't have worked well for glasses.

Glasses didn't look much like modern glasses until the 1700s. That's when people put ear stems (耳柄) to

keep glasses on their faces. Around this time, reading and writing became more popular.

People didn't start seeing eye doctors for glasses before the 1800s. At that time, they just tried on different pairs of glasses before they found one to make their eyesight better. Then eye doctors showed up and changed that. They gave an eye test for people to tell whether (是否) or not they needed a pair of glasses.

★ One big change was bifocal (双光眼镜) in 1784. This made glasses help people see things that are both far away and very near. Sunglasses are about as old as glasses. People in China started wearing sunglasses in the 12th century. Today, many people also wear contact lenses (隐形眼镜).

However, you should always take your contact lenses out at night. And some people wear glasses with no lenses at all. This is called fashion glasses. They come in many shapes and sizes to fit anyone's personal style.

24. How many kinds of glasses does the passage talk about in the passage?

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

25. What made people wear glasses more often in the 1700s?

- A. Wearing glasses made people look better.
B. More and more people liked reading and writing.
C. People used ear stems to keep glasses on their faces.
D. People had better eyesight with the help of eye doctors.

26. Which sentence can be put in ★?

- A. New glasses come out every year.
B. Glasses have really changed our lives.
C. It's important to choose the right glasses.
D. Glasses have changed since a long time ago.

27. What is the main purpose(目的)of this passage?

- A. To tell us the history of glasses.
B. To teach us how to choose glasses.
C. To show different kinds of glasses.
D. To make us know the importance of eyesight.

【答案】 24. C 25. B 26. D 27. A

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要介绍了眼镜的历史。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “Glasses didn’t look much like modern glasses until the 1700s. That’s when people put ear stems (耳柄) to keep glasses on their faces.” 和倒数第二段中 “bifocal (双光眼镜), Sunglasses, contact lenses (隐形眼镜)” 以及最后一段 “fashion glasses” 可知, 本文一共提及了五种眼镜: 普通眼镜, 双光眼镜, 太阳眼镜, 隐形眼镜和时尚眼镜。故选 C。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “Glasses didn’t look much like modern glasses until the 1700s... Around this time, reading and writing became more popular.” 可知, 在 18 世纪时, 阅读和写作变得更加流行, 所以更多人需要眼镜。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。此句位于句首, 应是本段的主题句。根据空格后 “One big change was bifocal (双光眼镜) in 1784... Today, many people also wear contact lenses (隐形眼镜).” 可知, 本段主要介绍了不同时期眼镜的变化, 选项 D “从很久以前以来眼镜一直在变化。” 符合语境, 故选 D。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了眼镜的历史。故选 A。

Three hours later, her parents walked up to the tree. Her mother was carrying a tray with a glass of orange juice and a bowl of organic(有机的) cereal. Her father was wearing a suit. He was ready to go to work.

“Holly, I’ve got some breakfast for you,” her mother said.

Holly looked out of the window. She had dark rings under her eyes.

“Oh, daring, you look terrible!”

“Thanks, Mum,” Holly replied.

“Now Holly,” her father said, “I’m going to the office now. And when I come home, I want to see you back in the house.”

That evening her father walked across the lawn(草坪) towards the end of the garden for the second time that day. He looked down at the empty glass and breakfast bowl, then he looked up at the tree.

“Holly!” he called out. “Are you up there?”

“Yes,” said Holly. She was in the tree house. She didn’t want to see him.

“How long are you going to continue with this ridiculous behaviour(行为)?” He asked. His face was going red.

“It depends,” said Holly.

“I’m not going to change my mind,” her father said, “I need a new office.”

“And I’m not going to change mine either,” said Holly.

Holly was playing with Eco, rolling a ball across the floor for Eco to catch, when she heard a different voice.

Her sister's!

"Holly," Sophie said.

Holly waited.

And then she heard, "Mmmm, this is so cold."

Holly was feeling very hot.

And finally she heard, "Mmmm, it's delicious!"

Holly was feeling hungry. She looked down. Sophie was holding an enormous ice-cream.

"It's strawberry," said Sophie, "your favourite flavour. It's a pity you can't have any."

"I don't want any," Holly said angrily. And she looked at the ice-cream again. It really did look delicious.

"Oh, by the way. Holly, this is Jason."

A tall good-looking boy with dark hair stood next to Sophie.

"Jason's my new friend."

"Hi," said Jason. He smiled at Holly.

"Jason," said Sophie, "this is my sister Holly. Isn't she funny? She doesn't live in a house like normal people. She lives in a tree. She's so weird."

—Adapted from *Holly the Eco Warrior*

28. The underlined sentence "It depends" means _____ in Chinese.
- A. 看情况 B. 我随便 C. 我不放弃 D. 我不妥协
29. Why did Holly live in the tree house?
- A. Because she liked the tree.
- B. Because her father wanted to cut down the tree for an office.
- C. Because she liked to live in the tree house.
- D. Because she wanted to make her parents angry.
30. According to the passage, Eco was a _____.
- A. chick B. horse C. dog D. doll
31. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- A. Holly's mother offered breakfast for her.
- B. Holly's father didn't love her.
- C. Holly didn't sleep well in the tree house.
- D. Holly's father wanted to see Holly back in the house.

【答案】28. A 29. B 30. C 31. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，节选自《环保斗士霍莉》。

【28 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据“How long are you going to continue with this ridiculous behaviour(行为)?”和“And I’m not going to change mine either”可知，爸爸问霍莉荒唐的行为还要持续多久，霍莉表示看情况，她不会改变主意。故选 A。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“I need a new office.”可知，父亲想砍倒树建办公室，所以她住在树屋里保护树。故选 B。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“Holly was playing with Eco, rolling a ball across the floor for Eco to catch”可知，霍莉在和艾柯玩，把球滚过地板让艾柯接住，由此可知，艾柯是一只狗。故选 C。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“That evening her father walked across the lawn(草坪) towards the end of the garden for the second time that day.”可知，那天晚上，她父亲穿过草坪，朝花园的尽头走去，这是一天中第二次了。由此可知，爸爸是关心和爱霍莉的，不然也不会一天去看她两次。故选 B。

One Saturday, Maria and I had a 30-mile bike ride. It seemed good. We started at 7: 00 a. m. in beautiful spring weather. At 10:30 a. m., when we stopped for a rest, we both felt wonderful. And then a brisk wind came. That was when our perfect day began to change.

By noon, we knew a serious thunderstorm was blowing our way. Dark clouds rolled up out of the south-west. A strong wind burned our faces. There was no way to stay out of the storm. We would have to wait it out, but where?

Then _____. We felt the sudden coldness. I looked up and saw the sky turned dark green. Trees and crops were bent over (被吹弯) by the wind. We couldn’t see any animals.

Then a blue car stopped beside our bikes. The driver shouted, “Get in!” She looked afraid, and so did we. We did as she said. That was when the hail (冰雹), the size of golf balls, hit the windows of the car.

She drove fast to the north. Maria and I looked back at the black sky. Maria screamed, “Tornado (龙卷风)!” It was so close that I could see trees, doors, and all kinds of other things that this monster swallowed (吞).

My heart moved up to my throat and was beating so hard. I never felt so afraid. We could never run faster than the tornado! The driver turned to us and said calmly (平静地), “There’s an overpass (立交桥) ahead. We’ll stay under it for protection.”

When we stopped the car, we jumped out of the car and ran to the wall of the overpass. Before I could count to 20, there came a loud noise. Then, it was over. We made it.

We were still shaking (发抖) but laughed with relief (轻松). What an amazing story I would tell at school!

32. What happened first when the tornado began?

- A. Dark clouds rolled up.
- B. The hail came suddenly.
- C. The sky turned dark green.
- D. Trees and crops were bent over.

33. Which of the following is suitable for _____?

- A. we found a safe place
- B. the storm stopped
- C. it seemed to get better
- D. things went worse

34. How did the writer feel when the tornado was all over?

- A. Afraid but excited.
- B. Tired and afraid.
- C. Worried but angry.
- D. Sad and surprised.

【答案】 32. A 33. D 34. A

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要讲述了 Maria 与作者自行车旅行途中遭遇龙卷风，在一位女士的帮助下，安全躲过。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“By noon, we knew a serious thunderstorm was blowing our way. Dark clouds rolled up out of the south-west.”可知龙卷风刚开始，乌云席卷。故选 A。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“We felt the sudden coldness. I looked up and saw the sky turned dark green. Trees and crops were bent over (被吹弯) by the wind. We couldn’t see any animals.”可知我们感到突然的寒冷，天空变成了深绿色，我们看不到任何动物，可见事情变得更糟糕，选项 D“事情变得更加糟糕”符合。故选 D。

【34 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“We were still shaking (发抖) but laughed with relief”可知作者安全以后，感到既恐惧又兴奋。故选 A。

四、单词拼写（本大题共 10 分，每小题 1 分）根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词，使句子意思完整正确。

35. He _____ (碰) my book onto the ground when he walked past my desk.

【答案】 knocked

【解析】

【详解】 句意：他经过我的课桌时把我的书碰到了地上。knock“碰”，根据“when he walked past my desk.”可

知句子是一般过去时，主句谓语动词用过去式。故填 knocked。

36. Lucy is a beautiful girl with long _____ (笔直的) hair.

【答案】straight

【解析】

【详解】句意：露西是个留着直长发的漂亮女孩。修饰名词 hair 用形容词 straight“笔直的”。故填 straight。

37. Never tell _____ (谎言). You should be honest.

【答案】lies

【解析】

【详解】句意：永远不要说谎。你应该诚实。空前有动词 tell，此处应填一个名词作宾语；根据汉语提示“谎言”可知，其英文表达是 lie，可数名词，此处应用复数形式 lies 表泛指，tell lies “说谎”，动词短语。故填 lies。

38. Her bright _____ (微笑的) eyes make her look smart.

【答案】smiling

【解析】

【详解】句意：她明亮的笑眼让她看起来很聪明。根据提示“微笑的”可知，是形容词 smiling，作前置定语修饰“eyes”。故填 smiling。

39. He often _____ (讨论) problems with his classmates after class.

【答案】discusses

【解析】

【详解】句意：他经常在课后和同学们讨论问题。often 经常，用于一般现在时；he 是单数第三人称，动词需用三单形式；discuss“讨论”，discusses 三单形式，故填 discusses。

五、根据句子意思，用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

40. It's _____ (nature) that teenagers may sometimes quarrel (争吵) with their parents.

【答案】natural

【解析】

【详解】句意：青少年有时会和父母吵架，这是很正常的。根据 “It's...that...” 可知，此处应用名词 nature “自然” 的形容词形式 natural “正常的，自然的” 作表语。故填 natural。

41. _____ (human) can use the languages very well, but animals can't.

【答案】Humans

【解析】

【详解】句意：人类可以很好地使用这些语言，但动物不行。human“人类”，此处应用复数，当作为“人”来

讲的时候，复数是 humans，首字母需要大写。故填 Humans。

42. The temperature _____ (drop) again in Northeast China. The rivers and lakes were frozen.

【答案】dropped

【解析】

【详解】句意：中国东北地区的气温又降了。河流湖泊都结冰了。由“The rivers and lakes were frozen”可知，句子为一般过去时，dropped 是其过去式形式。故填 dropped。

43. I can't hear you clearly. Can you speak much _____ (loud), please?

【答案】more loudly

【解析】

【详解】句意：我听不清楚，你能说大声一点吗？loud“大声的”，形容词；空处修饰动词 speak，所以用其副词 loudly，much 修饰比较级。故填 more loudly。

44. The _____ (science) are having a discussion in the next room.

【答案】scientists

【解析】

【详解】句意：科学家们正在隔壁房间讨论。science“科学”，scientist“科学家”，根据“are having a discussion”可知主语是科学家且是复数。故填 scientists。

五、综合阅读 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

先通读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在文章后的表格内填入最恰当的单词。

注意：每个空格只能填一个单词。

In the USA, there are many kinds of restaurants.

Fast food restaurants are very famous. You can find McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken in many countries around the world. You look at a menu (菜单) on the counter (柜台), and say what you'd like to eat. You pay the person who brings food to you. You take your food and sit down or take it away. There's no need to leave a tip (小费).

In coffee shops, you sit at the counter or at a table. You don't wait for the waitress to show you where to sit. She usually brings you coffee when you sit down. You tell her what you'd like to eat and she brings it to you. You pay the cashier (收银员) as you leave.

In family restaurants, the waitress leads you to your table. Often the waitress tells you her name, but you don't need to tell her yours. If you can't finish eating everything, your waitress gives you a bag to take the rest of food home. You should add fifteen per cent to the bill (账单) as a tip.

In top class restaurants, you had better order before you come, and you need to arrive on time. The waiter

shows you where to sit. If there is wine there, he may ask you taste it. You can only refuse (拒绝) it if it tastes bad.

When you get your bill, check it and then add fifteen to twenty per cent to it as a tip for the waiter.

The Restaurants in the USA		
	What you can do	Tips
Fast food restaurants	You can look at the menu and then order your food. You can <u>45</u> your food there or take it away.	You can leave the restaurant <u>46</u> a tip.
In coffee shops	After <u>47</u> at the counter or at a table, the waitress will bring you coffee.	You pay the cashier as you leave.
In family restaurants	The waitress shows you <u>48</u> you can sit. She tells you her name, but you needn't. You can take away the rest of food.	If your bill is \$100, your tip is \$15.
In top class restaurants	You had better order first, but don't be <u>49</u> . You can refuse the wine if it doesn't taste good.	If your bill is \$200, you can give the waiter a tip from \$30 to \$40.

【答案】45. eat

46. without

47. sitting

48. where 49. late

【解析】

【导语】本文主要讲述了美国的各种饭店，详细地介绍了在这些饭店的就餐习惯及付费等问题。

【45 题详解】

根据“You take your food and sit down or take it away.”可知，你可以在店内吃也可以打包带走。故填 eat。

【46 题详解】

根据“‘There’s no need to leave a tip (小费).’”可知，在快餐店不用付小费。故填 without。

【47 题详解】

根据“‘In coffee shops, you sit at the counter or at a table. You don’t wait for the waitress to show you where to sit. She usually brings you coffee when you sit down.’”可知，在咖啡店，你坐在柜台或桌子旁时，服务员通常会给你端咖啡。故填 sitting。

【48 题详解】

根据“‘In family restaurants, the waitress leads you to your table.’”可知，在家庭餐厅，女服务员带你去哪里坐。故填 where。

【49 题详解】

根据“‘In top class restaurants, you had better order before you come, and you need to arrive on time.’”可知，在顶级餐厅，你最好在来之前点餐，而且你需要准时到达，不能迟到。故填 late。

阅读下面短文，然后根据短文内容回答问题。

If you live in the United States, the law says you can’t have a full-time job until you are 16 years old. At 14 or 15, you can work part-time after school or on weekends, you can’t earn (赚) your own money? Of course not! Kids who are between the ages of 10 and 13 can earn money by doing lots of things.

Valerie, 11, told us that she made money by cleaning up other people’s yards. Lena, makes money by knitting (织) dog sweaters and selling them to her neighbors, and Riesa said she had started taking art classes and showing her work to people. People have asked her to draw pictures for them and they pay her for them. Jasmine, 13, writes articles for different magazines!

Earning is learning. By working to earn your own money, you are learning the skills you will need to succeed (成功) in life. These skills can include things like getting along with others, using technology and using your time. Some people think that asking for money is a lot easier than earning it; however, when you make your own money, you don’t have to depend on someone else. The five dollars that you earn will probably make you feel a lot better in your hand than the twenty dollars you ask for.

50. When can kids have full-time jobs?

51. When can a 15-year-old kid work to earn money?

52. How does Riesa make money?

53. What skills can kids learn while earning money?

54. What kind of part-time job would you like to have to make money?

【答案】50. At the age of sixteen.

51. He or she can work to earn money after school or on weekends, or during summer vacation.

52. Riesa makes money by drawing pictures/drawing pictures (for people).

53. These skills can include things like getting along with others, using technology and using your time.

54. I want to help my parents with household chores and earn money by delivering newspapers.

【解析】

【导语】本文通过举例来告诉我们在美国 10 岁到 13 岁的青少年会通过什么方式赚钱，并介绍了青少年通过工作赚钱所带来的好处。

【50 题详解】

根据“If you live in the United States, the law says you can’t have a full-time job until you are 16 years old.”可知，在美国，孩子在 16 岁时才能拥有全职工作。故填 At the age of sixteen.

【51 题详解】

根据“At 14 or 15, you can work part-time after school or on weekends, and during summer vacation, you can work 40 hours each week.”可知，14 岁或 15 岁时，可以在放学后或周末做兼职，或在暑假期间，可以每周工作 40 小时。故填 He or she can work to earn money after school or on weekends, or during summer vacation.

【52 题详解】

根据“...and Riesa said she had started taking art classes and showing her work to people. People have asked her to draw pictures for them and they pay her for them.”可知，Riesa 通过为人们画像赚钱。故填 Riesa makes money by drawing pictures (for people).

【53 题详解】

根据“ These skills can include things like getting along with others, using technology and using your time.”可知，这些技能可以包括与他人相处、使用技术和利用时间等。故填 These skills can include things like getting along with others, using technology and using your time.

【54 题详解】

本题为主观题，答案不唯一，言之有理即可。故填 I want to help my parents with household chores and earn money by delivering newspapers.

六、书面表达（本大题共 20 分）

55. 英国牛津尖塔中学的师生来紫石中学参观。你与 Suzy 成为好朋友。请以“My English friend”为题，根据所给信息，介绍你的新朋友。

Looks	明亮的笑眼，使得看起来可爱。
Personality	彬彬有礼；乐于助人。
School life	最喜欢法语，觉得学外语有趣，有大量的时间进行课外活动。
A travel experience	两周前，乘飞机抵达中国；参观一些名胜古迹。
A DIY job	享受生活；对 DIY 很着迷。
Her hope	成为爱熊猫俱乐部 (Panda Lovers' Club) 的一员，因为……

My English Friend

Suzy is my English friend.

【答案】例文

My English friend

Suzy is my English friend. She has bright smiling eyes which make her look beautiful. She is very polite and greets others when she meets them. She is also helpful and she is willing to help others at any time. She loves French the most and finds it interesting to learn a foreign language. She is good at sports and she spends a lot of time on outdoor activities.

Two weeks ago, she arrived in China by plane and visited some places of interest. She enjoys everyday life and is keen on DIY. She wants to be a member of the Panda Lovers' Club. She loves pandas and she thinks it's important to take action to protect them.

What a nice girl she is!

【解析】

【详解】[总体分析]

①题材：本文是一篇记叙文，为材料作文；

②时态：时态为“一般现在时”和“一般过去时”；

③提示：根据所给信息完成写作，介绍新朋友，不能遗漏信息，以第三人称为主。

[写作步骤]

第一步，承接开头，介绍朋友的外貌、性格和校园生活；

第二步，介绍朋友的旅行经历、爱好和希望；

第三步，最后书写结尾，赞美朋友。

[亮点词汇]

①is willing to 愿意

②be good at 擅长

③spend time on sth.花费时间在某事上

④places of interest 名胜古迹

⑤be keen on 喜欢

⑥take action 采取行动

[高分句型]

①She is very polite and greets others when she meets them.（时间状语从句）

② She loves pandas and she thinks it's important to take action to protect them.（宾语从句；it 固定句型）

③What a nice girl she is!（感叹句）