

昆山市 2023-2024 学年第一学期八年级英语期末考试模拟试题

二、单项填空（共 10 小题海小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

1. Tom coughed a lot. The doctor advised him _____ any more.
A. to smoke B. not to smoke C. smoke D. not smoke
2. Kitty likes keeping the secrets to _____, even her best friends don't know them.
A. herself B. itself C. themselves D. yourselves
3. —How do you like the song?
—It's amazing. I have never enjoyed a _____ one before.
A. worst B. worse C. best D. better
4. Wetlands are important because they help _____ flood.
A. prevent B. protect C. project D. provide
5. —Eddie, did you hear a strange noise next door around 8 o'clock last night?
—No, I _____ my favorite TV programme in my bedroom.
A. watch B. watched C. was watching D. am watching
6. _____ you are free, why don't you go shopping with me?
A. Before B. Since C. Whether D. Until
7. Bob knows how to cut the cost. I'm sure he can do the work with _____ money and _____ people.
A. less; less B. less; fewer C. more; fewer D. fewer; more
8. "We call the baby panda Xi Wang." The structure of this sentence is "_____".
A. S+V+P B. S+V+DO+IO C. S+V+O+OC D. S+V+IO+DO
9. Jack _____ go birdwatching with us tomorrow, but he isn't very sure about it.
A. may B. can C. will D. must
10. —I'm going to take the kids to see the film.
—_____. The kids are too young. The film is not suitable for them.
A. Never mind B. Good idea C. No problem D. You'd better not

三、完形填空（共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分）



Frank was a very talkative little boy. Whenever he saw a new thing, he asked a great many questions about it. His mother was very 11. When there was time to answer his questions, she would do so.

The first time Frank saw an hourglass (沙漏), he was very 12, but he did not know what it was. His mother said, "An hourglass is made in the shape (形状) of the figure (数字) 8. The sand is put in at one end, and runs through a small hole in the 13. As much sand is put into the glass as will run through in an hour."

Frank watched the little stream of sand. He was very impatient, 14 it would not run faster. "Let me 15 it, Mother," said he. "It is lazy, and will never get through."

"Oh yes, it 16, my son," said his mother, "The sand moves by little and little, but it moves all the time."

"At night, the 17 in the hourglass has run through twelve times. When you look at the hands of the clock, you think they go very 18, and so they do, but they never stop. The hour hand of the clock has moved all around its great face. This is because the hands of the clock 19 working every minute. They do not stop to think how much they have to do, and 20 it will take them to do it."

Frank seemed to understand something.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. A. patient | B. polite | C. honest | D. humorous |
| 12. A. happy | B. ready | C. interested | D. bored |
| 13. A. end | B. middle | C. glass | D. beginning |
| 14. A. and | B. because | C. or | D. so |
| 15. A. pull | B. repair | C. mix | D. shake |
| 16. A. must | B. can't | C. will | D. won't |
| 17. A. air | B. clock | C. sand | D. hand |
| 18. A. slowly | B. easily | C. quickly | D. quietly |
| 19. A. dislike | B. forget | C. stop | D. keep |
| 20. A. how long | B. how many | C. how much | D. how often |

四、阅读理解（共 15 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分）

A

In the snowing and the blowing,

In the cruel sleet (冰雹),

Little flowers begin their growing,

Far under our feet.

Softly taps (轻扣) the Spring, and cheerly,

“Darlings, are **you** here?”

Till they answer, “We are nearly,

Nearly ready, dear.”

“Where is Winter, with his ▲?”

Tell us, Spring,” they say.

Then she answers, “He is going,

Going on his way.”

“Poor old Winter does not love you;

But his time is past;

Soon my birds shall sing above you; Set you free at last.”

21. What does “you” refer to in the poem?

A. Winters. B. Winds. C. Birds. D. Flowers.

22. Which is the best word to fill in the blank ▲?

A. lightning B. coldness C. wind D. snowing

23. Which month does the writer possibly write about?

A. March. B. June. C. September. D. November.

C

One day you open the fridge and find some moldy (发霉的) food. But before you can throw it away, your mother stops you. She doesn't want to waste food. She cuts off the moldy part and eats the rest. Is it safe to do this?

Mold can grow on almost all kinds of food. Mold is usually green, white, black or grey. Mold makes food soft and changes its color. Moldy food tastes quite bad.

If you find mold in soft food, just throw it away. Soft food, such as bread, tomatoes or hot dogs usually has water. This allows mold to easily grow below its surface (表面). Bacteria (细菌) can also grow along with it.

But it's easy to take away mold from hard food. Mold can't grow very deeply inside this kind of food. According to the BBC, you should cut about 2.5cm around and below the mold to clear it. It's OK to cut the moldy parts out of hard food and eat the rest. But if the food is totally covered with mold, you should still throw it away.

Most kinds of mold are bad for us. But some kinds of mold can be used to make food. For example, penicillin (青霉菌) can be used to make many types of cheeses, and they're quite delicious as well.

28. If you find mold on a cake, _____.

- A. it is safe for you to eat it
B. cut off the moldy part and eat the rest
C. you should throw it away
D. boil it in hot water first and then eat it

29. Which of the following is TRUE about mold?

- A. It is more likely to grow on hard food.
B. We can't see it just with our own eyes.
C. It grows faster when the weather is cold.
D. Not all kinds of mold are bad for people.

30. According to the passage, we know that penicillin _____.

- A. is very bad for our health
B. can be used to make cheese
C. grows on all kinds of food
D. is more likely to make cheese bad

31. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. How we can deal with moldy food.
B. Moldy food is not safe for us to eat.
C. Mold can grow on all kinds of food.
D. There are many different kinds of mold.

D

Many parents make their children do chores around the house. For some families, teaching children what to do and how to do chores is easy. But in other families, getting children to do some housework can be a very big problem.

It is a good idea for parents to teach their children at an early age. All family members must work together to make the house clean, and each person must do his or her share of the work. We can do this by making a plan of chores and taking responsibilities (责任) when children are young, which is good for them to get into the habit (习惯) of doing chores.

▲. Doing chores can teach children many important skills like working together. Chores also teach children what is fair. The skills and value (价值) from doing chores will be good to children all their life.

32. According to the writer, it's good to teach _____ to do chores.

- A. young children B. grown-ups C. many parents D. some families

33. The underlined word "chores" in this article means _____.

- A. plan B. habit C. skill D. housework

34. Which of the following sentences can be put at the beginning of Paragraph 3?

- A. It's very easy to teach children to do chores
B. All the parents make their children do chores
C. Some children think doing chores is very difficult
D. Chores are good for children—even very young ones

35. What should parents do to make their children have the habit of doing chores?

- A. Teach their children many important skills of doing chores.
B. Tell their children the importance of doing chores at home.
C. Make a plan of chores to get the children to do their own part.
D. Work together with their children to make the house very clean.

五、信息还原（共 5 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分）

The Danger of Sit-ups



Do you like doing sit-ups (仰卧起坐)? If you answer “No”, then here is some good news for you.

36

Stuart McGill has been studying sit-ups for years at his college. He said that this exercise could cause harm (伤害) to people.

Here is how he did it. 37 The test goes on for many hours without a break. When McGill checked the spines afterward, he found serious harm. If the same thing happened to us, that would mean terrible backache.

38 However, McGill finds that doing regular (定期的) sit-ups can have the same result. Some people are more likely (可能) to have back problems. 39 It's hard to know which group we fall into.

40 Put your hands under your lower back. Bend one knee up and keep the other straight. Then, move up the head and shoulders (肩膀) off the ground by a little bit. In this way, doing sit-ups will cause much less harm to us.

- A. He bent (使弯折) the spines just like a person might bend his when doing sit-ups.
- B. We might be fine doing 30 sit-ups a day for years, or we might not.
- C. If you love doing sit-ups, here is some advice from McGill.
- D. A recent study shows doing sit-ups might be bad for people.
- E. Doing sit-ups has really helped me to lose more weight.
- F. You might say you don't do sit-ups for many hours at a time.
- G. Many people like to bend his spines when doing sit-ups.

六、词汇检测（每小题 1 分，满分 14 分）写出空缺处各单词的正确形式，每空只写一词。

41. We can see things far away more _____ ['klɪləli] with a pair of binoculars.
42. At weekends, students should get out of their chairs and get close to the _____ ['nætʃrəl] world.
43. People kill wolves because they think they are dangerous to _____ ['hju:mənz].
44. I love travelling and that is why I have travelled _____ ['θəʊzndz] of miles.
45. I like reading _____ (杂志), and *Crazy English* is my favourite.
46. What about _____ (粘住) some flowers on the card to make it more beautiful?
47. Tomorrow is my _____ (女儿) birthday. We will hold a party for her.
48. Among all the languages, _____ (法语) is my favourite.
49. In order to buy a new house, he _____ (出售) the old one last month.
50. Jim fell into the river and screamed for help. L _____, he was heard and saved.
51. In American English, “m _____” has the same meaning as the word “film” in British English.
52. After the camp, make sure that you l _____ nothing behind, especially your litter.
53. —I think English is not as difficult as Physics.
—I agree. English is e _____ to learn than Physics.
54. —What is the weather like in Kunming?
—Perfect. The weather is pleasant all year r _____.

七、短文填空（每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式，每空限填一词。

My first home was a beautiful grassland with a pond (池塘) of clean water. 55 were some large trees near the pond. On 56 side of the grassland was a field and on the other was the house of our master, Farmer Grey.

During the day I ran around the grassland 57 my mother. At night I 58 (lie) next to her. She was a good mother. Life was free and easy. 59 it was hot, we stood under the trees by the pond. When it was cold, we stayed in a shed (马棚) to keep warm and most of the time we were 60 (sleep).

There were six young horses in our grassland. I used to play with 61 (they) and had great fun. But one day my mother said to me, “The young 62 (horse) are rude, while you are polite and are going to grow up gentle and good. Now, remember, do your work 63 (good) and don't bite or kick.”

I never forgot my 64 (mother) advice (忠告).

八、阅读表达（共3小题；1题1分，2题2分，3题3分，满分6分）

阅读下面短文，用英语回答短文后的问题。



The following is a letter to a newspaper and the reply from Robert Hunt, a school counselor(辅导员).

Dear Mr. Hunt,

My problem is that I can't get on with my family. Relations(关系) between my parents have become difficult. They fight a lot, and I really don't like it. It's the only communication(交流) they have. I don't know if I should say anything to them about this. When they argue(争吵), it's like a big, black cloud over our home. Also, my elder brother is not very nice to me. He always refuses to let me watch my favorite TV show. Instead he watches what he wants until late at night. I don't think this is fair. At home I always feel lonely and nervous. Is that normal(正常的) for a girl like me?

What can I do?

Sad and Thirteen

Dear Sad and Thirteen,

It's not easy being your age, and it's normal to have these feelings. Why don't you talk about these feelings with your family? If your parents are having problems, you should offer to help. Maybe you could do more jobs around the house so that they have more time for proper communication. Secondly, why don't you sit down and communicate with your brother? You should explain that you don't mind him watching TV all the time. However, he should let you watch your favorite show. I hope things will be better for you soon.

Robert Hunt

65. How does Sad and Thirteen feel at home?

66. What problem does Sad and Thirteen have at home?

67. Do you agree with Mr. Hunt's advice? Why or why not?

九、书面表达（共 1 小题;满分 25 分）

68. You are Amy, a student at Sunshine Middle School. You want to join the DIY Society in your community.

Write an application letter mainly about the following questions:

1. Who are you?
2. Why do you want to join the DIY Society?
3. What kind of DIY job can you do for your community?
4. When can you come to the DIY Society?
5. What are your contact details?

注意:

1. 要点齐全, 语句通顺, 意思连贯;
2. 不得出现真实的姓名, 校名等;
3. 词数 90 词左右 (开头结尾已给出, 不计入总词数)。

Dear Chairperson,

I would like to

Yours sincerely,

Amy

答案与解析

二、单项填空（共 10 小题海小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

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

1. Tom coughed a lot. The doctor advised him _____ any more.

- A. to smoke B. not to smoke C. smoke D. not smoke

【答案】B

【详解】句意：汤姆咳嗽得厉害。医生建议他别再抽烟了。

考查非谓语动词。根据“Tom coughed a lot.”可知，医生应该建议汤姆不要抽烟，advise sb. (not) to do sth.“建议某人（不要）做某事”，动词不定式作宾补，否定在 to 前面加 not。故选 B。

2. Kitty likes keeping the secrets to _____, even her best friends don't know them.

- A. herself B. itself C. themselves D. yourselves

【答案】A

【详解】句意：凯蒂喜欢保守秘密，甚至她最好的朋友都不知道。

考查反身代词。herself 她自己；itself 它自己；themselves 他们自己；yourselves 你们自己。keep...to oneself 保守秘密，动词短语。根据句子主语“Kitty”可知，oneself 对应“herself”。故选 A。

3. —How do you like the song?

—It's amazing. I have never enjoyed a _____ one before.

- A. worst B. worse C. best D. better

【答案】D

【详解】句意：——你觉得这首歌怎么样？——非常棒。我从来没有听过比它更好的。

考查比较级和词义辨析。worst 最差的，bad 的最高级；worse 更差的，bad 的比较级；best 最好的，good 和 well 的最高级；better 更好的，good 和 well 的比较级。根据“never”可知，此处用比较级的否定形式表示最高级的含义，即“否定词+比较级”，排除选项 A 和 C；根据“It's amazing.”可知，这首歌比其他歌都更好听。故选 D。

4. Wetlands are important because they help _____ flood.

- A. prevent B. protect C. project D. provide

【答案】A

【详解】句意：湿地很重要，因为它们有助于防止洪水。

考查动词辨析。prevent 防止；protect 保护；project 计划；provide 提供。根据空前“Wetlands are important”可推知，应是因为它们有助于防止洪水。故选 A。

5. —Eddie, did you hear a strange noise next door around 8 o'clock last night?

—No, I _____ my favorite TV programme in my bedroom.

- A. watch B. watched C. was watching D. am watching

【答案】C

【详解】句意：——埃迪，昨晚8点左右你听到隔壁有奇怪的声音吗？——没有，我正在卧室里看我最喜欢的电视节目。

考查动词时态。根据“8 o'clock last night”可知，空处表示昨晚八点这一时刻正在做的事情，用过去进行时：主语+was/were+doing sth.。故选C。

6. _____ you are free, why don't you go shopping with me?

- A. Before B. Since C. Whether D. Until

【答案】B

【详解】句意：既然你有空，为什么不和我一起去购物呢？

考查连词辨析。Before 在……之前；Since 既然；Whether 是否；Until 直到。根据“...you are free, why don't you go shopping with me?”可知，此处询问“既然有空，为何不一起去”。故选B。

7. Bob knows how to cut the cost. I'm sure he can do the work with _____ money and _____ people.

- A. less; less B. less; fewer C. more; fewer D. fewer; more

【答案】B

【详解】句意：鲍勃知道如何降低成本。我相信他能用更少的钱和更少的人做这项工作。

考查形容词比较级及其辨析。less 更少，little 的比较级，修饰不可数名词；fewer 更少，few 的比较级，修饰可数名词复数；more 更多，many/much 的比较级，修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词。根据“Bob knows how to cut the cost.”可知，降低成本即用更少的钱和人，排除选项C和D；“money”是不可数名词，“people”是可数名词复数，因此第一空用less，第二空用fewer。故选B。

8. “We call the baby panda Xi Wang.” The structure of this sentence is “_____”.

- A. S+V+P B. S+V+DO+IO C. S+V+O+OC D. S+V+IO+DO

【答案】C

【详解】句意：“我们管这个熊猫宝宝叫希望。”这个句子的结构是“主+谓+宾+宾补”。

考查句子结构。We “我们”，作主语；call “称呼”，作谓语；the baby panda “这个熊猫宝宝”，作宾语；Xi Wang “希望”，作宾补。因此句子结构是“主+谓+宾+宾补”，故选C。

9. Jack _____ go birdwatching with us tomorrow, but he isn't very sure about it.

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

【答案】A

【详解】句意：杰克明天可能和我们一起去看鸟，但他不是很确定。

考查情态动词辨析。may 可能；can 可以，能够；will 要，会；must 必须。根据“but he isn't very sure about it”可知，他不确定，因此是可能去看鸟。故选 A。

10. —I'm going to take the kids to see the film.

—_____. The kids are too young. The film is not suitable for them.

A. Never mind B. Good idea C. No problem D. You'd better not

【答案】D

【详解】句意：——我要带孩子们去看这部电影。——你最好不要。孩子们太小了。这部电影不适合他们。

考查交际用语。Never mind 没关系；Good idea 好主意；No problem 没问题；You'd better not 最好不要。根据“The film is not suitable for them.”可知，电影不适合孩子看，最好不要带他们去。故选 D。

三、完形填空（共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分）



Frank was a very talkative little boy. Whenever he saw a new thing, he asked a great many questions about it. His mother was very ___11___. When there was time to answer his questions, she would do so.

The first time Frank saw an hourglass (沙漏), he was very ___12___, but he did not know what it was. His mother said, “An hourglass is made in the shape (形状) of the figure (数字) 8. The sand is put in at one end, and runs through a small hole in the ___13___. As much sand is put into the glass as will run through in an hour.”

Frank watched the little stream of sand. He was very impatient, ___14___ it would not run faster. “Let me ___15___ it, Mother,” said he. “It is lazy, and will never get through.”

“Oh yes, it ___16___, my son,” said his mother, “The sand moves by little and little, but it moves all the time.”

“At night, the ___17___ in the hourglass has run through twelve times. When you look at the hands of the clock, you think they go very ___18___, and so they do, but they never stop. The hour hand of the clock has moved all around its great face. This is because the hands of the clock ___19___ working every minute. They do not stop to think how much they have to do, and ___20___ it will take them to do it.”

Frank seemed to understand something.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. A. patient | B. polite | C. honest | D. humorous |
| 12. A. happy | B. ready | C. interested | D. bored |
| 13. A. end | B. middle | C. glass | D. beginning |
| 14. A. and | B. because | C. or | D. so |
| 15. A. pull | B. repair | C. mix | D. shake |
| 16. A. must | B. can't | C. will | D. won't |
| 17. A. air | B. clock | C. sand | D. hand |
| 18. A. slowly | B. easily | C. quickly | D. quietly |
| 19. A. dislike | B. forget | C. stop | D. keep |
| 20. A. how long | B. how many | C. how much | D. how often |

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

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文，文中 Frank 是一个爱问问题的孩子。有一次，他看见沙漏，很感兴趣，但是觉得沙子漏的太慢。妈妈耐心的解释让他明白：很多事情无论做起来要花多长时间，只要坚持一直做下去就能成功。

【11 题详解】

句意：他的母亲很有耐心。

patient 耐心的；polite 礼貌的；honest 诚实的；humorous 幽默的。根据“When there was time to answer his questions, she would do so.”可知，只要有时间，妈妈就会回答儿子的问题，因此她是耐心的。故选 A。

【12 题详解】

句意：Frank 第一次看到沙漏时，他很感兴趣，但不知道它是什么。

happy 快乐的；ready 准备好的；interested 感兴趣的；bored 无聊的。根据“The first time Frank saw an hourglass”以及后文他与妈妈的对话可知，Frank 第一次看见沙漏，应该是感兴趣的。故选 C。

【13 题详解】

句意：沙子被放在一端，穿过中间的一个小孔。

end 末尾；middle 中间；glass 玻璃；beginning 开始。根据“a small hole in the ...”以及常识可知，小孔在沙漏的中间。故选 B。

【14 题详解】

句意：他很不耐烦，因为它流得不快。

and 并且；because 因为；or 或者，否则；so 所以。根据“He was very impatient...it would not run faster.”可知，他不耐烦是因为沙漏里的沙子流得太慢了，后半句是原因，因此用 because 引导原因状语从句。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

句意：让我摇一摇它，妈妈。

pull 拉；repair 修理；mix 混合；shake 摇晃。根据“He was very impatient...it would not run faster.”可知，Frank 觉得沙漏流得太慢了，因此想摇一摇。故选 D。

【16 题详解】

句意：哦，不，它会的，我的孩子。

must 必须；can't 不能；will 将会；won't 不会。根据 Frank 的话“It is lazy, and will never get through.”以及妈妈的回答“The sand moves by little and little, but it moves all the time.”可知，Frank 认为沙漏里的沙子永远不能都穿过去，妈妈向他解释，通过一点一点不断地流动，沙子会都穿过去的。故选 C。

【17 题详解】

句意：在夜晚，沙漏里的沙子已经穿过小孔十二次了。

air 空气；clock 钟表；sand 沙子；hand 手。根据“...in the hourglass has run through twelve times.”可知，此处指沙漏里的沙子。故选 C。

【18 题详解】

句意：当你看钟表的指针时，你会觉得它们走得很慢，确实如此，但它们从未停止过。

slowly 慢地；easily 容易地；quickly 快地；quietly 安静地。根据“When you look at the hands of the clock”以及常识可知，钟表的指针走得很慢。故选 A。

【19 题详解】

句意：这是因为钟的指针每分钟都在工作。

dislike 不喜欢；forget 忘记；stop 停止；keep 保持，一直。根据“They do not stop”可知，钟表的指针从不停止，一直工作。故选 D。

【20 题详解】

句意：它们不会停下来思考需要做多少，以及需要花多长时间去做。

how long 多久；how many 多少；how much 多少（钱）；how often 多久一次。根据“...it will take them to do it”可知，此处表示花费多长时间。故选 A。

四、阅读理解（共 15 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分）

A

In the snowing and the blowing,

In the cruel sleet (冰雹),

Little flowers begin their growing,

Far under our feet.

Softly taps (轻扣) the Spring, and cheerly,

“Darlings, are **you** here?”

Till they answer, “We are nearly,

Nearly ready, dear.”

“Where is Winter, with his ▲?”

Tell us, Spring,” they say.

Then she answers, “He is going,

Going on his way.”

“Poor old Winter does not love you;

But his time is past;

Soon my birds shall sing above you; Set you free at last.”

21. What does “you” refer to in the poem?

A. Winters. B. Winds. C. Birds. D. Flowers.

22. Which is the best word to fill in the blank ▲?

A. lightning B. coldness C. wind D. snowing

23. Which month does the writer possibly write about?

A. March. B. June. C. September. D. November.

【答案】21. D 22. D 23. A

【分析】这是一首诗，描述了冬天即将过去，春天就要到来。

【21 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据上文 “Little flowers begin their growing, Far under our feet. Softly taps (轻扣) the Spring, and cheerly,” 可知，此处是春天来了，小花开始生长，在我们脚下。此处 you 指小花，故选 D。

【22 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 “Where is Winter” 及 “Then she answers, “He is going,” 冬天带着雪，就要走了，故选 D。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。通读整首诗的描述，可知，冬天就要过去了春天就要来了，应该是描述的 3 月。故选 A。

B

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."

24. What was Mr. Read going to do after closing his shop?

- A. He was going to walk to the bus stop. B. He was going to look for his boy.
C. He was going to another shop. D. He was going to hide in a shade.

25. 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.

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

- A. Kind. B. Helpful. C. Fun. D. Popular.

27. 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】24. A 25. B 26. C 27. D

【解析】

【分析】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。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“He closed his shop at half past five, and went out into the street and began walking to the bus stop.”可知，他关闭商店后要走着去车站。故选 A。

【25 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。

【26 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。

【27 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。

C

One day you open the fridge and find some moldy (发霉的) food. But before you can throw it away, your mother stops you. She doesn’t want to waste food. She cuts off the moldy part and eats the rest. Is it safe to do this?

Mold can grow on almost all kinds of food. Mold is usually green, white, black or grey. Mold makes food soft and changes its color. Moldy food tastes quite bad.

If you find mold in soft food, just throw it away. Soft food, such as bread, tomatoes or hot dogs usually has water. This allows mold to easily grow below its surface (表面). Bacteria (细菌) can also grow along with it.

But it’s easy to take away mold from hard food. Mold can’t grow very deeply inside this kind of food. According to the BBC, you should cut about 2.5cm around and below the mold to clear it. It’s OK to cut the moldy parts out of hard food and eat the rest. But if the food is totally covered with mold, you should still throw it away.

Most kinds of mold are bad for us. But some kinds of mold can be used to make food. For example, penicillin (青霉菌) can be used to make many types of cheeses, and they’re quite delicious as well.

28. If you find mold on a cake, _____.

A. it is safe for you to eat it

B. cut off the moldy part and eat the rest

C. you should throw it away

D. boil it in hot water first and then eat it

29. Which of the following is TRUE about mold?

- A. It is more likely to grow on hard food.
- B. We can't see it just with our own eyes.
- C. It grows faster when the weather is cold.
- D. Not all kinds of mold are bad for people.

30. According to the passage, we know that penicillin _____.

- A. is very bad for our health
- B. can be used to make cheese
- C. grows on all kinds of food
- D. is more likely to make cheese bad

31. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. How we can deal with moldy food.
- B. Moldy food is not safe for us to eat.
- C. Mold can grow on all kinds of food.
- D. There are many different kinds of mold.

【答案】 28. C 29. D 30. B 31. A

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文，主要讲述了处理发霉食物的方法以及霉菌的相关知识。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“If you find mold in soft food, just throw it away.”可知，如果在软的食物里发现了霉菌，应该把它扔掉，题干中蛋糕属于软的食物。故选 C。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“Most kinds of mold are bad for us. But some kinds of mold can be used to make food.”可知，大部分霉菌是有害的，但有的霉菌可以用来做食物，因此不是所有种类的霉菌都对有害。故选 D。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据句“penicillin can be used to make many types of cheeses”可知，青霉素能被用来制作奶酪。故选 B。

【31 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述了霉菌的相关知识，以及处理发霉食物的方法，选项 A 符合文章主旨。故选 A。

D

Many parents make their children do **chores** around the house. For some families, teaching children what to do and how to do chores is easy. But in other families, getting children to do some housework can be a very big problem.

It is a good idea for parents to teach their children at an early age. All family members must work together to make the house clean, and each person must do his or her share of the work. We can do this by making a plan of chores and taking responsibilities (责任) when children are young, which is good for them to get into the habit (习惯) of doing chores.

▲. Doing chores can teach children many important skills like working together. Chores also teach children what is fair. The skills and value (价值) from doing chores will be good to children all their life.

32. According to the writer, it's good to teach _____ to do chores.

- A. young children B. grown-ups C. many parents D. some families

33. The underlined word “chores” in this article means _____.

- A. plan B. habit C. skill D. housework

34. Which of the following sentences can be put at the beginning of Paragraph 3?

- A. It's very easy to teach children to do chores
B. All the parents make their children do chores
C. Some children think doing chores is very difficult
D. Chores are good for children—even very young ones

35. What should parents do to make their children have the habit of doing chores?

- A. Teach their children many important skills of doing chores.
B. Tell their children the importance of doing chores at home.
C. Make a plan of chores to get the children to do their own part.
D. Work together with their children to make the house very clean.

【答案】32. A 33. D 34. D 35. C

【解析】

【分析】本文主要介绍了让孩子做家务的方法及其好处。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“It is a good idea for parents to teach their children at an early age.”可知，教小孩子做家务是有好处的。故选 A。

【33 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第一段“*But in other families, getting children to do some housework can be a very big problem.*”可知，在有的家庭中让孩子做家务很难，那么文章开头引出的主题是让孩子做家务，因此划线单词表示“housework 家务”。故选 D。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据后文“*Doing chores can teach children...Chores also teach children...*”可知，本段在讲让孩子做家务的好处，选项 D“家务活对孩子很有好处，即使是很小的孩子”符合本段中心。故选 D。

【35 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“*We can do this by making a plan of chores...to get into the habit of doing chores.*”可知，想让孩子养成做家务的习惯，父母可以制定计划，让孩子们承担自己那部分家务。故选 C。

五、信息还原（共 5 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分）

The Danger of Sit-ups

Do you like doing sit-ups (仰卧起坐)? If you answer “No”, then here is some good news for you.

_____36_____

Stuart McGill has been studying sit-ups for years at his college. He said that this exercise could cause harm (伤害) to people.

Here is how he did it. _____37_____ The test goes on for many hours without a break. When McGill checked the spines afterward, he found serious harm. If the same thing happened to us, that would mean terrible backache.

_____38_____ However, McGill finds that doing regular (定期的) sit-ups can have the same result. Some people are more likely (可能) to have back problems. _____39_____ It's hard to know which group we fall into.

_____40_____ Put your hands under your lower back. Bend one knee up and keep the other straight. Then, move up the head and shoulders (肩膀) off the ground by a little bit. In this way, doing sit-ups will cause much less harm to us.

A. He bent (使弯折) the spines just like a person might bend his when doing sit-ups.

B. We might be fine doing 30 sit-ups a day for years, or we might not.

C. If you love doing sit-ups, here is some advice from McGill.

D. A recent study shows doing sit-ups might be bad for people.

E. Doing sit-ups has really helped me to lose more weight.

F. You might say you don't do sit-ups for many hours at a time.

G. Many people like to bend his spines when doing sit-ups.

【答案】36. D 37. A 38. F 39. B 40. C

【解析】

【分析】本文主要介绍了仰卧起坐对人体的伤害以及如何正确地做仰卧起坐。

【36 题详解】

根据下一段“*He said that this exercise could cause harm to people.*”可知，此处应介绍仰卧起坐对人们身体的伤害，D 选项“最近的一项研究表明，做仰卧起坐可能对人有害。”符合，故选 D。

【37 题详解】

根据“*Here is how he did it.*”可知，讲他做实验的方法，A 选项“他弯曲脊柱，就像一个人做仰卧起坐时弯曲脊柱一样”符合，故选 A。

【38 题详解】

根据“*However, McGill finds that doing regular sit-ups can have the same result.*”可知，此处应举例另一种做仰卧起坐的方法，F 选项“你可能会说你不会连续几个小时做仰卧起坐。”符合，故选 F。

【39 题详解】

根据“*It's hard to know which group we fall into.*”可知，此处应举例我们做仰卧起坐的不同情况，B 选项“每天做 30 个仰卧起坐数年，我们可能没事，也可能不会”符合，故选 B。

【40 题详解】

根据“*Put your hands under your lower back. ...*”可知，此处介绍了正确做仰卧起坐的方法，C 选项“如果你喜欢做仰卧起坐，这里有一些麦吉尔的建议。”符合，故选 C。

六、词汇检测（共 14 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 14 分）

写出空缺处各单词的正确形式, 每空只写一词。

41. We can see things far away more _____ ['klɪəli] with a pair of binoculars.

【答案】clearly

【解析】

【详解】句意：用一副双筒望远镜我们可以更清楚地看到远处的东西。根据句意和音标可知，空处应是 clearly“清晰地”，副词，和 more 一起构成比较级，修饰动词。故填 clearly。

42. At weekends, students should get out of their chairs and get close to the _____ ['nætʃrəl] world.

【答案】natural

【解析】

【详解】句意：在周末，学生们应该从椅子上起来，走近自然世界。根据所给音标可知，该单词是 natural“自然的”，形容词，作定语，修饰名词 world。故填 natural。

43. People kill wolves because they think they are dangerous to _____ ['hju:mənz].

【答案】humans

【解析】

【详解】句意：人们杀死狼是因为他们认为狼对人类有危险。音标['hju:mənz]对应单词 humans，意为“人类”，符合语境。故填 humans。

44. I love travelling and that is why I have travelled _____ ['θəʊzndz] of miles.

【答案】thousands

【解析】

【详解】句意：我喜欢旅行，这就是我旅行了数千英里的原因。根据介词“of”和音标提示可知，这里考查词组 thousands of“几千，成千上万”。故填 thousands。

45. I like reading _____ (杂志), and *Crazy English* is my favourite.

【答案】magazines

【解析】

【详解】句意：我喜欢读杂志，《疯狂英语》是我的最爱。“杂志”magazine，可数名词。空前无限定词，此处用复数。故填 magazines。

46. What about _____ (粘住) some flowers on the card to make it more beautiful?

【答案】sticking

【解析】

【详解】句意：在卡片上粘些花使它更漂亮怎么样？“粘住”stick。介词 about 后接动名词 sticking。故填 sticking。

47. Tomorrow is my _____ (女儿) birthday. We will hold a party for her.

【答案】daughter's

【解析】

【详解】句意：明天是我女儿的生日。我们将为她举行一个聚会。“女儿”daughter，可数名词。根据“her”可知用单数形式，再由“birthday”可知要用名词所有格 daughter's 表示“女儿的”。故填 daughter's。

48. Among all the languages, _____ (法语) is my favourite.

【答案】French

【解析】

【详解】句意：在所有的语言中，法语是我最喜欢的。根据“Among all the languages,”可知，此处是说语言，French“法语”，是名词，故填 French。

49. In order to buy a new house, he _____ (出售) the old one last month.

【答案】 sold

【解析】

【详解】句意：为了买一栋新房子，他上个月卖掉了旧房子。sell“出售”，动词，作谓语，根据时间状语“last month”可知，句子时态用一般过去时，sell 需变为过去式 sold。故填 sold。

50. Jim fell into the river and screamed for help. L_____, he was heard and saved.

【答案】 Later/Luckily

【解析】

【详解】句意：吉姆掉入河中，他大声呼救。后来/幸运的是，有人听到了，并救了他。根据前文“Jim fell into the river and screamed for help.”及首字母提示可知，这里表示“后来”或“幸好、幸运的是”。故填 Later/Luckily。

51. In American English, “m_____” has the same meaning as the word “film” in British English.

【答案】 (m)ovie

【解析】

【详解】句意：在美式英语中，“电影”与英式英语中的“电影”一词含义相同。根据空后“has the same meaning as the word “film” in British English.”和首字母提示可知，空处提示 movie“电影”，名词。故填(m)ovie。

52. After the camp, make sure that you l_____ nothing behind, especially your litter.

【答案】 (l)eave

【解析】

【详解】句意：露营结束后，确保你没有留下任何东西，尤其是你的垃圾。根据“make sure that ...”可知此处指提醒的内容，用一般现在时，主语 you 后接动词原形；再由“l... nothing behind, especially your litter”可知是确保没留下任何东西，leave ... behind“遗忘了某物；忘记带某物”。故填(l)eave。

53. —I think English is not as difficult as Physics.

—I agree. English is e_____ to learn than Physics.

【答案】 (e)asier

【解析】

【详解】句意：——我认为英语没有物理难。——我同意。英语比物理容易学。空处应填一形容词作表语，根据“I think English is not as difficult as Physics.”以及答句“I agree.”可知，二人都认为英语比物理容易，easy“容易的”符合语境，“than”前面用其比较级形式 easier。故填(e)asier。

54. —What is the weather like in Kunming?—Perfect. The weather is pleasant all year r_____.

【答案】 (r)ound

【详解】句意：——昆明的天气怎么样？——完美。这里全年气候宜人。根据“Perfect. The weather is pleasant all year...”结合单词首字母可知此处是指整年天气都很宜人，固定短语 all year round“全年”，故填(r)ound。

七、短文填空（共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分）

填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式，每空限填一词。

My first home was a beautiful grassland with a pond (池塘) of clean water. 55 were some large trees near the pond. On 56 side of the grassland was a field and on the other was the house of our master, Farmer Grey.

During the day I ran around the grassland 57 my mother. At night I 58 (lie) next to her. She was a good mother. Life was free and easy. 59 it was hot, we stood under the trees by the pond. When it was cold, we stayed in a shed (马棚) to keep warm and most of the time we were 60 (sleep).

There were six young horses in our grassland. I used to play with 61 (they) and had great fun. But one day my mother said to me, “The young 62 (horse) are rude, while you are polite and are going to grow up gentle and good. Now, remember, do your work 63 (good) and don't bite or kick.”

I never forgot my 64 (mother) advice (忠告).

【答案】55. There

56. one 57. with

58. lay 59. Because

60. asleep/sleeping

61. them 62. horses

63. well 64. mother's

【解析】

【分析】本文出自小说《黑骏马》，文章讲述了黑骏马的第一个家以及他在那里与妈妈一起生活的日子。

【55 题详解】

句意：池塘附近有几棵大树。本句话表示“某处有某物”，符合 There be 句型，句首单词首字母大写。故填 There。

【56 题详解】

句意：草地的一边是一块田地，另一边是我们的主人，农夫格雷的房子。根据“and on the other was...”可知，此处表示“一个……，另一个……”，用固定搭配 one...the other...。故填 one。

【57 题详解】

句意：白天我和妈妈在草地上跑来跑去。由语境可知，此处表示“和……一起”，用介词 with。故填 with。

【58 题详解】

句意：晚上我躺在她旁边。lie“躺”，作谓语，句子时态是一般过去时，lie 表示“躺”时变过去式为 lay。故填 lay。

【59 题详解】

句意：因为天气热，我们站在池塘边的树下。本句前后是因果关系，前因后果，用 because 引导原因状语从句，首字母大写。故填 Because。

【60 题详解】

句意：天冷的时候，我们待在棚子里取暖，大部分时间我们都在睡觉。sleep“睡觉”，动词，位于 be 动词后，用其形容词形式 asleep 或 sleeping 作表语，表示睡着的状态。故填 asleep/sleeping。

【61 题详解】

句意：我过去常和他们一起玩，玩得很开心。they“他们”，人称代词主格，位于介词 with 后，应用宾格形式 them。故填 them。

【62 题详解】

句意：那些年幼的马很粗鲁，而你很有礼貌，长大后会变得温柔善良。horse“马”，可数名词，作主语，根据本句谓语“are”可知，horse 应变复数形式 horses。故填 horses。

【63 题详解】

句意：现在，记住，把你的工作做好，不要咬或踢。good“好的”，形容词，此处修饰动词“do”，应变为副词形式 well。故填 well。

【64 题详解】

句意：我从未忘记母亲的忠告。mother“母亲”，名词，由语境可知，此处表示“母亲的忠告”，应加's 变为所有格形式。故填 mother's。

八、阅读表达（共3小题；1题1分，2题2分，3题3分，满分6分）

阅读下面短文，用英语回答短文后的问题。

The following is a letter to a newspaper and the reply from Robert Hunt, a school counselor(辅导员).

Dear Mr. Hunt,

My problem is that I can't get on with my family. Relations(关系) between my parents have become difficult. They fight a lot, and I really don't like it. It's the only communication(交流) they have. I don't know if I should say anything to them about this. When they argue(争吵), it's like a big, black cloud over our home. Also, my elder brother is not very nice to me. He always refuses to let me watch my favorite TV show. Instead he watches what he wants until late at night. I don't think this is fair. At home I always feel lonely and nervous. Is that normal(正常的) for a girl like me?

What can I do?

Sad and Thirteen

Dear Sad and Thirteen,

It's not easy being your age, and it's normal to have these feelings. Why don't you talk about these feelings with your family? If your parents are having problems, you should offer to help. Maybe you could do more jobs around the house so that they have more time for proper communication. Secondly, why don't you sit down and communicate with your brother? You should explain that you don't mind him watching TV all the time. However, he should let you watch your favorite show. I hope things will be better for you soon.

Robert Hunt

65. How does Sad and Thirteen feel at home?

66. What problem does Sad and Thirteen have at home?

67. Do you agree with Mr. Hunt's advice? Why or why not?

【答案】 65. Lonely and nervous.

66. She can't get on with her family.

67. Yes, because I think it can help Sad and Thirteen get on with her family.

【分析】本文主要是 Sad and Thirteen 写给 Hunt 先生的信，讲述自己遇到的问题，以及 Hunt 先生给她的建议的回信。

【65 题详解】

根据文中“At home I always feel lonely and nervous”可知在家里总是感到孤独和紧张。故填 Lonely and nervous.

【66 题详解】

根据文中“My problem is that I can’t get on with my family”可知问题是和家人相处不好。故填 She can’t get on with her family.

【67 题详解】

开放性作答，结合实际，言之有理即可。参考答案为 Yes, because I think it can help Sad and Thirteen get on with her family.

九、书面表达（共 1 小题;满分 25 分）

68. You are Amy, a student at Sunshine Middle School. You want to join the DIY Society in your community.

Write an application letter mainly about the following questions:

1. Who are you?
2. Why do you want to join the DIY Society?
3. What kind of DIY job can you do for your community?
4. When can you come to the DIY Society?
5. What are your contact details?

注意:

1. 要点齐全，语句通顺，意思连贯；
2. 不得出现真实的姓名，校名等；
3. 词数 90 词左右（开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数）。

Dear Chairperson,

I would like to

Yours sincerely,

Amy

【答案】 One possible version:

Dear Chairperson,

I would like to join the DIY Society. I'm Amy. I am a student from Sunshine Middle School. I am a student of Class 3, Grade 8. I am hard-working and always ready to help others. I am very interested in making things, so I want to join DIY Society very much. When I am free, I will make some paper-cuts and stickers to decorate my room and make it beautiful. I think I can do these for you. But I still have some difficult things that I can't do. So I want to join the DIY Society. I want to learn some difficult skills, so that I can make more beautiful things. My email is lovelyamy@163.com. I can go to the DIY Society at any time. I look forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Amy

【解析】

【详解】 1. 题干解读：本文是一篇书信作文，根据问题提示给 DIY Society 写一封申请信，表示自己想加入其中。

2. 写作指导：本文时态采用一般现在时；人称采用第一人称。写作时要点要齐全，力求语句通顺，条理清晰，无单词语法错误。