

2024-2025 学年八年级英语下册

短文首字母填空 15 篇

江苏期中真题+名校模拟

(23-24 八年级下·江苏连云港·期中) 根据短文意思和首字母提示, 写出一个完整正确的单词。

Once upon a time, there were two high mountains, Taihang Mountain and Wangwu Mountain. B 1 the two mountains blocked (阻碍) the way, the villagers had to walk a long way around the mountains whenever they had something to do on the other side of the mountains.

Just to the n 2 part of the mountains lived an old man called Yu Gong. He has lived there s 3 he was a little child. One day, he called all his family together and said: “The two mountains are too much in the way. Let’s move them away.” Everyone agreed to have a try, e 4 his wife. She said: “Are you crazy? An old man like you cannot even move a small hill, not to mention the two high mountains.”

However, Yu Gong wouldn’t accept his wife’s a 5 and started to lead his children to dig the mountains. A man named Zhi Sou laughed at them and said: “You are so silly! You’re so old and weak. How can you move the high mountains?”

“How do you know it is i 6?” Yu Gong said. “My sons can c 7 my work after my death. When my sons die, my grandchildren will keep doing it. So generations after generations, there’s no end. But the mountains can’t grow higher. Do you still think I am u 8 to move them away?”

Several days later, the Heaven God h 9 of Yu Gong’s story. It greatly t 10 the Heaven God, so he asked another god to take the two high mountains away.

The story tells us that as long as one is determined (有决心的) and sticks (坚持) to it long enough, anything can be done, no matter how difficult it is.

【答案】

1. (B)ecause 2. (n)orthern 3. (s)ince 4. (e)xcept 5. (a)dvice 6. (i)mpossible 7. (c)ontinue
8. (u)nable 9. (h)eard 10. (t)ouched

【导语】本文主要讲了愚公移山的故事。

1. 句意: 因为两座大山挡住了去路, 村民们每次到山那边去有事, 都得绕山走很长一段路。根据空前两句关系可知, 空处表原因, 故填(B)ecause。

2. 句意: 就在这时, 山上北部住着一位名叫愚公的老人。根据首字母提示及“Just to the n... part of the

mountain”可知，空处指山上的“北部”，此处修饰名词用形容词 northern，故填(n)orthern。

3. 句意：自从他还是一个小孩时，他就住在那里。根据空前后关系及“has lived”可知，需 since 来引导时间状语从句，从句用一般过去时，主句用现在完成时。故填(s)ince。

4. 句意：每个人都同意尝试一下，除了他的妻子。根据下文“She said: ‘Are you crazy? An old man like you cannot even move a small hill, not to mention the two high mountains.’”可知，可知，他的妻子认为他根本移不走两座大山，故他的妻子不支持，故空处指“除了”，其英文为 except，是介词，故填(e)xcept。

5. 句意：然而愚公不肯接受妻子的建议，开始带着孩子们去挖山。根据上文“An old man like you cannot even move a small hill, not to mention the two high mountains.”以及“started to lead his children to dig the mountains.”可知，他的妻子认为他根本移不走两座大山，但愚公带着孩子们去挖山。说明他没有接受妻子的建议。advice“建议”为不可数名词。故填(a)dvice。

6. 句意：“你怎么知道它是不可能的？”愚公说。根据“A man named Zhi Sou laughed at them and said: ‘You are so silly! You’re so old and weak. How can you move the high mountains?’”可知，智叟嘲笑他不可能移走山，故愚公会反问道：你怎么知道它是不可能的。故空处指“不可能的”，其英文为 impossible，为形容词。故填(i)mpossible。

7. 句意：我死后，我的儿子们可以继续我的工作。根据“...my work after my death.”可知，空处指愚公死后，他的儿子们可以继续干。continue“继续”，情态动词 can 后跟动词原形。故填(c)ontinue。

8. 句意：你还认为我不能把他们搬走吗？根据“...generations after generations, there’s no end. But the mountains can’t grow higher.”可知，愚公相信靠他们一代代的努力，总有一天可以将山移走。故空处指“不能的”。be unable to do sth.是固定短语，表示“不能做某事”。故填(u)nable。

9. 句意：几天后，天帝听说了愚公的故事。根据“...of Yu Gong’s story.”可知，空处指“听说”，hear of 表示“听说”，为固定短语。因是讲述之前的事，故时态为一般过去时，谓语动词需用过去式。故填(h)eard。

10. 句意：天帝大为感动，便请别的神仙将这两座高山移走。根据“so he asked another god to take the two high mountains away.”可知，天帝让别的神仙将两座山移走，说明是被愚公的精神所感动，故空处指“感动”，其英文为 touch，因是讲述之前的事，故时态为一般过去时，谓语动词需用过去式。故填(t)ouched。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏南京·期中) 根据短文内容和首字母提示，填写所缺单词，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 1-10 的相应横线上。



A travel journal is one of the best ways to keep a long journey in memory. Many details don't seem i 1 while you are writing your travel journal, but later you may find them so memorable. Get into the habit of writing the travel journal every day. When you are on a busy journey, you probably won't r 2 that you may promise yourself that you will write later, but that almost never h 3. Take a few minutes every day and put down your memories. It doesn't have to be l 4.

Use your s 5 time for your travel journal. There is surprising plenty of sitting around while traveling. You can always write down a few lines when you are on trains, w 6 for planes or drying your clothes.

In the b 7, write down the first details people usually forget easily. They i 8 the date, where you are, who you are with, maybe even the weather and what you eat. Years later when you read your journal, you will know what you were doing at that time.

Never forget to write about how you feel. Listing f 9 is fine but that is not all about travelling. A long journey is a time for careful thoughts. Memories of these feelings disappear (消失) q 10 with time. Writing about the experiences when the memories are fresh is important.

【答案】

1. (i)mportant 2. (r)emember 3. (h)appens 4. (l)ong 5. (s)pare 6. (w)aiting 7. (b)eginning
8. (i)nclude 9. (f)acts 10. (q)uickly

【导语】本文主要介绍了一些怎样写旅行日志的建议。

1. 句意：在你写旅行日记的时候，很多细节看起来并不重要，但后来你会发现它们是如此令人难忘。根据“but later you may find them so memorable”可知，此处表示转折，故前文表示“很多细节看起来并不重要”，important“重要的”，形容词作表语。故填(i)mportant。
2. 句意：当你在一个繁忙的旅程中，你可能不会记得你可能会承诺自己稍后再写，但这几乎从来没有发生过。根据“you probably won't r...that you may promise yourself that you will write later,”可知，在繁忙的旅程中，你可能不会记得你可能会承诺自己稍后再写，remember“记得”符合题意，助动词 won't 后接动词原形。故填(r)emember。
3. 句意：当你在一个繁忙的旅程中，你可能不会记得你可能会承诺自己稍后再写，但这几乎从来没有发生过。根据“but that almost never h...”可知，这几乎从来没有发生，happen“发生”符合题意。句子是一般现在时，主语是第三人称单数，谓语动词用其三单式。故填(h)appens。
4. 句意：不需要很长时间。根据“Take a few minutes every day”可知，不需要很长时间，long“长的”符合题

意。故填(l)ong。

5. 句意：利用业余时间写旅行日志。根据“You can always write down a few lines when you are on trains,”可知，可以利用业余时间写旅行日志，spare time“空闲时间”。故填(s)pare。

6. 句意：当你在火车上、等飞机或晒衣服的时候，你总是可以写几行。根据“w...for planes”可知，此处指“等飞机”，wait“等待”符合题意。根据“or drying”可知，空处用动词的ing形式。故填(w)aiting。

7. 句意：一开始，写下人们通常容易忘记的第一个细节。根据“write down the first details people usually forget easily”可知，这是最初需要做的事，in the beginning“开始”。故填(b)eginning。

8. 句意：它们包括日期，你在哪里，你和谁在一起，甚至可能是天气和你吃什么。根据“the date, where you are, who you are with, maybe even the weather and what you eat”可知，这些是需要写下的内容，include“包括”符合题意。此处是一般现在时，主语They是复数，谓语动词用原形。故填(i)nclude。

9. 句意：列出事实很好，但这并不是旅行的全部。根据“Never forget to write about how you feel.”可知，应该写下你的感受，故此处表示“列出事实”，fact“事实”，此处用其复数表示泛指。故填(f)acts。

10. 句意：这些感觉的记忆会随着时间的流逝而迅速消失。根据“Memories of these feelings disappear (消失) q...with time.”可知，这些感觉的记忆会随着时间的流逝而迅速消失，quickly“快速地”，副词修饰动词disappear。故填(q)uickly。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏扬州·期中) 缺词填空

The Internet is important in our life. Can you imagine a world w 1 the Internet? Some teenagers say that it must be q 2 boring.

China has millions of Internet users. It is the second l 3 number of users in the world after the United States. Some experts say that most of Chinese Internet users are teenagers. They spend about thirteen hours p 4 online games.

What can teenagers usually do on the Internet? Well, there are s 5 many things they can do. They can search some information. They can a 6 send e-mails or photos. Most of them can use QQ and Wechat to communicate with others e 7. They can play online games. What's more, visiting some websites can help them learn more k 8. Almost all of them agree that the Internet is h 9. Most of t 10 think the Internet is the most useful invention (发明) in the world.

【答案】

1. (w)ithout 2. (q)uite 3. (l)argest 4. (p)laying 5. (s)o 6. (a)lso 7. (e)asily 8. (k)nowledge

9. (h)elpful 10. (t)hem

【导语】本文主要介绍了互联网对于青少年的各种重要用途。

1. 句意：你能想象一个没有互联网的世界吗？根据下文“Some teenagers say that it must be...boring.”可知，没有互联网的世界会很无聊，此处用介词 without 表示“没有”。故填(w)ithout。
2. 句意：一些青少年说这一定非常无聊。boring 是形容词，其前可用副词 quite“非常”表示无聊的程度。故填(q)uite。
3. 句意：这是仅次于美国的世界第二大用户数量。根据“after the United States”可知此处用形容词 large 表示人数多，形容词，此处是“the+序数词+最高级”，故用其最高级形式。故填(l)argest。
4. 句意：他们花大约 13 个小时玩网络游戏。play online games“玩网络游戏”，spend+时间+doing sth.“花费时间做某事”，应用动名词作宾语。故填(p)laying。
5. 句意：有那么多他们可以做的事情。根据“many things”可知，此处可用 so many things 表示“这么多事情，那么多事情”。故填(s)o。
6. 句意：他们也可以在互联网上发送电子邮件或照片。根据“They can search some information. They can...send e-mails or photos on the Internet.”可知，青少年在网上除了可以找一些信息，还可以发送邮件等，故此处应为副词 also“也”。故填(a)lso。
7. 句意：他们中的大多数人可以使用 QQ 和微信轻松地与他人交谈。communicate 是动词，此处用副词 easily“轻易地”修饰动词 communicate。故填(e)asily。
8. 句意：此外，访问一些网站可以帮助他们学习更多的知识。根据“visiting some websites”和“learn more”可知，访问一些网站可以帮助他们学习更多的知识，knowledge“知识”，不可数名词。故填(k)nowledge。
9. 句意：几乎所有人都认为互联网是有帮助的。根据上文内容可知都在介绍网络给人们带来的帮助，此处用形容词 helpful“有帮助的”作表语。故填(h)elpful。
10. 句意：他们中的大多数人认为互联网是世界上最有用的发明。根据上文“Almost all of them agree that the Internet...”可知此处是在谈论人们对互联网的评价，因此用人称代词宾语 them 指代这些人，位于介词 of 的后面作宾语。故填(t)hem。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏盐城·期中) 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使短文意思完整。

Della and Jim were a c__1__. They were poor but they loved each other very much.

Christmas was coming. Della wanted to buy a gift for Jim, but she had only 1.8 dollars. There were two valuable (珍贵的) things to Della and Jim. One was Jim's gold watch. The o__2__ was Della's beautiful long hair. Della sold her hair for 20 d__3__. With the money, she bought a fob chain (怀表链子) for her h__4__.

In the evening, Jim came home from work. He was s 5 to find Della had cut her hair. Jim said nothing could make him l 6 her any less. When Jim showed his gift to Della, Della opened the box and cried out with joy. Jim b 7 her a set of beautiful combs (梳子) she wanted for ages, b 8 now she had no hair for them. When she asked Jim to take his fob out, he couldn't. Jim said that he had sold his fob t 9 buy Della combs. He advised Della to put away their p 10 and have dinner.

They were the magic. They loved each other so much.

【答案】

1. (c)ouple 2. (o)ther 3. (d)ollars 4. (h)usband 5. (s)urprised 6. (l)ove 7. (b)ought 8. (b)ut
9. (t)o 10. (p)resents

【导语】本文主要讲述了一对恋人为了给对方购买圣诞节礼物，把自己的最贵重的东西卖了，结果发现买的礼物虽然是曾经对方最喜欢的，但是现在对方都用不上了。

1. 句意：黛拉和吉姆是一对情侣。根据“they loved each other very much”可知，他们相爱，所以是一对夫妻，couple“夫妻”符合语境，a后填名词单数，故填(c)ouple。

2. 句意：另一个是黛拉美丽的长发。根据“There were two valuable (珍贵的) things to Della and Jim. One was Jim's gold watch.”可知，此处考查 one... the other...“一个……，另一个……”，故填(o)ther。

3. 句意：黛拉以 20 美元的价格卖掉了她的头发。根据“but she had only 1.8 dollars”及“With the money”可知，此处填名词 dollar“美金”，20 后用复数 dollars。故填(d)ollars。

4. 句意：用这笔钱，她为丈夫买了一条怀表链子。根据“Della wanted to buy a gift for Jim”可知，此处指给她丈夫 Jim 买礼物，husband“丈夫”，名词。故填(h)usband。

5. 句意：他惊讶地发现黛拉剪了头发。根据“There were two valuable...was Della's beautiful long hair.”及“Della had cut her hair”可知，看到黛拉剪了珍贵的头发，丈夫是惊讶的，surprised“吃惊的”符合语境，故填(s)urprised。

6. 句意：吉姆说没有什么能让他爱她更少。根据下文“They loved each other so much.”可知，此处指的是吉姆爱他的妻子，love“爱”；make sb. do sth.“让某人做某事”，所以此空填动词原形 love。故填(l)ove。

7. 句意：吉姆给她买了一套她想要很久的漂亮梳子，但现在她没有头发了。根据下文“buy Della combs”可知，此处指“给她买了一套梳子”，buy“买”；全文是一般过去时，所以此空填过去式(b)ought。

8. 句意：吉姆给她买了一套她想要很久的漂亮梳子，但现在她没有头发了。根据“Jim ... her a set of beautiful combs (梳子) she wanted for ages”及“now she had no hair for them”可知，前后转折关系，结合首字

母提示，故填(b)ut。

9. 句意：吉姆说，他卖掉了他的手表，为了给黛拉买梳子。根据“Jim said that he had sold his fob ... buy Della combs.”可知，卖手表的目的是为了买梳子，表目的用动词不定式，故填(t)o。

10. 句意：他建议黛拉把礼物收起来，并吃晚饭。根据上文可知，两人互送礼物，所以此处指“把礼物收起来”，present“礼物”，礼物不止一个，用名词复数 presents。故填(p)resents。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏南京·期中) March 22 is World Water Day. Believed to be the source (源头) of all l
1_, water plays a great role in the beginning of Chinese civilization (文明).

Chinese civilization is one of the world's ancient r_2_ civilizations. It b_3_ thousands of years ago along the Yellow and Yangtze rivers, linking the culture to water from its beginning.

H_4_, the way people and water get along has two sides. Water is highly i_5_ for life and growing things, but if you can't control it, it can cause big problems. Knowing the s_6_ power (力量) of water, Chinese people have always tried to use it in the best way possible. Yu, the first ruler of Xia Dynasty, controlled floods by c_7_ and digging (挖) the waterways so that the water could easily go into the sea. The Dujiangyan irrigation (灌溉) system in Sichuan was also a good e_8_. It makes full use of the natural features of the area without harming the e_9_.

“A_10_ the most present element (元素) in daily life, water is the root (根) in Chinese culture that builds the Chinese civilization,” reported Medium website.

【答案】

1. (l)ife 2. (r)iver 3. (b)egan 4. (H)owever 5. (i)mportant 6. (s)trong 7. (c)hanging
8. (e)xample 9. (e)nvironment 10. (A)s

【导语】本文主要讲述水在中国文明中扮演着至关重要的角色，影响着中国文明的起源和哲学思想。

1. 句意：水被认为是万物之源，在中国文明的开端中起着重要作用。根据“the source (源头) of all”和首字母可知，水是万物之源，生命的源泉，life“生命”，不可数名词。故填(l)ife。

2. 句意：中华文明是世界上古老的河流文明之一。根据“along the Yellow and Yangtze rivers”及首字母可知，此处指河流文明，river“河流”，名词“river”修饰名词“civilizations”用单数，故填(r)iver。

3. 句意：它始于数千年前的黄河和长江沿岸，从一开始就将文化与水联系在一起。根据“from its beginning”及首字母可知，此处是指开始，begin“开始”；根据“thousands of years ago”可知，时态为一般过去时，填过去式 began。故填(b)egan。

4. 句意：然而，人与水的相处方式有两面性。根据“the way people and water get along has two sides”及首字

母可知，此处表转折，所以填 however，句首首字母大写，故填(H)owever。

5. 句意：水对生命和生长非常重要，但如果你不能控制它，它可能会导致大问题。根据“Believed to be the source of all l..., water plays a great role in the beginning of Chinese civilization”及“Water is highly i...for life and growing things”可知，此处指水对生命很重要，important“重要的”，be important for“对.....来说是重要的”，故填(i)mportant。

6. 句意：中国人知道水的强大力量，一直试图以最好的方式使用它。根据“cause big problems”，“power”及首字母可知，此处指“强大力量”，strong“强大的”修饰名词“power”，故填(s)trong。

7. 句意：夏朝的第一位统治者禹通过改变和挖掘水道来控制洪水，使水可以很容易地进入大海。根据“controlled floods by c... and digging (挖) the waterways so that the water could easily go into the sea”可知，此处指“改变和挖掘水道使水进入大海”，change“改变”；根据“and digging”可知，and 前后一致，故填(c)hanging。

8. 句意：四川都江堰灌溉系统也是一个很好的例子。根据“Chinese people have always tried to use it in the best way possible”可知，此处是对以最好的方式使用水的举例，example“例子”符合句意，“a good”后接名词单数，故填(e)xample。

9. 句意：它充分利用了该地区的自然特征，而不会损害环境。根据“the natural features of the area”及首字母可知，此处指“利用了该地区的自然特征，而不会损害环境”，environment“环境”符合句意，故填(e)nvironment。

10. 句意：“作为日常生活中最常见的元素，水是建立中华文明的中国文化的根源，”Medium 网站报道。根据“A... the most present element (元素) in daily life”可知，此处指“水作为日常生活中最常见的元素”，as“作为”符合句意，句首首字母大写。故填(A)s。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏南京·期中) 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词。



Do you know any Chinese “chengyu” about dragons? The Year of the Dragon is one of Chinese people’s f__1__ years because they believe dragons can bring good luck.

The Records of Sanqin is a book written in the Han dynasty and it i__2__ a story *The Carp (鲤鱼) Jumped*

over the Dragon's Gate. In the old days, the dragon's gate was in the East China Sea. In this area 3, the rushing water made a waterfall. The ruler Dayu wanted to pick 4 one carp to be a gatekeeper if it could jump over the dragon's gate. Every spring, carps swam to the dragon's gate to jump over it. It was difficult because the gate was high and strong. Some carps swam really 5 hard and tried to jump high. But most of them 6 fell down into the river and gave up. Only one carp tried and tried again. At last, it managed 7 to jump over it with the help of water. It touched Dayu a lot and he gave the carp a red print(印记) on its head. Amazingly, it turned 8 the special carp into a dragon. In fact, the story of *The Carp Jumped over the Dragon's Gate* is about the little fish with 9 a big dream. It offers us a wonderful lesson 10. Let's be brave like the carp, and jump over the dragon's gate in our daily life.

【答案】

1. (f)avorite/(f)avourite 2. (i)ntroduces 3. (a)rea 4. (p)ick 5. (r)eally 6. (t)hem 7. (m)anaged
8. (t)urned 9. (w)ith 10. (l)esson

【导语】本文主要讲述了《鲤鱼跳龙门》的故事。

1. 句意：龙年是中国人最喜欢的年份之一，因为他们相信龙能带来好运。根据“because they believe dragons can bring good luck.”及首字母提示可知，空缺处“最喜欢的”对应的英文 favorite/favourite，故填 (f)avorite/(f)avourite。

2. 句意：《三秦志》是汉代的一本书，介绍了《鲤鱼跳龙门》的故事。根据“a story *The Carp (鲤鱼) Jumped over the Dragon's Gate*.”及首字母提示，可知空处指书里介绍了《鲤鱼跳龙门》的故事，故空处指“介绍”，其英文为 introduce，句子时态是一般现在时，主语 it 为第三人称单数形式，空缺处应填动词第三人称单数形式 introduces。故填 (i)ntroduces。

3. 句意：在这个地区，湍急的水流形成了瀑布。根据“In this...”及首字母提示，可知空缺处指“地区”，需名词 area，this 后跟名词单数。故填 (a)rea。

4. 句意：统治者大禹想选一条鲤鱼当守门人，如果它能跳过龙门的话。根据“...wanted to p...one carp to be a gatekeeper if it could jump over the dragon's gate.”可知，空处指挑选守门人，pick 意为“挑选”，want to do sth.表示“想做某事”；故填 (p)ick。

5. 句意：有些鲤鱼游得很费劲，还试着跳得很高。根据“Some carps swam r...hard and tried to jump high.”及首字母可知，空处缺“真地”，其英文为 really，为副词。故填 (r)eally。

6. 句意：但它们中的大多数掉进河里放弃了。根据分析句子成分可知，空处缺主语，结合上文提到一些鲤鱼及首字母提示，可知空处指“它们”，of 后跟代词宾格，they 对应的宾格为 them。故填 (t)hem。

7. 句意：最后，在水的帮助下它成功跳过了龙门。根据“**At last, it m...to jump over it with the help of water.**”及首字母提示，可知空处指设法跳过去，**manage** 意为“设法”，**manage to do sth.**表示“设法做某事”，句子时态是一般过去时，空缺处应填动词过去式 **managed**，故填(m)anaged。

8. 句意：令人惊奇的是，它把这条特殊的鲤鱼变成了一条龙。**turn...into...**表示“把.....变成.....”，因回忆故事内容，时态为一般过去时，谓语动词 **turn** 需用过去式 **turned**。故填(t)urned。

9. 句意：事实上，《鲤鱼跳龙门》的故事是关于小鱼儿的一个大梦想。根据“**...is about the little fish w... a big dream.**”可知，空处指“带着”，应填介词 **with**，表示伴随，故填(w)ith。

10. 句意：它给我们上了一堂精彩的课。根据“**Let's be brave like the carp, and jump over the dragon's gate in our daily life.**”可知，我们从这个故事中学到了要向那条鲤鱼一样勇敢努力跳龙门，故空处指“课”，其英文为 **lesson**，冠词 **a** 后跟名词单数。故填(l)esson。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏扬州·期中) 根据短文内容和首字母提示，在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整。(每空一词)

Jan is still thinking about Michael when suddenly there's a flash of lightning and a crash of thunder.

“What's that?” Jan thinks, she sees a shadow moving under the tree. Yes. There's a boy standing under the tree.

Jan knows that it's d 1 to stand under a tree in a thunderstorm. She knocks on the window but the boy doesn't h 2 her. She takes her anorak from behind the door and runs downstairs, through the kitchen and out the back door.

“Hello?” she c 3 but the boy doesn't answer. She looks across at the tree but the boy isn't there. “Where are you? I know you're there!”

Jan puts up her anorak hood and runs across to the tree. She looks a 4 her but she can't see the boy. Did she imagine him? Then she looks down and sees the h 5 under the tree—the hole where she buried her time capsule. The capsule is m 6.

“The boy took my time capsule.” She shouts into the d 7. “I know you're there! Come back!”

There's another flash of lightning and another crash of thunder. In the flash of the lightning she sees the boy again, running from the garden. She runs after him, shouting for him to s 8. The boy looks back and then disappears into the trees at the end of the garden. Jan follows the path through the trees. She knows the p 9 well. She's sure the boy is going there.

Jan is right. When she comes to the building, she hears e 10 voices from inside.

She looks through the broken window and sees three boys sitting on the floor, looking at the things inside her

time capsule.

—Taken from *The Time Capsule*

【答案】

1. (d)angerous 2. (h)ear 3. (c)alls/(c)ries 4. (a)round 5. (h)ole 6. (m)issing 7. (d)arkness/(d)ark
8. (s)top 9. (p)ath 10. (e)xcited

【导语】本文节选自《时空隧道》，讲述了一个男孩拿走了简的时间胶囊的故事。

1. 句意：简知道在雷雨中站在树下是很危险的。根据“to stand under a tree in a thunderstorm”可知，雷雨天站在树下很危险，dangerous“危险的”，形容词作表语。故填(d)angerous。

2. 句意：她敲了敲窗户，但男孩没有听见。根据“She knocks on the window but the boy doesn’t...”可知，前后句意转折，她敲窗户是为了提醒男孩站在树下有危险，但是男孩没有听见，hear“听到”，动词，助动词doesn’t后接动词原形。故填(h)ear。

3. 句意：“喂？”她叫道，但男孩没有回答。根据“but the boy doesn’t answer”可知，她喊叫了这个男孩，但男孩没有答应，call“喊，叫”，cry“喊叫”，二者均为动词，均符合语境，结合“doesn’t”可知，时态为一般现在时，主语是第三人称单数，动词使用第三人称单数形式。故填(c)alls/(c)ries。

4. 句意：她环顾四周，但看不见那个男孩。根据“She looks...her but she can’t see the boy”可知，此处使用around，look around“环顾四周”，表示“她环顾了四周之后没有看到那个男孩”。故填(a)round。

5. 句意：然后她向下看，看到了树下的那个洞——她埋时间胶囊的那个洞。根据“...under the tree—the hole where she buried her time capsule”可知，她看到了那个洞，hole“洞”，此处特指埋时间胶囊的洞，用名词单数。故填(h)ole。

6. 句意：（时间）胶囊不见了。根据“The boy took my time capsule.”可知，她认为男孩拿走了她的时间胶囊，说明时间胶囊不见了，missing“找不到的，丢失的”，形容词作表语。故填(m)issing。

7. 句意：她在黑暗中喊叫。根据“In the flash of the lightning she sees the boy again”可知，再次闪电之前她在黑暗中叫喊，darkness/dark“黑暗”，名词，shout into the darkness/dark“在黑暗中呼喊”。故填(d)arkness/(d)ark。

8. 句意：她追着他，喊着让他停下来。根据“I know you’re there! Come back!”可知，她想让他停下来，stop“停止”，动词，与to构成动词不定式，表目的。故填(s)top。

9. 句意：她很熟悉这条路。根据“She’s sure the boy is going there.”可知，她很熟悉这条路，path“道路”，此处特指小男孩跑的路线，用名词单数形式。故填(p)ath。

10. 句意：当她来到大楼时，她听到里面传来兴奋的声音。根据“**She looks through the broken window and sees three boys sitting on the floor, looking at the things inside her time capsule.**”可知，三个男孩正在看她时间胶囊里面的东西，所以他们很兴奋，**excited**“激动的，兴奋的”，形容词，形容人的感受，表示“三个男孩对看时间胶囊里面的东西看到很兴奋”。故填**(e)xcited**。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏宿迁·期中) 短文填空，根据首字母提示写出文中所缺的单词

I have been to many p__1__ these years. An unforgettable place I have been to is Guangzhou.

Last year, I w__2__ to Guangzhou with my friends in the summer v__3__. When we got there, we started to hang out on the street. The f__4__ thing was to find something to eat. There was so much tasty f__5__. It was hard for us to choose what to eat, so we planned to eat as much as we could.

After finishing eating, we started to go s__6__. Guangzhou is f__7__ for the international t__8__ and its clothes are fashionable and cheap. At last, we b__9__ many clothes.

This trip is so unforgettable to me because Guangzhou is a great place to eat and shop. We really enjoyed o__10__ during the trip.

【答案】

1. (p)laces 2. (w)ent 3. (v)acation 4. (f)irst 5. (f)ood 6. (s)hopping 7. (f)amous 8. (t)rade
9. (b)ought 10. (o)urselves

【导语】本文主要介绍了一个作者去广州旅行的难忘经历。

1. 句意：这些年来我去过很多地方。根据“**An unforgettable place**”可知此处表示去过很多地方，**many** 后接可数名词复数 **places**。故填**(p)laces**。

2. 句意：去年暑假，我和朋友去了广州。**go to sp.**“去某地”，结合“**Last year**”可知用一般过去时，**go** 的过去式 **went**。故填**(w)ent**。

3. 句意：去年暑假，我和朋友去了广州。**summer vacation**“暑假”。故填**(v)acation**。

4. 句意：第一件事是找点吃的。根据“**When we got there, we started to hang out on the street. The f... thing was to find something to eat.**”可推出第一件事是找吃的，**first**“第一”。故填**(f)irst**。

5. 句意：有这么多美味的食物。根据“**It was hard for us to choose what to eat, so we planned to eat as much as we could.**”可知此处讲美味的食物，**food**“食物”，此处是不可数名词。故填**(f)ood**。

6. 句意：吃完饭后，我们开始去购物。**go shopping**“去购物”。故填**(s)hopping**。

7. 句意：广州以国际贸易而闻名，它的衣服既时尚又便宜。**be famous for**“以……而闻名”。故填

(f)amous。

8. 句意：广州以国际贸易而闻名，它的衣服既时尚又便宜。根据“its clothes are fashionable and cheap”可推出是因国际贸易而闻名，trade“贸易”，不可数名词。故填(t)rade。

9. 句意：最后，我们买了很多衣服。根据“its clothes are fashionable and cheap. At last, we b... many clothes”可推出是买了很多衣服，buy“买”，结合“started”可知用一般过去时，buy 的过去式 bought。故填(b)ought。

10. 句意：我们在旅行中玩得很开心。enjoy oneself“玩得愉快”，结合 o 可知用 ourselves 表示“我们自己”。故填(o)urselves。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏扬州·期中) 根据短文内容和首字母提示，在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整。在答题卡标有题号的横线上，完整地写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空一词)

The story of Robinson Crusoe is known a__1__ the world. The story is about the life of a real person. His name is Alexander Selkirk. Selkirk was born in 1676 in Scotland. His father made shoes and clothes, but Alexander didn't want to work in his father's shop. He wanted to s__2__ a ship on the sea.

When Selkirk was 28 years old, he was sailing on the Pacific Ocean. The ship was in a bad condition, Selkirk was w__3__. “The ship is not safe!” he thought. He told the captain that he wanted to get off. The captain didn't like Selkirk, so he a__4__. The ship took Selkirk to a small island.

Selkirk took a few things from the ship: a gun, an axe, and a few clothes. Then the ship left, and Selkirk was a__5__. There were no people or houses on the island. He was more than 600 kilometers from the n__6__ country, Chile.

He found a cave near the beach and this became his home for the first few months. He ate fish and other small sea animals. At night, he h__7__ strange noises from the trees, he thought that there were wild animals on the island t__8__ could hurt him. He was scared and didn't want to leave the beach. He stayed in his cave. He was very lonely. One day, when he woke up, he saw h__9__ of sea lions on the beach. He couldn't get to the sea so he couldn't catch any fish. He had to look for food on a__10__ part of the island. He was still afraid of the wild animals, but he was hungry!

——Taken from *Robinson Crusoe*

【答案】

1. (a)round 2. (s)ail 3. (w)orried 4. (a)greed 5. (a)lone 6. (n)earest 7. (h)eard 8. (t)hat
9. (h)undreds 10. (a)nother

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，讲了《鲁滨逊漂流记》中主人公 Robinson Crusoe 的人物原型 Alexander Selkirk 独自一个人在小岛生活的事情。

1. 句意：Robinson Crusoe 的故事全世界有名。此处作 world 的介词；around the world 全世界，并结合首字母可知，此处填介词 around。故填(a)round。
2. 句意：他想要在海上航行。want to do“想要做某事”，所以此处填动词原形；根据第三段“When Selkirk was 28 years old, he was sailing on the Pacific Ocean”和首字母可知，此处填“航行”，即 sail。故填(s)ail。
3. 句意：这艘船的状况很糟糕，Selkirk 很担心。根据“The ship was in a bad condition”和后文的“The ship is not safe!”以及首字母提示可知，他很担心。故填(w)orried。
4. 句意：船长不喜欢 Selkirk，所以他同意了。根据前文“He told the captain that he wanted to get off.”可知，他告诉船长他想下船；根据第四段可知，船把他送到一座小岛后就离开了；结合这两句可知，船长同意了，即 agree，时态要用一般过去时，所以动词用一般过去式，即 agreed。故填(a)greed。
5. 句意：然后船离开了，Selkirk 就独自一个人了。根据后文“There were no people or houses on the island”并结合首字母可知，此处填“独自一个人”，即 alone。故填(a)lone。
6. 句意：他离最近的国家智利有 600 多公里。根据语境和首字母，此处表示：他离最近的国家有 600 多公里。所以填“最近的”，即 nearest。故填(n)earrest。
7. 句意：晚上，他听到树林里有奇怪的声音，他以为岛上有野生动物会伤害他。此处需要动词作谓语；根据宾语“strange noises”可知，谓语动词用“听到”，即 hear，又因为是一般过去时，所以谓语动词用一般过去式，即 heard。故填(h)earred。
8. 句意：晚上，他听到树林里有奇怪的声音，他以为岛上有野生动物会伤害他。观察句子，此处作定语从句的关系词，且关系词在从句中作主语，再结合首字母可知，此处关系词用 that。故填(t)hat。
9. 句意：一天，当他醒来的时候，他看到海滩上有成百上千的海狮。hundreds of 成百上千的，许多；根据语境并结合首字母可知，此处的短语为 hundreds of。故填(h)undreds。
10. 句意：他不得不在小岛的另一部分寻找食物。此处作 part 的定语，根据语境可知，一个地方找不到食物了，所以他要去另一个地方了，结合首字母，此处填“另一个”，即 another。故填(a)nother。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏扬州·期中) I sold my house and left my job. There was one thing that I just could not leave b 1: my cat Willow. There was a simple way to s 2 it—I went on a journey with my best animal friend!

In the past 3 years, we have t 3 over 70,000 kilometers around Australia. We have seen forests and beaches together. This year, we spent three months in the desert. I'm happy to go back to the beautiful beach, but I'm not sure

w 4 Willow thinks.

Some people were surprised to find that I was travelling with a cat. I remember that once a backpacker (背包客) at a campsite shouted, “Excuse me, there is a cat t 5 to get into your van!”

I know. The van, a tiny house on wheels, is our home. I built it by myself with a bed, cupboards, a kitchen—and plenty of places for a little cat to hide! It might be s 6, but the whole Australia is our garden.

Willow enjoys exploring the places she has never visited, but she doesn’t like to go too f 7 from our van. She loves to sit on the dashboard (仪表盘) to enjoy a great view. I put our photos on the I 8 and look forward to hearing from people all over the world who are following our adventures.

We are l 9. We always have each other and the whole Australia to see. I will treasure the memory for a lifetime. If Willow has taught me anything, it is that h 10 doesn’t require much. A bit of food, shelter and a whole lot of love will be well enough.

【答案】

1. (b)ehind 2. (s)olve 3. (t)raveled/(t)ravelled 4. (w)hat 5. (t)rying 6. (s)mall 7. (f)ar
8. (I)nternet 9. (l)ucky 10. (h)appiness

【导语】本文主要讲述了作者带着猫咪旅行的故事。

1. 句意：有一样东西是我无法抛弃的：我的猫威洛。根据“I sold my house and left my job”可知，猫是作者无法抛弃的，leave behind“抛弃”。故填(b)ehind。

2. 句意：有一个简单的方法可以解决这个问题——我和我最好的动物朋友一起去旅行！根据“a simple way”及首字母可知，有一个方法可以解决这个问题，solve“解决”。故填(s)olve。

3. 句意：在过去的3年里，我们在澳大利亚旅行了7万多公里。根据“Some people were surprised to find that I was travelling with a cat.”可知，作者带着猫去旅行了，句子用现在完成时，travel的过去分词是traveled或travelled。故填(t)raveled/(t)ravelled。

4. 句意：我很高兴回到美丽的海滩，但我不确定威洛是怎么想的。分析句子结构可知，what引导宾语从句，且在从句中作宾语。故填(w)hat。

5. 句意：对不起，有只猫试图进你的货车！根据“Some people were surprised to find that I was travelling with a cat.”及首字母可知，有只猫试图进你的货车，try“试图”，此处用现在分词trying，逻辑主语是a cat，表主动。故填(t)rying。

6. 句意：它可能很小，但整个澳大利亚都是我们的花园。根据“The van, a tiny house on wheels, is our

home.”可知，货车可能很小，small“小的”。故填(s)mall。

7. 句意：威洛喜欢探索她从未去过的地方，但她不喜欢离我们的车太远。根据“Willow enjoys exploring the places she has never visited, but she doesn’t like...”可知，威洛不喜欢离车太远，far“遥远的”。故填(f)ar。

8. 句意：我把我们的照片放到网上，期待着听到世界各地关注我们冒险经历的人们的声音。根据“hearing from people all over the world who are following our adventures.”可知，此处表示把我们的照片放到网上，on the Internet“在网上”。故填(I)nternet。

9. 句意：我们是幸运的。根据“We always have each other and the whole Australia to see. I will treasure the memory for a lifetime.”可知，作者和猫是幸运的，lucky“幸运的”。故填(l)ucky。

10. 句意：如果说威洛教会了我什么，那就是幸福并不需要太多。根据“I will treasure the memory for a lifetime.”和“A bit of food, shelter and a whole lot of love will be well enough.”可知，此处表达幸福是不需要太多的物质，happiness“幸福”。故填(h)appiness。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏盐城·期中) 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词，使其意思完整。

What is social media? It m__1__ all kinds of Internet applications (应用), such as QQ, blogs, WeChat and so on. Social media (媒体) plays an important part in our daily life. By using them, users can s__2__ things like photos, videos and posts with other people.

Social media is certainly an interesting p__3__ to learn others’ opinions on the Internet. But when you are reading so many opinions o__4__, it’s quite possible for you to see some opinions that you strongly disagree with. In fact, you might feel like you should answer these opinions at once. You might do some research, f__5__ some facts and reply to them. You finish writing out your reply, click “post” and win the argument (争论)!

Most people don’t like it when other people disagree with their ideas, especially (尤其) online strangers. It’s not possible that they will c__6__ their opinions just because you argued with them. In fact, you may make them feel more sure that they’re c__7__.

And the thing is that, when you get in these kinds of fights online, it s__8__ influences (影响) you. You might not know it at first, b__9__ the argument that you take part in can easily make you feel unhappy. If you argue often, you start to enjoy arguing and then end up doing it even more. It’s a dangerous cycle.

I guess the best thing to do is to tell y__10__ that most arguments are meaningless. There are much better and more interesting things to do, both online and in real life.

【答案】

1. (m)ean 2. (s)hare 3. (p)lace 4. (o)nline 5. (f)ind 6. (c)hange 7. (c)orrect

8. (s)urely/(s)lowly 9. (b)ut 10. (y)ourself/(y)ourselves

【导语】本文主要介绍了在社交媒体上与人争论的现象。

1. 句意：它意味着各种各样的互联网应用，比如 QQ，博客，微信等等。根据“What is social media?”可知，此处是在解释什么是社交媒体，mean“意思是，意味”，时态为一般现在时，主语是三单，谓语动词用三单。故填(m)ean。

2. 句意：通过使用它们，用户可以与其他人分享照片、视频和帖子等内容。根据“users can s... things like photos, videos and posts with other people.”可知，是指与他人分享，share sth. with sb..“和某人分享某物”，情态动词 can 后跟动词原形。故填(s)hare。

3. 句意：社交媒体无疑是一个在互联网上了解他人观点的有趣地方。根据“Social media is certainly an interesting p...”可知，是指社交媒体是一个地方，place“地方”，an 后跟名词单数。故填(p)lace。

4. 句意：但是，当你在网上阅读这么多观点时，你很可能会看到一些你强烈反对的观点。根据“learn others’ opinions on the Internet.”可知，是指在网上阅读观点时，很可能会看到一些你强烈反对的意见，online“在网上”符合语境。故填(o)nline。

5. 句意：你可能会做一些研究，找到一些事实，并回复他们。根据“You might do some research”可知，是指做一些研究，找到一些事实，find“找到”；此处应用动词原形，与 do, replay 保持一致。故填(f)ind。

6. 句意：他们不可能仅仅因为你和他们争论而改变他们的观点。根据“just because you argued with them.”可知，是指通过争论，改变他们的观点是不可能的，change“改变”，will 后跟动词原形。故填(c)hange。

7. 句意：事实上，你可能会让他们更确信自己是正确的。根据“It’s not possible that they will ... their opinions just because you argued with them.”可知，是指通过和他们争论，改变他们的观点是不可能的，反之，这可能会让他们更确信自己是正确的，correct“正确的”，形容词作表语。故填(c)orrect。

8. 句意：问题是，当你在网上卷入这种争论时，它肯定/慢慢会影响你。根据“influences (影响) you”及首字母可知，是指这种争论肯定/慢慢影响到你，此处修饰动词，用副词形式，surely“肯定”/slowly“慢慢地”符合语境。故填(s)urely/(s)lowly。

9. 句意：一开始你可能不知道，但你参与的争论很容易让你感到不开心。分析句子结构可知，前后是转折关系，用 but“但是”连接。故填(b)ut。

10. 句意：我想最好的办法是告诉自己，大多数争论都是没有意义的。根据“tell y... that most arguments are meaningless”可知，此处是指告诉自己争论是没有意义的，空处应用反身代词，yourself“你自己”/yourselves“你们自己”符合语境。故填(y)ourself/(y)ourselves。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏南京·期中) This summer vacation, I went to Shaanxi. It is a province with b 1 a long history and a rich culture. The provincial capital of Shaanxi, Xi'an, was once the capital of 13 dynasties. It has seen the r 2 and fall of time. This has made Xi'an an interesting place for tourists from home and a 3.

Seeing the amazing Terracotta Warriors (兵马俑) in person on this trip was the best part. They had all kinds of different l 4. Some were sitting or kneeling (跪着), and o 5 were standing. They wear armor with weapons (武器). There were even a few horses! I was s 6 to find that the now dust-yellow Terracotta Warriors were once painted with bright colors.

In museums, I also saw many relics in my textbook. For example, in the Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum, I got to see the relic on the cover of our Grade 7 History textbook: the Bronze Chariots and Horses. They are the largest and m 7 complete ancient chariots (双轮马车) and horses people found in ancient China. They're f 8 as the "crown of bronze (青铜之冠)".

During the journey, the ancient relics I saw s 9 the smart and old traditions of Chinese people. But the most exciting time for me was w 10 I connected the simple words in my textbook to interesting stories and cool things. Learning about history and getting new ways to see things made this trip really special and something I'll always remember!

【答案】

1. (b)oth 2. (r)ise 3. (a)broad 4. (l)ooks 5. (o)thers 6. (s)urprised 7. (m)ost 8. (f)amous
9. (s)howed 10. (w)hen

【导语】本文主要介绍了作者去陕西旅行的经历，并且讲述了通过这次旅行，作者对历史文化的认识和思考。

1. 句意：这是一个既有悠久历史又有丰富文化的省份。结合首字母提示和空后的“a long history and a rich culture”可知，本题应使用 both...and...“既……又……”。故填(b)oth。

2. 句意：它见证了时间的兴衰。结合首字母提示和空后的“and fall of time”可知，空格处应填名词 rise“增长，上涨”，rise and fall 意为“兴衰”。故填(r)ise。

3. 句意：这使得西安成为一个对于国内外游客来说有趣的地方。结合首字母提示和空前的“home and”可知，本题应用短语 home and abroad“国内外”。故填(a)broad。

4. 句意：他们有各种不同的样子。根据下文“Some were sitting or kneeling (跪着), and...were standing.”可知，此处表示兵马俑有不同的样子，名词 look“外观，样子”符合语境，all kinds of 后接可数名词的复数形

式，故填(1)ooks。

5. 句意：有些兵马俑坐着或跪着，有些兵马俑站着。some...others...意为“一些……另一些……”。故填(o)thers。

6. 句意：我惊讶地发现，现在灰黄的兵马俑曾经涂有鲜艳的颜色。结合首字母提示和“the now dust-yellow Terracotta Warriors were once painted with bright colors”可知，此处表示惊讶地发现兵马俑曾经涂有鲜艳的颜色。形容词 surprised“惊讶的”符合语境。故填(s)urprised。

7. 句意：它们是人们发现的中国古代最大、最完整的古代双轮马车和马。and 用于连接并且成分，and 前的 largest 是最高级，and 后也应用最高级，形容词 complete 的最高级是 most complete，故填(m)ost。

8. 句意：它们作为“青铜之冠”而闻名。结合首字母提示和“They’re...as”可知，本题应用短语 be famous as“作为……而闻名”。故填(f)amous。

9. 句意：在旅途中，我看到的古代遗迹显示了中国人聪明而古老的传统。结合首字母提示和空后的“the smart and old traditions of Chinese people”可知，此处表示显示了中国人聪明而古老的传统。动词 show“显示”符合语境，根据语境可知，时态是一般过去时，动词 show 要变成过去式 showed。故填(s)howed。

10. 句意：但对我来说，最兴奋的时候是当我把课本上简单的字词和有趣的故事以及很酷的事情联系起来的时候。结合首字母提示和“the most exciting time”可知，空格处解释为“当……的时候”，when 符合语境。故填(w)hen。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏南京·期中) 根据短文内容及首字母提示，填写所缺单词。

If you like travelling but you’re feeling lazy, visit the *Odyssey*. On this website, you can f 1 a group of students who are travelling across West Africa. Every day you can read w 2 they’ve done, see pictures of where they are, and (if you like) send messages to them.

Perhaps you’re planning to visit a foreign country yourself, and need some h 3 with the language. A site called *Foreign Languages for Travelers* is an o 4 phrasebook (短语手册). You can choose among 35 languages and 20 topics, and you can see the phrases on your screen and h 5 them at the same time.

Maybe you just want to stay at home and watch TV. If s 6, you can use a site named *Digiguide* to find what’s on. It lists all the programmes on 80 channels. Just type in the name of the programme and it will t 7 you what channel it’s on and at what time.

There are also many websites linked to video cameras in different places a 8 the world. One website, c 9 *V Care*, is linked to a model car in San Diego, California. You can sit at your computer and drive the car yourself, using the controls on your k 10 and watching the car on your screen.

【答案】

1. (f)ollow/(f)ind 2. (w)hat 3. (h)elp 4. (o)nline 5. (h)ear 6. (s)o 7. (t)ell 8. (a)round
9. (c)alled 10. (k)eyboard

【导语】本文介绍了帮助人们的一些网站，通过这些网站人们可以很容易地得到帮助并满足一些需求。

1. 句意：在这个网站上，你可以关注/找到一群正在西非旅行的学生。根据“On this website, you can...a group of students who are travelling across West Africa.”的句意并结合首字母提示可知，此处指关注/找到一群正在西非旅行的学生，follow“关注”/find“找到”符合；根据空前的“can”可知，此处应用动词原形。故填(f)ollow/(f)ind。
2. 句意：每天你都可以阅读他们所做的的事情，查看他们所在位置的照片，并（如果你喜欢的话）向他们发送信息。分析句子结构并结合首字母提示可知，空处引导宾语从句，且在从句中充当宾语，what“什么”符合。故填(w)hat。
3. 句意：也许你打算自己去外国旅游，需要一些语言方面的帮助。根据“Perhaps you’re planning to visit a foreign country yourself, and need some...with the language.”的句意并结合首字母提示可知，此处指需要一些语言方面的帮助，help“帮助”，此时为不可数名词。故填(h)elp。
4. 句意：一个名为 *Foreign Languages for Travelers* 的网站是一本在线短语手册。根据下文“you can see the phrases on your screen”可知，此处指在线短语手册，online“在线的”符合。故填(o)nline。
5. 句意：你可以在 35 种语言和 20 个主题中进行选择，你可以在屏幕上同时看到和听到这些短语。根据“You can choose among 35 languages and 20 topics, and you can see the phrases on your screen and...them at the same time.”的句意并结合首字母提示可知，此处指听到这些短语，hear“听”符合；根据空前的“can”可知，此处应用动词原形。故填(h)ear。
6. 句意：如果是这样，你可以使用一个名为 *Digiguide* 的网站来查找正在播放的节目。根据上文“Maybe you just want to stay at home and watch TV.”及空后的“you can use a site named *Digiguide* to find what’s on”并结合首字母提示可知，此处指如果是这样，so“如此”符合。故填(s)o。
7. 句意：只要输入节目名称，它就会告诉你在哪个频道和什么时间播放。根据“Just type in the name of the programme and it will...you what channel it’s on and at what time.”的句意并结合首字母提示可知，此处指只要输入节目名称，它就会告诉你在哪个频道和什么时间播放，tell“告诉”符合；根据空前的“will”可知，此处应用动词原形。故填(t)ell。
8. 句意：也有许多网站链接到世界各地的摄像机。around the world“全世界”，固定词组。故填(a)round。

9. 句意：一个名为 *V Care* 的网站链接到加利福尼亚州圣地亚哥的一辆汽车模型。根据上文“A site called *Foreign Languages for Travelers...*”并结合首字母提示可知，此处指这个网站叫 *V Care*。故填(c)alled。

10. 句意：你可以坐在电脑前自己开车，使用键盘上的控件，在屏幕上观看汽车。根据“You can sit at your computer”并结合首字母提示可知，此处指键盘，keyboard“键盘”，此处应用单数形式。故填(k)eyboard。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏扬州·期中)



Snow is one of the elements (元素) that help make winter lovable for many people, and it should not be far away when Major Snow arrives.

Major Snow, the 21st solar term of the year, falls on 6th December this year. It marks (标志着) the b 1 of midwinter. During Major Snow, the temperature d 2 greatly and there may be more snowy days.

There's a Chinese saying, “A fall of snow gives promise of a fruitful year.” F 3 welcome snow because snow can protect crops from cold fronts and keep the fields warm. Even if it melts (融化), it also can p 4 enough water for the crops in spring.

The snowy season is also good for skiing and s 5. There are many such places for natural snow and ice in the n 6 part of China. For example, Heilongjiang and Jilin provinces often have big snow in November, which makes it e 7 for people to play ice sports. But people in the south u 8 stay indoors to enjoy the winter activities, such as stove-boiled tea.

We have a lot of fun because of the snow, b 9 people should pay attention to respiratory illness (呼吸道疾病). When it's Major Snow, it is much colder and d 10, so people should drink more water. We can also drink hot soup with ginger (生姜) and Chinese dates (枣) to fight against the cold.

【答案】

1. (b)eginning 2. (d)rops 3. (F)armers 4. (p)rovide 5. (s)kating 6. (n)orthern 7. (e)asy/(e)asier
8. (u)sually 9. (b)ut 10. (d)rier

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了大雪节气、雪季活动及疾病防治。

1. 句意：它标志着仲冬的开始。根据“...of midwinter.”和首字母 b 可知，此处指仲冬的开始，beginning“开始”符合句意。故填(b)eginning。

2. 句意：在大雪期间，气温急剧下降，可能会有更多的雪天。根据“During Major Snow, the temperature...greatly and there may be more snowy days.”可知，此处指气温急剧下降，动词 drop“下降”符合句意，本句时态为一般现在时，主语 the temperature 为单数，动词要用三单形式。故填(d)rops。
3. 句意：农民欢迎雪，因为雪可以保护农作物免受冷锋的侵袭，使田地保持温暖。根据“snow can protect crops from cold fronts and keep the fields warm.”和首字母 F 可知，此处指雪对农民的作用，结合“welcome”可知，此处应用可数名词 farmer“农民”的复数形式。故填(F)armers。
4. 句意：即使它融化了，它也可以在春天为庄稼提供足够的水。根据“...enough water for the crops”和首字母 p 可知，此处指为农作物提供水，provide sth for sb“为某人提供某物”，情态动词 can 后接动词原形。故填(p)rovide。
5. 句意：下雪的季节也适合滑雪和滑冰。根据“skiing”和首字母 s 可知，此处指滑冰这种冬季运动，名词 skating“滑冰”符合句意。故填(s)kating。
6. 句意：在中国的北方有许多这样的天然冰雪的地方。根据“For example, Heilongjiang and Jilin...”和首字母 n 可知，此处指北方地区，应用形容词 northern“北方的”作定语修饰名词 part。故填(n)orthern。
7. 句意：例如，黑龙江和吉林在 11 月经常下大雪，这使得人们很/更容易进行冰上运动。根据“makes it...for people to play ice sports.”和首字母 e 可知，下雪使冰上运动很容易或更容易，用形容词 easy“容易的”的原级和比较级均可。故填(e)asy/(e)asier。
8. 句意：但是南方人通常待在室内享受冬天的活动，比如煮茶。根据“stay indoors to enjoy the winter activities, such as stove-boiled tea.”和首字母 u 可知，此处指南方人们经常做的事情，副词 usually“经常”符合句意。故填(u)sually。
9. 句意：因为下雪，我们玩得很开心，但是人们要注意呼吸系统疾病。根据“We have a lot of fun because of the snow,...people should pay attention to respiratory illness.”和首字母 b 可知，前后句为转折关系，转折连词 but“但是”符合句意。故填(b)ut。
10. 句意：大雪的时候，天气更冷更干燥，所以人们应该多喝水。根据“so people should drink more water.”和首字母 d 可知，天气干燥，需要多喝水，结合“colder”可知，此处应用形容词 dry“干燥的”的比较级形式。故填(d)rier。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏南京·期中) The romance novel *Me Before You* tells a story that you might never forget. It is the 1 1 bestseller by British writer Jojo Moyes. The book has been m 2 into a movie. British actress Emilia Clark and actor Sam Claflin play the lead roles in the movie.

There are two m 3 characters in this book. One is Louisa Clark, or Lou, a girl who has lost her job at a

cafe. The other is William Traynor, or Will, a young man who has become disabled after a motorcycle a__4__.

Lou ends up taking a job where she has to take care of Will. At first, they don't like each other very much. However, they gradually become good friends. But this h__5__ only lasts a few days.

While I read the book, I couldn't h__6__ but notice its language. There were a lot of descriptions to show what the characters are f__7__. There are also many detailed descriptions of the e__8__ around the characters. For example, Moyes writes "I saw it was bigger than I had imagined, red brick with a double front...", describing how surprised Loy is when she sees Will's house for the first time.

At the end of the book, Will writes "Just live w__9__, just live" in a letter. This short line is the last t__10 that Will writes to Lou. It shows Will's deep feelings about life. He wants her to live life to the utmost (竭尽全力)—the very thing he had wanted to do before he had his accident.

【答案】

1. (l)atest 2. (m)ade 3. (m)ain 4. (a)ccident 5. (h)appiness 6. (h)elp 7. (f)eeling
8. (e)nvironment 9. (w)ell 10. (t)hing

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了英国作家乔乔·莫耶斯最新的畅销书《遇见你之前》的主要内容。

1. 句意：这是英国作家乔乔·莫耶斯的最新畅销书。结合下文“The book has been ... into a movie.”和首字母“l”可知，此处是指最新畅销书；latest“最近的；最新的”，形容词，修饰名词 bestseller，在句中作定语。故填(l)atest。

2. 句意：这本书已被拍成了电影。结合“The book has been ... into a movie”和首字母“m”可知，此处是指拍电影，make“生产”，动词；主语“The book”与动词 make 是被动关系，应用被动语态；根据“has been”可知，此处为现在完成时的被动语态，其结构为 has been done，此处应用 make 的过去分词 made。故填(m)ade。

3. 句意：这本书里有两个主要人物。结合下文“One is Louisa Clark, or Lou, a girl who has lost her job at a cafe. The other is William Traynor, or Will,”和首字母“m”可知，此处是指两个主要人物；main“主要的”，形容词，在句中作定语，修饰名词 characters。故填(m)ain。

4. 句意：另一个是威廉·特雷纳或威尔，一个在摩托车事故后残疾的年轻人。结合“become disabled after a motorcycle”和首字母“a”可知，此处是指一次摩托车事故；accident“事故”，可数名词，根据空前不定冠词 a 可知，此处用名词单数形式。故填(a)ccident。

5. 句意：但这种快乐只会持续几天。结合上文“*At first, they don't like each other very much. However, they gradually become good friends.*”和首字母“*h*”可知，开始时，两人不对付，后来相处久了，两个渐渐成了好朋友，此处是指两个成为朋友后的这种快乐；*happiness*“快乐”，不可数名词，在句中作主语。故填(h)appiness。
6. 句意：当我读这本书的时候，我不禁注意到它的语言。结合“*couldn't ... but notice*”和首字母“*h*”可知，此处考查 *can not help but do*“禁不住做某事”，固定搭配。故填(h)elp。
7. 句意：有很多描写来表现人物的感受。结合“*There were a lot of descriptions*”和首字母“*f*”可知，此处是指很多的描写来展示人物的感受；*feel*“感受”，动词；根据空前“*are*”可知，此处用现在进行时，因此这里用 *feel* 的现在分词 *feeling*。故填(f)eeling。
8. 句意：书中还详细描述了人物周围的环境。结合下文“*red brick with a double front...*”和首字母“*e*”可知，此处是指人物周围的环境；*environment*“环境”，名词。故填(e)nvironment。
9. 句意：在书的最后，威尔在一封信中写道：“好好活着，好好的就行。”结合“*Just live..., just live.*”和首字母“*w*”可知，此处是指好好活着，应用副词 *well*“好地”修饰动词 *live*，在句中作状语。故填(w)ell。
10. 句意：这是威尔写给路易莎的最后一句话。结合上文“*Just live ..., just live*”和首字母“*t*”可知，此处是指威尔写给路易莎的最后一句话；*thing*“东西”，名词，此处是指最后的话，应用名词单数形式。故填(t)hing。