

2024-2025 学年八年级英语下册

完形填空（15 空）15 篇

江苏期中真题+名校模拟

（23-24 八年级下·江苏徐州·期中）根据短文内容，从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Have you ever asked 1 why children go to school? You may 2 they go to learn Chinese, Art, History, Science and all other 3. But why do they learn these things? We send our children to school to prepare them for the time 4 they grow up and begin to work for themselves. Nearly everything they study 5 has some practical use in their life. But is that the 6 reason why they go to school?

There is more in education than just 7 facts. We go to school above all to learn 8, so that we can 9 to learn when we have left school. A man who really knows how to learn will always be 10, because whenever he has to do 11 that he has never done, he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best 12.

The uneducated person, on the other hand, either 13 to do something new, or does it 14. The purpose of school, therefore, is 15 to teach Chinese, Maths, Geography, etc., but to teach students the way to learn as well.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. yourself | B. your children | C. the parents | D. the teachers |
| 2. A. speak | B. tell | C. say | D. talk |
| 3. A. matters | B. subjects | C. majors | D. objects |
| 4. A. while | B. when | C. which | D. where |
| 5. A. at home | B. at work | C. at the factory | D. at school |
| 6. A. only | B. nearly | C. lonely | D. lovely |
| 7. A. getting | B. looking | C. learning | D. watching |
| 8. A. what to learn | B. how to learn | C. which to learn | D. why to learn |
| 9. A. make | B. keep | C. start | D. continue |
| 10. A. serious | B. interesting | C. boring | D. successful |
| 11. A. something new | B. anything unusual | C. everything important | D. nothing hard |
| 12. A. road | B. way | C. team | D. pattern |
| 13. A. is able | B. is unable | C. has | D. wants |
| 14. A. badly | B. well | C. bad | D. good |
| 15. A. also | B. never | C. not only | D. just |

【答案】

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. D 11. A 12. B 13. B 14. A
15. C

【导语】本文讨论了孩子上学的目的，指出上学不仅是学习知识，更重要的是学习如何学习，学校应教给学生学习方法，以便他们离校后能持续学习，同时对比了会学习和未受教育者的差异，强调教育的深层意义。

1. 句意：你有没有问过你自己为什么孩子要上学？

yourself 你自己；your children 你的孩子；the parents 父母；the teachers 老师。根据原文“You may...they go to learn Chinese, Art, History”可知，你自己回答，所以是问自己，故选 A。

2. 句意：你可能会说他们去上学是为了学习语文、艺术、历史、科学和所有其他科目。

speak 说；tell 告诉；say 说；talk 谈话。根据原文“they go to learn Chinese, Art, History, Science”可知是说的具体内容，用 say，故选 C。

3. 句意：你可能会说他们去上学是为了学习语文、艺术、历史、科学和所有其他科目。

matters 事情；subjects 科目；majors 专业；objects 物体。根据原文“Chinese, Art, History, Science”可知这些都是学科科目，用 subjects，故选 B。

4. 句意：我们送孩子上学是为了让他们为长大并开始为自己工作的时候做准备。

while 当……时候；when 当……时候；which 哪一个；where 哪里。根据原文“the time...they grow up”可知是当他们长大的时候，这里用 when 引导时间状语从句，故选 B。

5. 句意：他们在学校学习的几乎所有东西在他们的生活中都有一些实际用途。

at home 在家；at work 在工作；at the factory 在工厂；at school 在学校。根据原文“Nearly everything they study...”以及前文提到的上学，可知是在学校学习的东西，故选 D。

6. 句意：但这是他们上学的唯一原因吗？

only 唯一；nearly 几乎；lonely 孤独的；lovely 可爱的。根据原文“the...reason”以及后文探讨上学还有其他原因，可知这里是问是否是唯一原因，用 only，故选 A。

7. 句意：教育不仅仅是学习事实。

getting 得到；looking 看；learning 学习；watching 观看。根据原文“in education than just...facts”以及教育的本质是学习知识等，可知这里是说学习事实，用 learning，故选 C。

8. 句意：我们上学最重要的是学习如何学习。

what to learn 学什么；how to learn 如何学习；which to learn 学哪个；why to learn 为什么学习。根据原文“so that we can...to learn when we have left school”可知是学习如何在离校后继续学习，即学习学习的方法，用 how to learn，故选 B。

9. 句意：这样我们在离开学校后就可以继续学习。

make 制作；keep 保持；start 开始；continue 继续。根据原文“when we have left school”可知是离校后继续学习，continue 符合语境，故选 D。

10. 句意：一个真正知道如何学习的人总是会成功。

serious 严肃的；interesting 有趣的；boring 无聊的；successful 成功的。根据原文“because whenever he has to do...that he has never done, he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best...”可知这样的人能够快速自学做事方法，所以会成功，用 successful，故选 D。

11. 句意：因为每当他必须做他从未做过的新事情时。

something new 新事情；anything unusual 不寻常的事情；everything important 重要的一切事情；nothing hard 不难的事情。根据原文“that he has never done”可知是从未做过的新事情，用 something new，故选 A。

12. 句意：他会迅速自学如何以最好的方式去做。

road 道路；way 方式；team 团队；pattern 模式。根据原文“in the best...”可知是用最好的方式，way 符合语境，故选 B。

13. 句意：另一方面，没有受过教育的人要么不能做新事情。

is able 能；is unable 不能；has 有；wants 想要。根据原文“either...to do something new”以及与前文知道如何学习的人的对比，可知这里是说不能做新事情，用 is unable，故选 B。

14. 句意：要么做得很差。

badly 差地；well 好地；bad 坏的；good 好的。根据原文“either...to do something new, or does it...”可知这里是说做事情的情况，与前文能迅速自学做事的人对比，这里是做得差，用副词 badly 修饰动词 does，故选 A。

15. 句意：因此，学校的目的不仅是教授语文、数学、地理等，而且是教授学生学习的方法。

also 也；never 从不；not only 不仅；just 仅仅。根据原文“but to teach students the way to learn as well”可知这里是 not only...but also...“不仅.....而且.....”结构，用 not only，故选 C。

（23-24 八年级下·江苏徐州·期中）阅读短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

A 3-year-old boy went missing on the afternoon of Friday, March 29th, together with his two dogs. 1, he

was found safe the next day.

Xiaolin, lived with his grandparents in a village in Shanxi Province. On March 29th, he was playing happily outside his house with the 2 when his grandmother was inside the house. She would go out to check on the safety of the boy 3. But when she went out at about 2 p. m, she couldn't find her grandson 4. The two dogs got lost 5. In fear, the family started 6 him right away.

After searching three hours without result, the family called the local 7. More than 100 villagers and policemen joined the searching team. They did not have any idea about where Xiaolin was 8 the evening of Friday, when one of the family's dogs came back home. The second dog 9 the next morning. This gave the searching team a new 10. Following the dog's footstep, a villager in the searching team found Xiaolin around noon on 11 on a nearby mountain.

Seeing the boy, the family hugged him and cried with 12. The boy was dirty and hungry, but was in good 13. The place where Xiaolin was found was about 4 kilometers away from his grandparents' house, and was very 14 to find. The family were very thankful. It was also 15 that one of the dogs stayed with the boy overnight. Dogs are really great guards (守卫) and they are our important family members.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. Luckily | B. Recently | C. Exactly | D. Suddenly |
| 2. A. parents | B. two dogs | C. birds | D. teachers |
| 3. A. at last | B. from time to time | C. on the phone | D. at the end |
| 4. A. somewhere | B. anywhere | C. something | D. anything |
| 5. A. too | B. well | C. either | D. ever |
| 6. A. leaving for | B. asking for | C. waiting for | D. searching for |
| 7. A. doctors | B. police | C. airport | D. school |
| 8. A. until | B. that | C. when | D. why |
| 9. A. returned | B. married | C. gathered | D. relaxed |
| 10. A. direction | B. dream | C. speed | D. office |
| 11. A. Friday | B. Saturday | C. Sunday | D. Monday |
| 12. A. joy | B. accident | C. dislike | D. confidence |
| 13. A. condition | B. habit | C. guide | D. view |
| 14. A. easy | B. quick | C. difficult | D. perfect |
| 15. A. amazing | B. strange | C. ugly | D. classical |

【答案】

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. A 11. B 12. A 13. A 14. C
15. A

【导语】本文主要讲述了3岁男孩儿小林失踪被寻找的经历。

1. 句意：幸运的是，第二天他被发现是安全的。

Luckily 幸运地；Recently 最近；Exactly 确切地；Suddenly 突然。根据文中“...he was found safe the next day.”可知，此处指的是他是幸运的。故选 A。

2. 句意：3月29日，当他的祖母在房子里时，他正在房子外面和两只狗快乐地玩耍。

parents 父母；two dogs 两只狗；birds 鸟；teachers 老师。根据下文“The two dogs got lost”可知，此处指的是小林是和两只狗快乐地玩耍。故选 B。

3. 句意：她时不时会出去检查男孩的安全。

at last 最后；from time to time 时不时；on the phone 打电话；at the end 最后。根据文中“She would go out to check on the safety of the boy...”及下文可知，此处指的是男孩的奶奶是时不时会出去检查男孩的安全。故选 B。

4. 句意：但当她下午2点左右出门时，到处都找不到她的孙子。

somewhere 在某处；anywhere 到处；something 某物；anything 任何事物。根据文中“But when she went out at about 2 p. m, she couldn't find her grandson...”及下文“The two dogs got lost...”可知，此处指的是到处都找不到她的孙子。故选 B。

5. 句意：两只狗也丢失了。

too 也，用于肯定句句末；well 好；either 也，用于否定句句末；ever 曾经。根据文中“The two dogs got lost...”及上文可知，此处指的是两只狗也丢失了。故选 A。

6. 句意：出于恐惧，家人立即开始寻找他。

leaving for 前往；asking for 要求；waiting for 等待；searching for 寻找。根据文中“In fear, the family started...him right away.”可知，此处指的是开始寻找他。故选 D。

7. 句意：在寻找了三个小时没有结果后，这家人给当地警方打了电话。

doctors 医生；police 警察；airport 机场；school 学校。根据文中“After searching three hours without result, the family called the local...”及下文“More than 100 villagers and policemen joined the searching team.”可知，此处指的是给当地警方打了电话。故选 B。

8. 句意：关于小林在哪里他们也没有主意，直到周五晚上，家里的一只狗回家了。

until 直到；that 那；when 当……时；why 为什么。根据文中“**They did not have any idea about where Xiaolin was...the evening of Friday, when one of the family’s dogs came back home.**”可知，此处指的是直到周五晚上，家里的一只狗回家。故选 A。

9. 句意：第二天早上第二只狗回来了。

returned 回来；married 结婚；gathered 聚集；relaxed 放松。根据文中“**The second dog...the next morning.**”及上文可知，此处指的是第二只狗也回来了。故选 A。

10. 句意：这给了搜索队一个新的方向。

direction 方向；dream 梦想；speed 速度；office 办公室。根据文中“**This gave the searching team a new...Following the dog’s footstep, a villager in the searching team found Xiaolin around noon on...on a nearby mountain.**”可知，此处指的是给了搜索队一个新的方向。故选 A。

11. 句意：沿着狗的足迹，搜索队的一名村民在周六中午左右在附近的一座山上找到了小林。

Friday 周五；Saturday 周六；Sunday 周日；Monday 周一。根据文中“**They did not have any idea about where Xiaolin was until the evening of Friday, when one of the family’s dogs came back home.**”及“**The second dog returned the next morning.**”可知，此处指的是在周六找到了小林。故选 B。

12. 句意：看到男孩，家人拥抱着他，喜极而泣。

joy 高兴；accident 事故；dislike 反感；confidence 信心。根据文中“**Seeing the boy, the family hugged him and cried with...**”可知，此处指的是找到了孩子，所以是高兴地哭了。故选 A。

13. 句意：这个男孩又脏又饿，但身体状况良好。

condition 状况；habit 习惯；guide 向导；view 视野。根据文中“**The boy was dirty and hungry, but was in good...**”可知，此处指的是小林身体状况良好。故选 A。

14. 句意：小林被发现的地方距离他爷爷奶奶家大约 4 公里，非常难找。

easy 容易的；quick 快速的；difficult 困难的；perfect 完美的。根据文中“**The place where Xiaolin was found was about 4 kilometers away from his grandparents’ house, and was very...to find.**”可知，此处指的是找到是很困难的。故选 C。

15. 句意：同样令人惊奇的是，其中一只狗陪着男孩过了一夜。

amazing 令人惊奇的；strange 奇怪的；ugly 丑陋的；classical 古典的。根据文中“**It was also...that one of the dogs stayed with the boy overnight.**”可知，此处指的是这个举动是令人惊奇的。故选 A。

（23-24 八年级下·江苏南通·期中）“I can’t believe what I’m hearing!” I thought to myself. I thought Jeff

was the last candidate (候选人) for president of the Students' Union. My best friend Tony came to me and said, "I'm sorry. I really thought you should be 1."

Later that day, I happened to pass Jeff in the school dining hall. I offered him a(an) 2 "congratulations" and walked away to my usual table. To my 3, Jeff put his plate beside mine.

"I'm, ...er, er—I'm just wondering 4 you would...er...consider (考虑) coming to work on my team," he said 5. "You are really smart, and you would be a great partner."

"I don't think so," I replied, feeling 6.

"Well, if you change your mind, we are meeting tomorrow."

All that right, I thought about the offer from Jeff. Maybe being a part of the election (选举) process would give me a 7 to make important changes at our school. I decided to join them.

My first goal was to 8 an eye-catching advertisement. Within a few days, we completed a poster with Jeff's pictures showing him in a number of activities. No one could walk through the hallway 9 noticing Jeff's smiling face.

My next step was to 10 which new activities students would like to have at our school. Many of them wanted a 11 club.

With the information I had collected, Jeff had a conversation with the headmaster. Soon a volleyball team and a football team were 12 to add to our after-school programme.

Many students said, "It'll be like attending a new school with Jeff as president of the Students' Union."

Hearing these words made my heart filled with a 13 of achievement (成就). I had wanted to become president of the Students' Union to do things for students myself. Now I've achieved that and 14 more by working as a member of Jeff's team. He's become the most popular candidate and I am a big part of his success. The fact that it has made a change to other people's lives is the real 15. What a great feeling!

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|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. interviewed | B. invited | C. chosen | D. trained |
| 2. A. polite | B. exact | C. basic | D. amazing |
| 3. A. excitement | B. pleasure | C. surprise | D. knowledge |
| 4. A. how | B. if | C. when | D. why |
| 5. A. nervously | B. closely | C. seriously | D. confidently |
| 6. A. impatient | B. tired | C. lonely | D. unsure |
| 7. A. business | B. chance | C. condition | D. magic |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 8. A. print | B. design | C. donate | D. treat |
| 9. A. through | B. against | C. without | D. except |
| 10. A. cut out | B. hand out | C. run out | D. find out |
| 11. A. sports | B. music | C. chess | D. computer |
| 12. A. checked | B. allowed | C. remembered | D. translated |
| 13. A. direction | B. sense | C. meaning | D. purpose |
| 14. A. even | B. no | C. any | D. further |
| 15. A. secret | B. success | C. power | D. beauty |

【答案】

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. D 11. A 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. B

【导语】本文讲述了作者和 Jeff 去竞选学生会主席，Jeff 成了最后的候选人，并邀请作者参加他的团队，帮助他成为学生会主席，作者也为自己所做的努力感到自豪。

1. 句意：我真的认为你应该被选中。

interviewed 采访；invited 邀请；chosen 选择；trained 训练。根据“Jeff was the last candidate (候选人) for president of Students' Union.”可知，作者和 Jeff 都去竞选学生会主席，作者落选了，此处是 Tony 认为作者应该被选中。故选 C。

2. 句意：我礼貌对他说了声“祝贺”，然后走到我常坐的那张桌子旁。

polite 礼貌的；exact 准确的；basic 基本的；amazing 惊奇的。根据“congratulations”可知，作者应该是有礼貌地祝贺。故选 A。

3. 句意：令我惊讶的是，Jeff 把他的盘子放在了我的旁边。

excitement 兴奋；pleasure 愉悦；surprise 惊讶；knowledge 知识。根据上文可知作者和 Jeff 都去竞选学生会主席，Jeff 当选，作者落选了，因此此时 Jeff 竟主动坐在作者旁边，这让作者感到惊讶。故选 C。

4. 句意：“我，呃——我只是想知道你是否……考虑来我的团队工作。”他紧张地说。

how 如何；if 如果，是否；when 什么时候；why 为什么。根据答语“I don't think so,”可知，作者作出了婉拒，说明此处 Jeff 在询问作者是否会考虑去他的团队工作。故选 B。

5. 句意：“我，呃——我只是想知道你是否……考虑来我的团队工作。”他紧张地说。

nervously 紧张地；closely 紧密地；seriously 严重地；confidently 自信地。根据“I'm, er—I'm just wondering if

you would...consider”可知，对方是吞吞吐吐的，因此应该是紧张地说。故选 A。

6. 句意：“我不这么认为，”我回答，心里有些拿不准。

impatient 不耐烦的；tired 疲惫的；lonely 孤独的；unsure 不确定的。根据“I don’t think so”以及“feeling”可知，作者感到不确定。故选 D。

7. 句意：也许参与选举过程会给我一个机会为我们的学校做出重要的改变。

business 生意；chance 机会；condition 情况；magic 魔法。give sb a chance to do sth“给某人一个做某事的机会”。故选 B。

8. 句意：我的第一个目标就是设计一份吸睛的广告。

print 打印；design 设计；donate 捐赠；treat 对待。根据下文“we completed a poster with Jeff’s pictures showing him in a number of activities.”可知是设计广告。故选 B。

9. 句意：任何人走过走廊都会注意到杰夫的笑脸。

through 通过，穿过；against 倚靠；without 没有；except 除了。根据“we designed a poster with Jeff’s pictures showing him in a number of activities.”可知，没有人能不注意杰夫的笑脸而穿过走廊。故选 C。

10. 句意：我的下一步是找出学生们希望在我们学校有哪些新的活动。

cut out 切断；hand out 分发；run out 耗尽；find out 找出。根据“which new activities students would like to have at our school.”可知，找出学生们希望在我们学校有哪些新的活动。故选 D。

11. 句意：他们当中的许多人想要一个体育俱乐部。

sports 运动；music 音乐；chess 国际象棋；computer 电脑。根据下文“Soon a volleyball team and a football team were...to add to our after-school programme.”可知，有排球队和足球队，因此是体育俱乐部。故选 A。

12. 句意：很快，一支排球队和一支足球队被允许加入我们的课后计划。

checked 检查；allowed 允许；remembered 记住；translated 翻译。be allowed to do sth“被允许做某事”。故选 B。

13. 句意：听到这些话，我心里充满了成就感。

direction 方向；sense 感觉；meaning 意义；purpose 目的。a sense of achievement“一种成就感”。故选 B。

14. 句意：现在，通过作为 Jeff 团队的一员工作，我实现了这个目标，甚至取得了更多的成就。

even 甚至；no 没有；any 任何；further 更远的。根据“more”可知此处应用 even 修饰比较级。故选 A。

15. 句意：这改变了其他人的生活的这一事实，才是真正的成功。

secret 秘密；success 成功；power 力量；beauty 美丽。根据上文“He’s become the most popular candidate and I am a big part of his success.”可知此处谈到了成功。故选 B。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏淮安·期中) Have you heard of the *Harry Potter* books? They're a series of novels by J. K. Rowling, a very famous British 1.

Rowling was born in England 2 31 July, 1965. As a child, she often 3 stories and read them to her sister. In 1990, while she was on a train 4 to London, the idea for the first *Harry Potter* story came to her. In 1995, Rowling finished the first *Harry Potter* book, 5 in 2007 she finished the seventh book of the series. That's the last one of the *Harry Potter* series.

The first *Harry Potter* book wasn't 6 in the beginning. When Rowling wanted to publish the story, all the publishing houses in the country 7 it. That was a 8 time for her. But a year 9, a small publishing house in London was willing 10 it.

The *Harry Potter* series 11 a great success so far. The books have been translated into about 70 languages, with sales of over 450 12 copies, in over 200 countries and areas all over the world.

What can we learn from Rowling's story? Nothing is difficult if we try 13 best. Never give up too 14 no matter how many times we fail. Just keep trying 15 we make it.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. doctor | B. artist | C. writer | D. dancer |
| 2. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. with |
| 3. A. writes | B. wrote | C. told | D. tells |
| 4. A. vacation | B. travelling | C. holiday | D. trip |
| 5. A. or | B. but | C. and | D. as |
| 6. A. success | B. successful | C. succeed | D. successfully |
| 7. A. refused | B. loved | C. wanted | D. enjoyed |
| 8. A. easy | B. happy | C. pleasant | D. difficult |
| 9. A. early | B. earlier | C. late | D. later |
| 10. A. accept | B. accepts | C. to accept | D. accepting |
| 11. A. is | B. was | C. has been | D. will be |
| 12. A. million | B. millions | C. million of | D. millions of |
| 13. A. your | B. us | C. our | D. ourselves |
| 14. A. easy | B. easily | C. easier | D. more easily |
| 15. A. if | B. so | C. until | D. for |

【答案】

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. C 11. C 12. A 13. C 14. B
15. C

【导语】本文主要介绍了《哈利波特》的作者 J. K. Rowling 的个人情况，以及她是如何取得成功的。

1. 句意：它们是 J. K. Rowling 所写的一系列小说，她是一位非常著名的英国作家。

doctor 医生；artist 艺术家；writer 作家；dancer 舞者。J. K. Rowling 是《哈利波特》的作者，她是一名作家。故选 C。

2. 句意：罗琳于 1965 年 7 月 31 日出生在英国。

on 后接具体日期或星期等；in 后接年份、月份、季节或泛指的上半、下午和晚上等；at 后接时刻；with 和.....一起。“31 July, 1965”是具体日期，空处应用介词 on。故选 A。

3. 句意：当她还是个孩子的时候，她经常写故事并读给她妹妹听。

writes 写，三单形式；wrote 写，过去式；told 告诉，过去式；tells 告诉，三单形式。根据“she often...stories and read them to her sister”可知，此处指写故事，结合“As a child”，句子用一般过去时，谓语动词应用过去式 wrote。故选 B。

4. 句意：1990 年，当她在去伦敦的火车上时，她想到了第一个《哈利波特》故事的想法。

vacation 假期；travelling 旅行；holiday 假期；trip 旅程。on a train trip to“在去.....的火车旅程上”。故选 D。

5. 句意：1995 年，罗琳完成了她的第一本书《哈利波特》，并且在 2007 年她完成了这一系列的第七部。

or 或者；but 但是；and 和，并且；as 随着。根据“In 1995, Rowling finished the first Harry Potter book, ...in 2007 she finished the seventh book of the series.”可知，前后是并列关系，空处应用 and。故选 C。

6. 句意：第一本《哈利波特》在开始时并不成功。

success 成功（名词）；successful 成功的（形容词）；succeed 成功（动词）；successfully 成功地（副词）。根据“The first Harry Potter book wasn’t...in the beginning.”可知，空处应填入形容词 successful，作表语。故选 B。

7. 句意：当罗琳想出版这个故事时，全国所有的出版社都拒绝了。

refused 拒绝；loved 爱；wanted 想；enjoyed 享受。上文提到第一本《哈利波特》在开始时并不成功，所以当罗琳想出版《哈利波特》时，所有出版社都拒绝了。故选 A。

8. 句意：那对她来说是一段艰难的时期。

easy 容易的；happy 开心的；pleasant 令人愉快的；difficult 困难的。上文提到第一本《哈利波特》在开始

时并不成功，所以当罗琳想出版《哈利波特》时，所有出版社都拒绝了，那对罗琳来说应是一段很艰难的时期。故选 D。

9. 句意：但一年后，伦敦的一家小出版社愿意接受它。

early 在早期；earlier 早些时候地；late 迟的；later 后来。开始时没有出版社愿意出版《哈利波特》，一年后才出版。 “时段+later”，表示“.....以后”。故选 D。

10. 句意：但一年后，伦敦的一家小出版社愿意接受它。

accept 接受（原形）；accepts 三单形式；to accept 不定式；accepting 现在分词或动名词。be willing to do sth.“愿意做某事”，空处应填入 to accept。故选 C。

11. 句意：到目前为止，《哈利波特》系列取得了巨大的成功。

is 主语是第三人称单数（一般现在时）；was 是 am/is 的过去式；has been 现在完成时；will be 一般将来时。根据“so far”可知，句子应用现在完成时，has been 符合语境。故选 C。

12. 句意：这些书已被翻译成约 70 种语言，销量超过 4.5 亿册，畅销全球 200 多个国家和地区。

million 百万；millions 数百万；million of 错误表达；millions of 数百万的。空前有具体数词“450”，空处应填入 million 的单数形式，后面无需跟介词 of。故选 A。

13. 句意：如果我们竭尽全力，那就没有什么是困难的。

your 你的，你们的；us 我们；ou 我们的（形容词性物主代词）；ourselves 我们自己。try one's best“尽某人最大的努力”，空处应填入 our。故选 C。

14. 句意：无论我们失败多少次，永远不要过于轻易地放弃。

easy 容易的；easily 容易地，轻易地；easier 更容易的；more easily 更轻易地。根据“Never give up too...”可知，永远不要过于轻易地放弃，不含比较意义，空处用副词修饰动词，easily 符合语境。故选 B。

15. 句意：继续努力，直到我们成功。

if 如果，是否；so 所以；until 直到；for 为了。根据“Just keep trying...we make it.”可知，继续努力，直到我们成功。故选 C。

（23-24 八年级下·江苏淮安·期中）After our ship crashed against the rocks, I swam as far as I could. By the time I finally felt the land under my feet, I was too 1. I fell down on the beach and went to 2.

I woke up as the sun was rising, but I found I 3 move. My arms, legs and hair were tied to the ground!

Then I felt 4 on my leg. It moved up over my stomach and neck 5 it was standing near my face. I looked down and saw a very 6 man. He was the same size as my little finger! 7 was I? Who was this tiny person?

Soon more small men started 8 all over me. There were around 40 of them. I shouted at them—the loud 9 made them all fall over. However, they soon got up again and continued moving 10 my body.

One of these small men began 11 with me, but I could not understand him. I did not know what to say 12. I tried to pull one hand free and finally 13 to break the ropes. When I lifted my left hand into the air, the small men began to shout. I 14 and saw a huge army of tiny people. They were coming straight towards me. “I must run away from them,” I thought, 15, I did not know how to get away.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. happy | B. afraid | C. relaxed | D. tired |
| 2. A. eat | B. work | C. sleep | D. study |
| 3. A. couldn't | B. shouldn't | C. mustn't | D. needn't |
| 4. A. everything | B. something | C. anything | D. nothing |
| 5. A. after | B. as | C. until | D. when |
| 6. A. huge | B. small | C. handsome | D. ugly |
| 7. A. Why | B. What | C. How | D. Where |
| 8. A. running | B. climbing | C. dancing | D. touching |
| 9. A. noise | B. voice | C. sound | D. whisper |
| 10. A. across | B. through | C. inside | D. outside |
| 11. A. agreeing | B. staying | C. playing | D. talking |
| 12. A. too | B. either | C. also | D. instead |
| 13. A. failed | B. tried | C. managed | D. hurried |
| 14. A. looked down | B. fell down | C. sat down | D. went down |
| 15. A. moreover | B. however | C. otherwise | D. because |

【答案】

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. B 10. A 11. D 12. B 13. C 14. A
15. B

【导语】本文为《格列佛游记》中的一段内容，主要讲述了主人公的船触礁后，在一座小岛上的不寻常经历。

1. 句意：当我终于感觉到脚下的土地时，我太疲惫了。

happy 高兴的；afraid 害怕的；relaxed 放松的；tired 疲倦的。根据“I fell down on the beach and went to...”可

知，我摔倒在沙滩上就睡着了，说明我太疲惫了。故选 D。

2. 句意：我倒在海滩上睡着了。

eat 吃；work 工作；sleep 睡觉；study 学习。根据“I woke up as the sun was rising,...”可知，太阳升起的时候我醒了，可推测此处是在海滩上睡着了。故选 C。

3. 句意：当太阳升起的时候我醒了，但我发现我不能动了。

couldn't 不能；shouldn't 不应该；mustn't 不一定；needn't 不必。根据“My arms, legs and hair were tied to the ground!”可知，我的胳膊、腿和头发都被绑在地上了，可推测此处是我发现我不能动了。故选 A。

4. 句意：然后我感觉腿上有东西。

everything 所有事物；something 某物；anything 任何事物；nothing 没有什么。根据“It moved up over my stomach...”可知，它在我的肚子和脖子上移动，可推测此处是我感觉腿上有某物。故选 B。

5. 句意：它在我的肚子和脖子上移动，直到它站在我的脸附近。

after 在.....以后；as 随着；until 直到；when 当.....时候。根据“It moved up over my stomach and neck...it was standing near my face.”可知，它在我的肚子和脖子上移动，此处为直到它站在我的脸附近。故选 C。

6. 句意：我往下看，看到一个很小的人。

huge 巨大的；small 小的；handsome 英俊的；ugly 丑陋的。根据“He was the same size as my little finger!”可知，他和我的手指一样大，可推测此处是看到一个很小的人。故选 B。

7. 句意：我在哪里？

Why 为什么；What 什么；How 怎样；Where 哪里。根据“...was I?”可知，醒来后，看到这个很小的人，很迷惑不解，可推测此处是我在哪里。故选 D。

8. 句意：很快，越来越多的小人开始爬到我身上。

running 跑；climbing 爬；dancing 跳舞；touching 触摸。根据“Soon more small men started...all over me.”可知，这些人都很小，可推测此处是越来越多的小人开始爬到我身上。故选 B。

9. 句意：我朝他们喊——那很大的说话声使他们都倒了。

noise 噪音；voice 说话声；sound 声音；whisper 耳语。根据“I shouted at them...”可知，我朝他们喊，可推测此处是很大的说话声。故选 B。

10. 句意：然而，他们很快又爬了起来，继续在我的身上移动。

across 穿过（在某物表面上运动）；through 穿过（在物体内部穿过）；inside 在.....内；outside 在.....外面。根据“However, they soon got up again and continued moving...my body.”可知，很快，他们又爬起来，在我身上穿梭，across“穿过（在某物表面上运动）”符合语境。故选 A。

11. 句意：其中一个小人开始与我交谈，但我听不懂他的话。

agreeing 同意；staying 停留；playing 玩；talking 交谈。根据“...but I could not understand him.”可知，我不明白他的话，可推测此处是一个小人开始与我交谈，talk with sb 表示“与某人交谈”。故选 D。

12. 句意：我也不知道该说什么。

too 也，用于肯定句句末；either 也不，用于否定句，通常放在句末；also 也，用于句中；instead 反而。根据“...but I could not understand him. I did not know what to say...”可知，我不明白他的话，此处句子为否定句，即我也不知道该说什么。故选 B。

13. 句意：我试着挣脱一只手，终于设法把绳子弄断了。

failed 失败；tried 尝试；managed 设法做到；hurried 赶快。根据“I tried to pull one hand free...”可知，我试着挣脱一只手，可推测此处是终于设法把绳子弄断了，manage to do sth 表示“设法做某事”。故选 C。

14. 句意：我向下看，看到一大群小人。

looked down 向下看；fell down 跌倒；sat down 坐下；went down 下降。根据“...saw a huge army of tiny people.”可知，看到一大群小人，可推测此处是我向下看。故选 A。

15. 句意：“我必须逃离他们，”我想，然而，我不知道如何逃离。

moreover 此外；however 然而；otherwise 否则；because 因为。根据““I must run away from them,” I thought,..., I did not know how to get away.”可知，“我想要离开他们”与“我不知道如何离开”之间为转折关系，即然而，我不知道如何逃离。故选 B。

（23-24 八年级下·江苏宿迁·期中）阅读下面短文，从 (A、B、C、D) 中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Zong Qinghou was the founder (创始人) of Hangzhou Wahaha Group. He was born in 1945 in wartime China. He grew up very poor in Hangzhou and often 1 hungry. His father lost his work, and his mother supported the family of five children as a factory worker.

“Because of the difficulty, as a child I had many 2 and hoped to make big money for my parents in return,” Zong said in a history book. As the 3 child, Zong left school after junior high to support his family and spent over ten years 4 different jobs, including hard physical work at a far-away farm.

In 1978, Zong returned to Hangzhou and spent the next ten years working as a 5. “My only dream at that time was to have my own company and do 6 I wanted to do, and I had been 7 such a chance,” he said in the history book. The chance finally came in 1987. Zong 8 140,000 yuan to start his own company, 9 ice pops and stationery to students at a nearby primary school.

The company, which would later 10 Wahaha, sold ice pops for a cent each. The company is privately owned. During his door-to-door sales, Zong learned that many children were picky (挑剔的) eaters and didn't 11 all the necessary nutrition (营养). That was a big 12 for parents. Seeing a potential (潜在的) chance, Zong worked with a professor of nutrition to invent a vitamin 13 for children, called Wahaha Oral Liquid (口服液).

The product became a huge success. The company reached 14 100 million *yuan* in sales in the third year 15 it went on the market. That year, Zong founded the Hangzhou Wahaha Group after buying a failing canned food factory.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. became | B. got | C. turned | D. went |
| 2. A. steps | B. dreams | C. plans | D. views |
| 3. A. eldest | B. oldest | C. smallest | D. youngest |
| 4. A. to do | B. do | C. did | D. doing |
| 5. A. policeman | B. postman | C. salesman | D. fireman |
| 6. A. who | B. which | C. what | D. how |
| 7. A. waiting for | B. providing for | C. asking for | D. looking for |
| 8. A. spent | B. borrowed | C. lent | D. cost |
| 9. A. selling | B. sending | C. giving | D. showing |
| 10. A. grow | B. change | C. become | D. make |
| 11. A. eat | B. drink | C. like | D. get |
| 12. A. question | B. headache | C. mistake | D. task |
| 13. A. meat | B. fruit | C. drink | D. snack |
| 14. A. almost | B. nearly | C. already | D. recently |
| 15. A. after | B. before | C. when | D. while |

【答案】

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C 11. D 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. A

【导语】本文主要介绍了娃哈哈的创始人宗庆后传奇的一生。

1. 句意：他在杭州长大，家里很穷，经常挨饿。

became 变成；got 得到；turned 变得；went 去。根据“He grew up very poor”可知，他经常挨饿。go hungry

挨饿，固定搭配，故选 D。

2. 句意：宗庆后在一本历史书中说：“因为困难，小时候我有很多梦想，希望为父母赚大钱。”

steps 步；dreams 梦想；plans 计划；views 视野。根据“hoped to make big money for my parents”可知，希望为父母赚钱是他的梦想。故选 B。

3. 句意：作为家中最大的孩子，宗庆后初中毕业后就辍学养家，花了十多年时间做不同的工作，包括在一个遥远的农场做重体力活。

eldest 最年长的；oldest 最老的；smallest 最小的；youngest 最年轻的。根据“Zong left school after junior high to support his family”可知，宗庆后初中毕业后就辍学养家，应该是家里最年长的孩子。故选 A。

4. 句意：作为家中最大的孩子，宗庆后初中毕业后就辍学养家，花了十多年时间做不同的工作，包括在一个遥远的农场做重体力活。

to do 动词不定式；do 动词原形；did 动词过去式；doing 动名词。根据“spent over ten years”可知，花费十年时间工作。spend... (in) doing sth. 花费时间做某事。故选 D。

5. 句意：1978 年，宗庆后回到杭州，做了 10 年的推销员。

policeman 警察；postman 邮递员；salesman 销售；fireman 消防员。根据“ice pops and stationery to students at a nearby primary school”可知，做的是销售员。故选 C。

6. 句意：他在史书中说：“那时我唯一的梦想就是拥有自己的公司，做自己想做的事，我一直在寻找这样一个机会。”

who 谁；which 哪一个；what 什么；how 怎样。根据“I wanted to do”可知，是做我想做的事情，此处为宾语从句，用特殊疑问词 what 引导。故选 C。

7. 句意：他在史书中说：“那时我唯一的梦想就是拥有自己的公司，做自己想做的事，我一直在寻找这样一个机会。”

waiting for 等待；providing for 提供；asking for 要求；looking for 寻找。根据“such a chance”可知，是一直在寻找这样一个机会。故选 D。

8. 句意：宗借了 14 万元开办了自己的公司，向附近一所小学的学生出售冰棍和文具。

spent 花费；borrowed 借入；lent 借出；cost 花费。根据“140,000 yuan to start his own company”可知，是借了 14 万开办自己的公司，属于借入。故选 B。

9. 句意：宗借了 14 万元开办了自己的公司，向附近一所小学的学生出售冰棍和文具。

selling 卖；sending 送出；giving 给；showing 展示。根据“ice pops and stationery to students”可知，是向学生出售冰棍和文具。故选 A。

10. 句意：这家后来更名为娃哈哈的公司出售的冰棒每根一美分。

grow 成长，种植；change 改变；become 变成；make 制作。根据“The company, which would later... Wahaha”可知，是更名为娃哈哈，即变成娃哈哈。故选 C。

11. 句意：在他挨家挨户的销售中，宗了解到很多孩子都很挑食，而且没有摄入必要的营养。

eat 吃；drink 喝；like 喜欢；get 得到。根据“many children were picky”可知，孩子们很挑食，因此没有得到足够的营养。故选 D。

12. 句意：这让家长们非常头疼。

question 问题；headache 头疼；mistake 错误；task 任务。根据“That was a big... for parents”可知，孩子没有得到足够的营养让家长头疼。故选 B。

13. 句意：看到潜在的机会，宗庆后与营养学教授合作，发明了一种儿童维生素饮料，名为娃哈哈口服液。

meat 肉；fruit 水果；drink 饮料；snack 小吃。根据“called Wahaha Oral Liquid”可知，是一种饮料。故选 C。

14. 句意：该公司上市后的第三年销售额接近 1 亿元。

almost 几乎；nearly 将近；already 已经；recently 最近。根据“100 million yuan”可知，是接近 1 亿元。故选 B。

15. 句意：该公司上市后的第三年销售额接近 1 亿元。

after 在.....之后；before 在.....之前；when 当.....时候；while 当.....时候。根据“it went on the market”可知，是上市后。故选 A。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏扬州·期中) Boris, a foreign student at Communication University of China, often shares his experiences of Chinese culture on his vlog (视频博客).

In one video, 1, Boris shared how he had learned the Chinese word *dongxi*. He 2 each part separately (分开地) into “east west”. And he introduced one 3 about how *dongxi* came to mean “things”. He told people that all marketplaces in 4 Chinese cities were set up (建立) along a single 5 that ran from east to west. So when you would say *qu mai dongxi*, you’d be saying, “I’m going to buy things.” Some other 6 show his reading Chinese poems and performing kung fu, which are quite welcome among his 40, 000 7.

Like many foreigners, Boris once 8 that all Chinese could do kung fu, flying onto roofs and walking over walls. Besides, he thought the country was not that developed. But after he went to study in China in 2019, his view 9. “China is developing quickly, but many people’s impressions of China are still stay in the 10,” Boris said. “That’s why I started to shoot vlogs to 11 Chinese culture in 2019.”

Boris has posted more than 40 vlogs online. But making these vlogs is not 12. Take reading the poem *Second Farewell to Cambridge* by Xu Zhimo as an example. “I can understand and read every 13 in the poem,” Boris said. “But while reading, I need to use proper feelings to 14 readers.” So he needed to look for much background (背景) information and make his feelings suit each part of the poem.

Boris said that he wanted to keep 15 the differences between two cultures. “This goal may not be achieved easily, but I will try my best to do my part.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. in fact | B. of course | C. for example | D. so far |
| 2. A. turned | B. entered | C. returned | D. translated |
| 3. A. reason | B. way | C. subject | D. suggestion |
| 4. A. modern | B. old | C. well-known | D. developed |
| 5. A. road | B. building | C. bridge | D. block |
| 6. A. videos | B. books | C. interviews | D. pictures |
| 7. A. sisters | B. followers | C. classmates | D. friends |
| 8. A. noticed | B. wondered | C. believed | D. hoped |
| 9. A. failed | B. continued | C. fell | D. changed |
| 10. A. 1970s | B. 2020s | C. 2050s | D. 2300s |
| 11. A. enjoy | B. share | C. forget | D. renew |
| 12. A. interesting | B. difficult | C. expensive | D. easy |
| 13. A. novel | B. story | C. word | D. joke |
| 14. A. know | B. touch | C. understand | D. tell |
| 15. A. bridging | B. gathering | C. repairing | D. picking |

【答案】

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. D 10. A 11. B 12. D 13. C 14. B
15. A

【导语】本文讲述了一位外国学生鲍里斯在博客上分享学习中国文化的经历，包括他学到的一些词语的来历，中国诗歌，表演中国功夫，他的视频激励了许多人，鲍里斯想通过这个来继续弥补两种文化之间的差异。

1. 句意：例如，在一段视频中，鲍里斯分享了他是如何学习汉语单词“东西”的。

in fact 事实上；of course 当然；for example 例如；so far 到目前为止。根据“Boris shared how he had learned the Chinese word *dongxi*.”可知，此处举例说明他分享的东西。故选 C。

2. 句意：他把每一部分分别翻译成“东西”。

turned 转动；entered 进入；returned 归还；translated 翻译。根据“each part separately (分开地) into ‘east west’”可知，应表达把每部分分开翻译，translate...into“把.....翻译成”。故选 D。

3. 句意：他还介绍了东西怎样意为“东西”的理由。

reason 理由；way 方式；subject 科目；suggestion 建议。根据“He told people that all marketplaces in old Chinese cities were set up (建立) along a single road that ran from east to west. So when you would say *qu mai dongxi*, you’d be saying, ‘I’m going to buy things.’”可知，此处是解释了东西意为“东西”的理由。故选 A。

4. 句意：他告诉人们中国古老城市的所有集市都是沿着一条东西走向的道路设立的。

modern 现代的；old 古老的；well-known 著名的；developed 发达的。根据“all marketplaces in...Chinese cities”可知，应表达中国古老城市的所有集市。故选 B。

5. 句意：他告诉人们中国古老城市的所有集市都是沿着一条东西走向的道路设立的。

road 道路；building 建筑；bridge 桥梁；block 街区。根据“that ran from east to west”可知，应表达从东到西的道路。故选 A。

6. 句意：其他一些视频展示了他阅读中国诗歌和表演功夫，这在他的 4 万粉丝中很受欢迎。

videos 视频；books 书；interviews 采访；pictures 图片。根据上文“In one video”可知，此处应指其他的视频。故选 A。

7. 句意：其他一些视频展示了他阅读中国诗歌和表演功夫，这在他的 4 万粉丝中很受欢迎。

sisters 姐妹；followers 粉丝；classmates 同学；friends 朋友。根据“which are quite welcome among his 40,000...”可知，是受粉丝欢迎。故选 B。

8. 句意：和许多外国人一样，鲍里斯曾经相信所有中国人都会功夫，飞上屋顶，翻过墙壁。

noticed 注意；wondered 想知道；believed 相信；hoped 希望。根据“But after he went to study in China in 2019, his view changed. ‘China is developing quickly, but many people’s impressions of China are still stay in the 1970s,’”可知，此处用表达曾经相信所有中国人都会功夫，飞上屋顶，翻过墙壁。故选 C。

9. 句意：但 2019 年他去中国留学后，他的观点发生了变化。

failed 失败；continued 继续；fell 落下；changed 改变。根据“China is developing quickly, but many people’s impressions of China are still stay in the 1970s”可知，是观点发生了变化。故选 D。

10. 句意：“中国发展迅速，但许多人对中国的印象仍然停留在 20 世纪 70 年代，”鲍里斯说。

1970s 20 世纪 70 年代；2020s 21 世纪 20 年代；2050s 21 世纪 50 年代；2300s 24 世纪。根据“but many people’s impressions of China are still stay in the...”可知，应表达许多人对中国的印象还停留在 20 世纪 70 年代。故选 A。

11. 句意：这就是为什么我在 2019 年开始拍摄视频博客来分享中国文化。

enjoy 喜欢；share 分享；forget 忘记；renew 更新。根据“but many people’s impressions of China are still stay in the 1970s”可知，是要分享中国文化。故选 B。

12. 句意：但制作这些视频博客并不容易。

interesting 有趣的；difficult 困难的；expensive 昂贵的；easy 容易的。根据下文“So he needed to look for much background (背景) information and make his feelings suit each part of the poem.”可知，应表达制作视频并不容易。故选 D。

13. 句意：“我能理解并阅读诗中的每一个单词，”鲍里斯说。

novel 小说；story 故事；word 单词；joke 笑话。根据“read every...in the poem”可知，应表达能阅读诗中的每一个单词。故选 C。

14. 句意：但在阅读的同时，我需要用恰当的感情来打动读者。

know 了解；touch 打动；understand 理解；tell 告诉。根据“use proper feelings”可知，应是用恰当的感情来打动读者。故选 B。

15. 句意：鲍里斯说他希望继续弥合两种文化之间的差异。

bridging 跨过；gathering 聚集；repairing 修理；picking 捡。根据“...the differences between two cultures.”可知，应是跨过两种文化之间的差异。故选 A。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏泰州·期中) “Wanted: Violin. Can’t pay much. Call...”

That advertisement in the newspaper made me remember my childhood. I, too, had wanted a violin, 1 we didn’t have the money. Even though times were hard, I couldn’t wait any longer to ask. “Daddy, 2 I have a violin of mine?” Daddy’s face looked 3. But a few weeks later, Daddy went home, with a case in his hand, 4, “Mary, I found this second-hand violin for seven dollars.”

The day when I carried my violin to school for my first lesson, no one could know how 5 I was. I practised, joined the school orchestra (管弦乐队), gave performances... Several years seemed to run even quickly and I found 6 in the first violin chair. More years 7, and my violin made every move with me, until one day, I carefully 8 it away.

Now here for this wanted advertisement, I discovered the 9 deep in my closet (储藏室). I put it on the

table. Then I picked up the violin, walked to the telephone and called by the 10.

Later in the day, a man of about 30 knocked 11 the door. "I've been expecting someone would 12 my advertisement. My daughter wants a violin so 13," he said, examining my violin. "How much are you asking?"

I said, "Seven dollars." "Are you sure?" he asked, as if he did not believe his 14. "Seven dollars," I said again and then added, "I hope your little girl will enjoy it 15 I did."

I smiled, but I found my tears rolling down my face.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. or | B. as | C. but | D. and |
| 2. A. may | B. need | C. must | D. should |
| 3. A. angry | B. sad | C. funny | D. happy |
| 4. A. answering | B. saying | C. asking | D. telling |
| 5. A. surprised | B. interested | C. amazed | D. excited |
| 6. A. itself | B. himself | C. myself | D. yourself |
| 7. A. lost | B. went | C. left | D. passed |
| 8. A. took | B. put | C. kept | D. threw |
| 9. A. box | B. book | C. table | D. case |
| 10. A. date | B. name | C. number | D. address |
| 11. A. at | B. in | C. over | D. down |
| 12. A. ask | B. answer | C. receive | D. find |
| 13. A. badly | B. easily | C. quickly | D. luckily |
| 14. A. hands | B. eyes | C. ears | D. feet |
| 15. A. after | B. while | C. as | D. Before |

【答案】

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. C 11. A 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. C

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章中作者从一个求售小提琴的广告想起自己的童年时，也想有一把小提琴，爸爸花七美元为作者买到一把二手小提琴，这个小提琴陪伴作者很多年，作者把这个小提琴以七美元的价格卖给了广告中为女儿寻琴的爸爸。

1. 句意：我也曾经想要一个小提琴，但是我没有钱。

or 或者；as 作为；but 但是；and 和。根据“I, too, had wanted a violin,”和“we didn’t have the money”可知此处应表转折，故选 C。

2. 句意：爸爸，我可以有一个我自己的小提琴吗？

may 可以；need 需要；must 必须；should 应该。根据“I have a violin of mine”可知此处应是提出请求，故选 A。

3. 句意：爸爸的脸看起来很难过。

angry 生气的；sad 难过的；funny 有趣的；happy 开心的。根据“Mary, I found this second-hand violin for seven dollars”可知在作者希望买一个小提琴时，爸爸因为没钱买而难过，故选 B。

4. 句意：但是几周后，爸爸手里拿着一个盒子回家说，“Mary，我找到了这个七美元的二手琴”。

answering 回答；saying 说；asking 问；telling 告诉。根据“Mary, I found this second-hand violin for seven dollars.”可知应是说，故选 B。

5. 句意：我拿着我的小提琴上我的第一节课的那一天，没有人知道我是多么激动。

surprised 惊讶的；interested 感兴趣的；amazed 吃惊的；excited 激动的。根据“I, too, had wanted a violin,”可知应是很激动，故选 D。

6. 句意：几年似乎过得特别快，并且我发现我自己在第一个小提琴椅上。

itself 它自己；himself 他自己；myself 我自己；yourself 你自己。根据主语“I”可知此处应用其反身代词 myself，故选 C。

7. 句意：更多年过去了，我的小提琴和我一起进行每一次表演，直到有一天，我小心地收起它。

lost 丢；went 去；left 离开；passed 过去。根据“more years”可知此处应是表达时间的流逝，故选 D。

8. 句意：更多年过去了，我的小提琴和我一起进行每一次表演，直到有一天，我小心地收起它。

took 带；put 放；kept 保持；threw 扔。根据“my violin made every move with me, until one day”和“carefully”可知，put away“收起来”符合语境，故选 B。

9. 句意：此时此地因为这个求售广告，我在我的储物室深处发现了那个盒子。

box 盒子；book 书；table 桌子；case 盒子。根据“But a few weeks later, Daddy went home, with a case in his hand”可知 case 符合语境，故选 D。

10. 句意：然后我拿起小提琴，走向电话并且拨通了那个号码。

date 日期；name 名字；number 号码；address 地址。根据“call”可知应是拨通电话号码，故选 C。

11. 句意：在那天晚一些时间，一个大约三十岁的男人敲响了门。

at 在；in 在……里；over 结束；down 向下。根据“the door”和“knock”可知 knock at“敲”符合语境，故选 A。

12. 句意：我一直在期待有人会回应我的广告。

ask 问；answer 回答；receive 接收；find 找到。根据“My daughter wants a violin”可知应是希望有人回应广告，故选 B。

13. 句意：我的女儿如此迫切地想要一把小提琴。

badly 严重地；easily 容易地；quickly 迅速地；luckily 幸运地。根据“I’ve been expecting someone...”可知他的女儿非常想要一把小提琴，故选 A。

14. 句意：他问，好像他不相信他的耳朵。

hands 手；eyes 眼睛；ears 耳朵；feet 脚。根据“I said, ‘Seven dollars.’ ‘Are you sure?’”可知应是不相信自己听到的，故选 C。

15. 句意：我希望你的小女孩将像我一样喜欢它。

after 在……之后；while 当……时；as 像；before 在……之前。根据“I hope your little girl will enjoy it”和“I did”可知应是作者希望小女孩像自己一样喜欢这把小提琴，故选 C。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏淮安·期中) 阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

The story happened during World War II. An old man lived in a small town of Germany. He had three sons and they all worked in the same factory where he had worked. After the war had begun, his sons were all made to 1 the army (军队) one after another and they all died in the fights. The old man was very 2 . He had 3 food to eat and was often hungry. And 4 helped him and he didn’t know 5 to go in living.

It was a very cold 6 night. The old man 7 go to sleep. He had been hungry for two days and it was so 8 in his room that ice could be seen. He had to 9 and begun to run in the room 10 he lay down on the ground. The next morning he had to beg from door to door. He had been 11 a lot of cities and knew a lot. Once he came to a village, but the villagers were all 12 and couldn’t give him anything. He was 13 hungry to go to another village. He thought 14 and found a way. He came to a 15 and called out, “Hitler (希特勒) is a foolish pig!”

An old policeman came out at once. He said, “Don’t say in our village, sir!”

“I’m sorry, sir.” said the old man. “I don’t know it’s Hitler’s hometown.”

“No, no, sir.” The policeman said in a hurry. “It’s pig’s hometown!”

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. join | B. join in | C. take part in | D. attend |
| 2. A. happy | B. sad | C. excited | D. surprised |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 3. A. many | B. much | C. little | D. few |
| 4. A. somebody | B. anybody | C. everybody | D. nobody |
| 5. A. what | B. how | C. when | D. where |
| 6. A. spring | B. summer | C. autumn | D. winter |
| 7. A. couldn't | B. needn't | C. mustn't | D. wouldn't |
| 8. A. hot | B. cold | C. warm | D. cool |
| 9. A. get on | B. get off | C. get up | D. get away |
| 10. A. before | B. after | C. when | D. until |
| 11. A. in | B. to | C. on | D. at |
| 12. A. poor | B. rich | C. kind | D. friendly |
| 13. A. so | B. too | C. very | D. quite |
| 14. A. hard | B. hardly | C. careful | D. careless |
| 15. A. post office | B. railway station | C. police station | D. bus stop |

【答案】

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. D 11. B 12. A 13. B 14. A
15. C

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了一个在战争中失去孩子的老人，为了活下去，在希特勒故乡辱骂希特勒的故事。

1. 句意：战争开始后，他的儿子们都被迫一个接一个地参军，他们都在战斗中牺牲了。

join 加入；join in 参加或加入（某个活动、讨论、游戏或团体）；take part in 积极参与某事与其他人一起；attend 出席。根据下文“they all died in the fights”可知，他们去参军了。“join the army 参军”为固定搭配。故选 A。

2. 句意：老人非常的伤心。

happy 开心的；sad 伤心的；excited 激动的；surprised 惊奇的。根据上文“they all died in the fights”可知，老人的儿子们都战死了，他非常伤心。故选 B。

3. 句意：他几乎没有食物可吃，经常感到饥饿。

many 许多的（修饰可数名词）；much 许多的（修饰不可数名词）；little 少的（修饰不可数名词）；few 少的（修饰可数名词）。根据空后“...was often hungry.”可知，老人没有很多食物可以吃，且 food 为不可数名词。

词，故选 C。

4. 句意：没有人帮助他，他不知道如何生活。

somebody 某人；anybody 任何人；everybody 每个人；nobody 没有人。结合上文，他的儿子们战死，他经常饿肚子，可知，没有人帮助他。故选 D。

5. 句意：没有人帮助他，他不知道如何生活。

what 什么；how 怎样；when 什么时候；where 在哪里。结合句意可知，没有人帮助他，所以他不知道怎样生活。故选 B。

6. 句意：那是一个非常寒冷的冬夜。

spring 春天；summer 夏天；autumn 秋天；winter 冬天。根据下文“...in his room that ice could be seen.”可知，房间里能看到冰，是在冬天才有的景象。故选 D。

7. 句意：老人睡不着。

could't 不能；needn't 不需要；mustn't 禁止；wouldn't 不愿意。根据上文“ It was a very cold winter night.”可知，太冷了，老人不能入睡。故选 A。

8. 句意：他已经饿了两天了，房间里冷得连冰都看得见。

hot 热的；cold 冷的；warm 温暖的；cool 凉爽的。根据上文“ It was a very cold winter night.”可知，房间里冷的。故选 B。

9. 句意：他不得不站起来，开始在房间里跑，直到躺在地上。

get on 上车；get off 下车；get up 起床；get away 离开。根据上文可知，房间里很冷，所以他要起床跑步。故选 C。

10. 句意：他不得不站起来，开始在房间里跑，直到躺在地上。

before 在.....之前；after 在.....之后；when 当.....时；until 直到.....。根据句意可知，直到躺在地上，他都要跑步。故选 D。

11. 句意：他去过很多城市，见识颇广。

in 在.....里；to 到.....；on 在.....上；at 在.....。结合句意，本句考查的是 had been to 曾经到过某地。故选 B。

12. 句意：有一次，他来到一个村庄，但村民们都很穷，不能给他任何东西。

poor 贫穷的；rich 富有的；kind 善良的；friendly 友好的。根据空后“...couldn't give him anything”可知，村民们都很穷，给不了他任何东西。故选 A。

13. 句意：他太饿了而不能去另一个村子。

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 2. A. sit | B. laugh | C. stand | D. cry |
| 3. A. story | B. picture | C. name | D. video |
| 4. A. three | B. four | C. five | D. six |
| 5. A. brother | B. sister | C. son | D. daughter |
| 6. A. any | B. some | C. much | D. no |
| 7. A. how | B. why | C. where | D. when |
| 8. A. Until | B. Before | C. After | D. By |
| 9. A. laughing | B. singing | C. talking | D. discussing |
| 10. A. friendly | B. nervous | C. sad | D. afraid |
| 11. A. father | B. uncle | C. brother | D. cousin |
| 12. A. hits | B. feeds | C. saves | D. teaches |
| 13. A. seriously | B. mainly | C. bravely | D. easily |
| 14. A. choosing | B. expecting | C. turning | D. planning |
| 15. A. careless | B. rude | C. sweet | D. polite |

【答案】

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. C 11. B 12. A 13. A 14. B 15. C

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲述了一天，Jessica 在学校的每周表演中谈论了她的家人，但她的老师 Yates 在看到她展示叔叔 Steve 的照片时却笑了，这让她很伤心。老师在家长会上和家长解释了自己笑的原因。

1. 句意：轮到她在每周的节目中讲述她的家庭了。

topic 话题；title 标题；turn 机会；term 学期。根据“It was her...at the weekly show to tell about her family,”可知，考查句型“it is one’s turn”轮到某人了，故选 C。

2. 句意：但是老师在她展示时的笑声使她哭了。

sit 坐；laugh 笑；stand 站立；cry 哭。根据“Jessica cried in a low voice.”可知，她哭了。故选 D。

3. 句意：当我把他的照片给全班看时，Yates 老师笑了。

story 故事；picture 照片，图画；name 名字；video 视频。根据“Mrs. Yates would find his picture funny enough to make Jessica sad.”可知，展示的是照片。故选 B。

4. 句意：当时只有三岁，且是我母亲再婚的孩子，

three 三；four 四；five 五；six 六。根据“three-year-old boy”可知，他三岁了。故选 A。

5. 句意：Steve 对 Jessica 来说更像是弟弟而不是叔叔。

brother 兄弟；sister 姐妹；son 儿子；daughter 女儿。根据“Being only three years old”可知 Steve 只有三岁，更像是弟弟。故选 A。

6. 句意：她把他作为她表演和讲述的话题，这没有什么好惊讶的。

any 一些；some 一些；much 许多；no 没有。根据上文“truly her best buddy and partner. Jessica always chatted about Uncle Steve.”可知，Steve 真的是她最好的朋友和伙伴，她总是聊 Steve 叔叔。所以说把 Steve 作为话题没什么可惊讶的。故选 D。

7. 句意：更不清楚的是，为什么 Yates 老师会觉得他的照片滑稽到足以让 Jessica 伤心。

how 怎样；why 为什么；where 哪里；when 什么时候。根据“... Mrs. Yates would find his picture funny enough to make Jessica sad.”可知，作者不明白的是为什么 Yates 老师会觉得他的照片如此滑稽，根据句意可知用 why 作状语，故选 B。

8. 句意：在与 Yates 老师会面并讨论了 Jessica 的进步之后，我的姐姐 Lani 顺利地把话题转到了她女儿的课堂展示上。

Until 直到；Before 在……之前；After 在……之后；By 通过。根据句意可知，是在讨论了 Jessica 的进步之后，把话题转到了她女儿的课堂展示上。故选 C。

9. 句意：令我姐姐惊讶的是，老师又忍不住笑了起来。

laughing 笑；singing 唱歌；talking 谈论；discussing 讨论。根据“the teacher couldn't stop...once again.”可知，老师又一次忍不住大笑起来。故选 A。

10. 句意：我不知道 Jessica 这么伤心，但我必须解释我笑的原因。

friendly 友好的；nervous 紧张的；sad 难过的；afraid 害怕的。根据“...why Mrs. Yates would find his picture funny enough to make Jessica sad.”可知 Yates 老师觉得他的照片滑稽这件事足以让 Jessica 伤心。故选 C。

11. 句意：每个星期一，当 Jessica 来到学校，她谈论她与她的祖母和叔叔度过的周末。

father 爸爸；uncle 叔叔；brother 兄弟；cousin 堂兄弟。根据“...she often spent her weekends with her grandmother and her uncle”可知，她谈论的周末是与祖母、叔叔有关。故选 B。

12. 句意：她告诉其他学生他有时是如何打她、拿玩具和偷窃她的饼干。

hits 打；feeds 喂养；save 救；teaches 教。根据“She tells the other students how he sometimes...her, takes toys and steals (偷) her cookies. I was very shocked about that...”及“...to find a tall, strong and rude man.”可知，她告

诉其他学生，Steve 有时会打她拿走她的玩具，偷走她的饼干。故选 A。

13. 句意：我对此感到非常震惊，并且认真地考虑给你打电话，问问你是否了解这个情况。

seriously 严肃地；mainly 主要地；bravely 勇敢地；easily 容易地。根据“She tells the other students how he sometime shits her, takes her toys and steals her cookies.”可知，老师对于情况严重性的认真考虑和关注，想知道家长是否了解这些情况。故选 A。

14. 句意：当她拿来一张 Steve 叔叔的照片并与全班同学分享时，我还以为他是个粗鲁的人呢。

choosing 选择；expecting 期待，认为；turning 转变；planning 计划。根据“She tells the other students how he sometimes...her, takes toys and steals (偷) her cookies. I was very shocked about that...”可知，Steve 有时会打 Jessica，拿走她的玩具，偷走她的饼干。所以老师原本等待着 Jessica 会展示 Steve 粗鲁的一面。故选 B。

15. 句意：我看到的是一个可爱胖脸的三岁男孩。

careless 粗心的；rude 粗鲁的；sweet 可爱的；polite 礼貌的。根据“three-year-old boy”可知是个可爱的三岁男孩。故选 C。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏连云港·期中) Lily is 9 years old. She is a cheerful girl. She always has a big smile
1__ her face. She is willing to help others any time. Everyone around 2__ likes to make friends with her.

One day, she 3__ an old man named Grumble sitting beside a river. The old man looked sad. Lily wanted to make him 4__, so she walked up to him with a friendly greeting. “Good morning, Mr. Grumble! Why the 5__ face?” she asked.

Grumble said, “What’s there to be happy about, young one? Life is full of 6__.” Lily laughed and replied, “They are like big and scary thunderclouds (雷雨云), Mr. Grumble. But just like clouds, they pass, making way for the sun to shine again. You 7__ try looking on the bright side!”

Lily made a bet with Grumble, saying, “I bet I can make you happy by the end of the 8__.” Grumble challenged her, “You’re welcome to try, but it won’t be easy.” “I believe I can make it. Trust me!” Lily smiled and said confidently.

For the rest of the day, Lily did all kinds of funny and silly things to make Grumble cheerful. She told jokes, sang like 9__ was watching, and even made faces. 10__, Grumble was still unhappy. As the sun began to set, Lily decided to give it one 11__ try. She took a deep breath and broke into a joyous dance.

12__, Grumble couldn’t help it. He let out a chuckle (咯咯笑声), and then another. Before he knew it, he was laughing heartily, his sadness giving way to happiness. Lily had won the contest, but more importantly, she showed Grumble that becoming cheerful was not 13__.

Happiness is a choice, and we can find 14 when we choose to see the brighter side of life. So, always 15 smiling. Everything will be OK if we smile at it.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. of |
| 2. A. she | B. her | C. hers | D. him |
| 3. A. looked | B. listened | C. noticed | D. heard |
| 4. A. smiles | B. smiling | C. to smile | D. smile |
| 5. A. long | B. small | C. round | D. square |
| 6. A. happiness | B. sadness | C. troubles | D. laughter |
| 7. A. should | B. might | C. can | D. would |
| 8. A. day | B. week | C. month | D. year |
| 9. A. somebody | B. anybody | C. nobody | D. everybody |
| 10. A. So | B. And | C. However | D. But |
| 11. A. first | B. second | C. third | D. last |
| 12. A. Certainly | B. Surprisingly | C. Sadly | D. Unluckily |
| 13. A. easy | B. important | C. difficult | D. necessary |
| 14. A. this | B. that | C. it | D. one |
| 15. A. remember | B. forget | C. stop | D. keep |

【答案】

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. C 11. D 12. B 13. C 14. C
15. D

【导语】本文讲述了一个开朗的小女孩逗难过的老人开心的故事。

1. 句意：她脸上总是挂着灿烂的笑容。

in 在……里面；on 在……上面；at 在；of 属于……的。根据“has a big smile...her face”可知，考查 have a smile on one's face“面带微笑”，故选 B。

2. 句意：她周围的每个人都喜欢和她交朋友。

she 她，主格；her 她（宾格），她的（形容词性物主代词）；hers 她的（东西），名词性物主代词；him 他，宾格。根据“around”可知，介词后填人称代词宾格作宾语，故选 B。

3. 句意：一天，她注意到一位名叫 Grumble 的老人坐在河边。

looked 看；listened 听；noticed 注意到；heard 听见。根据“an old man named Grumble sitting beside a river”可知，此处指“注意到有个老人坐在河边”，其他选项不符合句意，故选 C。

4. 句意：莉莉想让他开心，所以她走到他面前友好地打招呼。

smiles 微笑，动词第三人称单数形式；smiling 微笑，现在分词/动名词；to smile 微笑，动词不定式；smile 微笑，动词原形。根据“make”可知，考查 make sb. do sth.“让某人做某事”，故填动词原形。故选 D。

5. 句意：为什么拉长着脸？

long 长的；small 小的；round 圆的；square 方的。根据“The old man looked sad.”可知，不开心的时候会拉长着脸，故选 A。

6. 句意：生活充满了烦恼。

happiness 幸福；sadness 悲伤；troubles 烦恼；laughter 大笑。根据下文“They are like big and scary thunderclouds (雷雨云)”可知，此处是名词复数，“troubles”符合，故选 C。

7. 句意：你应该试着往好的方面看！

should 应该；might 也许；can 能够；would 将。根据“You...try looking on the bright side!”可知，此处是提建议，所以用 should。故选 A。

8. 句意：莉莉和 Grumble 打赌说：“我打赌我能在一天结束时让你开心。”

day 天；week 星期；month 月；year 年。根据下文“For the rest of the day”及“As the sun began to set, Lily decided to give it one...try”可知，此处指“一天结束的时候”，故选 A。

9. 句意：她讲笑话，唱歌，就像没有人在看，甚至做鬼脸。

somebody 某人；anybody 任何人；nobody 没人；everybody 每个人。根据“like...was watching”及“even made faces”可知，此处指“她做着各种滑稽的事情逗老人开心，就像没人在看她一样”。故选 C。

10. 句意：然而，Grumble 还是不高兴。

So 所以；And 和；However 然而；But 但是。根据“Grumble was still unhappy”可知，前后句意转折，且空格前有逗号，此空填副词修饰整个句子，However“然而”符合句意，表示转折，故选 C。

11. 句意：当太阳开始落山时，莉莉决定最后一次尝试。

first 第一；second 第二；third 第三；last 最后。根据“As the sun began to set”可知，此处指“最后一次尝试”，故选 D。

12. 句意：令人惊讶的是，Grumble 忍不住了。

Certainly 当然；Surprisingly 令人吃惊地；Sadly 悲伤地；Unluckily 不幸运地。根据“Grumble was still unhappy.”及“Grumble couldn't help it”可知，此处老人突然笑了，这是出乎人意料，故选 B。

13. 句意：莉莉赢得了比赛，但更重要的是，她向 Grumble 展示了变得快乐并不难。

easy 容易的；important 重要的；difficult 困难的；necessary 必要的。根据“I bet I can make you happy”可知，莉莉想证明变得快乐不难，故选 C。

14. 句意：幸福是一种选择，当我们选择看到生活光明的一面时，我们就能找到它。

this 这个；that 那个；it 它；one 一个。根据“Happiness is a choice”可知，此处指代“Happiness”，所以填 it。故选 C。

15. 句意：所以，永远保持微笑。如果我们对它微笑，一切都会好起来的。

remember 记得；forget 忘记；stop 停止；keep 保持。根据“Everything will be OK if we smile at it.”可知，我们要保持微笑。故选 D。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏南通·期中) 请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Hello, I am Maggie and I am a big red maple tree (枫树) in the center of Central Park in New York. Every part of me looks 1. I love seeing all the people stop, stare at me, and say “That tree is beautiful”. Those 2 make me feel special.

One noon, I see a 3 head my way. I can hear all the frightening sounds nearing, but the most frightening one is the sound of almost half of my bark (树皮) being torn off (撕掉). I feel 4. What will people think when they walk up to a worn-down tree in the 5 of Central Park? Will they hate me and cut me down? These thoughts make my branches ache. The wind is blowing hard and the rain is falling heavily. I am crying 6 I am not so beautiful as I used to be.

About five hours later, when the strong wind and the heavy rain die down, a nice opossum family come to me and ask if they can spend the 7 in one of my holes. The baby opossum is so cute that I can't 8. Soon, round two of the storm comes. It 9 another part of my bark, 10 it doesn't worry me so much as I have a distraction (分散注意力的事物)—the opossum family. Other animals see my 11 act and come to me, too. Even though I feel great for 12 all the animals, I still haven't completely forgotten about what people might think about my 13. Instead of cutting me down, people 14 me even more for sheltering all those animals from the terrible weather. I 15 understand that “beautiful” can refer to more than just physical appearance. It can describe qualities such as kindness, intelligence, or the way something makes you feel. Beauty is subjective and can be found in many different things, not just in looks.

1. A. straight B. perfect C. active D. colourful

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2. A. noises | B. trees | C. answers | D. words |
| 3. A. wind | B. rain | C. storm | D. fog |
| 4. A. angry | B. worried | C. bored | D. surprised |
| 5. A. front | B. corner | C. middle | D. back |
| 6. A. while | B. since | C. until | D. if |
| 7. A. morning | B. noon | C. night | D. holiday |
| 8. A. reply | B. record | C. report | D. refuse |
| 9. A. picks out | B. looks for | C. falls into | D. tears off |
| 10. A. but | B. and | C. so | D. or |
| 11. A. warm | B. sudden | C. cold | D. strange |
| 12. A. feeding | B. fighting | C. catching | D. protecting |
| 13. A. qualities | B. looks | C. duties | D. abilities |
| 14. A. love | B. know | C. water | D. help |
| 15. A. sometimes | B. always | C. finally | D. hardly |

【答案】

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. A 11. A 12. D 13. B 14. A
15. C

【导语】本文主要讲人民公园里的一棵大红枫树因人们的赞美而感到自豪，然而一场大风暴使它破败不堪，但它友善地保护向它求助的动物们，人们更喜欢它了。

1. 句意：我的每一部分看起来都很完美。

straight 直的；perfect 完美的；active 积极的；colourful 丰富多彩的。根据“I love seeing all the people stop, stare at me, and say ‘That tree is beautiful’.”可知，树很完美。故选 B。

2. 句意：这些话让我觉得自己很特别。

noises 噪音；trees 树；answers 回答；words 词语。根据人们的评价“That tree is beautiful”可知，是这些话让树觉得自己很特别。故选 D。

3. 句意：一天中午，我看到一场风暴朝我袭来。

wind 风；rain 雨；storm 暴风雨；fog 雾。根据后文“when the strong wind and the heavy rain die down,”以及“Soon, round two of the storm comes.”可知，是暴风雨。故选 C。

4. 句意：我很担心。

angry 生气的；worried 担心的；bored 无聊的；surprised 惊讶的。根据“but the most frightening one is the sound of almost half of my bark (树皮) being torn off (撕掉)”可知，树此时很担心。故选 B。

5. 句意：当人们走到中央公园中间的一棵破旧的树前，他们会怎么想？

front 前面；corner 角落；middle 中间；back 后面。根据前文“I am a big red maple tree (枫树) in the center of Central Park in New York.”可知，设空处应该说人们走到中央公园“中间”的一棵破旧的树前。故选 C。

6. 句意：我哭是因为我不再像以前那么漂亮了。

while 当……时；since 因为；until 直到；if 如果。根据“I am not so beautiful as I used to be.”可知，后文解释了原因，应填 since。故选 B。

7. 句意：大约五个小时后，当强风和大雨停了，一个可爱的负鼠家庭来找我，问他们是否可以在我的一个洞里过夜。

morning 早上；noon 中午；night 晚上；holiday 假期。根据“One noon, I see a storm head my way.”以及“About five hours later,”可知，设空处应该说负鼠来树洞里过夜。故选 C。

8. 句意：小负鼠太可爱了，我无法拒绝。

reply 回答；record 记录；report 报告；refuse 拒绝。根据“as I have a distraction (分散注意力的事物)—the opossum family.”可知，设空处应该说树没有拒绝负鼠家庭。故选 D。

9. 句意：它又撕掉了我树皮的一部分，但我并不担心，因为我有了一个分心的东西——负鼠家庭。

picks out 挑出；looks for 寻找；falls into 掉入；tears off 撕掉。根据“but the most frightening one is the sound of almost half of my bark (树皮) being torn off (撕掉).”以及“another part of my bark”可知，是暴风雨撕掉了一块树皮。故选 D。

10. 句意：它又撕掉了我树皮的一部分，但我并不担心，因为我有了一个分心的东西——负鼠家庭。

but 但是；and 和；so 因此；or 或者。根据“it doesn't worry me so much”可知，后文语境发生了转折，应填 but，故选 A。

11. 句意：其他动物看到我温暖的举动，也来找我。

warm 温暖的；sudden 突然；cold 冷的；strange 奇怪的。根据“The baby opossum is so cute that I can't refuse.”可知，其他动物看到树的温暖举动，故选 A。

12. 句意：尽管我为保护所有的动物而感到高兴，但我仍然没有完全忘记人们可能会怎么看我的长相。

feeding 喂养；fighting 打架；catching 抓住；protecting 保护。根据“Other animals see my warm act and come to me, too.”可知，尽管树为“保护”所有的动物而感到高兴，故选 D。

13. 句意：尽管我为保护所有的动物而感到高兴，但我仍然没有完全忘记人们可能会怎么看我的长相。

qualities 质量；looks 外表；duties 职责；abilities 能力。根据“I love seeing all the people stop, stare at me, and say”以及前文的“What will people think when they walk up to a worn-down tree”可知，这里指的树仍然担心人们会怎么看自己的外表，故选 B。

14. 句意：人们不但没有冷落我，反而更爱我，因为我保护了所有的动物免受恶劣天气的伤害。

love 爱；know 知道；water 浇水；help 帮助。根据“me even more for sheltering all those animals from the terrible weather.”可知，因为树保护了这些小动物，人们更爱这棵树了，故选 A。

15. 句意：我最终明白“美丽”不仅仅指外表。

sometimes 有时候；always 总是；finally 最终；hardly 几乎不。根据“people love me even more for sheltering all those animals from the terrible weather.”可知，树最终明白了“美丽”不仅仅指外表。故选 C。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏盐城·期中) Mario Vieira is a Michelin chef (米其林厨师) from Germany. He has been to many 1, including Italy, France and Australia. And finally he 2 to work and live in Changsha, Hunan Province, China.

He runs a Western 3 in Yanghu Wetland Park and people like the food there. “When I was little, I liked 4 something different in the kitchen and wanted to be a chef,” Vieira said. “I have been working in Changsha 5 15 years,” he said. “When I first came here, I liked the city very much, 6 the local people who gave me a warm welcome. I didn’t speak Chinese at that time, but all the people were 7.”

Vieira felt 8 in Changsha. “I am lucky. I have many friends and old customers. 9 always follow me,” he said. “I have customers 10 drive three hours to come here and then drive three hours home.”

In the past 15 years, the German has seen great 11 of the city. Tall buildings have been built quickly; many beautiful gardens have been 12 and people can enjoy colourful flowers. “Changsha is totally 13 from the past,” he said.

“I 14 my wife here. Our son was born here and now he is studying here. My business and my friends are here. China has become my second 15,” he said.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. cities | B. towns | C. islands | D. countries |
| 2. A. refused | B. regretted | C. decided | D. forgot |
| 3. A. restaurant | B. university | C. factory | D. hospital |
| 4. A. writing | B. planting | C. building | D. cooking |
| 5. A. as | B. after | C. for | D. until |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 6. A. especially | B. completely | C. healthy | D. suddenly |
| 7. A. strict | B. friendly | C. strange | D. serious |
| 8. A. nervous | B. happy | C. healthy | D. hard |
| 9. A. He | B. You | C. They | D. She |
| 10. A. who | B. what | C. whose | D. when |
| 11. A. tests | B. sides | C. choices | D. changes |
| 12. A. taken off | B. taken up | C. set up | D. set out |
| 13. A. different | B. famous | C. lovely | D. special |
| 14. A. showed | B. met | C. checked | D. left |
| 15. A. mountain | B. village | C. area | D. hometown |

【答案】

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. A 11. D 12. C 13. A 14. B
15. D

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 Mario Vieira 在中国的工作经历、家庭生活及个人的感受。

1. 句意：他去过许多国家，包括意大利、法国和澳大利亚。

cities 城市；towns 城镇；islands 岛屿；countries 国家。根据“including Italy, France and Australia”可知，意大利、法国和澳大利亚都是国家，故选 D。

2. 句意：最后他决定在中国湖南省长沙市工作和生活。

refused 拒绝；regretted 后悔；decided 决定；forgot 忘记。根据“I have been working in Changsha ... 15 years”可知，Mario Vieira 最终决定在中国长沙工作。故选 C。

3. 句意：他在杨湖湿地公园开了一家西餐厅，人们喜欢那里的食物。

restaurant 餐厅；university 大学；factory 工厂；hospital 医院。根据“people like the food there”可知，人们喜欢西餐厅的食物，故选 A。

4. 句意：Vieira 说：“小时候，我喜欢在厨房里做一些不同的东西，想成为一名厨师。”

writing 写作；planting 种植；building 建造；cooking 烹饪。根据“wanted to be a chef”可知，Vieira 想成为一名厨师，所以他喜欢烹饪。故选 D。

5. 句意：“我在长沙工作已经 15 年了。”他说。

as 作为；after 在……之后；for 持续（与一段时间连用）；until 直到。根据“I have been working in

Changsha ...15 years”可知，在长沙工作持续了 15 年时间，故选 C。

6. 句意：当我第一次来到这里时，我非常喜欢这座城市，尤其是当地人对我的热情欢迎。

especially 尤其是；completely 完全地；healthy 健康的；suddenly 突然地。根据“I liked the city very much”与“the local people who gave me a warm welcome”之间是递进关系，可知 especially“尤其是”符合题意。故选 A。

7. 句意：那时我不会说中文，但所有的人都很友好。

strict 严格的；friendly 友好的；strange 奇怪的；serious 严肃的。根据“the local people who gave me a warm welcome”当地人对 Vieira 热烈欢迎的态度可知，所有人都很友好。故选 B。

8. 句意：Vieira 在长沙感到很开心。

nervous 紧张的；happy 开心的；healthy 健康的；hard 困难的。根据“I am lucky.”可知，Vieira 感到幸运，在长沙很开心。故选 B。

9. 句意：“他们总是跟着我。”他说。

He 他；You 你；They 他们；She 她。根据“I have many friends and old customers.”可知，Vieira 的朋友和顾客们总是跟着他，用代词 They 指代“many friends and old customers”，故选 C。

10. 句意：我有一些客户开车三个小时来这里，然后开车三小时回家。

who 谁；what 什么；whose 谁的；when 什么时候。根据句子可知，考查定语从句关系代词，先行词 customers“顾客”，用 who 代替 customers 在定语从句中做主语。故选 A。

11. 句意：在过去的 15 年里，这个德国人目睹了这座城市的巨大变化。

tests 测试；sides 方面；choices 选择；changes 变化。根据“Tall buildings have been built quickly; many beautiful gardens ... colourful flowers.”可知，长沙在 15 年间，高楼林立，花园遍地，发生了很多变化。故选 D。

12. 句意：高层建筑被很快地建造起来；许多美丽的花园已经建成，人们可以欣赏到五颜六色的花朵。

taken off 起飞；taken up 占用；set up 建造；set out 启程。根据“many beautiful gardens have been ... and people can enjoy colourful flowers”可知，花园被建好。故选 C。

13. 句意：“长沙与过去完全不同。”他说。

different 不同的；famous 著名的；lovely 可爱的；special 特别的。根据“In the past 15 years, the German has seen great changes of the city.”可知，长沙变化很大，与过去不同。故选 A。

14. 句意：我在这里遇到了我的妻子。

showed 展示；met 遇见；checked 检查；left 离开。根据“Our son was born here and now he is studying here.”

可知，我和我的妻子在长沙相遇并生下了儿子。故选 B。

15. 句意：中国已经成为我的第二故乡。

mountain 山；village 村庄；area 地区；hometown 家乡。根据“I met my wife here. Our son was born here and now he is studying here. My business and my friends are here.”可知，我的家人、朋友和生意都在中国，所以中国是我的第二故乡。故选 D。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏盐城·期中) Andy was throwing an empty box when a woman and her daughter ran over.

“You smell 1!” Andy said to the woman.

The woman said, “I just want you to 2 me the box. It’s how my daughter and I survive (生存)” “But it’s just trash (垃圾),” said Andy.

“One person’s trash is another person’s 3,” the woman said, reaching out her hand, “Can I have it?”

“4 you want it, just take it out of the trash bin by yourself,” Andy replied 5. Then he threw the box and walked towards his mother’s car. The woman didn’t say anything and took the box.

Andy told his mother about the dirty woman. His mother said in a 6 voice, “Andy, not everyone has good 7. Your father left us when you were two years old. We lived a hard life. I couldn’t find a 8, so we had to live on the streets. One day, I met a lady and she 9 me to make money by recycling boxes. I 10 her advice and our life changed after that.”

Hearing this, Andy got out of the car and 11 to the lady. “I am sorry for what I did. You’re right. One person’s trash is another person’s treasure.” Then his mother came over and was 12 to find the woman was just the lady who helped them out of trouble a few years ago. She said to the woman with 13, “You did so much for us. It’s my turn to 14 you. I would like you and your daughter to come and stay with us.” The girl and her mother were moved to tears.

There are always some people who give us unexpected 15. So wherever we are, be kind to people around us.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. sweet | B. terrible | C. nice | D. smoky |
| 2. A. give | B. buy | C. lend | D. show |
| 3. A. power | B. treasure | C. pride | D. support |
| 4. A. Unless | B. Though | C. If | D. Before |
| 5. A. hopefully | B. gladly | C. impolitely | D. nervously |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 6. A. soft | B. cold | C. funny | D. strange |
| 7. A. fame | B. luck | C. nature | D. behavior |
| 8. A. reason | B. job | C. dream | D. hobby |
| 9. A. sent | B. needed | C. advised | D. allowed |
| 10. A. followed | B. checked | C. questioned | D. forgot |
| 11. A. jumped | B. climbed | C. rode | D. rushed |
| 12. A. worried | B. afraid | C. surprised | D. relaxed |
| 13. A. fear | B. joy | C. sadness | D. interest |
| 14. A. teach | B. help | C. praise | D. understand |
| 15. A. pleasure | B. success | C. pride | D. warmth |

【答案】

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. A 11. D 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. D

【导语】本文主要讲述了安迪一开始嫌弃一位捡垃圾的女士，母亲温柔地教育了他，母亲主动提出帮助这位当年帮助过自己的女士。由此告诉我们无论在哪里，都要对周围的人友好一些。

1. 句意：你闻起来很难闻！

sweet 甜的；terrible 可怕的；nice 好的；smoky 带烟味的。根据“Andy told his mother about the dirty woman.”可知，女士靠捡垃圾生活，身上很脏，所以味道不好闻。故选 B。

2. 句意：那个女人说到：“我只是想让你把盒子给我。”

give 给予；buy 购买；lend 借给；show 展示。根据“I just want you to...me the box. It's how my daughter and I survive.”可知，女士想让安迪把盒子给她，应用“give”。故选 A。

3. 句意：一个人的垃圾是另一个人的宝藏。

power 力量；treasure 宝藏；pride 骄傲；support 支持。根据后文“One person's trash is another person's treasure.”可知，对于靠此谋生的女士来说，这是宝藏和财富。故选 B。

4. 句意：如果你想要，就自己把它从垃圾桶里拿出来。

Unless 除非；Though 虽然；If 如果；Before 在.....之前。“you want it”是“just take it out of the trash bin by yourself”的肯定条件，应用“if”引导条件状语从句。故选 C。

5. 句意：安迪没有礼貌地回答。

hopefully 有希望地；gladly 愉快地；impolitely 不礼貌地；nervously 紧张地。根据安迪后来的做法

“Then he threw the box and walked towards his mother’s car.”可知，安迪是不礼貌的。故选 C。

6. 句意：妈妈温柔地说：“安迪，不是每个人都有好运气的。”

soft 柔软的；cold 冷的；funny 有趣的；strange 奇怪的。根据“His mother said in a...voice”可知，妈妈温柔地教安迪一些道理，应用“soft”。故选 A。

7. 句意：妈妈温柔地说：“安迪，不是每个人都有好运气的。”

fame 名望；luck 运气；nature 自然；behavior 行为。根据“Your father left us when you were two years old. We lived a hard life.”可知，父亲早逝、生活艰苦，这都是不幸的，因此此处应表达不是每个人都是有好运气的，应用“luck”。故选 B。

8. 句意：我找不到工作，所以我们只好露宿街头。

reason 原因；job 工作；dream 梦想；hobby 爱好。根据“I couldn’t find a..., so we had to live on the streets”可知，找不到工作，所以只好露宿街头。故选 B。

9. 句意：有一天，我遇到一位女士，她建议我通过捡盒子来赚钱。

sent 发送；needed 需要；advised 建议；allowed 允许。根据“her suggestion”可知，那位女士建议我这样做，应用“advised”。故选 C。

10. 句意：我听从了她的建议，我们的生活从此改变了。

followed 跟随；checked 检查；questioned 质问；forgot 忘记。根据“the woman was just the lady who helped them out of trouble a few years ago”可知，女士几年前帮助她们摆脱困境，所以母亲听从了女士的建议，follow one’s advice“听从某人的建议”。故选 A。

11. 句意：听了这话，安迪下了车，冲到那位女士面前。

jumped 跳；climbed 攀登；rode 骑；rushed 冲向。根据“Hearing this, Andy got out of the car and...to the lady.”可知此处指安迪冲过去向女士道歉。故选 D。

12. 句意：然后他的母亲走了过来，惊讶地发现那个女人正是几年前帮助她们摆脱困境的女人。

worried 担心的；afraid 害怕的；surprised 惊讶的；relaxed 放松的。根据“Then his mother came over and was...to find the woman was just the lady who helped them out of trouble a few years ago.”可知，这位女士恰好是多年前的帮助她的人，所以母亲很惊讶，应用“surprised”。故选 C。

13. 句意：她高兴地对那个女人说：“你为我们做了这么多。”

fear 恐惧；joy 快乐；sadness 悲伤；interest 兴趣。根据“You did so much for us.”可知，对之前帮助过自己的人说话，应该是高兴地说，with joy“高兴地”。故选 B。

14. 句意：轮到我帮你了。

teach 教；help 帮助；praise 赞扬；understand 理解。根据“I would like you and your daughter to come and stay with us...”可知，母亲要帮助那位女士。故选 B。

15. 句意：总有一些人，给了我们意想不到的温暖。

pleasure 愉悦；success 成功；pride 自豪；warmth 温暖。根据“‘There are always some people who give us unexpected...So wherever we are, be kind to people around us.’”可知，此处指总有人表现出善意，给我们意想不到的温暖。故选 D。

(23-24 八年级下·江苏连云港·期中) 阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

During the Jin dynasty, there were two men who were crazy about knowledge but too poor. They both tried their best to find the way to study and finally became successful.

One man was Che Yin. His parents were too 1 to buy lamp oil (油) for him to read at night. So he could only read books during the day. One summer night, he 2 noticed many fireflies (萤火虫) flying low around. The light shone here and there 3 little stars. “If many fireflies could be gathered, they might be like a lamp!” the smart boy 4 to himself. He found a white silk bag, caught as many fireflies as he could, and put it up. He was 5 to find he could read in the light.

After that, as long as there were fireflies at night, he would 6 some in a bag to make a light.

The other man was Sun Kang. Born in a poor family too, he couldn't 7 to buy oil for the lamp. So when 8 was gone, he was not able to continue reading. That troubled him a lot. He was always thinking about 9 to read at night, even in his dreams.

On a 10 night, he woke up from his sleep and saw that there was light coming from the crack (缝隙) in the window. As he 11 the window, he found that it was moonlight reflected (反射) from the snow. He was also surprised when he realized that the light was bright enough for 12 to read by. He got dressed at once and took a book outside. It was very cold in the open air, 13 he was still reading carefully. Sometimes when he was too 14 in the snow, he would jog around a little.

From then on, he didn't miss any night when there was a bright reflected light from 15.

Now, the idiom is often used to praise those who keep studying and learning in difficult conditions.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. A. rich | B. poor | C. busy | D. kind |
| 2. A. finally | B. exactly | C. suddenly | D. nearly |

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 3. A. as | B. with | C. from | D. like |
| 4. A. thought | B. bought | C. taught | D. caught |
| 5. A. nervous | B. happy | C. angry | D. serious |
| 6. A. raise | B. design | C. borrow | D. collect |
| 7. A. afford | B. provide | C. agree | D. protect |
| 8. A. money | B. time | C. daylight | D. wind |
| 9. A. when | B. how | C. who | D. which |
| 10. A. spring | B. summer | C. autumn | D. winter |
| 11. A. opened | B. cleaned | C. closed | D. broke |
| 12. A. her | B. them | C. it | D. him |
| 13. A. but | B. so | C. and | D. because |
| 14. A. tired | B. cold | C. hungry | D. thirsty |
| 15. A. sun | B. glass | C. snow | D. water |

【答案】

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. D 11. A 12. D 13. A 14. B
15. C

【导语】本文讲述了成语“囊萤映雪”的故事。

1. 句意：他的父母太穷了，买不起灯油让他晚上读书。

rich 富的；poor 贫穷的；busy 忙碌的；kind 友善的。根据“So he could only read books during the day.”，可推知空处表示“太穷了”。故选 B。

2. 句意：一个夏天的晚上，他突然注意到许多萤火虫在周围低飞。

finally 最后；exactly 确切地；suddenly 突然；nearly 几乎。根据“One summer night”，结合语境，可推知是突然注意到。故选 C。

3. 句意：灯光像小星星一样到处闪烁。

as 作为；with 和；from 来自；like 像。根据空后“little stars”，结合“light shone here and there”，可知是像小星星一样。故选 D。

4. 句意：“如果能聚集许多萤火虫，就像一盏灯！”聪明的男孩心想。

thought 想；bought 买；taught 教；caught 抓住。根据上文“If many fireflies could be gathered, they might be

like a lamp!”，可知这是男孩想出的主意。故选 A。

5. 句意：他高兴地发现自己可以在灯光下看书了。

nervous 焦虑的；happy 快乐的；angry 生气的；serious 严重的。根据“he could read in the light”，可推知彼时的男孩是“高兴”的。故选 B。

6. 句意：从那以后，只要晚上有萤火虫，他就会收集一些放在袋子里做灯。

raise 增加；design 设计；borrow 借；collect 收集。分析句子，可知空后代词“some”指“萤火虫”，故是收集萤火虫。故选 D。

7. 句意：他也出身贫寒，买不起灯油。

afford 买得起；provide 提供；agree 同意；protect 保护。根据上文“Born in a poor family too...”，可推知他也买不起灯油。故选 A。

8. 句意：因此，当白天过去时，他无法继续阅读。

money 钱；time 时间；daylight 日光；wind 风。根据上文所述，他买不起灯油，结合“he was not able to continue reading”，可推知空处指“日光”。故选 C。

9. 句意：他总是想着如何在晚上读书，即使是在梦中。

when 何时；how 如何；who 谁；which 哪个。根据“thinking about”和“to read at night”，可知，是思考如何在晚上读书。故选 B。

10. 句意：在一个冬夜，他从睡梦中醒来，看到有光从窗户的缝隙里射出来。

spring 春；summer 夏；autumn 秋；winter 冬。根据下文“...from the snow”，可推知空处表示“冬夜”。故选 D。

11. 句意：当他打开窗户时，他发现那是月光从雪地里反射出来的。

opened 打开；cleaned 清理；closed 关闭；broke 打破。根据空后“the window”和“he found that it was moonlight reflected (反射) from the snow”，可知是打开了窗户。故选 A。

12. 句意：当他意识到灯光足够亮，可以让他看书时，他也很惊讶。

her 她/她的；them 他们；it 它；him 他。根据空后“when he realized that...”，可知空处指 Sun Kang，是一位男性，故应用人称代词 him。故选 D。

13. 句意：露天天气很冷，但他仍在认真地看书。

but 但是；so 所以；and 和；because 因为。分析句子，根据“It was very cold in the open air”和“he was still reading carefully”之间的逻辑关系，可知空处应填 but 表示转折。故选 A。

14. 句意：当他在雪地里太冷的时候，他会绕着小跑。

tired 疲劳的；cold 冷的；hungry 饥饿的；thirsty 渴的。根据空后“in the snow”，可知是很冷。故选 B。

15. 句意：从那以后，他没有错过任何一个晚上，只要有明亮的雪反射的光。

sun 太阳；glass 玻璃；snow 雪；water 水。根据上文“he found that it was moonlight reflected (反射) from the snow”，可知是雪才能反射光。故选 C。