

2024-2025 学年上学期北京初中英语八年级期末模拟试卷 3

一. 选择题 (共 12 小题)

- (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) Pandas are in danger and we should protect___. ()
A. it B. them C. her D. him
- (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) Shenzhen is_____the south of China. ()
A. in B. at C. on D. to
- (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) This week's football match is _____ than last week's. ()
A. exciting B. more exciting
C. most exciting D. the most exciting
- (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) —What were you doing at 5 p.m.yesterday?
—I _____ the classroom at that time. ()
A. clean B. cleans
C. will clean D. was cleaning
- (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) My mother allows me _____TV for half an hour after finishing my homework.
()
A. watch B. watches C. watching D. to watch
- (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) Please don't make any noise.The students _____ an important test now. ()
A. had B. are having
C. were having D. have
- (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) We will have a great time playing snowballs if it_____tomorrow. ()
A. snow B. snowed C. snows D. will snow
- (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) My brother _____exercise every day and he likes sports very much. ()
A. do B. does C. will do D. is doing
- (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) According to some scientists, people_____to be 200 years old in the future.
()
A. live B. lived
C. will live D. were living
- (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) Be careful, because parts of a building _____ fall on you during an

earthquake. ()

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

11. (2018•怀柔区一模) Mike is 1.8 meters tall. He is _____ boy in his class. ()

A. tall B. taller
C. tallest D. the tallest

12. (2023 秋•石景山区期末) - What is your brother doing?

- He _____ a poster about traditional Chinese festivals. ()

A. makes B. will make C. is making D. made

二. 完形填空 (共 1 小题)

13. (2023 秋•大兴区期末)

A Special Christmas Party

It was an unusually quiet day in the emergency room on December twenty fifth. Since there were no (1) waiting for me at the time, I came back to the nurses' station for a cup of hot coffee. Just then a nurse came in and told me I had five patients waiting to be treated.

I went out and five people (2) _____ up at my triage desk (分诊台), a weak pale woman and four small children in somewhat worn clothing.

"Are you all (3) _____ ? " I asked.

"Yes, " she said weakly, and lowered her head.

But when I examined them carefully, I could not find anything wrong with them.

Our hospital rule, however, was not to turn away any patient, so we have to see them.

I checked their information chart (信息表). No (4) _____ - - they were homeless. The waiting room was warm—and that's the reason why they were here.

I went back to the nurses' station and told them we had a homeless family in the waiting room—a mother and four children, who were freezing to death. The team went into action, but this one was a Christmas party action.

We needed (5) _____, so we got gift bags from the X ray department, crayons from a recent coloring competition and some flowers from the patients' family. Our team worked together (6) _____ to meet the needs of a family who just wanted to be warm on Christmas Day, and to prepare a special Christmas party for them.

We took turns joining the Christmas party in the waiting room. The "party" (7) _____ for about 3 hours, until we were able to find another warm place for the family on Christmas Day.

As they walked to the door to leave, the four - year - old came running back, gave us a hug and

said, "Thanks for the Christmas party. This is the (8) _____ day I have ever had!"

I turned around slowly to get back to work, and whispered to myself, "This is also a Christmas Day I will never forget."

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| (1) | A.patients | B.guests | C.students | D.leaders |
| (2) | A.ended | B.showed | C.woke | D.grew |
| (3) | A.hungry | B.cold | C.thirsty | D.ill |
| (4) | A.address | B.advice | C.money | D.answer |
| (5) | A.people | B.presents | C.doctors | D.food |
| (6) | A.bravely | B.suddenly | C.happily | D.luckily |
| (7) | A.longed | B.stood | C.called | D.lasted |
| (8) | A.worst | B.busiest | C.warmest | D.longest |



三. 阅读理解 (共 4 小题)

14. (2023 秋·石景山区期末) In ancient (古代的) times, people tried to explain the world based on what they saw. People saw that the sun came up from one side of the earth and went down on the other side. So they believed that the sun traveled around the earth. Going directly from observation (观察) to conclusion (结论) is called non - scientific thinking.

Here is an example of non - scientific thinking. Maybe you had a stomachache, and ate some chocolates. An hour later, you felt much better. You might think that it was the chocolates that made you feel better. But there are other possible explanations. Maybe you had taken some medicine an hour earlier, and it took a while to work. Maybe enough time had passed, and you would have felt better without eating the chocolates.

While the scientific method is a way of thinking that helps you to avoid drawing wrong conclusions. It helps you to avoid non - scientific thinking. It reminds you to take your first conclusion as one of several possible

conclusions. It also reminds you to find evidence (证据) to support your conclusion.

The five steps in the scientific method begin by questioning an observation, and end with a conclusion that is based on evidence. Step 1 is to ask a question about your observation, such as, "What makes a stomachache feel better?" Step 2 is to state a possible answer to the question, such as, "Chocolates make a sick stomach feel better." Step 3 is to test. You could wait until you have a stomachache again, eat some chocolates, and see what happens. You could ask a lot of people if eating chocolates had ever made a stomachache feel better. Step 4 is to think about the findings - think about what happened when you made tests. Step 5 is to draw a conclusion and share it with others.

(1) Why does the writer use the example of the sun and the earth in Paragraph 1? _____

- A. To show what non - scientific thinking is like.
- B. To prove that the sun travels around the earth.
- C. To help people explain the world around them.
- D. To tell us people in ancient times were clever.

(2) What do you know about the steps in scientific thinking? _____

- A. Many findings are from what you see.
- B. Conclusions usually come from testing.
- C. Interviewing is a quick way to get answers.
- D. Questions are more important than answers.

(3) What is the passage mainly about? _____

- A. The reasons why scientific thinking is more popular.
- B. The possible explanations for non - scientific thinking.
- C. The differences between scientific and non - scientific thinking.
- D. The conclusions made by scientific and non - scientific thinking.

15. (2023 秋·石景山区期末) Teens (青少年) will have a duty on caring for the environment. However, according to a new study, teens' low interest in nature may be something we should worry about.

The study finds that teenagers' interest in nature wanes. Researchers asked 1, 269 students, ages 8 to 14, to take part in an online survey across four weeks in March 2017. The questions were designed to help researchers tell how much the kids' interest is in nature. The findings show that for children ages 8 to 11, one out of two felt very close to nature. However, in the older age group, only one in five felt the same closeness.

How did this happen? Natural reasons, such as the beginning of puberty (青春期) and hormonal changes, could lead to teens' changing interests. Experts note other reasons could include teens' activities, such as sports and spending time with friends, which could take more of teens' attention. And of course, computers and technology also take their attention.

The effects (影响) of nature on our health are too many to be told. The findings said that spending time in parks, forests and other green spaces as a child lowered the risk (降低风险) of developing a number of health problems. Kids' interest in nature is not just good for themselves, but to others, and the world as a whole.

So it is important to help kids keep an interest in nature. There are many ways that parents can play a part. You can encourage kids to spend time outdoors doing fun activities or visit places that focus on the beauty of nature. You can also set an example for your teens. Recycling and volunteering to help clean up the community show that you are interested in protecting the environment, and that will influence (影响) teens as well.

(1) What does the underlined word "waned" in Paragraph 2 probably mean? _____

- A. Goes up.
- B. Get's larger.
- C. Stays fixed.
- D. Becomes weaker.

(2) What can you learn from Paragraph 3? _____

- A. Computers take most of teens' attention.
- B. Teens spend too much time doing sports.
- C. Natural reasons could change teens' interest in nature.
- D. Teens' activities are the main reason for their problems.

(3) Paragraph 4 mainly talks about _____.

- A. the ideas about nature protection
- B. the effects of nature on the world
- C. what places are important for health
- D. why kids' interest in nature is helpful

(4) Why does the writer write this passage? _____

- A. To tell kids some ways to solve natural problems.
- B. To advise parents to help teens keep an interest in nature.

C.To ask teachers to help students protect the environment.

D.To encourage children to learn more about the environment.

16. (2023 秋·大兴区期末) A woman came out of her house and saw three old men sitting in her front yard.She did not know them.She said, "I don't think I know you, but you must be hungry.Please come in and have something to eat."

"Is the man of the house at home? " they asked."No, he's out." she said."Then we cannot come in, " they answered.

In the evening when her husband came home, she told him what had happened."Go and tell them I am home and invite them in!" The woman went out and invited the men in."We do not go into a house together, " they said."Why is that? "she asked.One of the old men explained, "His name is Wealth, "pointing to one of his friends.Then he said pointing to another one, "He is Success, and I am Love." Then he added, "Now go in and discuss with your husband which one of us you want in your home."

The woman went in and told her husband what they said.Her husband was overjoyed."How nice!"he said."Since that is the case, let us invite Wealth.Let him come in and fill our home with money!"

His wife disagreed."My dear, why don't we invite Success? "Their daughter - in - law was listening from the other corner of the house.She jumped in with her own suggestion, "Would it not be better to invite Love? Our home will then be filled with love!" "Let us follow our daughter - in - law's advice, "said the husband to his wife."Go out and invite Love to be our guest."

The woman went out and asked the three old men, "Which one of you is Love? Please come in and be our guest."

Love got up and started walking to ward the house.The other two also got up and followed him.Surprised, the lady asked Wealth and Success, "I only invited Love.Why are you coming in? "

The old men replied together, "If you had invited Wealth or Success, the other two of us would stay out, but since you invited Love, wherever he goes, we go with him.Wherever there is Love, there is also Wealth and Success!"

(1) Why didn't the three men come into the house at first? _____

A.Because they weren't hungry.

B.Because they didn't know the woman.

C.Because the woman didn't invite them.

D.Because the man of the house wasn't in.

(2) _____ wanted to invite Success.

A.The son

B.The wife

C.The husband

D.The daughter - in - law

(3) What does the story tell us? _____

A.East or west, home is the best.

B.The best decision is to have no decision.

C.Sharing a problem is like cutting it in half.

D.Wherever there is Love, there is also Wealth and Success.

17. (2023 秋·大兴区期末) Do you know that there's a possibility that you may live forever? You will have computers which are 1, 000 times more intelligent than Albert Einstein, one of the smartest scientists ever in the world? Yes!All these may happen in 20 years or more.In the next 20 or 30 years, the world will change much faster than ever before because the change of science and technology will be simply breath - taking.

Computers will take human personalities, as well as the ability to understand words and their meanings when you speak to them.Tomorrow's computer will be so developed that it can have a face - to - face chat with you like an old friend.In fact, you don't even have to speak to it.Just like a friend, the computer will also have the ability to understand your thoughts.

However, will computers take over the world? Probably not, for people will also get superhuman abilities.They may never die."Unless a person is unlucky enough to die early from an accident or a disease, he has a good chance of not dying at all.Genetics (基因学) will make this possible."says Pearson, a British futurologist as well as a trained physicist.

Recently there have been many reports about discovering the code of the human genome, which decides many facts of heredity (遗传).This finding will make it possible to repair damage (修复损伤) caused by age and disease, keeping people young forever.Besides, if people suddenly die, it would be possible to recreate them with the help of the genetics.

So we have the reason to believe, with the development of genetic engineering and computer science technology, human beings will have superhuman abilities and the possibility of being young and alive forever.While at the same time, computers will be much more intelligent than we can imagine.Then who

will control (控制) the world?

(1) The writer talks of Albert Einstein to make it clear that _____.

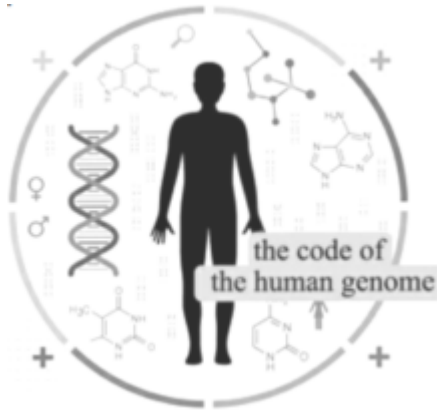
- A. Albert Einstein was the smartest
- B. computers will be very intelligent
- C. computers will be intelligent scientists
- D. Albert Einstein couldn't use computers

(2) The second paragraph mainly tells us that computers will _____ in the future.

- A. take place of your friends in life
- B. become the master of the world
- C. understand us human better
- D. control your thoughts completely

(3) What is the passage mainly about? _____

- A. Computers will control the world soon.
- B. Tomorrow's computer will be as smart as Einstein.
- C. How people discovered the code of the human genome.
- D. Science and technology will change the world in the future.



四. 任务型阅读 (共 1 小题)

18. (2022 秋·朝阳区期末) They eat wild animals, plants, nuts and insects. They hunt with bows and arrows (弓箭). There are lots of dangerous snakes, spiders and scorpions (蝎子). There are lions, leopards, cheetahs and hyenas. It's one of southern Africa's hottest places, and there is often no water. Then they have to get their water from plants. When they are ill, there are no hospitals. The people have to get their medicine from plants too.

They are the San , the last people living in the Kalahari.The San people have another name—"bush people".Their way of life is very simple , but they know more about animals and plants than most people do.The San people live in small groups of 25 - 50.They live in huts—little "houses" that they make from wood and grass.There are no schools for the children.Children learn from the older people in the group about how to live in a dangerous place like the Kalahari.In the evenings , the groups of people often sit around a fire and tell stories.Many of the stories are about animals and how to hunt them.

The Kalahari is a big area of bushland in southern Africa.It has got two parts.There is less rain in the southern part than there is in the northern part , so the south is drier.There are fewer plants and animals there , and it's a lot more difficult for people to live.But when it rains at the end of the summer , the land becomes greener and more beautiful.For a few weeks , there are millions of little flowers and even butterflies!But soon , the grass and the bushes get dry and turn brown.Then life becomes more difficult again for people and animals.

(1) Do the San people hunt with bows and arrows?

(2) Where do the San people get water?

(3) What do the children learn from the older people?

(4) Which part of the Kalahari is wetter , the southern part or the northern part?

(5) What is the passage mainly about?



五. 翻译题 (共 5 小题)

19. (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) 让我们在课上尽量多讲英语。(as much as possible)

20. (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) 鲁迅是中国最伟大的作家之一。(one of...)

21. (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) 北京以长城闻名。(be famous for...)

22. (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) Mary 年纪还太小, 不能去上学。(too...to...)

23. (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) 学好英语对我们来说很重要。(It is important...)

六. 书面表达 (共 1 小题)

24. (2022 秋·怀柔区期末) "文化是民族生存和发展的重要力量"。传承弘扬中国传统文化是每名中学生的责任。某英文网站正在开展以 "The Spring Festival" 为主题的征文活动。假如你是小华, 请用英文写一篇短文投稿, 介绍一下今年春节的时间、传统习俗、传统美食等以及你对这一传统节日的看法。

要求: 根据中文和英文提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

提示词语:

on January 22nd, do some cleaning, main dishes, eat jiaozi, use red paper, important

提示问题:

- When is the Spring Festival this year?
- What are the Spring Festival traditions?
- What do you think of the Spring Festival?

The Spring Festival

2024-2025 学年上学期北京初中英语八年级期末典型试卷 3

参考答案与试题解析

一. 选择题 (共 12 小题)

1. (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) Pandas are in danger and we should protect___. ()

- A. it B. them C. her D. him

【考点】 人称代词的宾格.

【答案】 B

【分析】 大熊猫是濒危动物, 我们应该保护它们。

【解答】 it 它, 人称代词; them 它们、她们或他们 人称代词宾格; her 她的或她, 形容词性物主代词或人称代词宾格; him 他, 人称代词宾格。根据题干和语境"大熊猫是濒危动物, 我们应该保护_____。"可知, 空处代替大熊猫在句子中做 protect 的宾语, 因此用人称代词宾格复数, 即 them。

故选: B。

【点评】 辨析代词的分类和作用, 结合语境和题干, 给出答案。

2. (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) Shenzhen is_____the south of China. ()

- A. in B. at C. on D. to

【考点】 方位/动向介词.

【答案】 A

【分析】 深圳在中国的南部。

【解答】 in 表示 A 地在 B 地范围之内, to 表示 A 地在 B 地范围之外, 即二者之间有距离间隔。on 表示 A 地和 B 地相邻、接壤。根据题干及地理常识可知深圳是中国的一个城市, 即在内部, 则此处填写 in。

故选: A。

【点评】 本题考查方位介词, 要求学生熟悉常见介词的含义及用法, 再根据题干即可作出选择。

3. (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) This week's football match is _____ than last week's. ()

- A. exciting B. more exciting
C. most exciting D. the most exciting

【考点】 形容词的比较级.

【答案】 B

【分析】 这周的足球比赛比上周的更加令人激动。

【答案】B

【分析】请不要制造噪音。学生们正在进行一场重要的考试。

【解答】had 进行，一般过去时；are having 正在进行，现在进行时；were having 过去正在进行，过去进行时；have 进行，一般现在时。根据句子中的 now（现在）可知，时态是现在进行时，students 做主语，要用 are+动词 ing。

故选：B。

【点评】主要考查的是对句子意思的理解和对现在进行时的掌握。

7. (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) We will have a great time playing snowballs if it _____ tomorrow. ()

A. snow B. snowed C. snows D. will snow

【考点】一般现在时；语法一致。

【答案】C

【分析】如果明天下雪，我们玩雪球会很开心的。

【解答】主句是一般将来时，条件状语从句用一般现在时，主语 it 是第三人称单数，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。

故选：C。

【点评】对时态的考查，要求牢记各种时态的构成形式，结合时间状语和上下文的关系，找出正确答案。

8. (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) My brother _____ exercise every day and he likes sports very much. ()

A. do B. does C. will do D. is doing

【考点】一般现在时。

【答案】B

【分析】我弟弟每天都锻炼，他非常喜欢运动。

【解答】根据 every day，可知是一般现在时，主语是 my brother 第三人称单数，动词用第三人称单数 does。

故选：B。

【点评】考查实义动词，要牢记词义及用法，进行比较分析，选择正确答案。

9. (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) According to some scientists, people _____ to be 200 years old in the future. ()

A. live B. lived

C. will live D. were living

【考点】一般将来时。

【答案】C

【分析】根据一些科学家的说法，未来人们将活到 200 岁。

【解答】根据题干可知根据一些科学家的说法，未来人们将活到 200 岁，其中 in the future 表示在将来，是一般将来时常用的时间状语，其结构是主语+will+动词原形。

故选：C。

【点评】本题考查一般将来时，要求学生掌握该时态的用法，再根据题干即可作出选择。

10. (2023 秋·朝阳区期末) Be careful, because parts of a building _____ fall on you during an earthquake. ()

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

【考点】may/might 的用法.

【答案】A

【分析】小心，因为建筑物的一部分地震的时候可能掉到你身上。

【解答】may 可能；should 应该；must 必须；need 需要。根据观察可知本题考查情态动词表示推测的用法。may 可能，用于推测时，可能性较小，根据句意可知正确答案是 A。

故选：A。

【点评】本题考查 may 表示推测的用法。

11. (2018·怀柔区一模) Mike is 1.8 meters tall. He is _____ boy in his class. ()

A. tall B. taller
C. tallest D. the tallest

【考点】形容词的最高级.

【答案】D

【分析】迈克现在 1.8 米高了，他是他班里最高的男孩。

【解答】答案：D.

tall 意思是"高的"其比较级是在后面加 er，最高级是在后面加 est，使用最高级的时候，要有一个表示比较的范围，在这个范围里，最...如果有修饰成分作定语修饰名词的话，最高级前面要用定冠词 the。根据"He is _____ boy in his class"以及给出选项，可知他班里最高的男孩，所以要用最高级，又因为后面有修饰成分 in his class，所以前面的最高级要加 the，故选：D。

【点评】首先要掌握形容词比较级，最高级的变化形式以及用法，然后结合具体的题目，就可以确定正确答案。

12. (2023 秋·石景山区期末) - What is your brother doing?

- He _____ a poster about traditional Chinese festivals. ()

A. makes B. will make C. is making D. made

【考点】现在进行时。

【答案】C

【分析】- 你哥哥在做什么？

- 他正在做一张关于中国传统节日的海报。

【解答】make"制作"。A, 一般现在时; B.一般将来时; C.现在进行时; D.一般过去时。根据 What is your brother doing (你的哥哥在做什么) 可知, 时态是现在进行时。

故选: C。

【点评】掌握现在进行时的用法是正确解答本题的关键。

二. 完形填空 (共 1 小题)

13. (2023 秋·大兴区期末)

A Special Christmas Party

It was an unusually quiet day in the emergency room on December twenty fifth. Since there were no (1) A waiting for me at the time, I came back to the nurses' station for a cup of hot coffee. Just then a nurse came in and told me I had five patients waiting to be treated.

I went out and five people (2) B up at my triage desk (分诊台), a weak pale woman and four small children in somewhat worn clothing.

"Are you all (3) D ? " I asked.

"Yes, " she said weakly, and lowered her head.

But when I examined them carefully, I could not find anything wrong with them.

Our hospital rule, however, was not to turn away any patient, so we have to see them.

I checked their information chart (信息表) . No (4) A - - they were homeless. The waiting room was warm—and that's the reason why they were here.

I went back to the nurses' station and told them we had a homeless family in the waiting room—a mother and four children, who were freezing to death. The team went into action, but this one was a Christmas party action.

We needed (5) B, so we got gift bags from the X ray department, crayons from a recent coloring competition and some flowers from the patients' family. Our team worked together (6) C to meet the needs of a family who just wanted to be warm on Christmas Day, and to prepare a special Christmas party for them.

We took turns joining the Christmas party in the waiting room. The "party" (7) D for about 3

hours, until we were able to find another warm place for the family on Christmas Day.

As they walked to the door to leave, the four - year - old came running back, gave us a hug and said, "Thanks for the Christmas party. This is the (8) C day I have ever had!"

I turned around slowly to get back to work, and whispered to myself, "This is also a Christmas Day I will never forget."

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| (1) | A.patients | B.guests | C.students | D.leaders |
| (2) | A.ended | B.showed | C.woke | D.grew |
| (3) | A.hungry | B.cold | C.thirsty | D.ill |
| (4) | A.address | B.advice | C.money | D.answer |
| (5) | A.people | B.presents | C.doctors | D.food |
| (6) | A.bravely | B.suddenly | C.happily | D.luckily |
| (7) | A.longed | B.stood | C.called | D.lasted |
| (8) | A.worst | B.busiest | C.warmest | D.longest |



【考点】记叙文；日常生活。

【答案】ABDA BCDC

【分析】在圣诞节的急诊室里，医生发现了一个无家可归的母亲和四个小孩，他们因为寒冷而前来就诊。医生和护士们组织了一个特别的圣诞派对，为他们提供温暖和关爱。在派对上，孩子们度过了愉快的时光，直到他们找到了另一个温暖的地方。当他们离开时，一个四岁的孩子回来拥抱医生和护士，感谢他们给他们带来了最美好的一天。医生心里默默地说，这也是他永远不会忘记的圣诞节。

【解答】(1)考查名词。句意：由于当时没有病人在等我，我回到护士站喝杯热咖啡。A.病人；B.客人；C.学生；D.领导。根据后文 Just then a nurse came in and told me I had five patients waiting to be treated. (就在那时，一个护士进来告诉我，我有五个病人等待治疗。)可知，是没有病人。故选 A。

(2) 考查动词。句意：我走出去，五个人出现在我的分诊台，一个虚弱苍白的女人和四个穿着破旧衣服的小孩。A.结束；B.显示；C.醒来；D.成长。show up (出现)，固定短语。故选 B。

(3) 考查形容词。句意：你们都病了吗？A.饿的；B.冷第；C.渴的；D.生病的。根据后文 But when I examined them carefully, I could not find anything wrong with them. (但是当我仔细检查他们时，我没有发现任何问题。)可知，是问生病了吗。故选 D。

(4) 考查名词。句意：没有地址 - - 他们无家可归。A.地址；B.建议；C.钱；D.回答。根据 they were homeless (他们无家可归)可知，是没有地址。故选 A。

(5) 考查名词。句意：我们需要礼物，所以我们从 x 光部门得到了礼品袋，从最近的着色比赛中得到蜡笔，从病人家属那里得到了一些鲜花。A.人；B.礼物；C.医生；D.食物。根据 so we got gift bags from the X ray department, crayons from a recent coloring competition and some flowers from the patients' family.

(所以我们从 X 光部门得到了礼品袋，从最近的着色比赛中得到蜡笔，从病人家属那里得到了一些鲜花。)可知，是需要礼物。故选 B。

(6) 考查副词。句意：我们的团队愉快地合作，以满足一个只想在圣诞节温暖的家庭的需求，并为他们准备了一个特别的圣诞派对。A.勇敢地；B.突然地；C.愉快地；D.幸运地。根据 to meet the needs of a family who just wanted to be warm on Christmas Day, and to prepare a special Christmas party for them (以满足一个只想在圣诞节温暖的家庭的需求，并为他们准备了一个特别的圣诞派对)可知，是愉快地合作。故选 C。

(7) 考查动词。句意：这个"派对"持续了大约 3 个小时，直到圣诞节那天我们能够为这个家庭找到另一个温暖的地方。A.渴望；B.站立；C.打电话；D.持续。根据 about 3 hours (大约 3 个小时)可知，是持续了大约 3 个小时。故选 D。

(8) 考查形容词最高级。句意：这是我度过的最温暖的一天！A.最糟糕的；B.最忙碌的；C.最温暖的；D.最长的。根据 Thanks for the Christmas party. (谢谢你们的圣诞晚会。)可知，是度过的最温暖的一天。故选 C。

【点评】首先通读全文，了解文章大意，紧紧抓住上下文语境所提供的信息，然后明确词意，结合所学语法，运用排除法逐一选出答案，最后再通读全文核对答案。

三. 阅读理解 (共 4 小题)

14. (2023 秋·石景山区期末) In ancient (古代的) times, people tried to explain the world based on what they saw. People saw that the sun came up from one side of the earth and went down on the other side. So they believed that the sun traveled around the earth. Going directly from observation (观察) to conclusion (结论) is called non - scientific thinking.

Here is an example of non - scientific thinking.Maybe you had a stomachache, and ate some chocolates.An hour later, you felt much better.You might think that it was the chocolates that made you feel better.But there are other possible explanations.Maybe you had taken some medicine an hour earlier, and it took a while to work.Maybe enough time had passed, and you would have felt better without eating the chocolates.

While the scientific method is a way of thinking that helps you to avoid drawing wrong conclusions.It helps you to avoid non - scientific thinking.It reminds you to take your first conclusion as one of several possible conclusions.It also reminds you to find evidence (证据) to support your conclusion.

The five steps in the scientific method begin by questioning an observation, and end with a conclusion that is based on evidence.Step 1 is to ask a question about your observation, such as, "What makes a stomachache feel better? " Step 2 is to state a possible answer to the question, such as, "Chocolates make a sick stomach feel better."Step 3 is to test.You could wait until you have a stomachache again, eat some chocolates, and see what happens.You could ask a lot of people if eating chocolates had ever made a stomachache feel better.Step 4 is to think about the findings - think about what happened when you made tests.Step 5 is to draw a conclusion and share it with others.

(1) Why does the writer use the example of the sun and the earth in Paragraph 1? A

- A.To show what non - scientific thinking is like.
- B.To prove that the sun travels around the earth.
- C.To help people explain the world around them.
- D.To tell us people in ancient times were clever.

(2) What do you know about the steps in scientific thinking? B

- A.Many findings are from what you see.
- B.Conclusions usually come from testing.
- C.Interviewing is a quick way to get answers.
- D.Questions are more important than answers.

(3) What is the passage mainly about? C

- A.The reasons why scientific thinking is more popular.
- B.The possible explanations for non - scientific thinking.
- C.The differences between scientific and non - scientific thinking.
- D.The conclusions made by scientific and non - scientific thinking.

【考点】说明文；科普知识。

【答案】ABC

【分析】本文主要介绍了非科学思维和科学思维分别是什么，以及科学思维的步骤。

【解答】(1) 推理判断题。根据第一段 People saw that the sun came up from one side of the earth and went down on the other side. So they believed that the sun traveled around the earth. Going directly from observation (观察) to conclusion (结论) is called non - scientific thinking. (人们看到太阳从地球的一边升起，从地球的另一边落下。所以他们相信太阳绕着地球转。直接从观察得出结论被称为非科学思维。) 可知地球和太阳的例子是为了解释什么是非科学思维。故选 A。

(2) 推理判断题。根据第四段 You could wait until you have a stomachache again, eat some chocolates, and see what happens. You could ask a lot of people if eating chocolates had ever made a stomachache feel better. (第三步是测试。你可以等到下次胃痛时，吃一些巧克力，看看会发生什么。你也可以问很多人，吃巧克力是否曾经让胃痛感觉好转。) 可知结论通常来源于测试。故选 B。

(3) 主旨大意题。根据第二段 Here is an example of non - scientific thinking. (这是一个非科学思维的例子。) 和第三段 While the scientific method is a way of thinking that helps you to avoid drawing wrong conclusions. (而科学的方法是一种思维方式，可以帮助你避免得出错误的结论。) 可知本文主要讲了非科学思维和科学思维的区别。故选 C。

【点评】阅读全文，理解文章大意，阅读题目后返回原文，在原文中找出与题目对应的内容，选择符合原文原意的答案，完成后再次阅读并检查。

15. (2023 秋·石景山区期末) Teens (青少年) will have a duty on caring for the environment. However, according to a new study, teens' low interest in nature may be something we should worry about.

The study finds that teenagers' interest in nature wanes. Researchers asked 1, 269 students, ages 8 to 14, to take part in an online survey across four weeks in March 2017. The questions were designed to help researchers tell how much the kids' interest is in nature. The findings show that for children ages 8 to 11, one out of two felt very close to nature. However, in the older age group, only one in five felt the same closeness.

How did this happen? Natural reasons, such as the beginning of puberty (青春期) and hormonal changes, could lead to teens' changing interests. Experts note other reasons could include teens' activities, such as sports and spending time with friends, which could take more of teens' attention. And of course, computers and technology also take their attention.

The effects (影响) of nature on our health are too many to be told. The findings said that spending time in parks, forests and other green spaces as a child lowered the risk (降低风险) of developing a number of health

problems.Kids"interest in nature is not just good for themselves, but to others, and the world as a whole.

So it is important to help kids keep an interest in nature.There are many ways that parents can play a part.You can encourage kids to spend time outdoors doing fun activities or visit places that focus on the beauty of nature.You can also set an example for your teens.Recycling and volunteering to help clean up the community show that you are interested in protecting the environment, and that will influence (影响) teens as well.

(1) What does the underlined word "waned" in Paragraph 2 probably mean? D

- A.Goes up.
- B.Get's larger.
- C.Stays fixed.
- D.Becomes weaker.

(2) What can you learn from Paragraph 3? D

- A.Computers take most of teens' attention.
- B.Teens spend too much time doing sports.
- C.Natural reasons could change teens' interest in nature.
- D.Teens' activities are the main reason for their problems.

(3) Paragraph 4 mainly talks about D .

- A.the ideas about nature protection
- B.the effects of nature on the world
- C.what places are important for health
- D.why kids' interest in nature is helpful

(4) Why does the writer write this passage? B

- A.To tell kids some ways to solve natural problems.
- B.To advise parents to help teens keep an interest in nature.
- C.To ask teachers to help students protect the environment.
- D.To encourage children to learn more about the environment.

【考点】 说明文；环境保护。

【答案】 D D D B

【分析】

青少年对环境的关注和兴趣逐渐减弱，可能会影响他们对自然的保护意识。研究发现，青少年对自然的兴趣在青春期和荷尔蒙变化的影响下逐渐减弱。其他原因可能包括青少年的活动，如运动和与朋友相处，以及电脑和技术的吸引力。然而，对自然的兴趣对健康有益，因此重要的是帮助孩子保持对自然的兴趣。家长可以鼓励孩子参与户外活动，并以身作则，积极保护环境，以影响青少年的态度。

【解答】（1）词义猜测题。根据第一段 However, according to a new study, teens' low interest in nature may be something we should worry about.（然而，根据一项新的研究，青少年对自然的低兴趣可能是我们应该担心的事情。）以及第二段 The study finds that teenagers' interest in nature wanes.（发现青少年对自然的兴趣.....。）联系前句可猜测出下划线单词 wanes 的意思应为：减弱，即变得更弱。故选 D。

（2）段落大意题。根据第三段 Experts note other reasons could include teens' activities, such as sports and spending time with friends, which could take more of teens attention.（专家指出，其他原因可能包括青少年的活动，如运动和与朋友共度时光，这可能会吸引更多青少年的注意力。）可知青少年的活动是他们问题的主要原因。故选 D。

（3）段落大意题。根据第四段 The findings said that spending time in parks, forests and other green spaces as a child lowered the risk（降低风险） of developing a number of health problems. Kids' interest in nature is not just good for themselves, but to others, and the world as a whole.（研究结果表明，小时候在公园、森林和其他绿地呆一段时间可以降低患上许多健康问题的风险。孩子们对大自然的兴趣不仅对他们自己有益处，对他人和整个世界也有好处。）可知第 4 段主要讲的是：为什么孩子对自然的兴趣是有益的。故选 D。

（4）推理判断题。根据最后一段 So it is important to help kids keep an interest in nature.（所以帮助孩子保持对自然的兴趣是很重要的。）可推断出作者写这篇文章是为了建议父母帮助青少年保持对自然的兴趣。故选 B。

【点评】通读全文，理解文章大意，阅读题目后返回原文阅读并找出与题目相对应的内容，仔细核对，选择符合原文原意的答案，完成后再次阅读并检查。

16.（2023 秋·大兴区期末）A woman came out of her house and saw three old men sitting in her front yard. She did not know them. She said, "I don't think I know you, but you must be hungry. Please come in and have something to eat."

"Is the man of the house at home?" they asked. "No, he's out," she said. "Then we cannot come in," they answered.

In the evening when her husband came home, she told him what had happened. "Go and tell them I am home and invite them in!" The woman went out and invited the men in. "We do not go into a house together," they

said."Why is that ? "she asked.One of the old men explained , "His name is Wealth , "pointing to one of his friends.Then he said pointing to another one, "He is Success, and I am Love." Then he added, "Now go in and

discuss with your husband which one of us you want in your home."

The woman went in and told her husband what they said. Her husband was overjoyed. "How nice!" he said. "Since that is the case, let us invite Wealth. Let him come in and fill our home with money!"

His wife disagreed. "My dear, why don't we invite Success?" Their daughter-in-law was listening from the other corner of the house. She jumped in with her own suggestion, "Would it not be better to invite Love? Our home will then be filled with love!" "Let us follow our daughter-in-law's advice," said the husband to his wife. "Go out and invite Love to be our guest."

The woman went out and asked the three old men, "Which one of you is Love? Please come in and be our guest."

Love got up and started walking toward the house. The other two also got up and followed him. Surprised, the lady asked Wealth and Success, "I only invited Love. Why are you coming?"

The old men replied together, "If you had invited Wealth or Success, the other two of us would stay out, but since you invited Love, wherever he goes, we go with him. Wherever there is Love, there is also Wealth and Success!"

(1) Why didn't the three men come into the house at first? D

- A. Because they weren't hungry.
- B. Because they didn't know the woman.
- C. Because the woman didn't invite them.
- D. Because the man of the house wasn't in.

(2) B wanted to invite Success.

- A. The son
- B. The wife
- C. The husband
- D. The daughter-in-law

(3) What does the story tell us? D

- A. East or west, home is the best.
- B. The best decision is to have no decision.
- C. Sharing a problem is like cutting it in half.
- D. Wherever there is Love, there is also Wealth and Success.

【考点】记叙文；日常生活.

【答案】DBD

【分析】一个女人看到三个陌生老人坐在她家前院，她邀请他们进来吃饭。老人们说他们是财富、成功和爱。女人的丈夫决定邀请其中一个老人进来，最后他们决定邀请爱。老人们解释说，无论何处有爱，财富和成功也会随之而来。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第二段 "Is the man of the house at home? " they asked."No, he's out." she said."Then we cannot come in, " they answered. ("男主人在家吗?"他们问。"不，他出去了。"她说。"那么我们不能进来，"他们回答。)可知，是因为男主人不在家。故选 D。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第五段 His wife disagreed."My dear, why don't we invite Success? " (他妻子不同意。"亲爱的，我们为什么不邀请成功呢?")可知，妻子想邀请成功。故选 B。

(3) 主旨大意题。根据最后一段 The old men replied together, "If you had invited Wealth or Success, the other two of us would stay out, but since you invited Love, wherever he goes, we go with him. Wherever there is Love, there is also Wealth and Success!" (三位老人异口同声地回答说："如果你邀请了财富或成功，我们中的另外两个人会留在外面，但既然你邀请了爱，无论他去哪里，我们都会跟着他。哪里有爱，哪里就有财富和成功!")可知，文章告诉我们：哪里有爱，哪里就有财富和成功。故选 D。

【点评】通读全文，理解文章大意，阅读题目后返回原文阅读并找出与题目相对应的内容，仔细核对，选择符合原文原意的答案，完成后再次阅读并检查。

17. (2023 秋·大兴区期末) Do you know that there's a possibility that you may live forever? You will have computers which are 1, 000 times more intelligent than Albert Einstein, one of the smartest scientists ever in the world? Yes! All these may happen in 20 years or more. In the next 20 or 30 years, the world will change much faster than ever before because the change of science and technology will be simply breath - taking.

Computers will take human personalities, as well as the ability to understand words and their meanings when you speak to them. Tomorrow's computer will be so developed that it can have a face - to - face chat with you like an old friend. In fact, you don't even have to speak to it. Just like a friend, the computer will also have the ability to understand your thoughts.

However, will computers take over the world? Probably not, for people will also get superhuman abilities. They may never die. "Unless a person is unlucky enough to die early from an accident or a disease, he has a good chance of not dying at all. Genetics (基因学) will make this possible." says Pearson, a British futurologist as well as a trained physicist.

Recently there have been many reports about discovering the code of the human genome, which decides

many facts of heredity (遗传) .This finding will make it possible to repair damage (修复损伤) caused by age and disease, keeping people young forever.Besides, if people suddenly die, it would be possible to recreate them with the help of the genetics.

So we have the reason to believe, with the development of genetic engineering and computer science technology, human beings will have superhuman abilities and the possibility of being young and alive forever.While at the same time, computers will be much more intelligent than we can imagine.Then who will control (控制) the world?

(1) The writer talks of Albert Einstein to make it clear that B .

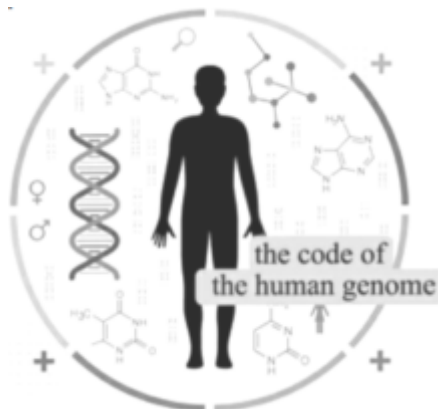
- A.Albert Einstein was the smartest
- B.computers will be very intelligent
- C.computers will be intelligent scientists
- D.Albert Einstein couldn't use computers

(2) The second paragraph mainly tells us that computers will C in the future.

- A.take place of your friends in life
- B.become the master of the world
- C.understand us human better
- D.control your thoughts completely

(3) What is the passage mainly about? D

- A.Computers will control the world soon.
- B.Tomorrow's computer will be as smart as Einstein.
- C.How people discovered the code of the human genome.
- D.Science and technology will change the world in the future.



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