

# 2024-2025 学年上学期北京初中英语八年级期末模拟试卷 1

## 一. 选择题 (共 12 小题)

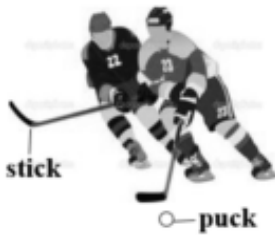
1. (2023 秋·西城区期末) Sam is my best friend. \_\_\_\_\_ last name is Johnson. ( )  
A. He                      B. His                      C. Him                      D. Their
2. (2023 秋·西城区期末) —Daming, where is Beijing Capital International Airport?  
—It is \_\_\_\_\_ the northeast of Beijing. ( )  
A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. behind
3. (2023 秋·西城区期末) Traveling by train is \_\_\_\_\_ than by plane and you can see the beautiful world through the window. ( )  
A. relaxing                      B. much relaxing  
C. the most relaxing                      D. more relaxing
4. (2023 秋·西城区期末) Please listen \_\_\_\_\_ so that you can write down all the information. ( )  
A. careful                      B. careless  
C. carefully                      D. carelessly
5. (2023 秋·西城区期末) Last autumn was \_\_\_\_\_ one in the past ten years, so many birds left later than usual for their trip south. ( )  
A. warm                      B. warmer  
C. warmest                      D. the warmest
6. (2023 秋·西城区期末) My family decided \_\_\_\_\_ to the countryside for some peace and quiet last year. ( )  
A. to move                      B. moving                      C. move                      D. moved
7. (2023 秋·西城区期末) When I \_\_\_\_\_ home this morning, the wind was really strong. ( )  
A. leave                      B. am leaving  
C. left                      D. will leave
8. (2023 秋·顺义区期末) - - Tom, what were you doing at five yesterday afternoon?  
- - I \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin with his homework. ( )  
A. helped                      B. am helping  
C. was helping                      D. help
9. (2023 秋·顺义区期末) - - - What did you do last Sunday?



the same (7) \_\_\_\_\_. He tried to escape so I did the same thing again. Finally he said sorry to Eric.

From that moment on, my teammates (8) \_\_\_\_\_ me better and didn't call me by my nickname anymore. They had never seen someone so small stand up so bravely in front of such a big player. Although I might be small, I have strengths.

- |     |               |            |             |            |
|-----|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| (1) | A.name        | B.number   | C.time      | D.turn     |
| (2) | A.shy         | B.sad      | C.nervous   | D.excited  |
| (3) | A.reader      | B.teacher  | C.player    | D.dancer   |
| (4) | A.difficultly | B.quietly  | C.carefully | D.easily   |
| (5) | A.showed      | B.passed   | C.threw     | D.brought  |
| (6) | A.stand       | B.mind     | C.enjoy     | D.remember |
| (7) | A.truth       | B.language | C.news      | D.words    |
| (8) | A.realized    | B.guessed  | C.treated   | D.missed   |



### 三. 阅读理解 (共 5 小题)

14. (2023 秋·海淀区期末) Why do kids make seemingly "careless" mistakes? While grown-ups may think it's simply a matter of not listening, sometimes it's about a failure of metacognition (元认知).

Metacognition is to understand your own thinking process. It's when you're aware (意识到) of your own thoughts and how you learn and solve problems. It helps you realize what you're doing, make a plan and change your plan if needed to complete hard tasks!

Alicia Forsberg, a professor at the University of Sheffield, said, "Metacognition is a skill that plays an important part in learning different types of materials in many subjects." For children, learning how to use metacognition can improve their school grades.

Meanwhile, a failure of metacognition might lead to careless mistakes. Forsberg points out an important part of metacognition called meta-memory. It is the awareness of and control we have over what we remember and what we've forgotten. The problem for children is that they may not realize they have forgotten something. For

example, a child who fails to complete a task may have forgotten the instruction (指示), and not realize it has been forgotten. Children believe that if they don't remember seeing something, it was never there at all. However, grown-ups know forgetting happens quite often.

The good news is that there are things teachers and parents can do to help. Forsberg suggests asking children what they remember about the instructions for a given task. Even if they think the instructions are easy to remember, they may still have forgotten something, so double-checking is always a good idea. Besides, making children describe what they learned in a lesson can help them realize not everything has been kept in their memory.

When children develop a better awareness of their own memory skills, they can use that information to tailor their learning. That understanding might encourage students to pause (暂停) and re-watch a video they are learning from, or to look back at their notes. Children differ in their metacognitive skills, so some might need to go back and look at what they may have forgotten more often.

Metacognition is like having a smart helper in your brain, which makes learning easier. If children understand their own thinking skills, they should be able to help themselves learn more effectively and avoid those seemingly "careless" mistakes.

(1) According to the passage, why might children make careless mistakes? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Because they have too many materials to learn.
- B. Because they are not listening carefully in class.
- C. Because they fail to realize they have forgotten something.
- D. Because they dislike most of the subjects they are learning.

(2) What is Paragraph 5 mainly about? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. News about teachers and students.
- B. Ideas for remembering instructions.
- C. Advice on understanding new lessons.
- D. Ways of developing kids' metacognition.

(3) The words "tailor their learning" in Paragraph 6 probably mean" \_\_\_\_\_".

- A. play an active part in groups
- B. push them to study harder
- C. deal with the learning pressure

D.find suitable ways of learning

(4) The writer probably agrees that metacognition \_\_\_\_\_.

A.guides kids to follow the school rules easily

B.aims to draw kids' attention to their strong points

C.helps kids have a better control over their learning

D.encourages kids to take a break away from school

15. (2023 秋·海淀区期末) Can't stop thinking about the book you finished last week? That means you got a classic book hangover. "Book hangover" isn't an official term, but the experience is very real. "We get very sad when a book ends," says Solomon, a psychologist (心理学家). "It is as though we are losing our world and the characters in it." Making the loss even more painful is the fact that the made - up world is often better than the reality.It may take our brains some time to get used to that.

So, what's behind the book hangover? Well, there are a few factors at play.

Basically, you are sad that it's over.Ending a great book is like completing a fantastic movie or vacation.It's normal to feel a bit blue that the good times are over.Besides, you're thrown back to reality.Reading puts you in the driver's seat.You can put the book down if the story makes you upset or pick it up again if you want to stay away from real life for a few minutes.Losing this control might make you feel lost and upset.Moreover, you're emotionally (情感上) spent.Feeling what the characters feel makes reading wonderful.But it can use up your emotion.As a result, when the book ends and the characters are no longer there to activate your mind and heart, you may feel empty and tired.

Then how do you get over a book hangover? Here is some smart advice.

First, pick up a new book.Many book lovers say picking up a new book is their favorite cure (治疗) for a book hangover. "I always have another unread book ready to read to cure that previous book hangover," says Ferguson, a book lover.Second, reread your favorite parts.If you love a story so much that you can't let it go, why not enjoy yourself by revisiting those beloved characters and worlds? Third, retell the story with a friend. "I like to discuss the book with another reader.I like to hear their views," says Scott, another book lover.Research shows that reading stimulates (刺激) the brain's pleasure centers and friendship developed through books also makes us happier.Connecting a love of reading with friendship will help you feel better during a book hangover.

(1) Which of the following shows you may experience a book hangover? \_\_\_\_\_

A.You feel sad after you finish reading a book you love.

- B.You know how the characters feel about their life events.
- C.You realize the reality is better than the world in the book.
- D.You understand what the writers want to show through books.

(2) To get over the book hangover, we can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.read the whole book again and again
- B.share the story in the book with friends
- C.write down our feelings about the book
- D.read at least two books at the same time

(3) What is the main idea of the passage? B

- A.How useful reading is and what to do to enjoy it.
- B.What a book hangover is and ways to deal with it.
- C.Why a book hangover is helpful for the book lovers.
- D.When people can get out of troubles through reading.



16. (2023 秋•顺义区期末)

#### Friends for Life Made during Camping Trip

I'm Emma, from China.For me, fall is the most beautiful time of the year in China.Its cooler temperatures make it more comfortable to be outdoors.When I look up into the sky now, an amazing experience I had last fall in the United States enters my mind.

Last year, I had a chance to study in the US as an exchange (交换) student.One day in October, all of the students in class got to go on a two - day camping trip in New York.At first, I was uncomfortable with the idea of sleeping in a house in the wilderness (荒地) and being surrounded by people I wasn't familiar (熟悉) with.However, it turned out to be one of the best trips I have ever taken.

On the bus, I sat next to a US boy I had met only once or twice before.As soon as the bus set off, we started chatting.The conversation lasted about an hour and I learned that we shared a common interest in sports.It seemed that I could learn a lot from attending (参加) the camping trip.

After arriving at the camp, it was completely dark outside, yet no one could wait to go out into the woods to enjoy a bonfire.While sitting by the fire, we all started talking with each other.It was nice to see local students and

exchange students chatting together - it seemed that the bonfire was strengthening (加强) friendship between us.

The second day came quickly. We went hiking in the morning, and I enjoyed the feeling of being in the wilderness. It was hard to say goodbye to this place.

We went back to school too soon, but I made friends with a few US students on this trip. The bonfire may have gone out, but our friendships are still burning strong.

(1) At first, Emma felt sleeping in a house in the wilderness was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. exciting
- B. difficult
- C. interesting
- D. uncomfortable

(2) What happened after they arrived at the camp? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. They cooked dinner on the bonfire in the woods.
- B. There was still light when they went into the woods.
- C. Local students were afraid to chat with exchange students.
- D. Students started talking to each other while sitting by the fire.

(3) What can we learn from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. A camping trip is the best outdoor activity in fall.
- B. Everyone likes going camping with their classmates.
- C. Students should hold every chance to exchange in the US.
- D. Attending outdoor activities helps strengthen friendship with others.



17. (2023 秋·延庆区期末) Turn this book upside down and hold it up to a mirror. Now try to read the words. With the letters reversed (颠倒的), it's very difficult to understand. Many people with dyslexia (阅读困难症) see words on the pages this way. Certain letters might look backwards or upside down or the

words might seem to "jump" around.

Dyslexia is a condition that influences a person's ability to read, write, spell, and listen. Someone with dyslexia has a hard time making the connection between the way letters look and the sounds of words. Though learning may be more difficult for kids with dyslexia, it doesn't mean that they aren't smart. It means they have trouble translating what they see, hear, or write, into meaningful information.

So, what causes dyslexia? Scientists believe a trouble in the brain makes decoding (编译) languages difficult for some people. Although there is no cure for it, some doctors think that if caught early, dyslexia can be dealt with (应对). One way to do this is by teaching readers to sound out words, build up vocabulary, and practice reading. Many dyslexic people discover their own ways, such as listening to books on tape or asking for more time to complete tests.

(1) The writer lets us read the book in the mirror to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. play a funny game
- B. study different words
- C. show that reading is useful for us
- D. see how people with dyslexia read

(2) Why is it hard for people with dyslexia to read and write? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. They are not hardworking.
- B. They are not clever enough.
- C. They have trouble seeing films with others.
- D. They have trouble understanding information.

(3) What can we know from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Dyslexia can be dealt with if it is found out early.
- B. It's good for dyslexic people to take some medicine.
- C. Someone with dyslexia enjoys reading upside down.
- D. It's important for dyslexic people to protect their eyes.

18. (2023 秋·延庆区期末) Sometimes it can be a little difficult to learn a foreign language, especially as the beginners. There are some suggestions about how to learn a foreign language. When you speak a foreign language, it's common to have an accent. That's all right—other people can usually understand what you are saying, so take it easy.

It's a good idea to listen more and try to communicate with other speakers. It's a good way to make your



pronunciation better and improve your speaking skills.If you see a new word and you don't know what it means, you can sometimes guess the meaning from words you know, or you can look it up in a dictionary.

A lot of good language learners try not to translate things from their first language.Translation is sometimes a good idea.But you should try to think in the foreign language if you can.

It's also common to make mistakes.When your teacher corrects (改正) a mistake in your writing or speaking, think about it and try to see the reason.But it's more important to imitate.You can watch and listen to some videos, repeat what you hear, and don't be afraid to speak.

There are many other ways you can take to improve your ability to learn a foreign language.If you can take the advice and carry on, you will make great progress.

(1) The underlined word "imitate" in Paragraph 4 probably means " \_\_\_\_\_".


- A.put up
- B.look up
- C.model after
- D.run after

(2) What can we know from the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A.It's easy for the beginners to learn a foreign language.
- B.We can guess the meaning if we come across a new word.
- C.We can take notes carefully when teachers correct our mistakes.
- D.Good language learners translate things from their first language.

#### 四. 任务型阅读 (共 1 小题)

19. (2023 秋·西城区期末)

 <p>cricket</p>	Can a cricket really tell you the temperature outside? Do fish know if it's going to be a cold winter? You've probably heard stories about animals that can predict (预测) the weather.Some of the sayings, like, "if a cat sits with its back to the fire, hard weather can be expected" may sound silly or unbelievable, but some are based on animals that seem to sense (感觉到) more about our environment than we do.
	Do animals tell us when a storm is coming? Birds react to the drop in air pressure (气压) before a storm by flying low, and not flying at all an hour or so before the

 wolf	<p>storm hits. Other animals behave strangely before a storm too. Insects stay close to the ground and wolves howl (嚎叫) because their ears can sense the pressure change.</p>
<p>Before a hurricane, sharks will run away from the path of the storm, although they hardly ever leave their home waters. Seabirds also know they should fly inland.</p> <p>While not really "weather," earthquakes are also something that animals can predict. You may have heard stories about animals and earthquakes: many are far more sensitive to earthquakes than humans. Unusual animal behavior sometimes can tell us what is about to happen. After the 2005 tsunami in Sri Lanka, it was reported that very few animals were killed. Many of them were also acting strangely the day before the tsunami hit. It seems that they knew something was coming and ran to safety. A good rule is, if the animals are running away, you probably should too.</p>	
	<p>The sound of crickets chirping (鸣叫) can tell you summer is near, but do you know that it can also tell you how hot it is? Crickets are cold-blooded so when the temperature in the air changes, the cricket's body temperature changes with it. As the temperature rises, the cricket's metabolism (新陈代谢) increases. When the heat rises, crickets chirp. To get the exact temperature in degrees Fahrenheit (°F), count the number of chirps in 14 seconds, and add 40.</p>

Do you have a tried and true weather animal that predicts the weather?

(1) Can wolves predict a storm?

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) What will sharks do before a hurricane?

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) How can we know the exact temperature from a cricket?

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) Why can animals predict the weather?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 五. 翻译题 (共 5 小题)

20. (2023 秋·西城区期末) 昨天我一到家就看见好多礼物。(as soon as)

\_\_\_\_\_

21. (2023 秋·西城区期末) 当你有困难的时候, 别忘了寻求帮助。(ask for)

\_\_\_\_\_

22. (2023 秋·西城区期末) 我的家乡是一个有着三百万人口的城市。(a population of)

\_\_\_\_\_

23. (2023 秋·延庆区期末) 这个礼物令我很开心。

\_\_\_\_\_

24. (2023 秋·延庆区期末) 他已经足够大, 可以自己做决定了。

\_\_\_\_\_

## 六. 书面表达 (共 1 小题)

25. (2023 秋·海淀区期末) 根据所给提示, 完成一篇不少于 50 词的英语文段写作。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。

假设你是李华, 你校将举办科技日活动 (Science Day)。你打算邀请交换生 Peter 参加这次活动。请用英语给他写一封电子邮件, 告诉他活动的具体时间、地点及活动内容。

提示词语: school hall, watch, robot, interesting

提示问题:

● When and where will you have the Science Day?

● What activities will you have?

Dear Peter,

How is it going? I am writing to invite you to the Science Day in our school. \_\_\_\_\_

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

# 2024-2025 学年上学期北京初中英语八年级期末典型试卷 1

## 参考答案与试题解析

### 一. 选择题 (共 12 小题)

1. (2023 秋·西城区期末) Sam is my best friend. \_\_\_\_\_ last name is Johnson. ( )

- A. He                      B. His                      C. Him                      D. Their

【考点】形容词性物主代词.

【答案】B

【分析】萨姆是我最好的朋友。他姓约翰逊。

【解答】He 他, 人称代词主格; His 他的, 名词性或形容词性物主代词; Him 他, 人称代词宾格; Their 他们的, 形容词性物主代词。设空处修饰后面的名词 name, 因此应用形容词性物主代词, 再由前面的 Sam, 可知是男性三单, 因此用 His。

故选: B。

【点评】掌握形容词性物主代词的用法和含义是解答本题的关键。

2. (2023 秋·西城区期末) —Daming, where is Beijing Capital International Airport?

—It is \_\_\_\_\_ the northeast of Beijing. ( )

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

【考点】方位/动向介词.

【答案】A

【分析】—大明, 北京首都国际机场在哪里?

—它在北京的东北部。

【解答】A.在里面; B.在上面; C.在; D.在后面。北京首都国际机场在北京内部, 用 in。

故选: A。

【点评】熟悉介词的用法, 结合题意, 给出答案。

3. (2023 秋·西城区期末) Traveling by train is \_\_\_\_\_ than by plane and you can see the beautiful world through the window. ( )

- A. relaxing                      B. much relaxing  
C. the most relaxing                      D. more relaxing

【考点】形容词的比较级.



year. ( )

- A. to move                  B. moving                  C. move                  D. moved

【考点】动词不定式的一般式。

【答案】A

【分析】去年，我的家人决定搬到农村去享受一些宁静。

【解答】句子中 decide to do sth 表示决定做某事，使用 to move; moving 动名词; move 动词原形; moved 动词过去式。

故选：A。

【点评】熟悉动词不定式的用法，根据固定搭配解答即可。

7. (2023 秋·西城区期末) When I \_\_\_\_\_ home this morning, the wind was really strong. ( )

- A. leave                                  B. am leaving  
C. left                                      D. will leave

【考点】一般过去时。

【答案】C

【分析】今天早上我离开家的时候，风真的很大。

【解答】根据 was 判断句子使用一般过去时，leave 动词原形; am leaving 用于现在进行时; left 动词过去式; will leave 用于一般将来时。

故选：C。

【点评】熟悉一般过去时，根据时态解答即可。

8. (2023 秋·顺义区期末) - - Tom, what were you doing at five yesterday afternoon?

- - I \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin with his homework. ( )

- A. helped                                  B. am helping  
C. was helping                              D. help

【考点】过去进行时。

【答案】C

【分析】- - 汤姆，你昨天下午五点在做什么？

- - 我在帮我表弟做作业。

【解答】what were you doing at five yesterday afternoon? 意思是"你昨天下午五点在做什么？"，此句的时态为过去进行时态，所以答语的时态也要用过去进行时态，其构成是：was/were+doing。

故选：C。



- 他在弹钢琴。

**【解答】**play 演奏。A.一般现在时; B.一般过去时; C.一般将来时; D.现在进行时。根据第一句 what's your brother doing (你弟弟在干什么),可知在询问现在在干什么,使用现在进行时,答语也使用现在进行时。  
故选: D。

**【点评】**掌握现在进行时的用法可以解答此题。

12. (2023 秋•顺义区期末) — \_\_\_\_\_ shall we meet for the picnic, Tom?

—At the bus station near our school. ( )

A. Where                      B. How                      C. When                      D. Why

**【考点】**疑问副词.

**【答案】**A

**【分析】**—汤姆,我们在哪里见面野餐?

—在我们学校附近的公共汽车站。

**【解答】**Where 在哪里; How 怎么; When 什么时候; Why 为什么。根据"在我们学校附近的公共汽车站。"可知,对"地点"提问用 Where。

故选: A。

**【点评】**疑问词通常用来构成疑问句,要根据具体的语境,分清疑问词的用法,选择合适答案。

## 二. 完形填空 (共 1 小题)

13. (2023 秋•延庆区期末)

### True Friendship

As the smallest and thinnest player in my ice hockey team, I was nicknamed (起绰号) by my team leader. The first time I heard other players call me (1) A, I didn't like it at all. I knew they wanted to make friends with me, but inside I was (2) B.

One (3) C who didn't call me by my nickname was Eric. He always tried his best to make me feel at home on the team. I felt like the whole team except Eric thought I was a lovely boy. After all, they could lift me up using just one arm.

One day, we were playing against another team. They were all big, and they played well. I knew that any of them could get my puck (4) D.

In the middle of the game, I was skating with the puck and I (5) B it to Eric. He was about to get it when the biggest player of the other team took his stick and tackle unexpectedly. Then Eric fell.

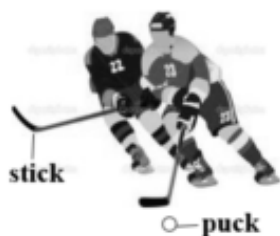
Then, the strangest thing happened. I saw the player laughing instead of helping Eric. I couldn't (6) A



someone being so rude (粗鲁的) to my friend. I skated towards him and shouted at him, "You must say sorry to him!" But the player refused. He turned around and tried to escape (逃跑). But I skated close to him and said the same (7) D. He tried to escape so I did the same thing again. Finally he said sorry to Eric.

From that moment on, my teammates (8) C me better and didn't call me by my nickname anymore. They had never seen someone so small stand up so bravely in front of such a big player. Although I might be small, I have strengths.

- |     |               |            |             |            |
|-----|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| (1) | A.name        | B.number   | C.time      | D.turn     |
| (2) | A.shy         | B.sad      | C.nervous   | D.excited  |
| (3) | A.reader      | B.teacher  | C.player    | D.dancer   |
| (4) | A.difficultly | B.quietly  | C.carefully | D.easily   |
| (5) | A.showed      | B.passed   | C.threw     | D.brought  |
| (6) | A.stand       | B.mind     | C.enjoy     | D.remember |
| (7) | A.truth       | B.language | C.news      | D.words    |
| (8) | A.realized    | B.guessed  | C.treated   | D.missed   |



**【考点】**记叙文；日常生活。

**【答案】**ABCD BADC

**【分析】**这篇短文主要讲述了一个冰球队中最小和最瘦的球员被队长起了绰号，但最终通过勇敢的行为赢得了队友的尊重和友谊。

**【解答】**(1) 考查名词。句意：我第一次听到其他队员叫这个名字时，我一点也不喜欢。A.名字；B.数字；C.时间；D.轮次。根据 I was nicknamed (起绰号) by my team leader (队长给我起了绰号) 可知，其他队员叫这个名字的时候我根本不喜欢。故选 A。

(2) 考查形容词。句意：我知道他们想和我成为朋友，但我内心里还是难过的。A.害羞的；B.难过的；C.紧张的；D.兴奋的。根据 I didn't like it at all (我根本不喜欢) 可知，听到其他队员叫我的绰号，我心里是难过的。故选 B。

(3) 考查名词。句意：有一个不叫我绰号的队员是 Eric。A.读者; B.老师; C.队员; D.舞者。根据 I heard other players call the name (我听见其他队员叫这个名字) 可知, Eric 是唯一不叫我绰号的队员。故选 C。

(4) 考查副词。句意: 我知道他们中的任何一个人都能轻易拿到我的冰球。A.困难地; B.静静地; C.仔细地; D.轻易地。根据 They were all big, and they played well. (他们都很高大, 也打得很好。) 可知, 他们任何一个人都能轻易拿到我的冰球。故选 D。

(5) 考查动词。句意: 在比赛进行到一半的时候, 我带球滑行, 把球传给 Eric。A.展示; B.传递; C.扔; D.带来。根据 He was about to get it (他正要接球) 可知, 我把球传给 Eric。故选 B。

(6) 考查动词。句意: 我不能忍受有人对我的朋友如此粗鲁。A.忍受; B.介意; C.喜欢; D.记得。根据 someone being so rude to my friend (有人对我的朋友如此粗鲁) 和 You must say sorry to him! (你必须向他道歉!) 可知, 我不能忍受有人对我的如此粗鲁。故选 A。

(7) 考查名词。句意: 但我滑到他身边, 说了同样的话。A.真理; B.语言; C.新闻; D.话。根据 You must say sorry to him!" (你必须向他道歉!) 以及 Finally he said sorry to Eric. (最后, 他向 Eric 道歉。) 可知, 我说了同样的话, 就是叫他向 Eric 道歉。故选 D。

(8) 考查动词。句意: 从那一刻起, 我的队友们对我更好了, 不再叫我的绰号。A.意识到; B.猜测; C.对待; D.想念。根据 my teammates ...me better (我的队友们.....我更好了) 可知是对我更好了。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 5 小题)

14. (2023 秋·海淀区期末) Why do kids make seemingly "careless" mistakes? While grown-ups may think it's simply a matter of not listening, sometimes it's about a failure of metacognition (元认知).

Metacognition is to understand your own thinking process. It's when you're aware (意识到) of your own thoughts and how you learn and solve problems. It helps you realize what you're doing, make a plan and change your plan if needed to complete hard tasks!

Alicia Forsberg, a professor at the University of Sheffield, said, "Metacognition is a skill that plays an important part in learning different types of materials in many subjects." For children, learning how to use metacognition can improve their school grades.

Meanwhile, a failure of metacognition might lead to careless mistakes. Forsberg points out an important part of metacognition called meta-memory. It is the awareness of and control we have over what we remember and

what we've forgotten. The problem for children is that they may not realize they have forgotten something. For example, a child who fails to complete a task may have forgotten the instruction (指示), and not realize it has been forgotten. Children believe that if they don't remember seeing something, it was never there at all. However, grown-ups know forgetting happens quite often.

The good news is that there are things teachers and parents can do to help. Forsberg suggests asking children what they remember about the instructions for a given task. Even if they think the instructions are easy to remember, they may still have forgotten something, so double-checking is always a good idea. Besides, making children describe what they learned in a lesson can help them realize not everything has been kept in their memory.

When children develop a better awareness of their own memory skills, they can use that information to tailor their learning. That understanding might encourage students to pause (暂停) and re-watch a video they are learning from, or to look back at their notes. Children differ in their metacognitive skills, so some might need to go back and look at what they may have forgotten more often.

Metacognition is like having a smart helper in your brain, which makes learning easier. If children understand their own thinking skills, they should be able to help themselves learn more effectively and avoid those seemingly "careless" mistakes.

(1) According to the passage, why might children make careless mistakes?  C

- A. Because they have too many materials to learn.
- B. Because they are not listening carefully in class.
- C. Because they fail to realize they have forgotten something.
- D. Because they dislike most of the subjects they are learning.

(2) What is Paragraph 5 mainly about?  D

- A. News about teachers and students.
- B. Ideas for remembering instructions.
- C. Advice on understanding new lessons.
- D. Ways of developing kids' metacognition.

(3) The words "tailor their learning" in Paragraph 6 probably mean"  D ".

- A. play an active part in groups
- B. push them to study harder

C.deal with the learning pressure

D.find suitable ways of learning

(4) The writer probably agrees that metacognition   C  .

A.guides kids to follow the school rules easily

B.aims to draw kids' attention to their strong points

C.helps kids have a better control over their learning

D.encourages kids to take a break away from school

**【考点】** 说明文；教育.

**【答案】** CDDC

**【分析】** 本文主要讲述了为什么孩子们会犯看似"粗心"的错误，以及如何通过元认知来改善学习。

**【解答】** (1) 细节理解题。根据第 4 段 Meanwhile, a failure of metacognition might lead to careless mistakes.Forsberg points out an important part of metacognition called meta - memory.It is the awareness of and control we have over what we remember and what we've forgotten.The problem for children is that they may not realize they have forgotten something. (同时，元认知的失败可能导致粗心的错误。Forsberg 指出元认知的一个重要部分叫做元记忆。它是我们对记忆和遗忘的认识和控制。孩子们的问题是，他们可能没有意识到他们忘记了一些东西。) 可知，孩子们会犯粗心的错误是因为他们没有意识到他们忘记了一些东西。故选 C。

(2) 段落大意题。根据第 5 段 The good news is that there are things teachers and parents can do to help. (好消息是老师和家长可以做一些事情来帮助他们。) 可知，此段主要是关于发展儿童元认知的方法。故选 D。

(3) 词义猜测题。根据第 6 段 That understanding might encourage students to pause (暂停) and re - watch a video they are learning from, or to look back at their notes. (这种理解可能会鼓励学生暂停并重新观看他们正在学习的视频，或者回顾他们的笔记。) 可知，当孩子们对自己的记忆技能有了更好的认识时，他们就可以利用这些信息来调整自己的学习。故推测"tailor their learning"应该是"调整自己的学习"即"寻找合适的学习方法"之意。故选 D。

(4) 推理判断题。根据最后一段 Metacognition is like having a smart helper in your brain, which makes learning easier. (元认知就像在你的大脑中有一个聪明的帮手，它让学习变得更容易。) 可知，元认知可以帮助孩子更好地控制自己的学习。故选 C。

**【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。

15. (2023 秋·海淀区期末) Can't stop thinking about the book you finished last week? That means you got a classic book hangover. "Book hangover" isn't an official term, but the experience is very real. "We get very sad when a book ends," says Solomon, a psychologist (心理学家). "It is as though we are losing our world and the characters in it." Making the loss even more painful is the fact that the made - up world is often better than the reality. It may take our brains some time to get used to that.

So, what's behind the book hangover? Well, there are a few factors at play.

Basically, you are sad that it's over. Ending a great book is like completing a fantastic movie or vacation. It's normal to feel a bit blue that the good times are over. Besides, you're thrown back to reality. Reading puts you in the driver's seat. You can put the book down if the story makes you upset or pick it up again if you want to stay away from real life for a few minutes. Losing this control might make you feel lost and upset. Moreover, you're emotionally (情感上) spent. Feeling what the characters feel makes reading wonderful. But it can use up your emotion. As a result, when the book ends and the characters are no longer there to activate your mind and heart, you may feel empty and tired.

Then how do you get over a book hangover? Here is some smart advice.

First, pick up a new book. Many book lovers say picking up a new book is their favorite cure (治疗) for a book hangover. "I always have another unread book ready to read to cure that previous book hangover," says Ferguson, a book lover. Second, reread your favorite parts. If you love a story so much that you can't let it go, why not enjoy yourself by revisiting those beloved characters and worlds? Third, retell the story with a friend. "I like to discuss the book with another reader. I like to hear their views," says Scott, another book lover. Research shows that reading stimulates (刺激) the brain's pleasure centers and friendship developed through books also makes us happier. Connecting a love of reading with friendship will help you feel better during a book hangover.

(1) Which of the following shows you may experience a book hangover?   A  

- A. You feel sad after you finish reading a book you love.
- B. You know how the characters feel about their life events.
- C. You realize the reality is better than the world in the book.
- D. You understand what the writers want to show through books.

(2) To get over the book hangover, we can   B  .

- A. read the whole book again and again
- B. share the story in the book with friends

C.write down our feelings about the book

D.read at least two books at the same time

(3) What is the main idea of the passage? B

A.How useful reading is and what to do to enjoy it.

B.What a book hangover is and ways to deal with it.

C.Why a book hangover is helpful for the book lovers.

D.When people can get out of troubles through reading.



**【考点】** 说明文； 科普知识.

**【答案】** ABB

**【分析】** 文章主要讲述了什么是醉书以及应对方法。

**【解答】** (1) 细节理解题。根据第一段 Can't stop thinking about the book you finished last week? That means you got a classic book hangover. (忍不住想起你上周完成的那本书吗? 这意味着你经历了一个经典的醉书。) 可知"读完一本你喜欢的书后, 你感到悲伤, 表明您可能会经历醉书。故选 A。

(2) 细节理解题。根据最后一段 Third, retell the story with a friend. (第三, 和朋友复述这个故事。) 可知为了摆脱这本书的醉书, 我们可以和朋友分享书中的故事。故选 B。

(3) 主旨大意题。根据第一段 Can't stop thinking about the book you finished last week? That means you got a classic book hangover. (忍不住想起你上周完成的那本书吗? 这意味着你经历了一个经典的醉书。) 以及第四段 Then how do you get over a book hangover? Here is some smart advice. (那你是怎么克服醉书的呢? 这里有一些明智的建议。) 可知这篇文章的主旨是什么是醉书以及应对方法。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·顺义区期末)

### Friends for Life Made during Camping Trip

I'm Emma, from China.For me, fall is the most beautiful time of the year in China.Its cooler temperatures make it more comfortable to be outdoors.When I lookup into the sky now, an amazing experience I had last fall in the United States enters my mind.

Last year, I had a chance to study in the US as an exchange (交换) student.One day in October, all of the

students in class got to go on a two - day camping trip in New York. At first, I was uncomfortable with the idea of sleeping in a house in the wilderness (荒地) and being surrounded by people I wasn't familiar (熟悉) with. However, it turned out to be one of the best trips I have ever taken.

On the bus, I sat next to a US boy I had met only once or twice before. As soon as the bus set off, we started chatting. The conversation lasted about an hour and I learned that we shared a common interest in sports. It seemed that I could learn a lot from attending (参加) the camping trip.

After arriving at the camp, it was completely dark outside, yet no one could wait to go out into the woods to enjoy a bonfire. While sitting by the fire, we all started talking with each other. It was nice to see local students and exchange students chatting together - it seemed that the bonfire was strengthening (加强) friendship between us.

The second day came quickly. We went hiking in the morning, and I enjoyed the feeling of being in the wilderness. It was hard to say goodbye to this place.

We went back to school too soon, but I made friends with a few US students on this trip. The bonfire may have gone out, but our friendships are still burning strong.

(1) At first, Emma felt sleeping in a house in the wilderness was   D  .

- A. exciting
- B. difficult
- C. interesting
- D. uncomfortable

(2) What happened after they arrived at the camp?   D  

- A. They cooked dinner on the bonfire in the woods.
- B. There was still light when they went into the woods.
- C. Local students were afraid to chat with exchange students.
- D. Students started talking to each other while sitting by the fire.

(3) What can we learn from the passage?   D  

- A. A camping trip is the best outdoor activity in fall.
- B. Everyone likes going camping with their classmates.
- C. Students should hold every chance to exchange in the US.
- D. Attending outdoor activities helps strengthen friendship with others.



bonfire

【考点】记叙文；家庭、朋友与周围的人。

【答案】DDD

【分析】本文主要讲述了中国留学生 Emma 在美国留学期间参加了一次露营活动，最初对这个想法感到不舒服，但最终成为她参加过的最好的旅行之一。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第二段 At first, I was uncomfortable with the idea of sleeping in a house in the wilderness (荒地) and being surrounded by people I wasn't familiar (熟悉) with. (起初，一想到要睡在荒地的房子里，周围都是不熟悉的人，我就不舒服。) 可知，起初，Emma 觉得睡在荒地的房子里很不舒服。故选 D。

(2) 细节理解题。根据倒数第三段 While sitting by the fire, we all started talking with each other. It was nice to see local students and exchange students chatting together - it seemed that the bonfire was strengthening (加强) friendship between us. (当我们坐在篝火旁时，我们开始互相交谈。很高兴看到本地学生和交换生在一起聊天——似乎篝火加强了我们之间的友谊。) 可知，他们到达营地后，学生们坐在篝火旁开始互相交谈。故选 D。

(3) 主旨大意题。根据最后一段 We went back to school too soon, but I made friends with a few US students on this trip. The bonfire may have gone out, but our friendships are still burning strong. (我们回学校太早了，但这次旅行我和几个美国学生交了朋友。篝火可能已经熄灭，但我们的友谊仍在燃烧。) 可知，参加户外活动有助于加强与他人的友谊。故选 D。

【点评】答阅读题时，先弄清楚短文的主旨大意和文章的脉络，然后在文章中找到对应的信息，再和选项作对比，得出正确答案。

17. (2023 秋·延庆区期末) Turn this book upside down and hold it up to a mirror. Now try to read the words. With the letters reversed (颠倒的), it's very difficult to understand. Many people with dyslexia (阅读困难症) see words on the pages this way. Certain letters might look backwards or upside down or the words might seem to "jump" around.

Dyslexia is a condition that influences a person's ability to read, write, spell, and listen. Someone with dyslexia has a hard time making the connection between the way letters look and the sounds of words. Though



learning may be more difficult for kids with dyslexia, it doesn't mean that they aren't smart. It means they have trouble translating what they see, hear, or write, into meaningful information.

So, what causes dyslexia? Scientists believe a trouble in the brain makes decoding (编译) languages difficult for some people. Although there is no cure for it, some doctors think that if caught early, dyslexia can be dealt with (应对). One way to do this is by teaching readers to sound out words, build up vocabulary, and practice reading. Many dyslexic people discover their own ways, such as listening to books on tape or asking for more time to complete tests.

(1) The writer lets us read the book in the mirror to   D  .

- A. play a funny game
- B. study different words
- C. show that reading is useful for us
- D. see how people with dyslexia read

(2) Why is it hard for people with dyslexia to read and write?   D  

- A. They are not hardworking.
- B. They are not clever enough.
- C. They have trouble seeing films with others.
- D. They have trouble understanding information.

(3) What can we know from the passage?   A  

- A. Dyslexia can be dealt with if it is found out early.
- B. It's good for dyslexic people to take some medicine.
- C. Someone with dyslexia enjoys reading upside down.
- D. It's important for dyslexic people to protect their eyes.

**【考点】** 说明文；方法与哲理。

**【答案】** DDA

**【分析】** 本文主要介绍了什么是阅读困难症，以及它对人们阅读、写作、拼写和听力能力的影响。科学家认为大脑问题是导致阅读困难症的原因之一，虽然目前没有治愈方法，但一些医生认为如果早期发现，可以通过教学方法来应对。

**【解答】** (1) 细节理解题。根据第一段 Turn this book upside down and hold it up to a mirror. Now try to read the words. With the letters reversed (颠倒的), it's very difficult to understand. Many people with dyslexia (阅读困难症) see words on the pages this

way. (把这本书倒过来对着镜子。现在试着读这些单词。字母颠倒过来, 很难理解。许多有阅读困难症的人都是这样看文字的。) 可知, 作者让我们对着镜子读这本书是为了看看有阅读困难症的人是如何阅读的。故选 D。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第二段 It means they have trouble translating what they see, hear, or write, into meaningful information. (这意味着他们很难将自己看到、听到或写的东西转化为有意义的信息。) 可知, 有阅读困难症的人很难读写是因为他们理解信息有困难。故选 D。

(3) 细节理解题。根据第三段 Although there is no cure for it, some doctors think that if caught early, dyslexia can be dealt with (应对)。 (虽然目前尚无治愈方法, 但一些医生认为, 如果发现得早, 阅读困难症是可以治疗的。) 可知, 如果发现得早, 阅读困难症是可以治疗的。故选 A。

**【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。

18. (2023 秋·延庆区期末) Sometimes it can be a little difficult to learn a foreign language, especially as the beginners. There are some suggestions about how to learn a foreign language. When you speak a foreign language, it's common to have an accent. That's all right—other people can usually understand what you are saying, so take it easy.

It's a good idea to listen more and try to communicate with other speakers. It's a good way to make your pronunciation better and improve your speaking skills. If you see a new word and you don't know what it means, you can sometimes guess the meaning from words you know, or you can look it up in a dictionary.

A lot of good language learners try not to translate things from their first language. Translation is sometimes a good idea. But you should try to think in the foreign language if you can.

It's also common to make mistakes. When your teacher corrects (改正) a mistake in your writing or speaking, think about it and try to see the reason. But it's more important to imitate. You can watch and listen to some videos, repeat what you hear, and don't be afraid to speak.

There are many other ways you can take to improve your ability to learn a foreign language. If you can take the advice and carry on, you will make great progress.

(1) The underlined word "imitate" in Paragraph 4 probably means "  C  ".

A. put up

B. look up

C. model after

D.run after

(2) What can we know from the passage?   B  

A.It's easy for the beginners to learn a foreign language.

B.We can guess the meaning if we come across a new word.

C.We can take notes carefully when teachers correct our mistakes.

D.Good language learners translate things from their first language.

【考点】说明文；语言/学习.

【答案】CB

【分析】本文主要介绍了学习外语的一些方法。



【解答】(1) 词义猜测题。根据倒数第二段 You can watch and listen to some videos, repeat what you hear (你可以看和听一些视频, 重复你听到的) 可知, 此处指模仿很重要, 因此"imitate"的意思是"模仿, 效仿", 因此选 model after"模仿, 效仿"。故选 C。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第二段 If you see a new word and you don't know what it means, you can sometimes guess the meaning from words you know, or you can look it up in a dictionary. (如果你看到一个生词, 但不知道它的意思, 你有时可以根据你知道的单词猜它的意思, 或者你可以查字典。) 可知, 如果我们遇到一个生词, 我们可以猜它的意思。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。

#### 四. 任务型阅读 (共 1 小题)

19. (2023 秋·西城区期末)

 <p>cricket</p>	Can a cricket really tell you the temperature outside? Do fish know if it's going to be a cold winter? You've probably heard stories about animals that can predict (预测) the weather. Some of the sayings, like, "if a cat sits with its back to the fire, hard weather can be expected" may sound silly or unbelievable, but some are based on animals that seem to sense (感觉到) more about our environment than we do.
 <p>wolf</p>	Do animals tell us when a storm is coming? Birds react to the drop in air pressure (气压) before a storm by flying low, and not flying at all an hour or so before the storm hits. Other animals behave strangely before a storm too. Insects stay close to the ground and wolves howl (嚎叫) because their ears can sense the pressure change.

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