

2022 北京房山初二（下）期中

英 语

一、单项填空共 6 分,每小题 0.5 分.

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. My brother is a tour guide. _____ loves travelling.
A. We B. She C. He D. They
2. I want to be a doctor _____ the future. I would like to help people a lot.
A. to B. at C. on D. in
3. I'd like to go boating with you, _____ I'm too busy today.
A. but B. and C. so D. or
4. — _____ do you always keep learning new things?
—Because I want to develop some new skills.
A. Where B. Why C. When D. How
5. — _____ I keep the book a little longer?
—Yes, you can.
A. Must B. Need C. Can D. Should
6. Now mobile phones are very popular and they are much _____ than before.
A. cheap B. cheaper C. cheapest D. the cheapest
7. Don't play games here. The teachers _____ a meeting now.
A. have B. will have C. are having D. had
8. —I called you at eight last night. But there was no answer.
—Oh, I _____ a table tennis game on TV at that time.
A. watch B. will watch C. have watched D. was watching
9. My friend Xiao Ming is in America now and he _____ back next week.
A. will come B. comes C. has come D. came
10. —Hi, Kate. You look tired. What's the matter?
—I _____ up late last night.
A. will stay B. stay C. am staying D. stayed
11. —Lucy, is your uncle a teacher?
—Yes, he is. He _____ history for nearly 20 years.
A. teaches B. has taught C. is teaching D. will teach
12. —Do you know _____?
—At 9:00 tomorrow morning.
A. when the meeting will begin
B. when will the meeting begin
C. when the meeting began
D. when did the meeting begin

二、完形填空 阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择最佳选项。

From the time I was a child in New Jersey, I loved spending weekends with my grandparents. I felt _____ 13 _____ in Granny's small kitchen. We always had peaceful conversations, and Granny always seemed to have some wisdom (智慧) with every dish she prepared.

I remember one Saturday morning. I was about 11 years old. After breakfast I asked Granny, "What kind of _____ 14 _____ are you making today?" "Vegetable beef," she answered, "and you can help by cutting some carrots." As I slowly cut the carrots. I said, "I've got to give a _____ 15 _____ next week and I'm scared. I don't like standing in front of everybody. What if I forget what I'm going to say? Or what if somebody laughs?" "And what if you do just fine?" Granny asked. "Have you _____ 16 _____ notes?" "Well, no. That would be a lot of work." "Hard work never hurts anyone," Granny said, "you could try practicing in front of a mirror (镜子). It's easy to find how well you are practicing."

I pushed the pieces of carrots to the side of the cutting board and then complained about schoolwork, friends and family. Granny took it all in, listening _____ 17 _____ while I talked about so many pieces of grief (伤事) in my life. "Nancy," she said, "there's nothing wrong with a little trouble in your life. Well, you know, a lot of people don't make homemade soup these days. They say it's too much trouble. But I don't _____ 18 _____ such a little trouble. It adds flavor (滋味) to my soup—and to my life. My soup will be pretty bland (平淡的) without the vegetables, and so will my life be if it doesn't have the little ups and downs." She smiled and then started washing the dishes. While I helped Granny clean up, I thought about what she had said. I still had a few days to practice my report.

That Saturday, Granny gave me food for thought as well as a bowl of her homemade soup. As I _____ 19 _____ the meal with my grandparents, my problems didn't seem so big any more. Maybe I could _____ 20 _____ a little trouble into something as special as Granny's homemade soup. I would have to work on them. Granny had said hard work paid off.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 13. A. unhappy | B. sad | C. excited | D. relaxed |
| 14. A. soup | B. drinks | C. cakes | D. bread |
| 15. A. lesson | B. message | C. party | D. report |
| 16. A. taken | B. found | C. prepared | D. reviewed |
| 17. A. happily | B. carefully | C. angrily | D. proudly |
| 18. A. hate | B. find | C. mind | D. avoid |
| 19. A. left | B. enjoyed | C. cooked | D. bought |
| 20. A. turn | B. choose | C. develop | D. grow |

三、阅读下列短文,根据短文内容,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择最佳选项。共 26 分,每小题 6 分。

The development of AI (人工智能) is a hot topic these days. AI makes it possible for machines to learn from experience and perform human-like tasks. But what is the future of AI? Will it be a good thing? Students are talking about it.

<p>I think AI will be more useful in our future lives. It's now used in many fields like phones and medicine. No one really knows what will happen if machines become smarter than humans. However, I'm sure AI will help us solve problems.</p> <p>Tina</p>	<p>I am worried that people will create something that can be better than themselves. In the near future, AI will develop at a high speed. Humans may be replaced because AI robots will do lots of human jobs.</p> <p>Bill</p>
<p>I really think that AI will change the way we work, the way we live, and the way we think. Imagine if we could put a CPU (中央处理器) into our brains! Soon we'll be able to improve our math and memory. How exciting!</p> <p>Mary</p>	<p>Think of what's happening right now. Some robots are used to kill animals under human orders. So I think AI will be very dangerous for humans. We need to be careful about what we ask machines to do.</p> <p>John</p>

21. Tina thinks _____.

- A. AI will help us solve problems
- B. AI will change the way we work
- C. we need to be careful about AI
- D. AI robots will do lots of human jobs

22. Who believes AI will develop at a high speed?

- A. Mary.
- B. Bill.
- C. Tina.
- D. John.

23. John thinks that AI will be _____.

- A. dangerous
- B. useful
- C. exciting
- D. surprising

Just move on! Never give up and you will see your wonderful future.

One day, a young lady was driving along the long straight road with her father. Unluckily, they came upon a storm (暴风雨). The young lady was very nervous, and she asked her father, "What should I do?" Her father answered, "Keep driving! Go, go, go." At the same time, the young lady saw some other cars and buses begin to park on the side because the storm was getting worse.

The young lady asked her father the same question again and her father told her to keep driving. But the daughter said, "Dad, I must park the car on the side. Everyone is parking on the side. I am afraid of the storm. It is terrible out there." Her father still told her not to give up and asked her not to look back. The young lady had no choice but driving.

After a few miles, they were on a dry land and the Sun was shining. The father said, "Now, park and get out of the car."

"But why now?" the daughter was confused (困惑的) and asked. The father said, "Look back at all the people that gave up. They are still in the storm. You didn't give up, so now your storm is over." The young lady stopped the car and got out of it. Thinking back what had happened, she felt relaxed and pleased.

It is true that sometimes, in our real life, if we keep going on, our "storm" will soon be over and the "Sun" will

shine upon our face again. When you meet some troubles, you should try your best to keep going on. Just go on and never give up. What's more, pay more attention to yourself and do not look at others too much. Sooner or later, you will get your own goals.

24. How did the young lady feel when they came upon a storm?

- A. Excited.
- B. Happy.
- C. Nervous.
- D. Sad.

25. How many times did the young lady ask her father the question "what should I do"?

- A. Once.
- B. Twice.
- C. Three times.
- D. Four times.

26. What does the writer want to tell us?

- A. It is exciting to drive in a storm.
- B. It is great to have a clever father.
- C. Give up at the right time and look at others.
- D. Keep on going and you will see your future.

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. One might say, "Did Jerry really care when I broke up (分手) with Helen?" "When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy (妒忌) my luck?" When we look back, doubts (怀疑) like these can make us feel bad.

Why do we go wrong about our friends? Sometimes what people want to say hides their real meaning. And if we don't really listen, we miss the feeling behind the words. If someone tells you "You're a lucky dog", is he really on your side? If he says, "You are a lucky guy." That's being friendly. But if he says "a lucky dog", there's a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn't see it himself. But he puts you down a little if he brings in the "dog". What he may say is that he doesn't think you deserve (应得) your luck.

"Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for" is another phrase that says one thing and means another. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life as a whole. But is he? The thought in this phrase is that your problem isn't important. It's telling you to think of all the starving (挨饿的) people in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone (语气) of voice, his posture (立场), or the look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake. So when you hear someone saying, please try to know what he really means. Don't just listen to what he says with your ears but feel the words he uses with your head. In this way you may make fewer mistakes.

27. The reason why we go wrong about our friends is that _____.

- A. we never believe what they say
- B. we cannot listen carefully when they talk
- C. they sometimes say one thing but mean another
- D. they become angry when we know what they really mean

28. When a person is talking, we should try to know _____.

- A. his tone, his posture and the look in his eyes
- B. his real meaning of what he says
- C. his way the person is talking
- D. his look when he is talking

29. This passage is mainly about _____.

- A. what to do when we listen to others talking
- B. how to tell the real meaning behind the words
- C. what to do when we know the wrong we will do
- D. how to avoid mistakes when talking with people

Are kids getting too much praise (赞扬)? Too much praise may be doing kids more harm than good.

A cover story in *Scholastic Instructor* magazine asks if kids today are over-praised. He is worried that while parents are trying to build up kids' confidence, they are paying little attention to kids' real goals and achievements (成就). In a study, eighth graders in Korea and the United States were asked if they were good at math. Among the American students, 39% said they were excellent at math, but just 6% of the Korean eighth graders said they were good at math. But the fact was rather different. The Korean kids scored far better than the over-confident American students.

The disadvantage of too much praise is that kids may start to focus on (注意) what they get rather than what they are learning. His confidence comes from a blind sense of achievement rather than his or her actual abilities, so when a student fails, the result can be devastating (毁灭性的). This doesn't mean we shouldn't praise our kids or that teachers shouldn't try to build up their students' self-confidence. But self-confidence should be the result of good grades and real achievements, not empty praise from others.

Last month, *Cognitive Daily* reported that parents and teachers should be **specific** rather than general when they offer praise. For example: General praise is telling a child, "You are smart". Specific praise would be to say "you did a good job on reading..." or "you did great on your math test". Kids who receive general praise about their abilities probably show "helpless" behavior when they meet with problems with learning, compared with kids who receive specific praise about their achievement on a task. The reason: a child who knows she's a smart girl feels defeated (挫败的) if she has trouble reading a sentence. But a child who has been told she is a good reader is more likely to have confidence in that specific ability and work a little harder to do with a more difficult book.

30. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The students in the United States are over-praised.
- B. Over-confident students may achieve much more.
- C. Kids' self-confidence should come from teachers' praise.
- D. Parents and teachers should give kids more general praise.

31. The underlined word "specific" in Paragraph 4 means _____.

- A. scientific
- B. careful
- C. exact
- D. secret

32. What will kids who is getting general praise do when they face learning problems?

- A. Ask others for advice.
- B. Probably give up easily.
- C. Work them out alone.

D. Work harder than before.

33. What is the writer's main purpose in writing this passage?

A. To encourage us to give up praising kids.

B. To tell us Korean students are less confident.

C. To explain why kids can get praise from parents.

D. To prove too much praise may be harmful to kids.

四、阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。

I'd like to share a little story with you about something that happened when I was four. I remember it clearly. Our loving family dog was nearing the end of his life. My father picked him up and put him in a little bed we had made for him. Our dog, my friend, whom we had cared for, bit (咬) my father when he tried to help him. How could he? Why? I couldn't understand it. I didn't like him anymore.

I hadn't thought about that story for a long time, but something that happened last week brought it back to me. I went to speak with a friend. When I knocked on the door, I met an angry look and a few unkind words. When the door was slammed (砰地关上) in my face, I stood there shocked(震惊的), and suddenly, I was reminded of my dog biting my father 20 years ago or so. The same feeling of hurt brought that story back.

Both stories taught me something the next day. You see, when I got up in the morning and was told my dog had died, it became clear to me that he must have been in great pain. For him to have bitten a family member, he could not have been himself. Much the same for the other story when I learned that my friend had just lost his job the day before.

We are all living in our environments, our opinions and feelings. And all of those things can cause you to say and do things that can't be understood by those who are not in the same situation with you.

If you meet someone either acting out of character or in a way that doesn't seem to fit the situation, put out your hand and be patient when you think it is least possible for him to do so. You may turn around a story that has a sad ending simply by your actions.

34. How old was the writer when his pet dog was nearing end of his life?

35. Did the dog bite the writer's father when he tried to help him?

36. What made the writer bring back the story of about 20 years ago?

37. Why did the writer's friend say unkind words?

38. What does the story mainly tell us?

五、文段表达 10 分. 从下面两个题目中任选一题,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。

39. 假如你是李华, 你收到你的朋友 Tom 发来的邮件, 询问你最喜欢的中国传统节日。请用英语写一

封电子邮件，告诉他最喜欢的中国传统节日，节日里你通常都做些什么，以及你喜欢这个节日的原因。

提示词语： get together, enjoy, share, relax

提示问题：

- What's your favorite Chinese traditional festival?
- What do you usually do during the festival?
- Why do you like it?

Dear Tom, I'm writing to tell you something about my favorite Chinese traditional festival. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">What is your favorite festival?</p> <p>Best wishes to you.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yours, Li Hua</p>

40. 飞速发展的互联网给人类未来带来了无限可能。某英文网站正在开展以“My Future School Life”为主题的征文比赛。假如你是李华，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，介绍你心目中的未来学校是什么样子，学生上课的方式会有哪些改变，放学后学生会有怎样的活动。

提示词语： robot, Internet, learn, do sports, interesting

提示问题： ● What will the school be like?

● How will students study?

● What can students do after school?

My Future School Life
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参考答案

一、单项填空共 6 分,每小题 0.5 分.

从下面各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：我哥哥是导游，他喜欢旅行。

考查人称代词词义辨析。we 我们；she 她；he 他；they 他们。根据第一句主语“My brother 我的哥哥”以及谓语动词是第三人称单数形式 loves，可以推测此处的代词是 he。故选 C。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：我将来想成为一名医生。我很想帮助别人。

考查介词辨析。to 朝向；at 在；on 在……上；in 在……里面。根据“the future”可知，in the future“在将来”，固定短语。故选 D。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：我想和你去划船，但我今天太忙了。

考查连词。but 但是；and 和；so 因此；or 或者；根据句意及语境可知，此处两句表达的是转折关系，所以应该用表转折关系的连词，故选 A。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你为什么总是在学习新东西？——因为我想发展一些新技能。

考查特殊疑问句。Where 在哪里；Why 为什么；When 什么时候；How 怎么。根据 Because“因为”可知，对原因提问用 Why。故选 B。

5 【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——这本书我可以再借长些时间吗？——是的，你能。

考查情态动词 can。Must 必须；Need 需要；Can 能；Should 应该。根据答语“Yes, you can.”可知，问句处也要用 can 来提问，故选 C。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：现在手机非常流行，而且比之前便宜很多。

考查形容词的比较级。根据语境和“much...than before”可知，与之前作比较，是两者之间，用比较级形式，即 cheaper。故选 B。

7. 【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：不要在这里玩游戏。老师们现在正在开会。

考查现在进行时。根据“Don't play games here”和“now”可知，句子为现在进行时，表示现在正在发生的事情，应用“am/is/are+doing”的结构。故选 C。

8. **【答案】**D

【解析】

【详解】句意：——我昨晚八点打电话给你。但没有人回答。——哦，那时我正在电视上看乒乓球比赛。

考查动词时态。根据“at that time”可知，上文询问昨晚八点在做什么，答句应用过去进行时“was/were doing”，表示过去的某个时间点正在做什么。故选 D。

9. **【答案】**A

【解析】

【详解】句意：我的朋友小明现在在美国并且将要在下周回来。

考查一般将来时。will come 是 come 的将来时；comes 是 come 的第三人称单数形式；has come 是 come 的现在完成时；came 是 come 的过去式。根据时间状语“next week”可知，空格处要填一般将来时。故选 A。

10. **【答案】**D

【解析】

【详解】句意：——嗨，凯特。你看起来很累。怎么了？——我昨晚熬夜了。

考查一般过去时。根据“last night”判断，时态为一般过去时，故动词要用过去式；stay up late“熬夜”。故选 D。

11. **【答案】**B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——露西，你叔叔是老师吗？——是的，他教了将近 20 年的历史了。考查现在完成时。根据 for nearly 20 years 可知，这是一个表示一段时间的时间状语，通常用于现在完成时，而且动词应该用延续性动词，现在完成时态结构为 have/has+动词的过去分词。故选 B。

【点睛】本题主要考查现在完成时。用法：表示过去发生或完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果，还表示过去发生动作一直持续到现在。其结构是 have/has+及物动词的过去分词。此题注意短暂性动词和延续性动词的区别。

12. **【答案】**A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你知道会议什么时候开始吗？——明天早上 9 点钟。

考查宾语从句。根据“Do you know ...”和所给选项判断，题干是含有宾语从句的复合句；宾语从句要用陈述句语序，排除 BD 选项；再根据答语“At 9:00 tomorrow morning.”可知，从句时态要用一般将来时，排除 C 选项。故选 A。

二、完形填空 阅读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择最佳选项。

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

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要讲述了作者向奶奶抱怨了生活中的一些悲伤，奶奶通过做汤的事情告诉作者，通过努力，能够把麻烦的事情变成美好的事情。

【13 题详解】

句意：在奶奶的小厨房里我感到很放松。

unhappy 不开心的； sad 难过的； excited 兴奋的； relaxed 放松的。根据“*We always had peaceful conversations, and Granny always seemed to have some wisdom (智慧) with every dish she prepared.*”可知，在奶奶的厨房里是感到很放松。故选 D。

【14 题详解】

句意：你今天正在做什么汤呢？

soup 汤； drinks 饮料； cakes 蛋糕； bread 面包。根据后文“*It adds flavor (滋味) to my soup—and to my life. My soup will be pretty bland (平淡的) without the vegetable*”可知，此处是说做汤。故选 A。

【15 题详解】

句意：下星期我得作报告，我很害怕。

lesson 课； message 信息； party 聚会； report 报告。根据“*I still had a few days to practice my report.*”可知，此处是指作报告。故选 D。

【16 题详解】

句意：你做过笔记了吗？

taken 拿； found 发现； prepared 准备； reviewed 复习。根据“*Have you ... notes*”可知，此处是指做笔记，take notes“做笔记”，固定短语。故选 A。

【17 题详解】

句意：奶奶把一切都看在眼里，认真地听我诉说我生活中的许多伤心事。

happily 高兴地； carefully 认真地； angrily 生气地； proudly 自豪地。根据“*Granny took it all in*”可知，奶奶是在认真地听。故选 B。

【18 题详解】

句意：但是我不介意这么小的麻烦。

hate 憎恨； find 发现； mind 介意； avoid 避免。根据“*It adds flavor (滋味) to my soup*”可知，并不介意这么小的麻烦。故选 C。

【19 题详解】

句意：当我和我的祖父母一起享受这顿饭的时候，我的问题好像不那么严重了。

left 离开； enjoyed 享受； cooked 做饭； bought 买。根据“*my problems didn't seem so big any more.*”可知，是和祖父母一起享受这顿饭。故选 B。

【20 题详解】

句意：也许我能把小麻烦变成像奶奶自制的汤一样特别的东西。

turn 变成; choose 选择; develop 发展; grow 成长。上文奶奶说不介意如此小的麻烦,因为它给汤增添了风味,由此推测,作者感觉也许能把小麻烦变成像奶奶自制的汤一样特别的东西,turn sth into“把……变成”。故选 A。

三、阅读下列短文,根据短文内容,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选择最佳选项。共 26 分,每小题 6 分。

【答案】21. A 22. B 23. A

【解析】

【导语】本文介绍了一些学生对人工智能的一些看法。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“However, I'm sure AI will help us solve problems.”可知,蒂娜认为人工智将能帮助我们解决问题。故选 A。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“In the near future, AI will develop at a high speed.”可知,比尔认为在不久的将来,人工智能将高速发展。故选 B。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“So I think AI will be very dangerous for humans.”可知,约翰认为人工智能将会很危险。故选 A。

【答案】24. C 25. B 26. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一位年轻女士和爸爸开车时遇到暴风雨,女士问爸爸怎么办,爸爸一直让她开车,不要放弃,最终见到了天晴。这个故事告诉我们不要放弃,终将能看到美好的未来。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“The young lady was very nervous, and she asked her father, ‘what should I do?’”可知,当他们遇到暴风雨的时候,这位年轻的女士感觉非常紧张。故选 C。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“The young lady asked her father the same question again and her father told her to keep driving.”可知,这位年轻的女士问了她父亲 2 次“我该怎么办”。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文,根据“When you meet some troubles, you should try your best to keep going on...Sooner or later, you will get your own goals.”可知,作者想告诉我们继续坚持下去,你会看到你的未来。故选 D。

【答案】27. C 28. A 29. D

【解析】

【导语】本文介绍了我们在与人交流中,要弄清别人说话的言外之意,以避免说话过程中出现误解和犯下错误。

【27 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“Why do we go wrong about our friends? Sometimes what people want to say hides their real meaning. And if we don't really listen, we miss the feeling behind the words.”可知，人们往往说的和真正表达的意思不一样，所以有时我们会对朋友产生误解。故选 C。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone (语气) of voice, his posture (立场), or the look in his eyes?”可知，要根据说话者的语气、姿势和眼神判断其真正意思。故选 A。

【29 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文介绍了我们在与人交流中，要弄清别人说话的言外之意，以避免说话过程中出现误解和犯下错误。故选 D。

【答案】 30. A 31. C 32. B 33. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要讲述了过多的赞扬可能对孩子有害。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Among the American students, 39% said they were excellent at math, but just 6% of the Korean eighth graders said they were good at math. But the fact was rather different. The Korean kids scored far better than the over-confident American students.”（美国学生中有 39% 的人认为自己的数学很好，而韩国 8 年级学生中只有 6% 的人认为自己的数学很好。但事实并非如此。韩国孩子的成绩远远好于过于自信的美国学生。）可知，美国的学生受到了过分的赞扬。故选 A。

【31 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据“Last month, *Cognitive Daily* reported that parents and teachers should be specific rather than general when they offer praise.”可知《认知日报》报道称，家长和老师 在表扬时应该具体而不是笼统。specific 表示“具体的”，和 exact 意思相同。故选 C。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Kids who receive general praise about their abilities probably show ‘helpless’ behavior when they meet with problems with learning, compared with kids who receive specific praise about their achievement on a task. The reason: a child who knows she’s a smart girl feels defeated (挫败的) if she has trouble reading a sentence.”可知，受到普遍赞誉的孩子在面临学习问题时可能会很容易放弃。故选 B。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Too much praise may be doing kids more harm than good.”以及下文内容可知，作者写这篇文章的主要目的是证明过多的赞扬可能对孩子有害。故选 D。

四、阅读短文,根据短文内容回答问题。

【答案】 34. He was four./Four.

35. Yes. 36. Something that happened last week.

37. Because he had just lost his job the day before.

38. It mainly tells us to learn to understand others.

【解析】

【导语】 本文主要是讲述作者的朋友因失去工作而痛苦，从而对待作者态度不友好，让作者想起大约 20 年前家里的狗临终前咬了父亲这件事。通过这两件事，作者明白了一个道理：很多因素影响人的行为，当我们看到别人行为失常的时候，要多一些耐心和理解。

【34 题详解】

根据“I'd like to share a little story with you about something that happened when I was four.”可知作者的宠物狗快死时，作者才四岁。故答案为 He was four./Four.

【35 题详解】

根据“Our dog, my friend, whom we had cared for, bit (咬) my father when he tried to help him.”可知我们的狗在我父亲试图帮助它时咬了他。故答案为 Yes.

【36 题详解】

根据“but something that happened last week brought it back to me.”可知上周发生的事情让作者回忆起 20 年前的故事。故答案为 Something that happened last week.

【37 题详解】

根据“Much the same for the other story when I learned that my friend had just lost his job the day before.”可知作者的朋友说了不友好的话是因为朋友前一天刚刚失业。故答案为 Because he had just lost his job the day before.

【38 题详解】

根据“If you meet someone either acting out of character or... You may turn around a story that has a sad ending simply by your actions.”可知作者通过两次相似的经历明白了：我们应该站在他人的角度，给予别人理解和帮助，更应该设身处地为他人着想。故答案为 It mainly tells us to learn to understand others.

五、文段表达 10 分. 从下面两个题目中任选一题,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。

39. **【答案】**

Dear Tom,

I'm writing to tell you something about my favorite Chinese traditional festival.

My favorite festival is the Mid-Autumn Festival, which usually comes in September or October. On that day, our family members usually get together and have a nice meal, After that, I always admire the moon and share mooncakes with my family. I love this festival because I like eating mooncakes. They are in the shape of a full moon and carry people's wishes to the family they love. In short, the Mid-Autumn Festival is a special day full of pleasure and happiness. I hope that my letter will help you know more about Chinese festivals. What is your favorite festival?

Best wishes to you.

Yours,

【解析】**【详解】[总体分析]**

- ① 题材：本文是一封电子邮件；
- ② 时态：时态为“一般现在时”；
- ③ 提示：写作要点已给出，学生应注意不要遗漏“要点提示”中你最喜欢的中国传统节日，节日里你通常都做些什么，以及你喜欢这个节日的原因。适当添加细节，并突出写作重点。

[写作步骤]

第一步，开门见山直接介绍自己最喜欢的中国传统节日。

第二步，具体阐述节日里自己通常都做些什么，以及自己喜欢这个节日的原因。

第三步，书写结束语。表达“最美好的祝愿”的想法。

[亮点词汇]

- ① get together 相聚
- ② admire the moon 赏月
- ③ in the shape of a full moon 满月的形状
- ④ in short 总而言之

[高分句型]

- ① My favorite festival is the Mid-Autumn Festival, which usually comes in September or October. (which 引导非限制性定语从句)
- ② I love this festival because I like eating mooncakes. (because 引导原因状语从句)
- ③ I hope that my letter will help you know more about Chinese festivals. (用宾语从句表达自己的希望)

40. **【答案】****My Future School Life**

I think my future school life will be more colorful and interesting.

In the school, there will be no teachers. Many robots can teach us about our lessons. They know what we're studying and they will be able to help us solve problems easily. Sometimes we don't need to go to school. Instead, we can stay at home and have classes on the Internet. We won't have so many classes every day so we can have more free time to do more sports after school, such as playing football, playing table tennis and so on.

I believe my future school life will be more attractive.

【解析】**【详解】[总体分析]**

- ① 题材：本文是一篇材料作文；
- ② 时态：一般将来时；
- ③ 提示：写作提示词语和问题已给出，请注意围绕词语和问题展开写作，不要遗漏，适当添加细节，并突出写作重点。

[写作步骤]

第一步，引入主题。用“我认为未来学校的样子”开门见山，引入主题；

第二步，具体阐述写作内容。从“学校的样子、学生的学习、学生的课后生活”重点介绍未来学校；

第三步，书写结语。表达“相信未来学校生活会更有吸引力”的观点。

[亮点词汇]

- ① there will be 将会有
- ② be able to 能够做……
- ③ instead 代替，反而

[高分句型]

- ① I think my future school life will be more colorful and interesting. (宾语从句)
- ② We won't have so many classes every day so we can have more free time to do more sports after school, such as playing football, playing table tennis and so on. (so 引导的结果状语从句)