



北师大附中 2017-2018 学年上学期初中八年级期末考试

英语试卷

第 I 卷 基础知识部分

一、单项选择。

A

1. Take your umbrella. It _____ rain later.

- A. might
- B. may be
- C. probably
- D. is

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：带上你的伞。以后可能下雨。考查词义辨析。A. might 可能，情态动词，表示推测；B. may be 可能是，后面跟形容词或介词短语或名词作表语；C. probably 可能，副词；D. is 是，后面跟形容词或介词短语或名词作表语。rain: 下雨，动词原形，可排除 B 和 D，probably 是副词，主语 It 三单，谓语动词应用三单形式，C 排除；情态动词后面跟动词原形，结合句意可知选 A。

2. You look tired. You'd better _____ up late.

- A. stay
- B. not stay
- C. to stay
- D. not to stay

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：你看起来很累。你最好不要熬夜。短语 had (not) better do sth.: 最好（不要）做某事；结合句意可知填 not stay，选 B。

3. Look at _____ eraser on the floor. Whose is it?

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. /

【答案】C

【解析】

难度适中，考查冠词，这里是特指在桌上的东西，应该用定冠词 the，答案选 C。



4. She always does her homework _____ than her brother

- A. more careful B. careful
C. more carefully D. carefully

【答案】 C

【解析】

【详解】句意：她总是比她哥哥做作业更仔细。考查副词比较级。A. more careful 更仔细的，更小心的；B. careful 细心的，仔细的，小心的；C. more carefully 更仔细地，更小心地；D. carefully 细心地，仔细地，小心地。本句修饰动词 does 可知填副词，结合句中 than（比，引出比较的对象）可知此句使用副词比较级，结合句意可知填 more carefully，选 C。

5. I met many new words _____ I was reading the English novel.

- A. if B. though
C. before D. while

【答案】 D

【解析】

【详解】句意：我在读英语小说时遇到了许多生词。考查连词辨析。A. if 如果，引导条件状语从句；B. though 即使，尽管，虽然，引导让步状语从句；C. before 在...以前，引导时间状语从句，表示一件事情在另一件事情之前发生；D. while 当...时候，引导时间状语从句，表示一段时间，后面常用进行时态，表示两件事情同时发生。结合句意可知选 D。

B

Peter was the real Spiderman, but he 6 (A. doesn't / B. didn't) know the fact at that time. One day, he 7 (A. is / B. was) having lunch in the school dining hall. A strong boy wanted to bully him because Peter was 8 (A. thin / B. strong) and short. Peter got very angry and hit the boy with his fist but he didn't use too 9 (A. many / B. much) force. Surprisingly, the boy lay down on the ground and couldn't 10 (A. get / B. got) up. At that moment Peter knew that he had some unusual power, but he didn't know how and when to use it.

【答案】 6. B 7. B

8. A 9. B

10. A

【解析】

本文主要内容：彼得是真正的蜘蛛侠，但他当时不知道这个事实。一天，他在学校食堂吃午饭。一个强壮的男孩想欺负他，因为彼得又瘦又矮。彼得很生气，用拳头打了那个男孩，但他没有用太大的力气。令人惊讶的是，男孩躺在地上，站不起来。这时，彼得知道他有某种不寻常的力量，但他不知道如何以及何时使用它。



【6 题详解】

句意：彼得是真正的蜘蛛侠，但那时他不知道这个事实。本句是 but 连接的并列句，一般情况下 but 前后句子时态一致，根据 Peter was the real Spiderman 是一般过去时，可知此句时态是一般过去时，故选 B。

【7 题详解】

句意：一天，他在学校食堂吃午饭。本句时态是一般过去时，结合上下文可知此句时态是过去进行时，故选 B。

【8 题详解】

句意：一个强壮的男孩想欺负他，因为彼得又瘦又矮。根据上文“一个强壮的男孩想欺负他”可知原因是“彼得又瘦又矮。”thin 瘦的，苗条的，可知选 A。

【9 题详解】

句意：彼得很生气，用拳头打了那个男孩，但他没有用太大的力气。force: 力气，武力；势力，魄力，不可数名词。too many: 太多，修饰可数名词复数，too much 太多，修饰不可数名词。结合句意可知选填 much，选 B。

【10 题详解】

句意：令人惊讶的是，男孩躺在地上，站不起来。couldn't 是情态动词，后面跟动词原形，可知填 get；可知选 A。

二、完形填空。

Body Language

Since we have realized that our eyes, face, hands, and feet speak a lot about our personality (个性) there has been a growing interest in knowing how to read 11 language.

What's in the face? Our face is like a window to our feelings. Face is a kind of communication. Look at your friend's 12 and you will know what he is feeling about. Narrowing (变窄) eyes with mouth turned down means sadness. Eyes wide open with an open mouth are signs of 13.

Eyes are windows to your 14. You cannot help but notice the bright in one's eyes if he is very 15. You may look at someone with a pleasant expression while you are talking to him. Well done! This surely means that you draw his attention. If a person looks away too often from you, it could either mean that he isn't interested in you or that he is not confident of



himself. So look into his eyes, and he will feel 16 and get encouraged.

We may not pay attention to hands or legs while talking of feelings. However, the way we use our hands while talking, the placement of our legs while sitting, all our feelings and personality. If someone is always shaking his leg while sitting, then there is 17 that's troubling him. Shaking hands strongly with another means someone is confident.

Reading body language communicating with others may be more moving and interesting.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 11. A. sound | B. body | C. English | D. foreign |
| 12. A. eyes | B. legs | C. hands | D. face |
| 13. A. happiness | B. sadness | C. surprise | D. interest |
| 14. A. mouth | B. heart | C. stomach | D. ears |
| 15. A. angry | B. sorry | C. happy | D. proud |
| 16. A. bored | B. tired | C. surprised | D. confident |
| 17. A. something | B. nothing | C. everything | D. anything |

【答案】 11. B 12. D 13. C 14. B 15. C 16. D 17. A

【解析】

【分析】

本文主要谈论体态语。我们的脸就像是我们感情的窗户。看看你朋友的脸，你就会知道他是怎么想的。眼睛变窄，嘴巴向下，意味着悲伤。眼睛睁得大大的，嘴巴张开，是惊讶的迹象。

眼睛是你心灵 窗户。如果一个人非常快乐，你会情不自禁地注意到他眼中的亮光。如果一个人经常把目光从你身上移开，这可能意味着他对你不感兴趣，也可能意味着他对自己没有信心。所以，看着他的眼睛，他会感到自信并得到鼓励。如果有人坐着的时候总是在摇晃他的腿，那么有什么事情困扰着他。与他人用力地握手表示他自信。

【11 题详解】

句意：自从我们意识到我们的眼睛、脸、手和脚都在诉说我们的个性，我们就越来越有兴趣了解如何阅读肢体语言。A. sound 声音； B. body 身体； C. English 英语； D. foreign 外国的。body language: 肢体语言。根据上文“我们的眼睛、脸、手和脚都在诉说我们的个性”可知是“肢体语言”，选 B。

【12 题详解】

句意：看看你朋友的脸，你就会知道他是怎么想的。考查名词辨析。A. eyes 眼睛； B. legs 腿； C. hands 手； D. face 脸。根据上文 Face is a kind of communication. (脸是一种交流。)可知此句“看看你朋友的脸，你就会知道他是怎么想的。”选 D。



【13 题详解】

句意：眼睛睁得大大的，嘴巴张开，是惊讶的迹象。考查名词辨析。A. happiness 幸福，快乐；B. sadness 伤心；C. surprise 惊讶，惊喜；D. interest 兴趣。结合句意可知选 C。

14 题详解】

句意：眼睛是你心灵的窗户。考查名词辨析。A. mouth 嘴巴；B. heart 心脏；C. stomach 胃，肚子；D. ears 耳朵。根据常识结合句意可知选 B。

【15 题详解】

句意：如果一个人非常快乐，你会情不自禁地注意到他眼中的亮光。考查形容词辨析。A. angry 愤怒的，生气的；B. sorry 伤心的，难过的；C. happy 开心的，幸福的，高兴的；D. proud 自豪的，骄傲的。结合句意可知选 C。

【16 题详解】

句意：所以，看着他的眼睛，他会感到自信并得到鼓励。考查形容词辨析。A. bored 无聊的，无趣的，烦人的；B. tired 疲倦的，困倦的；C. surprised 惊讶的，惊奇的；D. confident 自信的，深信的。结合句意可知选 D。

【17 题详解】

句意：如果有人坐着的时候总是在摇晃他的腿，那么有什么事情正困扰着他。考查不定代词。A. something 某事，一般用于肯定句中；B. nothing 没有什么东西，无物；C. everything 一切，所有东西；D. anything 任何事情，任何东西，一般用在疑问句和否定句中。本句是肯定句，结合句意可知选 A。

【点睛】完形填空是一卷难度最大的题。它集阅读理解、语法、词法、句法于一体，是考查语言综合运用能力的一道题。解题的方法第一要带着空通读文章，搞清事件发生的背景。本题主要考查词义辨析：名词辨析、形容词副词辨析、冠词辨析、介词连词辨析等，做此类型题时，要知道每一个词的意义，然后结合上下文背景语境，短语结合语境选择正确的选项。

三、阅读理解。阅读下面四篇文章，选择最佳答案。

A

Welcome to our holiday Activity Courses

We offer holiday activity courses for young people aged between 7-15 years old and operate during every school holiday except Christmas. We have a track record of excellence and have been delivering holiday activity courses for over 20 years.

Master Chef

Master Chef is a practical cooking experience for young people who want to try their hand in the kitchen. You will be taught tips and techniques (技能) as well as cooking something different every day. We will supply everything, and all you need is a willingness to try something new.



Cost: \$140

Musical Theatre

The young people will have the chance to develop their acting and singing skills through many exciting workshops. They will learn basic singing techniques, improve acting skills and create plays to develop their creativity.

At the end of the week children will perform to parents in Prep Hall at 3:20 pm.

Cost: \$135

Water Sports

We take Children to the Marine Lake for water sports. Activities include sailing, windsurfing and power boating.

We will supply wetsuits and children should bring their own footwear, swimwear and a T-shirt. A packed lunch will be provided. Transport to the Marine Lake is by school minibus.

Cost: \$160

Judo

Judo—meaning “gentle way” is a modern *martial art* (武术) and Olympic sport. The Judo course is led by a fully trained instructor and it is open to all levels; beginners are welcome.

Cost: \$160

Children attending the course are on holiday; so it is important for them to have lots of fun and make new friends while learning new skills. With so many fantastic courses on offer, we are Wirral’s leading Holiday Activity Course Provider.

We look forward to welcoming you!

18. What’s the cost of Master Chef?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. \$140 | B. \$135 |
| C. \$260 | D. \$160 |

19. Which course provides a packed lunch?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| A. Master Chef | B. Musical Theater |
| C. Water sports | D. Judo |

20. The passage is a (n) _____.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| A. letter | B. story |
| C. poem | D. advertisement |

【答案】 18. A 19. C 20. D



【解析】

【分析】

本文是一则广告。介绍假日活动课程。他们为 7-15 岁的年轻人提供节日活动课程。重点介绍了厨师，音乐剧，水上运动和柔道等课程。

【18 题详解】

题意：厨师课的费用是多少？根据 Master Chef 课程介绍的最后一句 Cost: \$140 可知学厨师的费用 140 元，故选 A。

【19 题详解】

题意：哪门课提供盒装午餐？根据 Water Sports 课程的介绍的第二段第二句 A packed lunch will be provided. (午餐提供一顿盒饭。) 可知 Water Sports (水上运动) 提供盒装午餐；选 C。

【20 题详解】

题意：这篇文章是一个、则...。考查主旨理解题。A. letter 信；B. story 故事；C. poem 诗，韵文；D. advertisement 广告。根据标题《欢迎参加我们的假日活动课程》可知此文是一则广告；故选 D。

【点睛】阅读理解最能体现学生的英语能力的题型，分值较高。如何通过解题方法的掌握来提升自己解答阅读理解题的技巧是学生最关心的问题。初中阅读理解一般考查学生的细节理解能力，主旨理解能力和推理判断能力。做阅读理解题，首先要准确理解题意，然后根据题意根据短文内容做出正确的答案。(1) 考查细节理解能力，此类型题较简单，准确理解题意后，直接到文中找出答案。(2) 考查猜词能力。做这种题型时，要根据上下文意思准确猜出词意。(3) 考查推理判断能力，此类题型较难，准确理解题意后，在文中找出相关的内容做出合理的推断。(4) 考查主旨理解题。此类题型需通读全文，整体把握，根据本文主要内容选择合适的选项。

B

Have you ever read *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*? It was written by Lewis Carroll. He was an English writer, poet, scientist, photographer, and priest. His real name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, and Lewis Carroll was his pen name. He was born in 1832 and died in 1898.

He is most famous for writing two children's fantasy books about a young girl called Alice. They were titled *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) and *through the looking-Glass* (1872).

He also wrote two famous poems called "The Hunting of the Snake" and "The Jabberwocky". What is important about these poems is that he made up many new words to use in them. He was an expert at "word play" and used words in many different ways. Some of these ways were quite new. And this has influenced members of the literary elite who are well educated about English. Many people still study his work and his life today.

Although they seem to have been written for children, Lewis Carroll's books and poems have been enjoyed by people of all ages. If you have not read *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, which is also referred to by the short title *Alice in Wonderland*, you should read it soon. No matter how old you are, you will find it exciting and enjoyable.



21. Who wrote *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*?

- A. Charles Dodgson.
- B. Jabberwocky
- C. Alice
- D. Jane Fleeb.

22. How many poems did Lewis Carroll write?

- A. One.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.
- D. Four.

23. From the passage, we know _____ like reading *Alice in Wonderland*.

- A. only children
- B. young people
- C. only adults
- D. people of all ages

24. According to the passage, we can infer Lewis Carroll was _____.

- A. a woman writer
- B. a Japanese writer
- C. an American writer
- D. an imaginative writer

【答案】 21. A 22. B 23. D 24. D

【解析】

本文主要介绍英国作家刘易斯·卡罗尔。他是英国作家、诗人、科学家、摄影师和牧师。他的真名是查尔斯·路德维吉·多奇森，刘易斯·卡罗尔是他的笔名。他生于 1832 年，死于 1898 年。他最出名的是写了两本关于儿童的书---《爱丽丝梦游仙境》和《走到镜子里》；

他还写了两首著名的诗---《猎蛇》和《贾伯沃基》。

【21 题详解】

题意：谁写了《爱丽丝梦游仙境》？考查细节理解题。根据第一段第一、二句 Have you ever read *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*? It was written by Lewis Carroll.（你读过《爱丽丝梦游仙境》吗？这是刘易斯·卡罗尔写的。）和第四句 His real name was Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, and Lewis Carroll was his pen name.（他的真名是查尔斯·路德维吉·多奇森，刘易斯·卡罗尔是他的笔名。）可知 Charles Dodgson 写了《爱丽丝梦游仙境》，选 A。

【22 题详解】

题意：刘易斯·卡罗尔写了多少首诗？考查细节理解题。根据第三段第一句 He also wrote two famous poems called “The Hunting of the Snake” and “The Jabberwocky”.（他还写了两首著名的诗，分别叫《猎蛇》和《贾伯沃基》。）



可知刘易斯·卡罗尔写了两首诗，故选 B。

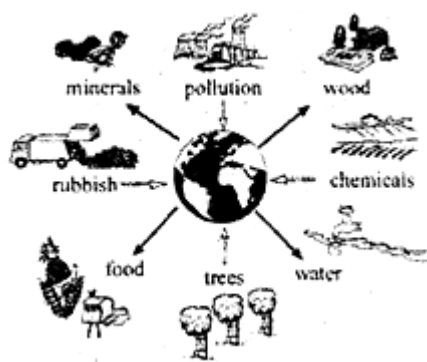
【23 题详解】

题意：从这一段，我们知道_____喜欢读《爱丽丝梦游仙境》。考查细节理解题。A. only children 只有孩子； B. young people 年轻人； C. only adults 只有成年人； D. people of all ages 各个年龄段的人。根据第四段第一句 Although they seem to have been written for children, Lewis Carroll's books and poems have been enjoyed by people of all ages. (虽然这些书似乎是为孩子们写的，但刘易斯·卡罗尔的书和诗却被各个年龄段的人所喜爱。) 可知各个年龄段的人喜欢读《爱丽丝梦游仙境》。选 D。

【24 题详解】

题意：根据本文，我们可以推断出刘易斯·卡罗尔_____。考查细节理解题。A. a woman writer 女作家； B. a Japanese writer 日本作家； C. an American writer 美国作家； D. an imaginative 富有想象力的作家。根据第三段第二句 What is important about these poems is that he made up many new words to use in them. He was an expert at "word play" and used words in many different ways. Some of these ways were quite new. (这些诗最重要的是他编造了许多新词用在其中。他是“文字游戏”的专家，用词的方式多种多样。其中一些方法是相当新的。) 可知“刘易斯·卡罗尔是富有想象力的作家。” 可知选 D。

C



The population of the Earth is growing faster. It is important that we look after the Earth. We need it!

The Earth gives us a lot of things. We also give the Earth a lot, but some of the things are not good.

In nature, when something dies, other animals and plants get food from it. Every animal or plant gives food for other animals or plants. However, animals can't get food from many of the things that we 'give' the Earth. Animals and plants can't eat metal, plastic and glass. These things will stay in the ground for many, many years.



Some rubbish is very dangerous for plants and animals. In some places, many animals live together. One animal makes food for many more animals. If we put rubbish and chemicals in the water, the plankton (浮游生物) can die. If there isn't any plankton, many animals have nothing to eat.

So what can we do? Don't leave any rubbish in the countryside! Don't make so much rubbish!

25. The Earth gives us _____.

- A. food
- B. rubbish
- C. chemicals
- D. pollution

26. When something dies in nature, _____.

- A. water and grass are polluted
- B. plastic and wood become food
- C. other animals and plants get food
- D. metal and glass stay in the ground

27. We must _____ to look after the Earth.

- A. put metal in the ground
- B. use more wood
- C. keep frogs in the water
- D. make less rubbish

【答案】 25. A 26. C 27. D

【解析】

【25 题详解】

根据 The Earth gives us a lot of things.及下文描述,可知地球为我们提供食物,故选 A

【26 题详解】

根据 In nature, when something dies, other animals and plants get food from it.描述,可知选 C

【27 题详解】

根据短文最后一段描述,可知我们必须生产更少的垃圾来保护地球.故选 D



D

Many textbooks are not written in the kind of English that we speak every day. In fact, sometimes the reading is so difficult that it almost seems like a foreign language. In a way, it is—the language of science. You should not expect to be able to read a difficult science passage the same way you read an interesting story; you should not expect to read it easily and all at once. Instead, you may have to read it several times through, catching on the meaning of difficult words, going back over difficult sentences, and finally putting the whole thing together. Do not be discouraged if the whole passage doesn't make sense to you at first. You need to pick it apart patiently until you can understand it.

These are the steps to follow when you are reading something difficult:

1. Start to read normally until you 28 a sentence that doesn't make sense to you.
2. When a sentence doesn't make sense, go back and read it again more slowly.
3. Look for any word you don't know in the sentence. Try to understand their meanings using word parts and context clues(上下文线索). If necessary, look them up in the dictionary.
4. Look at the next few sentences to see if they explain more about the sentence you are working on. Do not read very much farther ahead until you understand what is being said.
5. Finally, read the sentence again. Try to put it into simpler words.
6. Read through the passage once. Try to understand all the hard parts well. Then read the whole passage once more at a usual speed. This helps you to put all ideas together.

The steps sound a lot harder than they are. It is really just the normal way good readers understand anything that is difficult to read. After you have done the best you can this way, you should always feel free to ask for help from your teacher, if you have one.

28. The underlined phrase "run into" means _____.

- A. work out B. come across C. look into D. pass by

29. From the passage, we can know _____.

- A. we should look up new words before reading
B. it is sometimes difficult to read a science passage
C. the six steps are helpful in learning spoken English
D. interesting stories help readers to improve their English

30. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. steps of studying science B. difficulties in reading science

C. ways of reading science passages

D. researches on science and English

【答案】 28. B 29. B 30. C

【解析】

【28 题详解】

阅读步骤第一条为 Start to read normally until you run into a sentence that does n't make sense to you. 所表示的含义为遇到你没有感觉的句子要正规的把它读出来，所以 run into 为遇到的含义，和 come across 为近义，故本题选 B。

【29 题详解】

本文第三行有一句为 You should not expect to be able to read a difficult science passage the same way you read an interesting story; 所表示的含义为读一些科学文章是难的，故本题选 B。

【30 题详解】

本文提出了六点读科学类文章的方式，所以本文的主要内容为读科学文章的方式，故本题选 C。



第 II 卷 笔试部分

选词填空，请将序号 A-H 写在答题纸相应位置上。

A. fashion, B. British, C. late, D. hot, E. order, F. after, G. low, H. rich

Afternoon tea & high tea

Afternoon tea is a 31 food tradition of sitting down for an afternoon treat of tea, sandwiches, scones and cake.

Afternoon tea is served around 4 p.m. In the early 19th century, when dinner was served as 32 as 8 p.m., Anna, the Duchess of Bedford often felt really hungry around 4 p.m. between lunch and dinner. So she would 33 tea, bread, butter and cakes to be served in her room. Later on she would invite friends to join her at her home, and this habit soon became a 34 and quickly spread throughout England.

The afternoon tea was for 35 people in the 19th century. For workers in the newly industrialized Britain, tea time had to wait until 36 work.

By that hour, tea was generally served with more than just tea and cakes. Workers needed sustenance (食物维持) after a day of hard labor, so the after-work meal was more often 37 dishes and accompanied by a pot of good, strong tea to revive flagging (衰弱的) spirits.

The word "high" to the phrase "high tea" is believed to differentiate between the afternoon tea that is traditionally served on 38, comfortable, parlor chairs or relaxing in the garden and the worker's after-work high tea that is served at the table and seated on high back dining chairs.

【答案】 31. B 32. C

33. E 34. A

35. H 36. F

37. D 38. G



【解析】

本文主要介绍英国的下午茶和傍晚茶。

【31 题详解】

句意：下午茶是英国的一种饮食传统，在下午人们坐下来吃茶、三明治、烤饼和蛋糕。结合句意和所给词（British 英国的）可知填 **British**，选 **B**。

【32 题详解】

句意：19 世纪初，晚餐供应就在晚上 8 点，贝德福德公爵夫人安娜经常在午餐和晚餐之间的下午 4 点左右感到非常饿。As late as...：迟于，晚到...，就在；结合句意和所给词（late）可知选 **C**。

【33 题详解】

句意：因此她将点茶、面包、黄油和蛋糕放在她的房间里。order：定制；订购，点(菜等)；结合句意可知填 **order**，选 **E**。

【34 题详解】

句意：后来，她邀请朋友们到她家里来，这种习惯很快就成了一种时尚，很快就传遍了整个英国。根据不定冠词 a 后面跟可数名词单数，结合句意和所给词（fashion 时尚）可知答案是 **A**。

【35 题详解】

句意：下午茶是为 19 世纪的富人准备的。结合句意和所给词（rich 富有的，有钱的）可知答案是 **A**。

【36 题详解】

句意：对于新工业化的英国工人来说，喝茶时间必须等到下班后。结合句意和所给词（after 在...以后）可知答案是 **H**。

【37 题详解】

句意：工人们经过一天的艰苦劳动后需要养活，所以下班后的饭菜更常是热菜，并伴随着一壶好的、浓烈的茶来唤醒萎靡不振的精神。结合句意和所给词（hot 热的）可知选 **D**。

【38 题详解】

句意：用“高”这个词来形容“傍晚茶”被认为是区别于传统上放在低、舒适的客厅椅子上或在花园里休息的下午茶,和工人下班后在桌子上和坐在高靠背餐椅上的傍晚茶。根据此句中 **high** 结合句意和所给词（low）可知选 **G**。



阅读短文回答问题。

When Scan Aiken bought a bike helmet (头盔), he never thought it would help him so soon. Only a week later, it saved his life. He was hit by a car while riding home from school in Tucson, Arizona. His bike was broken into pieces in the accident, but Scan was alive. His helmet protected him from serious head injury. “I used to think helmets were unnecessary. I thought I would never get hurt,” Scan said.

“But it can and will happen to you if you’re not careful.” Scan later spoke before the Tucson City Council about the need of bike-helmet laws. This led to a new Arizona law that requires people under the age of 18 to wear a bike helmet while cycling.

Fifteen-year-old Mike Jones of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, knows about safety. Two years ago, he was seriously hurt in a car accident. Mike hurt his head badly when he was thrown from a van. “I don’t know why I didn’t wear a safety belt that day. Now I always wear it,” Mike said. Today, he can still think of that experience. “I used to love sports, but I can’t do them anymore. I can’t risk getting another serious injury,” he said.

Like Mike, many people around the U.S. are becoming more safety-wise. “Parents can’t watch kids every minute. Kids must know how to be safe. It’s in their control and power, says Susan Gallagher, director of the Safety Network.

New technology is also helping to prevent (预防) injuries. More people than ever before use products (产品) such as smoke alarms in their homes and seat belts in their cars. Most cyclists know that they should use bike helmets. New laws, such as the bike-helmet law Scan Aiken helped pass, are also making more people use these products. The number of serious injuries caused by car accidents and fires has gone down over the years.

Kids are taking action to help prevent injuries. Like Scan Aiken and Mike Jones, they know that safety works.

39. Did the helmet save Scan Aiken’s life?

40. Why was Mike Jones seriously hurt in a car accident?

41. How many products do people use to prevent injuries according to the 4th paragraph?

42. What is the main idea of the passage?

【答案】39. Yes, it did.

40. Because he didn’t wear / wasn’t wearing a safety belt that day.

41. 3/Three.

42. People have paid more attention to safety. / Safety products help prevent injuries.

【解析】

本文主要介绍了人们应该更多关注安全，安全产品使用避免了受到人们受到更严重地伤害。列举了斯堪·艾肯买了一个自行车头盔在车祸中避免了受到重伤。这导致了新的亚利桑那州法律，要求 18 岁以下的人在骑车时戴上自行

车头盔。又列举来自南达科他州苏福尔斯的 15 岁的迈克·琼斯例子。两年前，他在一场车祸中受了重伤。因为那天他没有系安全带。新技术也有助于防止伤害。如家用烟雾报警器、汽车安全带和自行车头盔等。新的法律，使更多的人使用这些产品。这些年来，由车祸和火灾造成的重伤人数减少了许多。



【39 题详解】

题意：头盔救了斯堪·艾肯的命吗？考查细节理解题。根据第一段第一和二句 When Scan Aiken bought a bike helmet (头盔), he never thought it would help him so soon. Only a week later, it saved his life. (当斯堪·艾肯买了一个自行车头盔，他从来没有想过它会这么快帮助他。仅仅一周后，它救了他的命。) 可知作肯定回答，答案是 Yes, it did.

【40 题详解】

题意：为什么迈克·琼斯在车祸中受了重伤？考查细节理解题。根据第二段中第 3 和 4 句 Mike hurt his head badly when he was thrown from a van. “I don’t know why I didn’t wear a safety belt that day. Now I always wear it,” Mike said. (迈克从货车上摔下来时，头部受了重伤。“我不知道为什么那天没有系安全带。现在我总是戴着它，”迈克说。) 可知因为迈克那天没有系安全带，所以在在车祸中受了重伤。故答案是 Because he didn’t wear / wasn’t wearing a safety belt that day.

【41 题详解】

题意：根据第 4 段，人们使用多少种产品来防止受伤？考查细节理解题。根据第四段第 2 和 3 句 More people than ever before use products (产品) such as smoke alarms in their homes and seat belts in their cars. Most cyclists know that they should use bike helmets. (越来越多的人在家里使用烟雾报警器和汽车安全带等产品。大多数骑自行车的人都知道他们应该戴自行车头盔。) 可知人们使用 3 种产品来防止受伤，他们是烟雾报警器 (smoke alarms)、汽车安全带 (seat belts) 和自行车头盔 (bike helmets)。故答案是 3/Three。

【42 题详解】

题意：这篇短文的主要意思是什么？考查主旨理解题。通读全文可知本文主要谈论人们应该更多关注安全，安全产品使用避免了受到人们受到更严重地伤害。可知答案是 People have paid more attention to safety. / Safety products help prevent injuries. (答案不唯一，只要符合本文主要意思即可)。

43. 写作

学校要成立动物保护社团，请同学们写一篇有关动物保护的文章。请你选一种濒危动物，说说它濒危的原因以及我们该怎样保护它们。不少于 50 词，所给提示词语仅供选用。

提示词语: lose, enough, environment, in order to, raise, develop, feed

提示问题:



1. What animal is in danger? How dangerous is it?
2. Why is it in danger?
3. What can we do to save them?

【答案】Everyone knows animals are our friends. So we should be friendly to them. The amount of some animals is very small such as pandas, golden monkeys and so on. Golden monkeys are in danger. The number of them left is less than twenty thousand around the world. Because people cut down trees, they lose their home. They don't get enough food to raise their children. The environment is worse and worse for golden monkeys. Even some people kill them in order to get money. That will makes golden monkeys disappear soon.

We should let people know the importance of protecting wildlife. Protecting animals means protecting ourselves! I think our government should punish those people who kill the wild animals. It is our duty to protect the endangered animals. Let us start from now, starts from me, and protect animal, make the world more beautiful!

【解析】

【详解】这是一篇话题作文。话题是写一篇有关动物保护的文章。仔细阅读所给提示，审清主题，根据内容要点，列出本文的写作提纲。本文时态主要是一般现在时。写作中可适当使用连词，注意表达顺序，表达要有条理性，语句通顺，意思连贯，要符合逻辑关系，内容必须包括所有要点，可适当发挥，不要写的太少。写完以后，注意再读一遍，看看有无拼写、语法错误（时态、主谓一致等）。

本文提纲：每个人都知道动物是我们的朋友。所以我们应该对他们友好。一些动物的数量非常少，如熊猫、金丝猴等。金丝猴处于危险之中。剩下的不到两万人。因为人们砍伐树木，他们失去了家园。他们没有足够的食物来抚养孩子。金丝猴的环境越来越差。甚至有些人为了赚钱而杀了他们。这将使金丝猴很快消失。

我们应该让人们知道保护野生动物的重要性。保护动物就是保护我们自己！我认为我们的政府应该惩罚那些杀害野生动物的人。保护濒危动物是我们的责任。让我们从现在开始，从我开始，保护动物，让世界更加美丽！

【点睛】本书面表达是写一篇有关动物保护的文章。这篇文章语言规范，时态运用正确，叙述清楚条理，语句通顺，意思连贯，是一篇不错的文章。（1）学习中注意总结，牢记一些固定句式及短语，写作时就可以适当引用，使文章的表达更有逻辑性，更富有条理。（2）列好提纲和要点及需要的重要短语或句型。（3）切忌堆砌词语、句子，注意运用适当的连词使句子流畅、连贯。注意表达的顺序。（4）注意书写的规范：大小写、标点符号等的正确运用。（5）注意检查：单词拼写、语法、动词时态、语序、主谓一致等。