**八春提高阶段测试A Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Score:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**一、听力（共20 分）（每小题 1 分）**

I、听句子, 选出句子中所包含的信息, 每个句子读两遍(每小题1分, 共5分)

1. A. decision 　　　 B. vacation C. education

2. A.100 　　　 B. 1, 000 C. 10, 000

3. A. cut up B. write down C. cut down

4. A. He has gone to the zoo in Edmonton. B. He didn't visit the zoo in Edmonton.

C. He bought some tickets in the zoo in Edmonton.

5. A. There are many tigers now. B. Tigers lose their homes because forests disappear.

C. Tigers live in the forests.

II、听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语, 每个句子读两遍(每小题1分, 共5分)

6. A. You are right. B. Yes, I'd love to. C. Let's go.

7. A.I will. 　　　 B. She is too young. C. I can't understand her.

8. A. To China. 　　　 B. In Southeast Asia. C. They are scared.

9. A. Danger! 　　　 B. I think so. C. Just so so.

10. A. It's too expensive. B. The volunteer is great. C. Good idea.

III、听对话和问题, 选择正确答案, 每组对话和问题读两遍(每小题1分, 共8分 )

11. What animal is the boy's favorite?

A.  B.  C. 

12. What do giraffes eat?

A.  B.  C. 

13. How old is the pet dog?

A. 3 years old. 　　 B. 2 months old. C. 3 months old.

14. How many English words does the African parrot know?

A. About 400. B. About 800. C. About 600.

15. What language would the boy teach a parrot to speak?

A. Chinese. B. English. C. Japanese.

IV、听短文填空, 短文读两遍(每小题1分, 共5分)

|  |
| --- |
| **Information Sheet**16. A guide dog is trained to guide a blind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 17. A guide dog needs to learn for three to \_\_\_\_\_\_months. 18. It can watch the traffic and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_safely(安全地). 19. During that time, the dog and its future owner learn to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ together. 20. Many blind people aren't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to working with dogs. |

1. **单项选择（每小题 0.5分，共 10 分）**

21. — You look tired. What’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ matter?

— I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ headache. I didn’t sleep well last night.

A. /; the B. a; the C. the; a D. a; /

22. — The dinner is very delicious. Who cooked it?

— Jane. She cooked it all by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. her B. herself C. hers D. she

23. I usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus. But yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my bike there.

A. went; rode B. go; ride C. go; rode D. went; ride

24. — You look very tired. Why?

— I didn’t go to bed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I finished the report last night.

A. unless B. until C. if D. because

25. If you want to catch the school bus, you have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. put up B. grow up C. hurry up D. dress up

26. He was dancing ,while his brother \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.was singing B.sang C.is singing D.sings

27. — Could you please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me your bike?

— Sorry, Wang Bin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it this morning and he didn’t return it.

A. borrow; lent B. lend; borrow C. borrow; lent D. lend; borrowed

28. Jack and I are still good friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we once had a fight.

A. if B. so C. although D. because

29. My mum wears a pair of glasses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she can see things clearly.

A. although B. so that C. because D. since

30. — Could you please do the dishes? — \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, I have to do my homework B. Sure, no problem

C. Sorry, I’ll do them right away D. Sure, I’m going to clean my room

31. Please put on your sunglasses. They can protect you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bright sunlight.

A. away B. of C. off D. from

32. Danny is hungry. Could you give him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ donuts?

A. little B. any C. some D. other

33. Wu Dajing, a \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese skater, set a new world record at the Short Track World Cup last year.

A. 25­years­old B. 25 year old C. 25­year­old D. 25 years old

34. Class, let's see who can spell the most words \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these letters.

A. at B. into C. on D. with

35. The number of tigers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ becoming smaller and smaller.

A. be B. is C. are D. will be

36. —The song *Where Did the Time Go* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the old days and the love of my family.

—Sure. It's my favorite song.

A. helps me out B. cheers me up

C. regards me as D. reminds me of

37. —Who will give us the speech on public manners?

—Mr. Brown \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but I'm not sure.

A. can B. need C. must D. might

38. The WWF is working hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the animals in danger.

A. save B. to save C. saves D. saved

39. Mary used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside, but now she is used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the city.

A. live; live B. live; living C. living; live D. living; living

40. —Hi, Tom! \_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Bird's Nest? —Yes, I have. It's fantastic (极好的).

A. Have; been to B. Have; gone to C. Did; go to D. Do; go to

1. **完形填空。（每小题1分，共10分）**

Friendship will come back amazingly. I had a best friend \_\_\_41\_\_\_ the age of 7. Two years later, her family moved to England. Before she left, she gave me a similar bracelet (镯子 ) to \_\_\_42\_\_\_. She said it was like our friendship. She also told me to be \_\_\_43\_\_ with it and remember our friendship. She \_\_\_44\_\_\_ that she would be back to visit me one day.

Years passed, \_\_\_45\_\_\_ I never saw her. I took the bracelet off, because I thought she might have forgotten me.

Guess what! All these years, our parents \_\_\_46\_\_\_ kept in touch (保持联系). One day, they decided to see each other without telling us. Later that night, when we met, we were both \_\_\_47\_\_\_. Then we talked about the things that \_\_48\_\_ to us all these years. In the conversation she found I wasn’t \_\_\_49\_\_\_ the bracelet she gave me, so she asked why. I explained the \_\_\_50\_\_\_ with patience. Then she said, “I promised you that I would come back, so here I am today. I always remember our friendship. I will do everything I can to keep my promise.”

41. A.by B. in C.at D. from

42. A. mine B. hers C. ours D. theirs

43. A. careful B. comfortable C. personal D. wonderful

44. A. agreed B. told C. promised D. offered

45. A. because B. and C.so D. but

46. A. still B. always C. never D. seldom

47. A. moved B. surprised C. interested D. worried

48. A. happened B. appeared C. introduced D. regretted

49. A. dressing B. bringing C. carrying D. wearing

50. A. hope B. reason C. purpose D. message

1. **选择型阅读（每小题 2 分，共 30 分）**

  **A**

We talk every day. When we have good news, we like to share it with our good friends and when something terrible happens, we will let others know soon. But do you know that a tree can talk and share news？It sounds strange, but it's true that some trees can also communicate with each other. Of course, no tree moves lips and says words just as people do.

Willow trees(柳树) are the best­known of these trees. When insects(昆虫) begin eating a willow tree, the tree gives out a special smell at once. This smell tells the other willow trees that insects are coming near. All of them quickly make a chemical(化学物质) in their leaves. This chemical is bad for the insects. The insects do not like it and they fly away soon. In this way, the willow trees keep themselves away from the insects.

Next time when you take a walk near the trees, maybe the trees are “talking” to each other quietly. And when someone says that trees cannot “talk”, please tell them that even trees can “talk” to each other, too.

51. Willow trees communicate with each other through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. words B. winds C. smells D. sounds

52. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make(s) the insects fly away.

A. The leaves on the willow trees

B. The “talk” between the willow trees

C. The special smell that willow trees give out

D. The chemical that willow trees make in their leaves

53. According to the passage, which of the following is the right order?

a. The willow tree gives out a smell.

b. The willow trees make a chemical in their leaves.

c. Insects fly away because of the chemical.

d. Insects begin eating a willow tree.

A. d－a－b－c B. d－b－a－c C. a－b－c－d D. d－c－b－a

  **B**

Dear Lucy,

How are you? It has been a month since my family left Hong Kong for England and we are fine.

England is very different from Hong Kong. The weather is terrible and it rains a lot. The buildings are funny. They are in rows and not high. I love them because the rooms are much larger. I'm having a wonderful time at my new school and my new home!

Mum and Dad are happy with their new jobs. But my brother Jack doesn't like moving to England because he misses his friends so much,

I've made lots of new friends at school. My teachers are really nice too and my English has improved a lot. After school, we can take part in relaxing activities such as sport, watching films or playing computer games. There's a park near the school where I often go with the other students at the weekend.

We are travelling back to Hong Kong for the summer holiday. I will visit you and bring you a present!

Write back soon!

Love,

Sandy

54. Where did Sandy's family live before?

A. Hong Kong. B. Sydney. C. New York. D. London.

55. Sandy loves the buildings in England because their rooms are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cheaper B. warmer C. newer D. larger

56. What is the letter mainly about?

A. Sandy's summer holiday. B. Sandy's parents.

C. Sandy's new classmates. D. Sandy's new life.

**C**

Humans can go to the hospital when they're ill. But as for animals, what should they do? To stay healthy, animals have their own ways to heal(治愈）themselves.Now let's get to know their special skills.

**Skill One**

Have you ever seen your dog or cat lick(舔）its wounds? Why do they do it? They probably feel good, and saliva(唾液）is good medicine.Licking cleans a wound,and saliva has chemicals that kill germs(细菌）.

**Skill Two**

To avoid diseases, many animals have good living habits. They hate to be dirty. Most animals separate(分离）their pooping(排便）areas from their eating areas.Horses poop far away from the grass they eat. Rabbits put their poop in special pooping areas.

**Skill Three**

Have you ever heard of the expression "starve a fever(发烧时宜饿）"? Many animals stop eating when they're ill . When a sick animal stops eating , it can stop germs from getting necessary things .

**Skill Four**

Another way that animals heal themselves is to raise their body temperature . High temperature can kill germs . Warm blooded animals ( like us ) get fevers to fight with germs Cold-blooded animals (like snakes) look for pieces of woo or rocks heated by the sun. Fish move to warmer waters.

57.A cat cleans its\_\_\_\_\_\_by licking.

A.medicine B.saliva C.wounds D.chemicals

58.In order to avoid diseases,horses and rabbits\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.eat special grass B.choose dirty areas

C. put poop into holes D.have good living habits

59.Starving can stop germs from getting\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things.

A.wild B.waste C.necessary D.useless

60.We may find the passage in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.science novel B.magazine C.travel guide D.storybook

 D

You may often hear some myths(传言)about animals. For example, one dog year equals about seven human years, chameleons(变色龙)change color to match their environment…Today, let's talk about birds. It is said that if you touch a baby bird, the parents will completely abandon (抛弃)it. Do you really believe it?

In fact, most birds have a very poor sense of smell, so in most cases they are unable to even notice the smell of humans on baby birds. Not only that, but most types of birds aren't so quick to abandon their young when they sense danger. Some types will even do their best to protect their young when they are in danger.

Indeed, in very few known cases, parent birds sometimes abandoned their nests from something touching their young, just because they noticed **it** by sight, not smell. When this happens, the parent birds usually won't care, other than to be a little more careful than normal. Sometimes, they may temporarily(暂时地)abandon the nest in order to better watch whatever disturbed their nest comes back.

What's more, in most cases, even if the nest is destroyed by wind or something to that effect, you can create a new one and put all the baby birds back in it, and when the parents come back, they won't care their baby birds are in a different nest, so long as you put the new nest near where the old one was so they can find it.

61. Which of the following is true?

A. Birds have a very good sense of smell.

B. A baby bird will die soon if it is touched by someone.

C. Whatever disturbed the nest will never come back.

D. Some birds will protect their babies when they are in danger.

62. What does the underlined word “**it**” in Paragraph 3 refer to(指)?

A. Their nest. B. Their baby.

C. Some birds abandoning their nests. D. Something touching their young.

63. The parent birds \_\_\_\_\_\_ if we make a new nest for baby birds to take the place of the old one.

A. will never come back B. will worry about their babies

C. won't mind D. will take their babies away

64. Which of the following shows the structure (结构)of the passage? (①＝Paragraph 1 (第一段), ②＝Paragraph 2…)



65. What is the best title of this passage?

A. Bird Truth B. Baby Birds C. Bird Nests D. Bird Smell

五．任务型阅读（共5小题，每小题2分，计10分）

Millions of Chinese have been playing a mobile game called Travel Frog recently. You play as the "mother" of a frog who lives alone and enjoys traveling. You need to prepare food and tools for his trips. The frog will send you postcards while he is away.

The game's popularity may have something to do with how lonely people are these days. Many players have said that the lonely frog is just like them. But playing with the frog helps them forget their loneliness for a short time.

Loneliness seems to be a common problem today. According to the Guardian, a British daily, about 40 percent of American adults say they're lonely. And in the UK, about one in five people in the country are always or often lonely", the Telegraph reported.

This might be why the UK government announced the country's very first “Minister of Loneliness”(孤独大臣) in January. The minister 's job is to find ways to help UK citizens feel less lonely. The minister's office will provide more money for activities that connect people together.

This loneliness problem may be partly because of social media. When we see pictures of friends having fun or posting selfies (自拍) without us, we may compare (比较) their “perfect” lives with our own and feel sad and lonely.

But we should remember that no one is born to be lonely. As UK poet John Donne once wrote, "No man is an island. Every man is a piece of the land, a part of the main."

66, 67题完成句子; 68题简略回答问题; 69题找出并写下第3段的主题句; 70题将文中划线句子译成汉语。

66. As a “mother of a frog" in the game, you need to prepare \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for his tips.

67. Many people can forget their loneliness for a short time when they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

68. What is the minister 's job? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**六.用单词的适当形式填空。（每空1分，计10分）**

71.At the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (begin) of the class, our English teacher always calls our names.

72.You have watched TV for two hours.Stop\_\_\_\_\_(have) a rest.

73. The little girl is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (scary) of thunder.

74.My mum always makes me help her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wash) dishes after supper.

75. It's fun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(play) games with my friends.

76.The air pollution is getting much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bad).

77. He always longs for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(receive) a gift from his English teacher.

78.There are about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(hundred) of teachers in our school.

79. I feel sick. I don't feel like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(eat) anything.

80. My birthday is in May.It is a very \_\_\_\_\_\_(please) month.

七.词语运用**（每空1分，计10分）**

When we watch movies about the future,we sometimes see robots.They are usually just like human servants. They help people with the housework and do 81.\_\_\_\_\_(job) like 82.\_\_\_\_(work) in dirty or dangerous places.

Today there are already robots working in factories. For 83.e\_\_\_\_\_\_,they can help to make cars , and they can do simple jobs over and over again. Fewer people will do such jobs in 84.\_\_\_\_\_future because the jobs are boring,but robots will never get bored.

Some scientists believe that there will be much 85.\_\_\_\_ (many） robots in the next few years.However, they agree it may take hundreds of years.Scientists are 86.\_\_\_\_( try) to make robots look like humans and do the same things as we do now. Some robots in Japan can even walk and dance. They are fun to watch.But the scientist James White 87.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(think) that it will be difficult for a robot to do the same things as a person.

It is easy for 88.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（child) to wake up and know where they are. Mr. White thinks that robots won't be able to do this. But some scientists 89.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( agree) . They think that robots will even be able to talk like humans in 25 90.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 55 years.

八.书面表达。

(一)连词成句**（每空1分，计5分）**

91.paid,$50, for ,shoes,my,I

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. help, is, it, of ,to ,me, kind, him

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. computer, me, tell, can, how, use, to, the ,you

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. dream, his, Tom, sticks, to

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. amazing, it, what, movie ,is , an

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

（二）作文 （15分）

96.随着科技发展，互联网的应用越来越广泛。青少年上网有利也有弊。请根据如下要求和提示，以“The Advantages and Disadvantages of Internet”为题写一篇不少于80字的作文。

要求: 1. 阐述青少年上网的好处与坏处； 2.词数80左右。

提示： 好处：方便查找信息，帮助学习...

坏处：花费大量时间在网络上，疏于学习...

开头已经给出。

 Now many of my classmates like to surf the Internet in their free time.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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