

人教版八年级上册英语期末复习：阅读理解 刷题练习题 30 篇

附答案及解析

In 1621, the Plymouth colonist (殖民者) and Wampanoag Indians shared an autumn harvest festival that is known today as one of the first Thanksgiving Celebrations in the colonies (殖民地). For more than two centuries, days of thanksgiving were celebrated by colonies and states themselves. It wasn't until 1863, in the midst of the Civil War, that President Abraham Lincoln made it known to the public that a national Thanksgiving Day will be held each November.

In many American families, the Thanksgiving celebration now centers on cooking and sharing a big meal with family and friends. Turkey has become a symbol of the holiday. Today, however, nearly 90 percent Americans eat the bird—whether roasted, baked or deep-fried on Thanksgiving. Other traditional foods include stuffing (火鸡填料), mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie. Volunteering is a common Thanksgiving Day activity, and communities often hold food drives and host free dinners to the people in need.

Parades have also become an important part of the holiday in cities and towns across the United States. Presented by Macy's department store since 1924, New York City's Thanksgiving Day parade is the largest and most famous, attracting some 2 to 3 million people along its 2.5-mile route and drawing a huge number of television audience.

Beginning in the mid-20th century and perhaps even earlier, the president of the United States has “pardoned” (赦免) one or two Thanksgiving turkeys each year, sparing the birds from slaughter (屠杀) and sending them to a farm to live a happy life. A number of U.S. governors also perform the turkey pardoning activity every year.

1. When did Thanksgiving become a national holiday?
A. In 1621. B. In 1863. C. In 1924. D. In 1620.
2. What was the reason why Thanksgiving was celebrated in 1621?
A. To celebrate an autumn harvest.
B. To celebrate the new colony.

- C. To celebrate an Indian traditional festival.
 - D. To celebrate the family reunion.
3. Which of the following food is also popular on Thanksgiving Day apart from (除了) turkey?
- A. Hamburger. B. French Fries. C. Pumpkin pie. D. Cranberry soup.
4. Which of the following is NOT one of the celebration activities on Thanksgiving Day?
- A. The pardon of a turkey by the president of the United States.
 - B. The parade presented by Macy's in New York City.
 - C. Cooking and sharing a big meal with family and friends.
 - D. Fireworks all around the country.

My dream comes true. Now I'm studying in a great college in London, On the first day of school, I met my classmate Rose, an old woman. "Why are you in college at such an age?" I asked her. She answered, "I always dreamed of having a college education in the past and now I'm successful We became friends quickly.

At the end of the term, I invited Rose to make a speech (演讲) to our basketball team. I'll never forget what she taught us. She said, "There are some secrets of staying young and being happy. You have to laugh and find happiness every day.

You must have a dream. When you lose your dream, you will find life boring. There is a big difference between growing old and growing up Anybody can grow old That doesn't need any talent or ability. To grow up, you must always find the chance (机会) to change. Have no regrets. The people who are afraid of death are those with regrets (遗憾) . At the end of the year, Rose finished her college. One week after graduation (毕业), Rose died in her sleep. I will never forget the great woman.

5. From the passage we know that Rose __.
- A. went to college at an old age
 - B. was a teacher in a college
 - C. was afraid of death
 - D. had some regrets in her life
6. The writer once invited Rose to__.

- A. have dinner B. go to a party C. play basketball D. give a talk
7. Rose's story tells us that if you want to stay young and be happy, you should __.
- A. help others B. have a dream
C. get on well with others D. have much money
8. What does the underlined word "ability" mean in Chinese?
- A. 训练 B. 方法 C. 途径 D. 能力

Last summer, Cathy's family went to New York City for their summer vacation. They stayed there for two weeks. New York City has about seven and a half million people. It is the largest city in the United States.

First, they visited the Statue of Liberty. It is one of New York's most well-known historical sites(历史景点). Millions of people visit it every year.

On the second day, they went to the Empire State Building. From the top of the building, they saw most parts of New York. On the third day, they visited the Metropolitan Museum. In this museum, they saw a lot of famous paintings. During the rest time of the week, Cathy went to Bronx Zoo with her younger brother and sister.

In the second week, the family visited Long Island. They all had a good time.

9. Cathy's family went to _____ for their summer vacation.
- A. America B. England C. France D. China
10. New York has about _____ people.
- A. 7,000,000 B. 7,500,000 C. 8,000,000 D. 8,500,000
11. The underlined word "It" refers to _____.
- A. New York B. the United States
C. Cathy's home D. New York's historical site
12. Cathy's family visited _____ on the first day of their summer vacation.
- A. the Statue of Liberty B. the Empire State Building
C. the Metropolitan Museum D. Bronx Zoo
13. _____, they visited Long Island.

- A. On the first day
- B. In the first week
- C. On the second day
- D. In the second week

The film *Dinosaur Island*? I went with my younger brother Dave to see it last Friday. I had a great time, but he didn't. He closed (闭上) his eyes in many parts because the dinosaurs (恐龙) looked so real and he didn't laugh once. I thought the story was really exciting. I'd like to buy the DVD and watch it at home again. The beginning and the ending were excellent!

— George

I saw the advertisement (广告) for the film *Dinosaur Island* on TV. It looked great but it wasn't as good as I hoped. I loved the beginning but the second half was boring, I think. I wouldn't go and see it again. I like films about teenagers (青少年) and their lives much more. I think those are funnier. I also like reading books about teenagers. I'd like to be a writer and write for teenagers one day.

— Robert

I didn't want the film *Dinosaur Island* to end because I liked it so much! I read this story before I saw the film. I usually enjoy the books more, but this time was “▲”. I really loved the film! I enjoyed feeling afraid and I laughed a lot in some parts of the film too. I read all about how they made the dinosaurs on the Internet after I went to see it. I think most young people will love seeing this film!

— Andrew

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

14. What might Dave think of the film *Dinosaur Island*?

- A. Boring.
- B. Funny.
- C. Exciting.
- D. Scary.

15. What does Robert want to be in the future?

- A. A writer.

- B. A scientist.
 - C. A film maker.
 - D. A TV reporter.
16. The best word for “ ▲ ” is “ _____ ”.
- A. serious
 - B. common
 - C. popular
 - D. different
17. Which of the following is TRUE according to the material?
- A. George often watches films at home.
 - B. Robert is interested in films about teenagers.
 - C. Dave went to see the film *Dinosaur Island* yesterday.
 - D. Andrew didn't laugh once when he saw the film *Dinosaur Island*.
18. What question might the three boys answer?
- A. Where do you usually watch films?
 - B. What kind of films do you like most?
 - C. Why did you go to see the film *Dinosaur Island*?
 - D. What did you think of the film *Dinosaur Island*?

Tu Youyou, an 84-year-old female(女性)scientist, became the first Chinese to win a Nobel Prize in science on Oct. 5. Before that, she ever won the 2011 Lasker Award for finding out artemisinin(Qinghaosu), which saved millions of lives. She was grateful(感激的)for the Lasker prize, but said, “It is just a scientist's duty. I will go on fighting for the health of all humans.”

Tu kept her work in the 1960s and 1970s. In that age, Malaria(疟疾)could take away people's health. Scientists all over the world had already tried over 240 000 times but failed. Tu Youyou, a member of the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing, began to study Chinese herbs.

Before 2011, people didn't know Tu very much. Many friends played jokes with her

“the Professor of Three None's” : no degree(学位), no study experience abroad, not a member of any Chinese national colleges. But she is hardworking. She read a lot of traditional Chinese medicine books and did a lot of researches on the disease.

In February, 2012, Tu was named National Outstanding Females(One of the Ten). Tu is now a model of Chinese medical workers.

19. Artemisinin is used to _____.
- A. make medicine
 - B. make food
 - C. get award
 - D. do the experiment
20. In the 1960s and 1970s _____ could find ways to stop the Malaria.
- A. scientists in China
 - B. only Tu Youyou
 - C. scientists all over the world
 - D. no scientist
21. Tu Youyou became very famous _____.
- A. in the 1960s
 - B. in 1970
 - C. before 2011
 - D. after 2012
22. From Tu Youyou's story, we know that she is a _____ woman.
- A. friendly
 - B. kind
 - C. clever
 - D. hard-working
23. What can't we learn from the passage?
- A. Tu Youyou was the winner of 2011 Lasker Award.
 - B. Tu Youyou was a professor of much experience abroad.
 - C. Tu Youyou is the finder of artemisinin.
 - D. Tu Youyou was one of the ten National Outstanding Females.

Kids' birthday party are more fun than adults'(成年人的) parties. You don't have to be serious. And there are a few things for parents to remember when they want to have one for their kids.

Make a list(清单). Each kid wants different kinds of parties. Write down all your child's ideas on a piece of paper and then get things ready according to(根据) the list.

Make invitations. Make sure you won't have the party at the same time as your

child's soccer game. Make sure you write down the name of each guest, so you will know the number of the things you have to prepare, such as chairs and plates.

Buy something. If you go to a party store, they will have everything you need, and you won't have to go to different stores to get everything ready.

You need to decide whether(是否) to buy a cake or make one. Decide what kind of food to have. Make sure to get the food ready on time.

You could have some drinks, such as Coke and juice. Having a small bottle of cold water is a good idea, too, especially(尤其) during hot weather.

24. If you don't want to forget to do things for the party, you should _____.

- A. invite everyone
- B. make a list
- C. buy many things
- D. plan the party food

25. If you have the party at the same time as your child's soccer game, what may happen?

- A. They want to enjoy both the game and the party.
- B. All the children want to go to the party better.
- C. More children will come to enjoy the party.
- D. Fewer children will come to enjoy the party.

26. What is the best place to buy things for the party?

- A. A party store.
- B. A supermarket.
- C. A restaurant.
- D. A shop next to your house.

27. The fifth paragraph mainly tells us to _____.

- A. plan party drinks
- B. invite guests
- C. plan party food
- D. plan party games

28. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Why to organize a birthday party for kids.
- B. When to organize a birthday party for kids.
- C. How to organize a birthday party for kids.
- D. Preparing a birthday party for kids is much easier.

Many people like to watch TV. There are all kinds of programs on TV. The soap opera is one of them. The soap opera was first on the radio in the 1920s. Then it started on TV in the 1940s.

Why do so many people like to watch soap operas on TV, especially young people? What makes soap operas popular? Let's find out.

First, what's happening in the soap opera is very different from that in our lives. Everything is perfect (完美的) in the play. People don't need to worry about almost anything. People don't have money problems.

Second, there are many beautiful girls and handsome (英俊的) boys. In the soap opera, they are so cool. They drive young people crazy (疯狂的). They make young people happy.

Third, stories in soap operas are usually interesting. It makes people relax after a day's hard work. Even some old people like to watch it, too.

But some people don't like it. They think the show is too slow and too long. Do you like soap operas? What do you think of them?

29. Soap operas started on TV _____.

- A. in the 1920s B. in the 1930s C. in the 1940s
D. in the 1950s

30. What's happening in the soap opera is _____ our lives.

- A. very different from B. the same as C. as interesting as
D. crazier about

31. _____ in soap operas make young people crazy.

- A. The money problems B. The perfect stories
C. The interesting stories D. The beautiful girls and handsome boys

32. People like soap operas because _____.

- A. the show is too slow and too long B. they can make people sad
C. they can make people relax D. they started on TV early

33. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A.The people in the soap opera don't need to worry about almost anything.

- B. All people like soap operas.
- C. The story in the soap opera is usually interesting.
- D. The girls and boys in the soap opera are usually cool.

Carlos is a young boy from Puerto Rico. Five months ago, he came to New York with his family. He would never forget their first day in this city. His parents' eyes were full of hope, and they wondered what good jobs they would get. His older sister and brother looked at the people, streets, buildings etc. Everything was exciting for them. Grandmother and Grandfather discussed their wonderful new life here. New York was the dream city of everyone in the family except (除...之外) Carlos. He hated(痛恨) it. The city looked big, cold and dirty to him. He missed his home in the countryside in Puerto Rico. He loved the fresh air, the the hot sun and the lovely beaches.

Carlos didn't want to go to school because it made him think of his friends at home. He began to go to the dock (码头), because this made him feel closer to Puerto Rico. He often saw a man there looking at the sea (海). The man saw Carlos, too and felt his sadness. The man's name is Eric. One day, Eric said, "Yes, it's hard to leave your hometown. I left Norway 15 years ago and began to drive a bus in his city. In the beginning I felt the same as you. I know it's hard to start a new life in a new place, but lets face (面对) it. I did it, and you can do it too.

34. Carlos family thought _

- A. New York was big but dirty
- B. people in New York lived a busy life
- C. New York was too far from their hometown
- D. they would have a wonderful life in New York

35. Carlos went to the dock to _

- A. feel closer to his hometown
- B. play with his new friends
- C. stay away from his family

D. draw pictures of the sea

36. After Eric came to New York, he worked as_

A. a teacher B. a driver C. a farmer D. a magician

37. The talk between Eric and Carlos shows that Eric was _

A. lucky B. serious C. careful D. helpful

Do you like eating ice cream? Do you know how ice cream spread in the world?

The earliest ice was eaten in China many years ago, People put fruit Juice into ice. Later, this idea spread to Italy. Nero, the emperor of Roma between 54 AD and 68 AD, liked to eat ice between violin lessons. He ordered runners to run to the mountains, get snow and quickly run back to the palace. The snow was mixed with fruit juice and honey.

Around 1660, coffee shops serving ice cream were very popular in Paris. Most of the coffee shops were owned by Italians. The first successful one was opened by a man from Italy named Francesco Procopio.

Ice cream was probably to America in the early 1700s and it quickly became the favorite of American presidents. George Washington had ice cream machines in his kitchen. Dolly Madison, the wife of President Madison, was the first one to serve her guests ice cream in the White House.

Before ice cream was sold in stores. it was made and(冷冻) at home. It took lots of work to mix cream, eggs, fruit, ice and salt, and the to freeze it. Nancy Johnson, an American woman made the hand-turned ice cream freezer in 1846. Five years later, Jacob Flusell opened the first ice cream business in Baltimore, Maryland. His business quickly spread to other states.

38. People in China and Italy ate ice with _____ many years ago.

A. cream B. coffee C. fruit juice D. eggs and salt

39. From the passage we know that Francesco Procopio _____.

A. was a Frenchman
B. made an ice cream machine

- C. opened the first ice cream shop in Paris
- D. opened the first successful coffee shop serving ice cream in Paris
40. We can learn from the passage that Dolly Madison _____.
- A. brought ice cream to America
- B. was once the president of America
- C. opened the first ice cream business in Baltimore
- D. was the first one to serve the guests ice cream in the White House
41. How did ice cream spread in the world? _____.
- A. China→ Italy→ France→- America. B. China→ France→ America→ Italy.
- C. Italy→ China→ France→ America. D. America→ France→ Ialy→ China.
42. The passage mainly talks about _____.
- A. how to make ice cream B. the history of ice cream
- C. why people like eating ice cream D. ice cream shops around the world

There was a big garden in front of Jeff's house. So on weekends, many children came to play soccer from morning to late night. They made a lot of noise(噪音), but Jeff couldn't do anything.

He thought hard and hard and had an idea. One Saturday evening, he went out and said to them, "It is my happy time when I see and hear you playing here. So I will give you fifty yuan a week if you play in the garden here."

The children felt very happy and on Saturday evening they came to Jeff's house and asked for the money. He did so. The second week, Jeff said he didn't have enough money and only gave them twenty yuan. The third week Jeff said he lost his job, but he gave them only ten yuan. And the boys were very disappointed. The fourth week Jeff said he was looking for his job. He gave them only five yuan. And said he couldn't pay them fifty yuan a week. But he would give them two yuan each week.

After that, the boys never played in the garden again.

43. At first the children liked playing soccer in front of Jeff's house because _____.

- A. there was a big garden there.
- B. Jeff liked to see and hear them playing
- C. Jeff gave them some money
- D. they could make a lot of noise.
44. Jeff gave the children money to _____.
- A. let them play soccer there.
- B. make friends with them
- C. make them become famous players
- D. stop them from playing soccer there.
45. Children felt very happy at first because _____.
- A. Jeff was kind and friendly to them
- B. they could get money and do something they enjoyed
- C. they could play soccer from morning to late night
- D. they did good things for Jeff
46. The underlined word “disappointed” mean “_____”.
- A. 愤怒的, B. 满意的, C. 失望的, D. 绝望的
47. How much did the children get in total (总共)?
- A. 85 yuan, B. 82 yuan, C. 50 yuan, D. 35 yuan

阅读理解。

Coffee has been a part of people’s lives for thousands of years, and today it is still one of the favorite drinks in the world. Many people in the world begin their busy day by drinking a cup of coffee or several cups of coffee. They have always said that a cup of coffee in the morning helps them begin their day in the right way. So they say a cup of coffee is necessary for them in the morning.

Do you know what in the coffee makes our bodies and brains active? It is caffeine (咖啡因). Caffeine may increase a person’s mental and physical abilities (精力和体力). For example, two cups of coffee will make you breathe faster and augment body temperature. All this makes your heart beat faster, and doctors warn that this

are nothing but long arms attached to boxy(箱子般四四方方的)bodies. However, modern robots are smart. Some can solve problems on their own. Their brains are computers and their eyes are sensors(传感器). Motors(发动机)help them move. In the future, robots will learn from their mistakes more than they do now. They will be smarter. It's possible that we will have robot judges, robot household workers, and robot factory workers. Robots will help people to do more things.

53. How long is the history of robots?
- A. Hundreds of years.
 - B. Several hundred years.
 - C. Seven hundred years.
 - D. A hundred year.
54. What's the possible meaning of dumb?
- A. Talking like people.
 - B. Clever.
 - C. Unintelligent (迟钝).
 - D. Cute.
55. Most robots look like people _____ .
- A. in the past
 - B. clever
 - C. in the future
 - D. all the time
56. Which of the following is NOT true about modern robots?
- A. Some robots can solve problems on their own.
 - B. Some robots are like big machines.
 - C. Modern robots are smart.
 - D. Some robots' brains are sensors.
57. What can't robots do in the future according to the passage?
- A. They can help people do housework.
 - B. They can work as judges.
 - C. They can work in the factory.
 - D. They can have brains as people.

阅读理解

I had a summer camp with my classmates last year. Early in the morning. We

gathered at the bus station. After saying goodbye to our parents, we got on the buses. It took us more than two hours to arrive at the campground. We got off the buses cheerfully. Laughing and shouting. We jumped and ran all over the place. It was the first time for us to be away from the parents. Some of us started to feel homesick (想家). However, when the night party and dances began, the homesickness was gone. The next day, everybody rushed to the boating class, hoping to be at the head of the others. At first, my friends and I worked hard, but the boat wouldn't listen to us and kept going round and round. Then the teacher taught us how to work together. After many tries, we did much better. Swimming class was my favorite. It was about the hottest time of a day and the best time to stay in the cool water. The swimming teacher was a funny man, and during the class he often made us laugh happily. During the week I learned a lot of new things and made many new friends. I also learned how to take care of myself.

58. They got to the campground _____.
- A. on foot B. by bike C. by bus D. by plane
59. The campground was _____ from their homes.
- A. quite near B. not far C. very long D. quite far
60. Why swimming class was the writer's favorite?
- A. Because it was good to stay in the cool water when the weather was hot.
B. Because the writer felt quite relaxed during the class.
C. Because the swimming teacher was interesting.
D. Because of all the above
61. Which statement is NOT true?
- A. The children were happy to be away from Dad and Mum.
B. Their homesickness lasted for long.
C. It was teamwork to boat.
D. They camped for a week.
62. Which is the best title for the passage?
- A. I Learnt a lot. B. Boating and Swimming.

【语篇来自二十一世纪学生英文报·试题原创】

You can't taste better

School students are not allowed (允许) to drink wine, but there's nothing wrong with making it. Urumqi No 37 Middle School students in Xinjiang have been doing it since 2005.

Grapes are grown intensively (多产地) in Xinjiang. It's the reason the school decided to teach students how to make red wine four years ago, according to Zhu Dacheng, vice-principal (副校长) of the school.

"We hope the students can find out about something in real life and learn practical skills," he said.

The students got to work in September, when the grapes in Xinjiang ripen (成熟). They were divided into groups. They needed about 5kg of grapes each, some yeast (酵母), a basin and a jar (罐子).

Making the wine

Yang Lili, 13, told Teens how the four students in her group made their wine.

"We worked like a production line (流水线)," she said. One student washed the grapes, another pulled them from their stems (茎); the others squashed (压扁) the grapes in a big basin. Then they put the grapes and the yeast into a jar and sealed (密封) it. The process takes about an hour.

Then what? A lot of waiting!

After 45 days, the students filtered (过滤) the wine twice and then put it into bottles. At last, the wine was ready.

Yang said that of the 11 groups in her class, there were just three failures. In March, the whole class had a wine-tasting party to celebrate.

Xu Hao, 13, said they were excited to taste the results.

"The wine is so sweet," he said. "We made better wine than you can buy in the supermarket!"

"It's because our wine is made from 100% grapes," he added.

At the party, the teacher also taught the students about wine culture. For example, how to hold a glass, and how you can judge the quality (质量) of a wine by its color.

63. Urumqi No 37 Middle School students in Xinjiang have been _____ since 2005.
- A. drinking wine B. making wine C. growing grapes
D. working
64. Why did the school decide to teach students how to make red wine?
- A. Because Xinjiang does not produce red wine.
B. Because Xinjiang has no grapes.
C. Because Xinjiang people love drinking wine.
D. Because grapes are grown intensively in Xinjiang.
65. Which of the following is not true?
- A. Students can learn practical skills from making wine.
B. The stems of the grapes are not needed for making wine.
C. The wine should be filtered twice.
D. The whole class were excited to taste the results.
66. The wine made by students is sweeter than that in the supermarket because _____.
- A. the wine is made from 100% grapes B. the wine has other things in it
C. all grapes are sweet D. the wine is made in Xinjiang
67. What's the passage mainly about?
- A. A unique course—planting grapes. B. How to sell wine.
C. A unique course—making wine. D. Tasting wine.

Many people don't think that TV shows are educational. It is true that lots of shows are meaningless. However, some shows are good and we can learn many things from them. Here are a few of my favorite shows.

Blue Peter When I was a child, this was the only show I could watch. I watched it on Monday, Wednesday and Sunday every week. You can learn about different countries around the world from it. As the show is for children, the language in it is

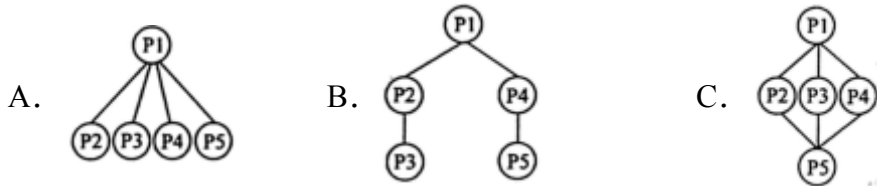
easy.

The Great British Bake Off This show is about making bread, cakes and so on. The show wants to find Britain's best amateur baker (业余烘焙师). You can watch the show and learn how to bake different kinds of bread and cakes by following their steps.

Frozen Planet This show is about life in cold places. There are many special animals in this show. I love this show not because of the cute animals, but because it teaches us why we have these animals and what we need to do to save them.

Pointless This show is great for you to think. It is a quiz (知识竞赛) show. It may be about sports, weather, movies and so on. I learnt lots of things from this show. 根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

68. The writer watched *Blue Peter* _____ when he was a child.
A. twice a week B. three times a week C. three times a month
69. According to the passage, we can know _____.
A. *Pointless* is a quiz show only about sports
B. *The Great British Bake Off* tells about how to bake bread
C. the writer likes *Frozen Planet* because the language in it is easy
70. Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage? (P=Paragraph)



71. The passage is mainly written for _____.
A. children B. teachers C. TV lovers

Are two holidays not enough? Do you dream of three, or even four? This is not a dream any longer! The State Council (国务院) encouraged primary and high schools to give students a spring or autumn break without changing the total number of student vacation days.

Students in China currently only have long holidays in two seasons-summer and

winter. These holidays are usually 10 to 12 weeks in total. “If we had spring and autumn breaks, I would have time to taste all four seasons instead of burying (埋) myself in my studies,” Gao Yiran, a 15-year-old boy told *China Daily*. Seasonal holidays during autumn and spring may be something new in China, but not in other countries.

In the USA, students usually have three holidays. Summer holiday is the longest one, and runs from mid-June until early September. Summer camp is one of kids’ favourite places to go to, where they can make new friends and try some new activities. Winter holiday starts from mid-December and ends in early January. Most kids and their parents go to spend time together over the Christmas period. Spring break comes in mid- March and it is usually a 10-day holiday.

Schools in Japan start in April, as most people think that spring is the perfect time for new things. For school children, summer holiday lasts from July 20th to August 31st. Most kids are busy with club activities including sports and dancing. Spring break starts at the end of March and continues till early April. It is a good chance for a short family trip around the city.

72. What do Japanese kids usually do during their summer holiday?
- A. Take a short family trip around the city. B. Take part in club activities.
C. Try some new activities. D. Spend time together with their parents.
73. If China has three or four holidays, _____.
- A. seasonal holidays during autumn and spring may be something common in China.
B. students will have much more time to eat different food and travel around the world.
C. the holiday will be longer than before.
D. the students vacation days will be the same as before in total
74. If you study in the USA, you will have _____ holiday in all.
- A. about 100 days B. at least 180 days
C. more than 150 days D. less than 60 days

75. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. Holiday Reform(改革) in China B. School Holiday
C. A Longer Holiday Is Not a Dream Any More D. How to Spend Holiday

As time goes by, everything in our life improves. Do you want to know about what our homes will be like in the future? Here are some predictions (预测) :

Want to take a shower when you get home? You'll be able to let your smart (智能) water heater (热水器) start heating up when you're on your way home.

Did I turn off the oven? Did I close the window? Everyone may have a moment like that. But in the future, your home will check these for you.

In your home of the future, all of your devices (设备) can work together to make your life more comfortable. When you turn on the lights in the morning, your windows will open at the same time. The lights will slowly turn off by themselves after the sun appears.

Your home may have dangers. The hackers (黑客) could open your door and bring a loss (损失) at your home through your phone or other devices. Your home will tell you about it, but you can't arrive in time. So people will have to be careful of their personal information.

76. What can we do on our way home in the future?

- A. Take a shower. B. Keep working.
C. Let the water heater work. D. Have a look at our smart home devices.

77. What will our life be like in the future in smart homes?

- A. More boring. B. Very busy.
C. Very Safe. D. More comfortable.

78. Who will let you know if someone breaks into your home in the future?

- A. Your home. B. Your neighbor.
C. Your phone. D. Your friend.

79. How many kinds of predictions are mentioned (提到) in the passage?

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

80. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. Some Beautiful Houses B. Homes of the Future
C. A Better World D. Some Famous Predictions

Do you want to know what our life will be like in the future? Let's have a look. You may get a surprise. You will go to the kitchen when you are hungry. You will give orders to the kitchen robot. The robot will cook the food for you in a few minutes. Then it will bring it to you.

In the kitchen you will find a special food machine. The food machine will tell you what your body needs. It will help you eat healthily. The food machine will be connected with (连接) the kitchen robot. The robot can get messages from the food machine. After having a meal, you can go to your home office. You will work at home and you don't need to go out to work any more.

You will have a special information screen. You can get any information on the screen. When you receive a message from a friend in America, your information screen will be turned on automatically (自动地). Your friend's face appears on the screen. Then you can talk to your friend easily.

81. What is the second paragraph about?

- A. It's about healthy food.
B. It's about the kitchen robot.
C. It's about a nice kitchen.
D. It's about a robot which can do homework.

82. According to the passage, _____ will tell you what your body needs.

- A. the kitchen robot
B. the food machine
C. the information screen
D. the computer

83. What does the underlined word "receive" mean in Chinese?

A. 丢失 B. 复制 C. 接收 D. 保存

84. You can see your friend's face _____.

A. on the wall B. on the screen
C. on the Internet D. on TV

85. What's the best title for the passage?

A. Our life in the future
B. A food machine
C. A special information screen
D. A kitchen robot

Overweight(超重) is one of the biggest health problems now. Being overweight affects more than how you look. Too much fat can kill you. What's worse, overweight children turn into overweight adults(成人). If you're obese now, you probably will grow into an obese adult. But here's good news. You can fight overweight.

Change your eating habits

You are what you eat. Kids like snacks. Did you list any healthy snacks? One study of eating habits showed that soft drinks are the first in the snack list. Next, kids choose salty snacks, like chips. What's more, the list is full of junk food from No. 3 to No. 11. Finally, No. 12, kids picked a healthy snack — fruit. So, think about your snack choice again.

Get outside to exercise

Jim, a player on his school football team, had a weight problem not long time ago. He could never get anyone to play with him. So his father and he started playing football for a few minutes every night. Ten minutes turned into an hour or more. In just a few years, the heavy kid became athletic, fit and healthy.

More TV means more fat

Nearly every American kid watches TV for 2 hours and 56 minutes every day that adds up to 44 days a year of sitting. More TV(or more Internet surfing, or more computer games) means more fat.

Eat an apple a day, walk around the house, play with your family ... Do it today,

and do it more tomorrow. It will help you a lot.

86. According to the passage, kids put _____ at the end of the snack list in one study of eating habits.

- A. chips B. ice cream C. fruit D. soft drinks

87. What does the underlined word “obese” mean in Chinese?

- A. 苗条的 B. 虚胖的 C. 健康的 D. 聪明的

88. What can we do to fight overweight according to the passage?

① Try to get up early.

② Try to take more exercise.

③ Try not to sit in front of TV or computer for too long.

④ Try to eat more healthy food.

- A. ②③④ B. ①②③ C. ①③④ D. ①②④

Last Saturday I went to a park with my family to enjoy a relaxing time. My six-year-old son met a boy there. They didn't know each other. My son had a soccer and they played it together.

After they finished playing, we sat under a big tree and started to have lunch. But the boy didn't leave. My son wanted to invite him to have lunch with us and I agreed. My son gave him some delicious food and the boy ate it up. My son even shared his favorite cake with the boy.

After lunch, the boy went away without saying "thank you". I was a little disappointed(失望的), but I knew my son was very happy today. What's more, he learned about sharing.

I think sharing with others can bring us joy and happiness. When we are happy, share our feelings with others and let them feel it, too. When we are sad, it's also a good idea to share the sad things with friends.

89. Why did the writer and her family go to the park last Saturday?

- A. To play soccer. B. To meet a boy. C. To relax themselves. D. To have a walk.

90. What can we know about the boy from the passage?
- A. He might go to the park by himself. B. He is as old as the writer's son.
C. He didn't like to play soccer with the writer's son. D. He knew the writer's son very well.
91. What kind of passage is it?
- A. A public letter. B. A news report. C. A short notice.
D. A true story.
92. What does the writer really want to tell us?
- A. We should be friendly to others at any time. B. We should learn to share with others.
C. A park is a good place to have great fun. D. Never trust anybody around us easily.

Autumn days give us some fantastic and lively colours. Then, suddenly, the city is covered (覆盖) with a thick sheet (床单) of snow. It is during this special time of year that one of the most popular and enjoyed holidays in America comes: Christmas. This time is so special that schools often give students a two-week break from their schoolwork to enjoy the winter holidays.

My family takes this chance to spend two weeks together. We build a tree and decorate it with many colorful lights. On the top of the tree, we put a shining star. As night sets in, the dark room is warmly lit up by a bright Christmas tree.

Then, on Christmas Eve (前夕), our family have all the traditional American foods: turkey, sweet potatoes, vegetables, nuts, pies, and other good dishes. On this very night, there is an old story, named *Santa Claus*. Santa Claus will fly from the North Pole and give presents to the children under the Christmas tree. However, he only gives presents to those who have behaved (表现) well the whole year. So children across America try to do one last good deed (行动) before the night by baking (烘烤) Santa some cookies, trying to ask him for presents. This is why Santa is so fat!

That night, children are often excited, hoping to find presents. The next day, they

rush out of bed very early. Then, the whole family open presents and spend the whole day relaxing.

93. From the first paragraph, we can know that_____.
- A. winter days give people some lively colors
 - B. it doesn't snow at all in winter in America
 - C. Christmas is as usual as other festivals
 - D. children will have a two-week holiday to spend Christmas
94. The underlined word "lit up" in Paragraph 2 means " _____ " in Chinese.
- A. 点亮
 - B. 点燃
 - C. 安装
 - D. 穿上
95. Why is Santa Claus very fat according to the passage?
- A. Because he takes less exercise.
 - B. Because he often gives the children presents.
 - C. Because he flies to the Christmas tree instead of on foot.
 - D. Because he often has some cookies baked by children.
96. When do the family open the presents?
- A. On Christmas Eve.
 - B. On Christmas Day.
 - C. When children see Santa Claus.
 - D. When children bake some cookies.
97. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- A. The writer's family put a shining star on the top of the tree .
 - B. The writer's family also has nuts and pies on Christmas Eve.
 - C. Santa Claus gives every child some presents according to the passage.
 - D. Santa Claus is from the North Pole according to the passage.

People all over the world celebrate (庆祝) Halloween. It falls on October 31st every year. On that night, children dress up in costumes (戏服) and go door-to-door to ask for candy. They shout, "Trick or treat!" This means "give me a gift like sweets or a toy, or I'll play a trick on you!" It's a big part of the holiday.

But some US cities have rules about trick-or-treating. They say kids above the age of 12 can't go trick-or-treating.

Some people just think it's silly (可笑的) for older teens to go trick-or-treating. Others think that teenagers stop tick-or-treating at a certain age anyway. They go to a party with their friends instead.

I stopped tick-or-treating around my early to mid-teens. So I guess I would be fine with the rule. But I'm not sure if it's right to ban (禁止) older kids from trick or treating, especially if they have tried to put together a creative costume.

98. What does "treat" mean in the phrase "trick-or-treat"?
- A. Giving someone candy. B. Playing a joke on someone.
C. Making fun of someone. D. Showing scary things to someone.
99. Which of these is a rule in some US cities?
- A. Teenagers can't celebrate Halloween any more.
B. Kids over 12 can't go trick-or-treating.
C. Kids over 12 can't dress up in scary costumes.
D. Kids over 12 can't eat candy any more.
100. What's the main idea of paragraph 3?
- A. Many people disagree with the age limit rule.
B. People have different ideas about Halloween activities.
C. Why it's not good to stop tick-or treating.
D. Why many people agree with the age limit rule.
101. What does the writer think of the age limit rule?
- A. He thinks it's right. B. He thinks it's silly.
C. He thinks it makes people upset. D. He is not sure if it's right.



In the past, getting recipes and cooking tips was difficult. A person had to go to the store and buy a cook book, or get recipes from friends. Now the Internet has changed all that. If you want to find a recipe for some dishes, just go online. It

couldn't be simpler.

Cooking blogs are a great source of information because they are free and there are so many of them. They are also nice because they give all different kinds of ideas. The problem with blogs is that because we don't know who is writing them, we need to use them carefully. When you are looking at a new blog, you don't know if the writer knows what he or she is talking about.

Today, we'd like to introduce(介绍) two popular cooking blogs. The first is called Smitten Kitchen. This website is run by a family living in New York City. It focuses on food that doesn't need many ingredients. If you want to make food that is simple but wonderful, then this is the site for you. It shows thousands of recipes, divided into categories. You will be surprised at how many they are.

Wednesday Chef is another great cooking blog. It is run by a writer who lives in Berlin. This blog also offers many recipes, together with introductions for great restaurants in Berlin and suggestions(建议) for people who want to start their own blogs. Wednesday Chef has great pictures of the food, as well as interesting pictures of Berlin. The blog got its name because in the past, newspapers published(出版) their food articles on Wednesdays.

There are a lot of cooking blogs on the Internet, and most of them are pretty good. Go online and read them. You might be happy to see how much they can help you to improve your cooking.

102. The Internet has changed _____.

- A. the way people get recipes and cooking tips
- B. the way people cook their favorite dishes
- C. the way people buy their cook books
- D. the way people publish their articles

103. What can we learn about the cooking blogs from Paragraph 2?

- A. They are not free to use.
- B. The number of them is small.
- C. They show different ideas.

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