

上海市 2024 年闵行区文来中学八年级英语第二学期 5 月月考试题

II. Choose the best answer

1. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation with others?

A. leader B. pretend C. scenic D. seem

2. Tom, Mary can't open the box. Can you give _____ a helping hand?

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

3. It is important for you to be satisfied _____ the service provided by the store consistently.

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

4. The local government praised the young man _____ saving a boy from the river yesterday.

A. by B. for C. through D. over

5. The smiths _____ planning to go on a trip to China for the summer holidays.

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

6. We have been told that the color of the shoes should match _____ of the suit in our school.

A. one B. ones C. that D. those

7. The food in this market is always sold out quickly because it tastes _____.

A. terrible B. wonderfully C. well D. delicious

8. People in China _____ drive after drinking alcohol. It's against the law.

A. mustn't B. shouldn't C. needn't D. can't

9. —Doctor I've got a headache.

—Don't worry. Just take some medicine, _____ you'll be OK again.

A. and B. but C. so D. or

10. Steve asked the taxi driver to drive a little _____ because there was not enough time.

A. fast B. faster C. less fast D. the fastest

11. Adam didn't join in the summer camp to Australia this time because he _____ there before.

A. has been B. had been C. was D. had gone

12. — _____ did you work out the problem in such a short time?

— With Mr. Li's help.

A. where B. How C. When D. Who

13. Teachers should always encourage their students _____ when they meet with trouble.

A. keep on B. keeping on C. to keep on D. kept on

14. Grace _____ dinner in the kitchen with her husband when Alice called her last night.

A. cooks B. was cooking C. cooked D. has cooked

15. According to a recent US survey, children spend about 25 hours a week _____ TV.

A. to watch B. watch C. watched D. watching

16. Smiling is the best policy. People will smile back _____ you smile at them.

A. unless B. though C. when D. until

17. You look pale, Jenny. Why not _____ to have a rest?

A. to stop B. stop C. remember D. stopped

18. — _____ beautiful your new dress is! I really like it.

—It's a birthday present from my aunt.

A. What B. How C. What a D. What an

19. —Could you please sweep the floor? I'm going to cook dinner.

— _____. I'll do it at once, Mom.

A. I'm afraid not B. You're kidding C. I agree with you D. With pleasure

20. — May I use your bicycle today? I want to go to the supermarket.

— _____. I will not use it.

A. No, you can't B. I have no idea C. Sure, go ahead D. Not at all

III.

Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word or phrase can only be used once.

A. interest B. thinking about C. problems D. explain E. quickly

It can be hard to know what newborns want. They can't talk, walk, or even point at what they're 21. Yet newborn babies begin to develop language skills long before they begin speaking. And compared to adults, they develop these skills 22. People have a hard time learning new languages as they grow older, but babies have the ability to learn any language easily.

For a long time, scientists have tries to 23 how such young children can learn difficult grammatical rules and sounds of a language. Now, researchers are getting a better idea of what's happening in the brains of those baby language learners.

The new information might finally help kids with learning ____24____ as well as adults who want to learn new languages. It might even help scientists who are trying to design computers that can communicate as people do.

A. carefully B. work out C. full D. recognize E. wonderful

Studies show that up to about 6 months of age, babies can ____25____ all the sounds that make up all the languages in the world. Most babies go “goo goo” and “ma ma” by 6 months of age, and most children speak in ____26____ sentence by age 3.

For decades, scientists have wondered how the brains of young children ____27____ how to communicate by using language. With the help from new technologies and research strategies (策略), scientists are now finding that babies begin life with the ability to learn any language. They get into contact with other people, listen to what they say and watch their movements very ____28____. That is why they are able to master the languages they hear most often in a really short time.

IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms

29. More and more _____ became famous in various areas of American culture. (Frenchman)
30. Unfortunately, Ding was beaten at the game by Selby in the _____ round. (four)
31. Yesterday the couple talked a lot with a friend of _____ in the USA on the phone. (they)
32. It is said that a career in law is becoming increasingly _____ to young people. (attract)
33. The China's Got Talent offered the child a chance to show his special _____. (enable)
34. Looking at the score, the young man was surprised with his mouth _____ open. (width)
35. Mum, I don't want to _____ you, but I am in trouble now and I need your help. (scared)
36. As a nursery teacher, she is hardly _____ with kids and always welcome. (patience)

V. Complete the following sentences as required

37. I often had dinner with my grandparents at weekends many years ago. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you often _____ dinner with your grandparents at weekends many years ago、
38. Danny went swimming once a week when he was in high school. (对划线部分提问)
_____ did Danny go swimming when he was in high school?
39. I would like to go to rock climbing with you this weekend. (保持句意不变)
I _____ going rock climbing with you this weekend.

40. The ice in the lake is so thick that people can skate on it freely. (保持句意基本不变)

The ice in lake is _____ for people to skate on it freely.

41. The mother asked the son, "will you come here early tomorrow?" (改为宾语从句)

The mother asked her son _____ he _____ come home early the next day.

42. Saint Claus hid the presents in the long stocking on Christmas Eve. (改为被动语态)

The presents _____ in the long stocking on Christmas by Saint Claus.

43. the Disneyland Park, after, are going to, they, its grand opening. (连词成句)

_____.

VI. Reading comprehension

A. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

This story happened about a hundred years ago in a small village. One day there was an earthquake. luckily for them, nothing was destroyed and no one was hurt. But a huge stone fell from a nearby mountain and stopped in the middle of the road.

When the earthquake stopped, many people came to the road and saw the stone. Some of the strongest men tried to lift the stone out of the road. But they couldn't move it. They tried to push it but failed. They tried to pull it with ropes but nothing worked.

"Well", they all **groaned**, "there is nothing we can do about it. We will have to change the road."

At this time a young boy about 12 years old said, "I think I can help you to move the stone away."

"You?" they shouted. "What are you talking about?" The men all laughed at the boy.

The next morning, some people came into the road. One of them shouted, "The rock is gone." More people ran out to see. It was true. The rock wasn't in the road any longer. It wasn't even near the road.

"This is impossible," they said, "Where did it go?" The boy stood in the road, smiling, "I told you I could move it last night."

The boy walked over to where the rock had been and uncovered some earth. "I buried it" he said. The people looked rather surprised.

"You see," he said, "I dug a deep hole next to the rock and then I dug a small incline up to the rock and the rock rolled down into the hole by itself. Then I covered it with dirt."

The crowd shouted, "What a clever boy!" and some of them said, "Why haven't we think of this good method?"

44. After the earthquake, _____.
- A. many people in the village died.
 B. nothing happened.
 C. the whole village was covered with big rocks.
 D. a huge rock fell down the mountain and stood in the middle of the road.
45. The crowd laughed at the boy because _____.
- A. they thought the boy was too weak to move the rock.
 B. they had decided to change the road.
 C. they themselves couldn't pull or push the rock.
 D. the boy was not clever enough.
46. In the end, the huge stone was _____.
- A. in the earth B. in the house C. in the river D. on the road side
47. The underlined word **groaned** in the third paragraph most probably means _____.
- A. cries loudly B. shouted happily C. talked angrily D. said sadly
48. From the passage, we can see that _____.
- A. the boy was stronger than the villagers.
 B. the villagers were very foolish.
 C. the boy was very bright and good at thinking.
 D. the villagers were all proud of the boy before the earthquake happened.
49. The best title for the passage may be _____.
- A. A clever boy B. A huge rock C. A big earthquake D. A small village

(B) Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage

Be Careful about Energy Drinks

Be careful what you drink; something that looks cool may not be good for your health.

The weather is getting hotter and you'll be getting 50 after playing basketball or riding home from school.

A cold drink may be just the thing. But be careful what you pour down your throat; something that looks cool may not be good for your health.

There are plenty of so-called energy drinks on the market. Most of them have an attractive color and cool name. But after a careful check you may find that most energy drinks have high levels of caffeine (咖啡因).

These drinks are aimed at people of different jobs and ages, ____51____ young people, students, busy people and sports players. Makers sometimes say their drinks make you better at sports and can keep you awake. But be careful not to drink too much.

Caffeine raises your heartbeat. Because of this, the International Olympic Committee has limited their use. The amount of caffeine in most energy drinks is ____52____ as high as in a strong cup of coffee or strong tea.

____53____ by Australian scientists has found that many teenagers are affected by caffeine. The results of their study show that 27 percent of boys aged 8-12 take in more caffeine than their parents. There are hidden health problems which are ____54____ with energy drinks. Just one can of energy drink can make you nervous, have difficulty sleeping and can even ____55____ heart attacks.

“Teenagers should not be encouraged to have drinks with high level caffeine in them,” a scientist from the Australia Nutrition Foundation said.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 50. A. hungrier | B. warmer | C. thirstier | D. colder |
| 51. A. exactly | B. especially | C. actually | D. completely |
| 52. A. in all | B. at most | C. at least | D. in fact |
| 53. A. Resource | B. Material | C. Research | D. Information |
| 54. A. covered | B. shared | C. communication | D. connected |
| 55. A. create | B. cause | C. prevent | D. reduce |

C

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.

E-waste (电子垃圾) is fast becoming a serious problem around the world. This report will examine this problem and provide some p____56____ ways to solve it.

We live in a society that is producing and using electronics (电子产品) all the time. It is often cheaper to buy new products than to repair old ones. Also, through clever advertising, companies always e____57____ people to change their old TVs, mobile phones and computers for the latest models. E-waste is created when we throw away old ones. In Europe a____58____, about 8,700,000 tons of e-waste is produced each year. Sadly, just over 1,000,000 tons is recycled.

Burying e-waste or burning it cause serious problems for the environment. Electronics have dangerous things in them. These things can then get into the g____59____ or pollute the air when they are burnt.

In recent years, however, their plans are not always deal with properly. Sometimes electronics are just sent to

poor countries such as Ghana. Here they are often burnt in public areas, which is very bad for people's health. Setting up recycling centers is a good way to solve this problem. E-cycling centers could recycle the parts that can be reused and deal with the r60 properly.

Another way is to make producers responsible for their used products. This means that producers must take back old products which are no longer w61. They should then make sure they are recycled or reused in a right way.

As for us, we should try to cut down on e-waste. Change electronics only when we have to. And don't buy a product just to have the latest model.

E-waste is a serious problem in the m62 world. Both producers and users must take actions and try to keep it to the smallest amount.

D

Answer the question.

During our first summer in the Arizona desert, I got badly burned by the sun. It was too hot there. By the next April I was already worrying about those three months coming up. I told Mr. Simpson about that at his gas station while he filled my car's tank.

"You don't need to worry in that way," he said. "Worrying about the heat just makes the summer start sooner and last longer."

I realized, as I paid the bill, that he was right. "Treat the heat like a welcome surprise," he said. "Take advantage of the best that our summer offers and ignore the rest."

To my surprise, Mr. Simpson's advice worked. When the hot summer did arrive, I watered the flowers in my garden in the morning. In the afternoon I slept with my kids, and in the evening we played games and made ice cream together. I learned the beauty of the summer in the desert.

Years later, when we moved to Cleveland, our neighbors there were already worrying about winter in September. When the snows of December did arrive, our children were excited because they had never seen snow before. They made snowballs and went skating together.

One afternoon, a middle-aged neighbor told me, "For years the snow had just been something to shovel. I'd forgotten what real fun it can be!"

A few years later, we moved back to the desert. When I drove to the gas station, I learned from the new owner that age had forced Mr. Simpson to sell. He had bought a small station nearby.

I drove there and talked with Mr. Simpson. He was thinner and older now, but his pleasant smile was still the

same. I asked him how he was.

“I’m not worrying about growing old,” he said, “Too busy enjoying life out there in the country.”

63. How did the writer feel when he thought about the coming summer?

64. What did Mr. Simpson advise the writer to do?

65. What did the writer’s children do when it snowed?

66. When did the writer move to back to the desert?

67. Why did Mr. Simpson sell his gas station?

68. What do you think of Mr Simpson? What can you learn from the story?

I think _____

VII.

69. Write a letter in at least 60 words according to the given situation (根据所给情景写一篇不少于 60 个词的信, 标点符号不占格。)

1. 提示: 假设你是李磊, 你的朋友孙祥上周来信说, 他的同桌上课经常找借口跟他说话, 这使得他非常苦恼, 不知道如何处理这事。请你给他写封信, 提出一些建议并帮助他。

2. 要求: 建议不少于两条。

3. Phrases for reference(以下短语仅供参考): in trouble; be bad for; talk with; heart to heart; try one’s best; after all; get on well with...

(注意: 信中不得出现考生的姓名、校名及其他相关信息, 否则不予评分。)

Dear Sun Xing,

Yours,

Li Lei

上海市 2024 年闵行区文来中学八年级英语第二学期 5 月月考试题 (答案解析)

II. Choose the best answer

1. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation with others?

- A. leader B. pretend C. scenic D. seem

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：下列划线部分中哪一个在发音上与其他人不同？

考查单词发音。leader 划线部分“ea”发音为 /i:/; pretend: 划线部分“e”发音为 /i/; scenic: 划线部分“e”发音为 /i:/; seem: 划线部分“ee”发音为 /i:/。故选 B。

2. Tom, Mary can't open the box. Can you give _____ a helping hand?

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

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：汤姆，玛丽打不开盒子，你能帮帮她吗？

考查代词。she 她，主格代词；her 她，宾格代词或形容词性物主代词；hers 她的，名词性物主代词；herself 她自己，反身代词。此处作动词 give 的宾语，应用宾格代词。故选 B。

3. It is important for you to be satisfied _____ the service provided by the store consistently.

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

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：对你来说，始终对这家商店提供的服务感到满意是很重要的。

考查介词辨析。in “在……里”；at “在”；with “和，对……”；on “在……上”。“be satisfied with”是固定短语，意为“对……感到满意”。故选 C。

4. The local government praised the young man _____ saving a boy from the river yesterday.

- A. by B. for C. through D. over

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：本地政府因为这个年轻人昨天从河里救了一个男孩而表扬他。

考查介词辨析。by 通过；for 因为；through 凭借；over 在……的上方。根据“The local government praised the

young man...saving a boy from the river yesterday.”可知，政府表扬这个年轻人，是因为他从河中救了一个男孩。
故选 B。

5. The smiths _____ planning to go on a trip to China for the summer holidays.

- A. am B. is C. are D. be

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：史密斯一家正计划着去中国度过暑假。

考查 be 动词辨析。am 是 be 动词的第一人称单数形式，用于主语是“I”的情况；is 是 be 动词的第三人称单数形式，用于主语是第三人称单数的情况；are 是 be 动词的复数形式，用于主语是复数的情况，包括第二人称单数和复数；be 是 be 动词的原形，一般不能直接作谓语，在一些特定结构中会使用原形，如情态动词后接动词原形。本句中，“The Smiths”表示“史密斯一家”，是复数概念，在句子中作主语时，谓语动词要用复数形式。根据主谓一致原则，故选 C。

6. We have been told that the color of the shoes should match _____ of the suit in our school.

- A. one B. ones C. that D. those

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：我们被告知，鞋子的颜色应该与学校规定的西装颜色相匹配。

考查不定代词。one 一个，表泛指，指代可数名词单数；ones 一类，表泛指，指代可数名词复数；that 那个，指前文出现过的；those 那些，代指复数。根据句子“We have been told that the color of the shoes should match...of the suit in our school.”可知，空格处需要指代的是“the color”颜色，这是一个单数名词。因此，应用 that 来指代“the color”。故选 C。

7. The food in this market is always sold out quickly because it tastes _____.

- A. terrible B. wonderfully C. well D. delicious

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：这个市场的食物总是很快就卖光，因为它尝起来非常美味。

考查形容词辨析。terrible 糟糕的，形容词；wonderfully 极好地，副词；well 好，副词；delicious 美味的，形容词。此处修饰感官动词 taste，应使用形容词，排除选项 BC。根据“The food in this market is always sold out quickly”可知，此处指食物很快卖光地原因是尝起来很美味。故选 D。

8. People in China _____ drive after drinking alcohol. It's against the law.

A. mustn't B. shouldn't C. needn't D. can't

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：在中国，人们酒后不得开车，那是违法的。

考查情态动词；mustn't 不准，不允许，禁止；shouldn't 不应该；needn't 不必；can't 不可以，不能够。根据 “It's against the law.”可知酒驾违法，应该是被禁止的，用 mustn't 符合语境。故选 A。

9. —Doctor, I've got a headache.

—Don't worry. Just take some medicine, _____ you'll be OK again.

A. and B. but C. so D. or

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】句意：——医生，我头痛。——别担心。吃点药，你就会好起来的。

考查连词辨析。and 并且，表示等同、递进关系；but 但是，表示转折；so 因此，表示结果；or 或者，表示选择；否则，表示否定条件。服些药，就会好，表示递进，用 and。故选 A。

10. Steve asked the taxi driver to drive a little _____ because there was not enough time.

A. fast B. faster C. less fast D. the fastest

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：Steve 让出租车司机开得再快一点，因为时间不够了。

考查比较级用法。fast 快地，原形；faster 更快地，比较级；less fast 不那么快地；the fastest 最快地。根据 “because there was not enough time”可知，因为时间不够了，所以 Steve 希望司机开得更快一些，需要使用比较级。故选 B。

11. Adam didn't join in the summer camp to Australia this time because he _____ there before.

A. has been B. had been C. was D. had gone

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：亚当这次没有参加去澳大利亚的夏令营，因为他以前去过那里。

考查过去完成时。由 “Adam didn't join in the summer camp to Australia this time because he ... there before”可知，此处指亚当过去去过，过去的过去应用过去完成时，去过已回来用 been。故选 B。

12. —_____ did you work out the problem in such a short time?

— With Mr. Li's help.

- A. where B. How C. When D. Who

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你是如何在这么短的时间内算出这道题的？——在李老师的帮助下。

考查疑问词辨析。where 在哪里；how 怎样，如何；when 什么时间；who 谁。根据 “With Mr. Li's help” 可知，此处是询问如何在这么短的时间内算出这道题的。故选 B。

13. Teachers should always encourage their students _____ when they meet with trouble.

- A. keep on B. keeping on C. to keep on D. kept on

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：当学生们遇到困难时，老师们应该总是鼓励他们坚持下去。

考查非谓语动词。keep on 意为“坚持”，动词原形；keeping on 是动名词或现在分词形式；to keep on 是动词不定式；kept on 是过去式或过去分词形式。“encourage sb. to do sth.”是固定短语，意为“鼓励某人做某事”，这里用动词不定式作宾语补足语。故选 C。

14. Grace _____ dinner in the kitchen with her husband when Alice called her last night.

- A. cooks B. was cooking C. cooked D. has cooked

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：爱丽丝昨晚打电话给格蕾丝时，她正在厨房和丈夫一起做晚饭。

考查动词时态。根据“dinner in the kitchen with her husband when Alice called her last night.”可知，设空处描述昨天某个时间正进行的动作，为过去进行时。故选 B。

15. According to a recent US survey, children spend about 25 hours a week _____ TV.

- A. to watch B. watch C. watched D. watching

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：根据最近的一项美国调查，孩子们每周大约花费 25 小时看电视。

考查固定短语。to watch 不定式形式；watch 动词原形；watched 过去式或过去分词形式；watching 动名词或现在分词形式。句中 “spend...doing something” 是固定搭配，表示“花费时间做某事”。故选 D。

16. Smiling is the best policy. People will smile back _____ you smile at them.

- A. unless B. though C. when D. until

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：微笑是最好的策略，当你对他们微笑时，人们将回报你笑容。

考查时间状语从句。unless 除非；though 虽然；when 当……时；until 直到……才。根据“People will smile back...you smile at them.”可知，指当你对他们微笑时，此句是 when 引导的时间状语从句，意为“当……时”。故选 C。

17. You look pale, Jenny. Why not _____ to have a rest?

- A. to stop B. stop C. remember D. stopped

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：珍妮，你看起来脸色苍白。为什么不停下来休息一下呢？

考查“Why not”后面接动词原形，表示建议或提议。to stop 停止、停下，动词不定式；stop 停止、停下，动词原形；remember 记得、记住，动词原形；stopped 停止、停下，过去式或过去分词。根据“You look pale, Jenny. Why not...to have a rest?”可知，句中表述因为脸色看起来苍白，建议对方“停下来”休息。“Why not...”是一个固定句型，后面要接动词原形，用来提出建议，意思是“为什么不……”；“stop to do sth.”表示“停下来去做另一件事”。故选 B。

18. —_____ beautiful your new dress is! I really like it.

—It's a birthday present from my aunt.

- A. What B. How C. What a D. What an

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你的新衣服真漂亮！我真的很喜欢。——这是我阿姨送给我的生日礼物。

考查感叹句。根据“...beautiful your new dress is!”可知，此处是感叹句，且句中 beautiful 是形容词，所以应使用 how 引导的感叹句，结构为 how+adj.+主语+谓语。故选 B。

19. —Could you please sweep the floor? I'm going to cook dinner.

—_____. I'll do it at once, Mom.

- A. I'm afraid not B. You're kidding C. I agree with you D. With pleasure

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】句意：——你能拖地吗？我要做晚饭。——很乐意。我马上就做，妈妈。

考查情景交际。I'm afraid not 我恐怕不；You're kidding 你在开玩笑；I agree with you 我同意你的看法；With pleasure 很乐意。根据“I'll do it at once, Mom.”可知，面对妈妈的请求，很乐意去拖地，故选 D。

20. — May I use your bicycle today? I want to go to the supermarket.

— _____ . I will not use it.

- A. No, you can't B. I have no idea C. Sure, go ahead D. Not at all

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】句意：——我今天可以使用你的自行车吗？我想要去超市。——当然，用吧。我不用自行车。

考查情景交际。No, you can't 不，你不能；I have no idea 我不知道；Sure, go ahead 当然，请便；Not at all 没关系。根据“I will not use it.”可知，说话人表示不使用自行车，所以是可以借给对方的，做出肯定回答。故选 C。

III.

Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word or phrase can only be used once.

A. interest B. thinking about C. problems D. explain E. quickly

It can be hard to know what newborns want. They can't talk, walk, or even point at what they're 21. Yet newborn babies begin to develop language skills long before they begin speaking. And compared to adults, they develop these skills 22. People have a hard time learning new languages as they grow older, but babies have the ability to learn any language easily.

For a long time, scientists have tries to 23 how such young children can learn difficult grammatical rules and sounds of a language. Now, researchers are getting a better idea of what's happening in the brains of those baby language learners.

The new information might finally help kids with learning 24 as well as adults who want to learn new languages. It might even help scientists who are trying to design computers that can communicate as people do.

A. carefully B. work out C. full D. recognize E. wonderful

Studies show that, up to about 6 months of age, babies can 25 all the students that make up all the

languages in the world. Most babies go “goo goo” and “ma ma” by 6 months of age, and most children speak in _____26_____ sentence by age 3.

For decades, scientists have wondered how the brains of young children _____27_____ how to communicate by using language. With the help from new technologies and research strategies (策略), scientists are now finding that babies begin life with the ability to learn any language. They get into contact with other people, listen to what they say and watch their movements very _____28_____. That is why they are able to master the languages they hear most often in a really short time.

【答案】21. B 22. E

23. D 24. C

25. D 26. C

27. B 28. A

【解析】

【导语】本文主要讲述了新生儿虽无法言语等表达需求，但却很早开始发展语言技能且比成人学得更快更轻松，科学家一直试图弄清楚幼儿如何学习语言规则和发音

【21 题详解】

句意：他们甚至不能指着他们正在想着的东西。根据“It can be hard to know what newborns want. They can’t talk, walk, or even point at what they’re...”可知，此处表达的是很难知道新生儿想要什么，他们不能说话、走路，甚至不能指着他们所“思考”的东西。thinking about“思考”，符合语境。故选 B。

【22 题详解】

句意：并且与成年人相比，他们迅速地发展这些技能。根据“And compared to adults, they develop these skills...”可知，新生儿在语言技能发展方面比成年人更快。quickly“迅速地、很快地”符合语境。故选 E。

【23 题详解】

句意：很长一段时间以来，科学家们一直试图解释这么小的孩子是如何能够学习一门语言中复杂的语法规则和发音的。根据“For a long time, scientists have tries to...how such young children can learn difficult grammatical rules and sounds of a language.”可知，此处指很长一段时间以来，科学家们一直试图“解释”这么小的孩子是如何能够学习一门语言中复杂的语法规则和发音的。explain“解释、说明”符合语境。故选 D。

【24 题详解】

句意：这些新信息最终可能会帮助有学习问题 孩子，以及想要学习新语言的成年人。根据“The new information might finally help kids with learning...as well as adults who want to learn new languages.”可知，新信息可能会帮助孩子和想要学习新语言的成年人，结合常理，新信息应该是对有学习“问题”的孩子有帮助。

problems“问题”符合语境。故选 C。

【25 题详解】

句意：研究表明，在大约 6 个月大之前，婴儿能够识别构成世界上所有语言的所有语音。根据“Studies show that, up to about 6 months of age, babies can...all the students that make up all the languages in the world.”可知，此处指婴儿六个月前能够识别各种语音。recognize“识别”符合语境。故选 D。

【26 题详解】

句意：大多数婴儿在 6 个月大时会发出“咕咕”和“妈妈”的声音，并且大多数孩子在 3 岁时能用完整的句子说话。根据“Most babies go ‘goo goo’ and ‘ma ma’ by 6 months of age, and most children speak in...sentence by age 3.”可知，此处描述了婴儿在不同年龄段的语言发展情况，6 个月时会发出一些简单声音，3 岁时可以表达整个句子。full“完全的”符合语境。故选 C。

【27 题详解】

句意：几十年来，科学家们一直想知道幼儿的大脑是如何弄清楚如何通过使用语言进行交流的。根据“For decades, scientists have wondered how the brains of young children...how to communicate by using language.”可知，科学家想知道幼儿大脑是怎样“弄清楚”如何用语言交流的，work out“弄清楚”符合语境。故选 B。

【28 题详解】

句意：他们与其他人接触，非常仔细地听他们说的话，并观察他们的动作。根据“They get into contact with other people, listen to what they say and watch their movements very...”可知此处解释了婴儿能够在短时间内掌握经常听到的语言的原因是因为会认真倾听。故选 A。

IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms

29 More and more _____ became famous in various areas of American culture. (Frenchman)

【答案】 Frenchmen

【解析】

【详解】句意：越来越多的法国人在美国文化的各个领域变得出名。题干中的“Frenchman”是单数形式，而根据句意，这里需要表示多个法国人，因此应该使用复数形式“Frenchmen”。故填 Frenchmen。

30. Unfortunately, Ding was beaten at the game by Selby in the _____ round.(four)

【答案】 fourth

【解析】

【详解】句意：遗憾的是，丁在第四轮比赛中被塞尔比击败。根据定冠词 the 和单数名词 round 可知此处用序数词表示顺序，表示“第四”。故填 fourth。

31. Yesterday the couple talked a lot with a friend of _____ in the USA on the phone.(they)

【答案】 theirs

【解析】

【详解】句意：昨天，这对夫妇和他们在美国的一个朋友通了很多电话。与“他们”有关的四个单词是 they、their、them 和 theirs。they 和 them 是代词，分别用作主语和宾语；their 是形容词性物主代词，用于修饰名词，后面必须带一个名词才能使用；theirs 是名词性物主代词，单独使用表示所属关系，后面不能再接名词。空格后面跟的是状语而不是名词，所以空格处用 theirs，a friend of theirs 表示“他们的一个朋友”。故填 theirs。

32. It is said that a career in law is becoming increasingly _____ to young people. (attract)

【答案】 attractive

【解析】

【详解】句意：据说，法律职业对年轻人越来越有吸引力。空格处需要填入一个形容词作表语，描述法律职业越来越……。提示词是动词，其形容词形式是 attractive，意为“有吸引力的”。故填 attractive。

33. The China's Got Talent offered the child a chance to show his special _____. (enable)

【答案】 ability

【解析】

【详解】句意：《中国达人秀》给了这个孩子一个展示他特殊才能的机会。题干中括号内给出的词是“enable”，意为“使能够”，需要将其转换为名词形式，表示“展示他的特殊才能”，“enable”的名词形式是“ability”。故填 ability。

34. Looking at the score, the young man was surprised with his mouth _____ open. (width)

【答案】 widely

【解析】

【详解】句意：看着比分，年轻人惊讶地张大了嘴巴。分析句子结构可知，此处应用副词形式，修饰形容词“open”，widely“大大地”符合。故填 widely。

35. Mum, I don't want to _____ you, but I am in trouble now and I need your help. (scared)

【答案】 scare

【解析】

【详解】句意：妈妈，我不想吓到你，但我现在遇到了麻烦，需要你的帮助。want to do sth.是固定用法，意为“想要做某事”，to 后面接动词原形；scared 是形容词，意为“害怕的”，其动词形式是 scare，意为“使害怕；惊吓”。故填 scare。

36. As a nursery teacher, she is hardly _____ with kids and always welcome. (patience)

【答案】 impatient

【解析】

【详解】句意：作为一名幼儿园老师，她对孩子们并不急躁，总是很受欢迎。patience 是名词，表示“耐心”，patient 是形容词，表示“有耐心的”，impatient“没有耐心的”；根据“As a nursery teacher”及“and always welcome.”可知，幼儿园老师很受欢迎对孩子有耐心；hardly 表示“几乎不”，hardly impatient 是双重否定表示肯定，表示“有耐心的”，形容词作表语。故填 impatient。

V. Complete the following sentences as required

37. I often had dinner with my grandparents at weekends many years ago. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ you often _____ dinner with your grandparents at weekends many years ago、

【答案】 ①. Did ②. have

【解析】

【详解】句意：许多年前，我经常在周末和祖父母一起吃晚饭。原句是一般过去时，变成疑问句应用助动词 did，且要把助动词放在主语前，后接动词原形。故填 Did; have。

38. Danny went swimming once a week when he was in high school.(对划线部分提问)

_____ did Danny go swimming when he was in high school?

【答案】 ①. How ②. often

【解析】

【详解】句意：Danny 在高中时每周游泳一次。划线部分是“once a week”，对频率提问用“How often”。句首首字母大写。故填 How; often。

39. I would like to go to rock climbing with you this weekend. (保持句意不变)

I _____ going rock climbing with you this weekend.

【答案】 ①. feel ②. like

【解析】

【详解】句意：这个周末我想和你一起去攀岩。would like to“想要”，可以替换为 feel like 后接动名词形式，主语是 I，时态为一般现在时，动词用原形。故填 feel; like。

40. The ice in the lake is so thick that people can skate on it freely. (保持句意基本不变)

The ice in lake is _____ for people to skate on it freely.

【答案】 ①. thick ②. enough

【解析】

【详解】句意：湖面上的冰很厚，以至于人们可以自由地在上滑冰。根据题干可知，可以用“thinck enough to do sth”替换原句中的“so thick that...”，两者都表示冰的厚度足以让人们自由滑冰。故填 thick; enough。

41. The mother asked the son, “will you come here early tomorrow?” (改为宾语从句)

The mother asked her son _____ he _____ come home early the next day.

【答案】 ①. if##whether ②. would

【解析】

【详解】句意：母亲问儿子：“你明天会早点来吗？”原句是直接引语，是一般疑问句，变成宾语从句应用 if/whether 引导，主句是过去时，从句用过去的时态，will 应使用 would。故填 if/whether; would。

42. Saint Claus hid the presents in the long stocking on Christmas Eve. (改为被动语态)

The presents _____ in the long stocking on Christmas by Saint Claus.

【答案】 ①. were ②. hidden

【解析】

【详解】句意：圣诞老人把礼物藏在了长袜子里。原句是主动语态，主语是“Saint Claus”，谓语是“hid”，宾语是“the presents”。改为被动语态时，宾语“the presents”变为主语，谓语“hid”改为被动形式“were hidden”，原主语“Saint Claus”变为介词“by”的宾语。故填 were; hidden。

43. the Disneyland Park, after, are going to, they, its grand opening. (连词成句)

_____.

【答案】 They are going to the Disneyland Park after its grand opening

【解析】

【详解】句子为陈述句，They“他们”作主语；are going to“去”，谓语结构；the Disneyland Park“迪士尼乐园”作宾语；after its grand opening“盛大开幕后”。故填 They are going to the Disneyland Park after its grand opening “他们将在迪士尼乐园盛大开幕后前往那里”。

VI. Reading comprehension

A. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

This story happened about a hundred years ago in a small village. One day, there was an earthquake. luckily for them, nothing was destroyed and no one was hurt. But a huge stone fell from a nearby mountain and stopped in the middle of the road.

When the earthquake stopped, many people came to the road and saw the stone. Some of the strongest men tried to lift the stone out of the road. But they couldn't move it. They tried to push it but failed. They tried to pull it

with ropes but nothing worked.

“Well”, they all **groaned**, “there is nothing we can do about it. We will have to change the road.”

At this time a young boy about 12 years old said, “I think I can help you to move the stone away.”

“You?” they shouted. “What are you talking about?” The men all laughed at the boy.

The next morning, some people came into the road. One of them shouted, “The rock is gone.” More people ran out to see. It was true. The rock wasn’t in the road any longer. It wasn’t even near the road.

“This is impossible,” they said, “Where did it go?” The boy stood in the road, smiling, “I told you I could move it last night.”

The boy walked over to where the rock had been and uncovered some earth. “I buried it” he said. The people looked rather surprised.

“You see,” he said, “I dug a deep hole next to the rock and then I dug a small incline up to the rock and the rock rolled down into the hole by itself. Then I covered it with dirt.”

The crowd shouted, “What a clever boy!” and some of them said, “Why haven’t we think of this good method?”

44. After the earthquake, _____.

- A. many people in the village died.
- B. nothing happened.
- C. the whole village was covered with big rocks.
- D. a huge rock fell down the mountain and stood in the middle of the road.

45. The crowd laughed at the boy because _____.

- A. they thought the boy was too weak to move the rock.
- B. they had decided to change the road.
- C. they themselves couldn’t pull or push the rock.
- D. the boy was not clever enough.

46. In the end, the huge stone was _____.

- A. in the earth
- B. in the house
- C. in the river
- D. on the road side

47. The underlined word **groaned** in the third paragraph most probably means _____.

- A. cries loudly
- B. shouted happily
- C. talked angrily
- D. said sadly

48. From the passage, we can see that _____.

- A. the boy was stronger than the villagers.

- B. the villagers were very foolish.
C. the boy was very bright and good at thinking.
D. the villagers were all proud of the boy before the earthquake happened.

49. The best title for the passage may be _____.

- A. A clever boy B. A huge rock C. A big earthquake D. A small village

【答案】44. D 45. A 46. A 47. D 48. C 49. A

【解析】

【导语】本文主要讲述了大约一百年前在一个小村庄里发生地震后，一块巨石挡在路中间，强壮的人们都无法移走它，而一个12岁的男孩却想出办法把石头埋掉的故事。这个故事展示了智慧比蛮力更有效，以及小男孩的机智和创造力。

【44题详解】

细节理解题。根据“*But a huge stone fell from a nearby mountain and stopped in the middle of the road.*”可知，地震后，一块巨大的石头从附近的山上掉下来，停在了路中间。故选D。

【45题详解】

推理判断题。根据“*Some of the strongest men tried to lift the stone out of the road. But they couldn't move it. They tried to push it but failed. They tried to pull it with ropes but nothing worked.*”以及“*“You?” they shouted. ‘What are you talking about?’ The men all laughed at the boy.*”可知，强壮的人都搬不动石头，而这个12岁的男孩说能移走石头，他们觉得男孩太弱小了，不可能做到，所以嘲笑他。故选A。

【46题详解】

细节理解题。根据“*The boy walked over to where the rock had been and uncovered some earth. ‘I buried it.’ he said.*”可知，最后，小男孩把大石头埋在了土里。故选A。

【47题详解】

词句猜测题。根据“*“Well”, they all groaned, ‘there is nothing we can do about it. We will have to change the road.’*”可知，他们对于移走石头这件事无能为力，只能改变道路，心情应该都是比较沮丧、无奈的。选项D“悲伤地说”符合他们当时无奈的心情。所以“*groaned*”意思可能是“悲伤地说”，故选D。

【48题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章内容可知，男孩想出了把石头埋掉的办法，通过挖洞和斜坡让石头自己滚进洞里再用土覆盖，可见男孩很聪明且善于思考。故选C。

【49题详解】

主旨大意题。文章主要围绕着一个12岁的男孩想出办法移走挡路的大石头展开，突出了男孩的聪明，因此

“A clever boy”意为“一个聪明的男孩”作为标题最合适。故选 A。

(B)Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage

Be Careful about Energy Drinks

Be careful what you drink; something that looks cool may not be good for your health.

The weather is getting hotter and you'll be getting 50 after playing basketball or riding home from school.

A cold drink may be just the thing. But be careful what you pour down your throat; something that looks cool may not be good for your health.

There are plenty of so-called energy drinks on the market. Most of them have an attractive color and cool name. But after a careful check you may find that most energy drinks have high levels of caffeine (咖啡因). These drinks are aimed at people of different jobs and ages, 51 young people, students, busy people and sports players. Makers sometimes say their drinks make you better at sports and can keep you awake. But be careful not to drink too much.

Caffeine raises your heartbeat. Because of this, the International Olympic Committee has limited their use. The amount of caffeine in most energy drinks is 52 as high as in a strong cup of coffee or strong tea.

53 by Australian scientists has found that many teenagers are affected by caffeine. The results of their study show that 27 percent of boys aged 8-12 take in more caffeine than their parents. There are hidden health problems which are 54 with energy drinks. Just one can of energy drink can make you nervous, have difficulty sleeping and can even 55 heart attacks.

“Teenagers should not be encouraged to have drinks with high level caffeine in them,” a scientist from the Australia Nutrition Foundation said.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 50. A. hungrier | B. warmer | C. thirstier | D. colder |
| 51. A. exactly | B. especially | C. actually | D. completely |
| 52. A. in all | B. at most | C. at least | D. in fact |
| 53. A. Resource | B. Material | C. Research | D. Information |
| 54. A. covered | B. shared | C. communication | D. connected |
| 55. A. create | B. cause | C. prevent | D. reduce |

【答案】 50. C 51. B 52. C 53. C 54. D 55. B

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇关于能量饮料对健康影响的说明文。文章主要讲述了能量饮料中的咖啡因含量较高，

可能对健康造成负面影响，尤其是对青少年。

【50 题详解】

句意：天气越来越热，你打完篮球或骑车回家后会感到口渴。

hungrier 更饿；warmer 更暖和；thirstier 更渴；colder 更冷。根据“The weather is getting hotter and you’ll be getting... after playing basketball or riding home from school.”可知，天气炎热，运动后会感到口渴。故选 C。

【51 题详解】

句意：这些饮料针对不同职业和年龄的人群，尤其是年轻人、学生、忙碌的人和运动员。

exactly 确切地；especially 尤其；actually 实际上；completely 完全地。根据“These drinks are aimed at... people of different jobs and ages.”和“young people, students, busy people and sports players”可知，空后是突出强调饮料尤其针对年轻人等群体，所以用 especially。故选 B。

【52 题详解】

句意：大多数能量饮料中的咖啡因含量至少与一杯浓咖啡或浓茶中的含量一样高。

in all 总共；at most 最多；at least 至少；in fact 事实上。根据“Because of this, the International Olympic Committee has limited their use..”可知，限制使用应是因为大多数能量饮料中所含的咖啡因量至少与浓咖啡或浓茶一样高。故选 C。

【53 题详解】

句意：澳大利亚科学家的研究发现，许多青少年受到咖啡因的影响。

Resource 资源；Material 材料；Research 研究；Information 信息。根据“... by Australian scientists has found that many teenagers are affected by caffeine.”可知，这是一项研究。故选 C。

【54 题详解】

句意：能量饮料与隐藏的健康问题有关。

covered 覆盖；shared 共享；communication 交流；connected 相关。根据“There are hidden health problems which are... with energy drinks.”可知，健康问题与能量饮料相关。故选 D。

【55 题详解】

句意：仅仅一罐能量饮料就会让你紧张，难以入睡，甚至会导致心脏病发作。

create 创造；cause 引起；prevent 预防；reduce 减少。根据“have difficulty sleeping and can even... heart attacks.”可知，能量饮料可能引起心脏病发作。故选 B。

C

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.

E-waste (电子垃圾) is fast becoming a serious problem around the world. This report will examine this

problem and provide some p____56____ ways to solve it.

We live in a society that is producing and using electronics (电子产品) all the time. It is often cheaper to buy new products than to repair old ones. Also, through clever advertising, companies always e____57____ people to change their old TVs, mobile phones and computers for the latest models. E-waste is created when we throw away old ones. In Europe a____58____, about 8,700,000 tons of e-waste is produced each year. Sadly, just over 1,000,000 tons is recycled.

Burying e-waste or burning it cause serious problems for the environment. Electronics have dangerous things in them. These things can then get into the g____59____ or pollute the air when they are burnt.

In recent years, however, their plans are not always deal with properly. Sometimes electronics are just sent to poor countries such as Ghana. Here they are often burnt in public areas, which is very bad for people's health. Setting up recycling centers is a good way to solve this problem. E-cycling centers could recycle the parts that can be reused and deal with the r____60____ properly.

Another way is to make producers responsible for their used products. This means that producers must take back old products which are no longer w____61____. They should then make sure they are recycled or reused in a right way.

As for us, we should try to cut down on e-waste. Change electronics only when we have to. And don't buy a product just to have the latest model.

E-waste is a serious problem in the m____62____ world. Both producers and users must take actions and try to keep it to the smallest amount.

【答案】56. (p)ossible

57. (e)ncourage

58 (a)lone

59. (g)round

60. (r)est 61. (w)anted

62. (m)odern

【解析】

【导语】本文讨论了电子垃圾日益严重的全球问题及解决的建议。

【56 题详解】

句意：这份报告将探讨这个问题并提供一些可能的解决方法。根据“provide some ...”可知，此处需要一个

形容词来描述“ways”，表示“可能的”方法。故填(p)ossible。

【57 题详解】

句意：通过巧妙的广告，公司总是鼓励人们将旧电视、手机和电脑换成最新型号。根据“companies always ...”可知，此处需要一个动词，表示“鼓励”人们更换旧产品。故填(e)ncourage。

【58 题详解】

句意：单单在欧洲，每年大约产生 870 万吨电子垃圾。根据“In Europe ...”结合语境可知，此处需要一个副词，表示“仅仅”或“单独”在欧洲。故填(a)lone。

【59 题详解】

句意：这些危险物质在燃烧时会进入地下或污染空气。根据“get into the ...”可知，此处需要一个名词，表示“地面”或“地下”。故填(g)round。

【60 题详解】

句意：电子回收中心可以回收可重复使用的部件，并妥善处理剩余部分。根据“deal with the ...”可知，此处需要一个名词，表示“剩余”或“废弃物”。故填(r)est。

【61 题详解】

句意：这意味着生产者必须收回不再需要的旧产品。根据“which are no longer ...”可知，此处需要一个形容词，表示“不再需要的”或“废弃的”。故填(w)anted。

62 题详解】

句意：电子垃圾是现代世界中的一个严重问题。根据“E-waste is a serious problem in the ... world”可知，此处需要一个形容词，表示“现代的”或“当代的”。故填(m)odern。

D

Answer the question.

During our first summer in the Arizona desert, I got badly burned by the sun. It was too hot there. By the next April I was already worrying about those three months coming up. I told Mr. Simpson about that at his gas station while he filled my car's tank.

“You don't need to worry in that way,” he said. “Worrying about the heat just makes the summer start sooner and last longer.”

I realized, as I paid the bill, that he was right. “Treat the heat like a welcome surprise,” he said. “Take advantage of the best that our summer offers and ignore the rest.”

To my surprise, Mr. Simpson's advice worked. When the hot summer did arrive, I watered the flowers in my garden in the morning. In the afternoon I slept with my kids, and in the evening we played games and made ice

cream together. I learned the beauty of the summer in the desert.

Years later, when we moved to Cleveland, our neighbors there were already worrying about winter in September. When the snows of December did arrive, our children were excited because they had never seen snow before. They made snowballs and went skating together.

One afternoon, a middle-aged neighbor told me, "For years the snow had just been something to shovel. I'd forgotten what real fun it can be!"

A few years later, we moved back to the desert. When I drove to the gas station, I learned from the new owner that age had forced Mr. Simpson to sell. He had bought a small station nearby.

I drove there and talked with Mr. Simpson. He was thinner and older now, but his pleasant smile was still the same. I asked him how he was.

"I'm not worrying about growing old," he said, "Too busy enjoying life out there in the country."

63. How did the writer feel when he thought about the coming summer?

64. What did Mr. Simpson advise the writer to do?

65. What did the writer's children do when it snowed?

66. When did the writer move to back to the desert?

67. Why did Mr. Simpson sell his gas station?

68. What do you think of Mr Simpson? What can you learn from the story?

I think _____

【答案】 63. He was already worrying about the coming summer.

64. Take advantage of the best that our summer offers and ignore the rest.

65. They made snowballs and went skating together.

66. A few years later

67. Age had forced Mr. Simpson to sell.

68. Mr. Simpson is an optimistic and wise person. From the story, we can learn that we should not worry about the things we can't change. Instead, we should try to find the positive side of every situation and make the most of it.

【解析】

【导语】本文通过作者在亚利桑那沙漠对夏天炎热的担忧，以及搬到克利夫兰后孩子们对雪的反应等经历，展现 Mr. Simpson 积极乐观面对生活的态度，告诉不应为无法改变之事担忧，要学会从生活中发现积极面并享受生活。

【63 题详解】

根据“By the next April I was already worrying about those three months coming up.”以及“During our first summer in the Arizona desert, I got badly burned by the sun. It was too hot there.”，可知，作者在亚利桑那沙漠的第一个夏天被严重晒伤，且那里酷热难耐，所以到第二年四月想到即将到来的夏天就感到担忧。故填 He was already worrying about the coming summer.

【64 题详解】

根据“You don't need to worry in that way... Treat the heat like a welcome surprise, take advantage of the best that our summer offers and ignore the rest.”可知，不要那样担忧，把炎热当作一个惊喜，利用夏天最好的一面，忽略其他不好的方面。故填 Take advantage of the best that our summer offers and ignore the rest.

【65 题详解】

根据“our children were excited because they had never seen snow before. They made snowballs and went skating together.”可知，作者的孩子们因为从未见过雪而很兴奋，并且一起制作雪球和滑冰。故填 They made snowballs and went skating together.

【66 题详解】

根据“A few years later, we moved back to the desert.”可知，在几年之后，作者一家搬回了沙漠。故填 A few years later

【67 题详解】

根据“I drove to the gas station, I learned from the new owner that age had forced Mr. Simpson to sell.”可知，表明是年龄因素迫使 Mr. Simpson 卖掉了加油站。Age had forced Mr. Simpson to sell.

68 题详解】

开放性试题，言之有理即可。故填 Mr. Simpson is an optimistic and wise person. From the story, we can learn that we should not worry about the things we can't change. Instead, we should try to find the positive side of every situation and make the most of it.

VII.

69. Write a letter in at least 60 words according to the given situation (根据所给情景写一篇不少于 60 个词的信，标点符号不占格。)

1. 提示：假设你是李磊，你的朋友孙祥上周来信说，他的同桌上课经常找借口跟他说话，这使得他非常苦恼，不知道如何处理这事。请你给他写封信，提出一些建议并帮助他。

2. 要求：建议不少于两条。

3. Phrases for reference(以下短语仅供参考)：in trouble; be bad for; talk with; heart to heart; try one's best; after all; get on well with...

(注意：信中不得出现考生的姓名、校名及其他相关信息，否则不予评分。)

Dear Sun Xing,

Yours,

Li Lei

【答案】参考例文

Dear Sun Xing,

I'm sorry to know that you're in trouble these days. I'm your friend and I can give you some advice to help you.

First, you can find a chance after class to talk with your deskmate. It's necessary to tell him that listening to the teacher carefully is very important and he shouldn't talk to you in class. Second, you can ask him if he has any questions and needs your help. You can try your best to help him. After all, helping others is a happy thing. Third, you can go to play with him and talk about the things you are both interested in during your free time.

I hope my advice is useful and you can get along well with him.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【详解】[总体分析]

①题材：本文是一封建议信，属于书信作文写作；

②时态：以“一般现在时”为主；

③提示：题目要求提出至少两条关于如何处理同桌上课打扰他学习的建议，可使用提供的短语。

[写作步骤]

第一步，开头部分表达对朋友困境的理解，并表示愿意提供帮助和支持；

第二步，具体阐述给予朋友的建议，包括课后找机会与同桌进行心与心的谈话，解释课堂上认真听讲的重要性；询问同桌是否需要帮助并尽可能提供帮助；以及在空闲时间通过共同兴趣爱好增进彼此的关系；

第三步，结尾部分希望这些建议能有所帮助，并期待朋友能够与同桌相处得更好。

[亮点词汇]

①in trouble 遇到麻烦

②talk with 与……交谈

③try one's best 尽某人最大努力

④after all 毕竟

⑤get on well with 与……和睦相处

[高分句型]

①I'm sorry to know that you're in trouble these days. (that 引导的宾语从句)

②It's necessary to tell him that listening to the teacher carefully is very important and he shouldn't talk to you in class. (it 作形式主语，真正的主语是不定式短语；and 连接两个并列的宾语从句)

③ After all, helping others is a happy thing. (动名词短语作主语)