

2023-2024 学年八年级英语下册第二周周总结

第一部分 完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

Suzhou is a beautiful city in Jiangsu Province. It's my hometown. 1 it is not as big as Beijing, most people in China know this beautiful place. People 2 it as "Venice of the East（东方威尼斯）".

Suzhou has a long history. There are many ancient Chinese 3 in Suzhou. Now these beautiful gardens are becoming famous places that attract tourists all over the world.

In the past thirty years, Suzhou has changed rapidly in many 4. The biggest change is the living environment. On the one hand, many people here don't live in the 5 houses anymore. They have 6 the new high buildings and are enjoying the comfortable life. On the other hand, nowadays builders have 7 thousands of modern buildings of different styles. I think this change is great 8 it has made Suzhou become more modern and more beautiful.






To be honest, almost everything has changed in my 9. I think you should think about 10 the beautiful city. I am sure you will love it.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. Although | B. Because | C. If | D. Unless |
| 2. A. check | B. accept | C. control | D. regard |
| 3. A. gardens | B. towers | C. pictures | D. walls |
| 4. A. places | B. styles | C. ways | D. houses |
| 5. A. expensive | B. cheap | C. new | D. old |
| 6. A. changed to | B. moved into | C. gave up | D. worked in |
| 7. A. set up | B. given away | C. given out | D. cleaned up |
| 8. A. so | B. because | C. if | D. while |
| 9. A. home | B. school | C. country | D. hometown |
| 10. A. protecting | B. holding | C. visiting | D. achieving |

第二部分 阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

A

With a little touch of art, simple fruit can be turned into a nice and cute gift for birthday or a surprise for your family.

| DO IT YOURSELF | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Wash your hands first. Cut the green apple and kiwis (猕猴桃) with a knife. | Get the banana ready. Place it in the middle of the plate. | Cover the banana's end with kiwis pieces as the ground. | Put the apples around the banana's top as leaves (叶子) with their green skin facing up. | Put the grapes on top to fit into space between the apple pieces and banana. |

11. What do you do first before cutting the apple and kiwis?
 A. Buy a nice gift. B. Wash your hands.
 C. Cut the banana. D. Cover the banana's end.
12. What are the leaves in the text?
 A. Apples. B. Bananas. C. Kiwis. D. Oranges.
13. Who might be the most interested in this text?
 A. Lily, who likes DIY very much. B. David, who enjoys shopping a lot.
 C. Jane, who always has fun reading. D. Jim, who is good at playing tennis.

B

A strange way to get relaxed has become popular to cities across China. That is hugging trees. Young people feel comfortable after tree-hugging.

Hundreds of people online share their tree-hugging experiences. They think they feel less stressed (有压力的) and worried. It is also a way of keeping a close relationship with the natural world. By hugging a tree, some of them feel the tree is hugging them back.

Jenny gave up her job because of too much work stress. According to her, hugging trees helps her a lot. She enjoys herself in hugging trees. “Hugging trees helps me relax and lets me go back to a natural state (状态). I feel so free and feel the world is so big.”

In fact, hugging trees is a kind of psychological therapy (心理治疗). It first came from northern Europe. In northern Finland, there’s even a tree-hugging competition every August. A study shows that hugging can lead people to give off hormone (荷尔蒙). Hormone can give people feelings of love and make people less stressed.

Though tree-hugging is helpful for people’s body and mind, there are many things we should think about before we do that.

14. Who may be interested in hugging trees according to the text?



15. What does Jenny mean by saying the underlined sentences?

- A. She feels much less stressed. B. She is not busy with her work.
C. She knows more about the nature. D. She starts to travel around the world.

16. What’s Paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. The time of tree-hugging competition. B. The study on people’s stress and worries.
C. The helpful ways of psychological therapy. D. The reason for getting relaxed after tree-hugging.

17. What will the writer probably talk about next?

- A. Tree-hugging is popular in many cities. B. Tree-hugging brings us good things.
C. We will prepare for the tree-hugging. D. Tree-hugging is helpful to the writer.

C

①Did you hear of China’s Tiangong space station? How much do you know about the lives of astronauts working in the space station? Come along and find out!

②For astronauts in space, exercise is important. The environment is very different in space. Doing sports helps astronauts stay healthy. How do they exercise? There is a spin bike (健身车), a treadmill (跑步机), and other fitness equipment (设备) in the space station. The equipment makes it easy for astronauts to work out.

③Astronauts live in a weightless environment, so they can’t take showers like we do on the earth. Is there a bathroom in the space station? How do they keep themselves clean? Don’t worry! Tiangong has a special bathroom. Astronauts can wipe themselves clean with a wet towel (毛巾).

④What do astronauts eat in the space station? There is bread and porridge for breakfast. There are also traditional Chinese dishes, like Kung Pao Chicken, fried rice and fried noodles with sliced pork. There is a special “fridge” to store the food. It’s made of “aerogel (气凝胶)”. The food stays cool in it.

⑤What if astronauts miss their families? There is special communication equipment in the space station. Astronauts can have personal “sky-to-earth” calls with their families. Usually, the astronauts wear earphones. It not only helps them talk with each other, but also allows them to talk to the ground from any position (位置).

⑥What do you think of the lives of the astronauts?

18. In Paragraph 1, the writer leads into the topic by _____.

- A. using sayings B. listing numbers
C. asking questions D. giving examples

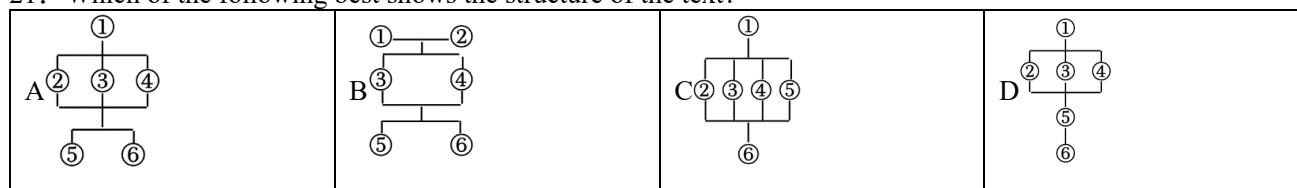
19. Which of the following is TRUE from the text?

- A. Astronauts hardly exercise in the space station. B. Astronauts use dry towels to clean their bodies.
C. Nothing delicious is available in the space station. D. It’s easy for astronauts to talk with their families.

20. What’s the main purpose of the text?

- A. To tell the lives of the astronauts in space. B. To describe the difficulties of living in space.
C. To invite people to travel to the space station. D. To introduce China’s Tiangong space station.

21. Which of the following best shows the structure of the text?



D

Bryan ran home. “Dad! Look!” he called excitedly. “I found the cutest pet in the river! I named him Hoppy.” Dad had a closer look, “Oh, a frog! How handsome!”

“Do you think Hoppy will like it here?”

“Why don’t you keep him for a while, and then we’ll see how he’s going.”

Bryan found a shoebox. Using a pen, he poked (戳) air holes in the top of the box. “Welcome to your new home. In you go, Hoppy.”

“Are you hungry?” Bryan asked. He lifted his frog out of the box and put some sandwich pieces in front of him. “Eat up, Hoppy.” Bryan watched. But Hoppy didn’t eat. Bryan waited. Hoppy just sat and stared (瞪眼看). “Don’t you like sandwiches?”

Bryan put Hoppy back in the box. “I think Hoppy’s tired. I’m going to make him a comfortable bed.” Bryan cut the old newspapers into pieces and put them into the box. He put Hoppy on his new bed. “Are you cozy now? I’ll tell a story to help you sleep.” When the story was over, Hoppy was still awake.

“Can’t you sleep? Why?” Bryan asked. Hoppy just sat. and stared. Bryan didn’t know what to do and sat thinking.

“How are you getting along?” Dad asked.

Bryan cried, “Hoppy doesn’t want to eat or sleep.”

“Think about what he really needs.”

A little later, Bryan ran into the house looking for his dad. “Whoa!” said Dad. “What’s the hurry? And where’s Hoppy?”

“I took him back to the river,” Bryan said. “He was sure glad to be home! When I put Hoppy down, he jumped into the river, caught a fly and ate it. Then, guess what!”

“What?”

Bryan laughed. “Just before Hoppy jumped into the water, I think I saw him smile at me.”

22. Why does Bryan make air holes on the top of the box?

- A. Because he wanted to let fresh air in. B. Because he wanted to talk with the frog.
C. Because he wanted to eat the sandwich pieces. D. Because he wanted to play with the new box.

23. The underlined word “cozy” probably means “_____”.

- A. tired B. sleepy C. comfortable D. busy

24. In which order did Bryan’s feelings change in the story?

- A. excited→happy→sad→surprised B. excited→surprised→sad→happy
C. sad→excited→surprised→happy D. surprised→happy→sad→excited

25. What is the best title for the text?

- A. A Lovely Frog B. A Lover of Frog
C. Life with Hoppy D. A Home for Hoppy

第三部分 信息还原 (共 5 小题: 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

Do you play with your phone before bedtime? 26 According to a US study, looking at electronic screens (电子屏幕) at night can’t help us to sleep well. Now let me tell you how we get bad sleep.

In the evening, our bodies make melatonin (褪黑素). 27. It’s an important part of our sleep. But our electronic screens stop that working as usual. Why? Phones, computers and TVs make blue light. 28 Even just a little blue light can have an effect (影响). Eight minutes of blue light can keep your brain (大脑) “awake” for an hour. Even if you sleep, you may have lots of dreams.

It’s worse if you play an exciting game before bedtime. Games make our hearts beat faster. 29. Then even after we sleep, we don’t get enough “deep sleep”.

30. Don’t worry. First, do something relaxing every night—take a warm shower or read a book. Next, sleep in a dark, quiet room that is not too warm or too cold. Also, you can count sheep. It works! And don’t eat a big meal or have coffee. You’d better drink milk. Finally, don’t run or exercise three hours before bedtime.

- A. It helps us relax and want to sleep. B. So it will be harder for us to sleep.
C. How can we get a good night’s sleep? D. You’d better read a book instead.
E. The more you play games, the more you want to. F. Why don’t you drink some milk now?
G. Blue light stops our bodies from making melatonin.

第四部分 词汇运用 (共 13 小题: 每小题 1 分, 满分 13 分)

31. We decided to make an _____ (采访) with our headmaster.
32. My cousin wants to go _____ (到国外) to have a visit.
33. —How long are the first outlets near Nanjing open every day?
—From 10 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. _____ (除了) New Year’s Day.
34. Guangzhou lies in the _____ (南方的) part of China. I often go there for a holiday.

35. The students shouted with joy when they heard the e_____ news.
 36. I saw a c_____ of students get out from the school gate.
 37. You will r_____ the mistake you made in the future.
 38. The city has a lot of parks and o_____ spaces. It's a good place to live.

第二节 请认真阅读下面短文，从方框中选择适当的单词或短语，在答题卡标有题号的横线上、填入其正确形式。每个单词或短语仅用一次。

exactly mix form a bit of as a result



In Chinese history, when it comes to art, we may think of painting, calligraphy (书法), and poetry. These art 39 always go together. Du Fu, a famous poet (诗人) in the Tang dynasty, was born in the year 712 in Gongxian, China. His poems talked about different feelings and things like changing seasons, old stories and so on. They are about real life and easy to understand.

40, his poems are popular at all times.

The painting on the left is painted by a Chinese artist named Wang Chen. It's an example of 41 painting with poems. In this kind of painting, you can see painting, calligraphy, and poetry all together. The artist didn't try to show a place 42 how it looked. They showed an idea or a feeling about the place, like peace in the painting. That's why these paintings are often black and white, with just 43 color. Some have poems on them like this one.

第五部分 短文填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Book crossing, a new way of reading, is developing, with book lovers leaving 44 (they) books in public places, to be picked up and "borrowed" by others.

The Belarusian National Technical University was 45 first to support the idea in the country. Several years ago, the director of its library, Alexey Kalaban, 46 (see) a large glass box of books which were free 47 anyone to read at a Swedish (瑞典的) airport. He was very excited. 48 great the idea was! So he wanted to bring it to his country. The question was only where such books might be 49 (keep) in public.

"We put the bookcase in the main building. It is free to everyone. People can be 50 (easy) encouraged to read," Kalaban explained. "Inside the case, there is a special list 51 (show) who gave the book and when they gave it."

Teachers, students and even people living in the neighborhood brought their books. Besides, booksellers gave away a number of books too. 52 the help of so many people, every year, more such "safe" places are found. Not long ago, a nightclub set up a shelf of books and magazines. During the dance break, people can pick up to read.

Nowadays, book crossing is being 53 (well) known to the world than before. No doubt, it's a great way to push more people to read and make the whole world a library.

第六部分 阅读表达 (共 3 小题; 54 题 2 分, 55 题 2 分, 56 题 3 分, 满分 7 分)

One morning, a fox was on the way to look for something to eat.

Just then, he saw a cock (公鸡). He thought, "This is my breakfast." He came up to the cock and said, "I know you can sing very well. Can you sing a song for me?"

The cock was happy. He closed his eyes and began to sing. When the fox saw that, he quickly caught the cock in his mouth and carried him away.

The cock was so afraid that he didn't know what to do. The people in the field saw the fox. They cried, "Look, look! The fox is carrying the cock away."

Suddenly, the cock had an idea. He said to the fox, "Mr. Fox, do you hear the people say you are carrying their cock away. It's time for you to tell them it is yours. Not theirs."

The fox opened his mouth and shouted loudly, "The cock is mine, not yours." Just at that time, the cock ran away from the fox and flew into the tree. The fox had to go home without eating anything.

54. What was the fox doing when he saw a cock?

55. Why did the fox ask the cock to sing?

56. What lesson (教训) can you learn from the story?

第七部分 书面表达 (共 1 题; 满分 25 分)

57. 请用英语写一篇短文，介绍一下你的家乡，词数 80 左右。

内容提示：

1. 我的家乡是个历史悠久的城市；
2. 多年前我们也曾拥有蓝天和白云，而在过去的数年中这一切发生了很大变化；
3. 一些问题逐渐出现，比如大气污染、水污染等，人们的健康状况不如以前；
4. 我们应该.....

注意事项：

1. 短文须包括所给内容要点，要求语句通顺、意思连贯；
 2. 第 4 要点须展开合理想象，内容适当发挥。
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参考答案:

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C

【导语】本文介绍了作者的家乡苏州的相关信息及其近年来发生的变化。

1. 句意：虽然它不像北京那么大，但大多数中国人都知道这个美丽的地方。

Although 虽然；Because 因为；If 如果；Unless 除非。根据“...it is not as big as Beijing, most people in China know this beautiful place”可知，前后是让步关系，虽然不像北京那么大，但是人们都知道这里，故选 A。

2. 句意：人们把它称为“东方威尼斯”。

check 核对；accept 接受；control 控制；regard 把.....当做。根据“it as ‘Venice of the East （东方威尼斯）’”可知，人们把它当作“东方威尼斯”。regard...as...“把.....当做.....”，故选 D。

3. 句意：苏州有许多中国古代园林。

gardens 花园；towers 塔；pictures 图片；walls 墙。根据后一句“Now these beautiful gardens are becoming famous places that attract tourists all over the world”可知，这里提到的是花园，故选 A。

4. 句意：在过去的三十年里，苏州在很多方面都发生了迅速的变化。

places 地方；styles 方式；ways 方面；houses 房屋。in many ways“在许多方面”，强调苏州变化很大，故选 C。

5. 句意：一方面，人们不再居住在老房子里了。

expensive 贵的；cheap 便宜的；new 新的；old 旧的。根据“the new high buildings”可知，人们搬去新的高楼大厦了，不再住在老房子里了，故选 D。

6. 句意：他们已经搬进了新的高楼，享受着舒适的生活。

changed to 变成；moved into 搬进；gave up 放弃；worked in 工作。根据前文描述可知，不再住在老房子里，所以是搬进了新房子，故选 B。

7. 句意：另一个方面，现在的建筑者建立了上千种现在建筑的不同造型。

set up 建立；given away 赠送；given out 分发；cleaned up 清扫。根据“thousands of modern buildings of different styles”可知，建筑了许多不同风格的现代建筑，故选 A。

8. 句意：我认为这个变化是很棒的，因为它使苏州变得更现代，更美丽。

so 因此；because 因为；if 如果；while 当.....时。根据“it has made Suzhou become more modern and more beautiful”可知，空格后解释认为变化很不错的原因，故选 B。

9. 句意：说实话，我的家乡几乎一切都变了。

home 家；school 学校；country 国家；hometown 家乡。根据“I think you should think about...the beautiful city”可知，认为这座美丽的城市，也就是自己的家乡发生了很大的变化，故选 D。

10. 句意：我认为你应该考虑来这个漂亮的城市旅游。

protecting 保护；holding 举办；visiting 拜访，参观；achieving 实现。根据“the beautiful city”及“I am sure you will love it.”可知，你会爱上这座城市的，说明你应该来这里旅行，故选 C。

11. B 12. A 13. A

【导语】本文教如何将简单的水果加上一点艺术，作为礼物。

11. 细节理解题。根据“Wash your hands first.”可知，要先洗手，故选 B。

12. 细节理解题。根据“Put the apples around the banana's top as leaves (叶子) with their green skin facing up.”可知，把苹果围在香蕉的顶部，做成叶子。故选 A。

13. 推理判断题。根据“DO IT YOURSELF”可知这是在教人 DIY，由此推出喜欢 DIY 的莉莉可能最感兴趣。故选 A。

14. B 15. A 16. D 17. C

【导语】本文主要介绍了新的减压方式——拥抱树木。

14. 细节理解题。根据第一段提到“‘Young people feel comfortable after tree-hugging.’”可知，有压力的年轻人可以通过拥抱树木来放松，故选 B。

15. 推理判断题。根据第三段提到“‘According to her, hugging trees helps her a lot. She enjoys herself in hugging trees.’”可知，通过拥抱树木，她压力减少了，故选 A。

16. 主旨大意题。根据第四段“A study shows that hugging can lead people to give off hormone (荷尔蒙).

Hormone can give people feelings of love and make people less stressed.”可知，此段主要讲述拥拥抱树木后放松的原因，故选 D。

17. 推理判断题。根据最后一段提到“‘Though tree-hugging is helpful for people's body and mind, there are many things we should think about before we do that.’”可知，接下来要讲述做什么样的准备，故选 C。

18. C 19. D 20. A 21. C

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了宇航员在中国太空空间站是如何生活的。

18. 细节理解题。根据“Did you hear of China’s Tiangong space station? How much do you know about the lives of astronauts working in the space station? Come along and find out!”可知，第一段是通过问问题来引出话题的，故选 C。

19. 细节理解题。根据“Astronauts can have personal “sky-to-earth” calls with their families.”及“It not only helps them talk with each other, but also allows them to talk to the ground from any position.”可知，宇航员和家人联系是很容易的，故选 D。

20. 主旨大意题。根据“How much do you know about the lives of astronauts working in the space station?”及“What do you think of the lives of the astronauts?”可知，本文主要在讲宇航员的空间生活，故选 A。

21. 篇章结构题。根据“Did you hear of China’s Tiangong space station?”可知，第一段抛问题引出全文，根据“What do you think of the lives of the astronauts?”可知，最后一段作者问对宇航员的看法，中间四段在详细讲解宇航员的太空生活，故选 C。

22. A 23. C 24. B 25. D

【导语】本文讲述了布莱恩在小溪里抓了一只青蛙当宠物，他给青蛙取了名字还给它制作了玩耍的沙箱，但青蛙似乎并不喜欢这些。

22. 细节理解题。根据“Bryan found a shoebox. Using a pen, he poked (戳) air holes in the top of the box. ‘Welcome to your new home. In you go, Hoppy.’”可知，布莱恩在盒子顶上打洞是为了让新鲜的空气进去。故选 A。

23. 词义猜测题。根据“I’m going to make him a comfortable bed.”可知，此处是在问“你现在舒服吗？”，因此 cozy 应该是“舒服”的意思。故选 C。

24. 细节理解题。根据“he called excitedly.”可知，开始布莱恩是激动的；根据“Can’t you sleep? Why?”可知，布莱恩是感到意外的；根据“Bryan cried”可知，布莱恩是伤心的；根据“Bryan laughed.”可知，布莱恩是开心的。故选 B。

25. 标题归纳题。通读全文可知，小男孩布莱恩在河边捡回一只青蛙做宠物，尽管他为这只青蛙做了很多事情，但是青蛙不为所动，最后布莱恩发现青蛙真正的家其实在水里，于是他把青蛙放归河里。由此可知，D 项“霍皮的家”最适合作本文标题。故选 D。

26. D 27. A 28. G 29. B 30. C

【导语】本文主要讲述了屏幕蓝光对我们睡眠的影响，并给出了一些良好睡眠的建议。

26. 根据“According to a US study, looking at electronic screens (电子屏幕) at night can’t help us to sleep well.”可知，描述了晚上看电子屏幕对睡眠不好。故空处是不建议晚上看电子屏幕的。选项 D“你最好用读书来替代。”与之相符。故选 D。

27. 根据“It’s an important part of our sleep.”可知，描述了褪黑素的重要性。故空处会介绍褪黑素的作用。选项 A“它会帮我们放松，想要睡觉。”与之相符。故选 A。

28. 根据“Phones, computers and TVs make blue light.”以及“Even just a little blue light can have an effect (影响).”可知，描述了蓝光对人的影响。故空处是与蓝光的内容相关。选项 G“蓝光会阻止我们的身体产生褪黑素。”与之相符。故选 G。

29. 根据“Games make our hearts beat faster.”可知，描述了睡前打游戏的坏处，故空处是指睡前打游戏对入睡的影响。选项 B“所以我们会更难入睡。”与之相符。故选 B。

30. 根据“Don’t worry. First, do something relaxing...three hours before bedtime.”可知，列举了一些良好睡眠的建议。故空处是提出如何睡好的问题。选项 C“我们怎样才能睡个好觉？”与之相符。故选 C。

31. interview

【详解】句意：我们决定采访我们的校长。采访“interview”，可数名词。根据“an”可知，此处应用单数。故填 interview。

32. abroad

【详解】句意：我表弟想到国外看看。abroad“到国外”，副词，修饰动词。故填 abroad。

33. except

【详解】句意：——南京附近的第一批发商店每天都开放多长时间？——从上午 10 点到晚上 9 点 30 分，新年那天除外。“除了”是介词 except；不包括新年那天。故填 except。

34. southern

【详解】句意：广州位于中国的南部地区。我经常去那儿度假。southern“南方的”，形容词作定语修饰其后的名词“part”。故填 southern。

35. (e)xciting

【详解】句意：听到这个激动人心的消息时，学生们高兴得大叫起来。news“消息”是名词，应用形容词修饰。根据“The students shouted with joy”可知学生们高兴得大叫起来，说明这个消息应该是“激动人心的”，首字母为 e，说明这个形容词应是 exciting，在句中作定语。故填(e)xciting。

36. (c)ouple

【详解】句意：我看见几个学生从学校大门出来。couple 名词，数个；a couple of+名词复数 students，数

个学生。故填: (c)ouple。

37. (r)ealize

【详解】句意: 你将来会意识到你犯的错误。根据“You will...the mistake you made in the future.”和首字母提示可知, 你将来会意识到你犯的这个错误, 助动词 will 后需填动词原形, realize“意识到”, 动词。故填 (r)ealize。

38. (o)pen

【详解】句意: 这个城市有很多公园和空旷的空间。这是个居住的好地方。根据“a lot of parks and...spaces”可知是有很多公园和开放的空间, 才适合居住。结合首字母, 应填 open 表示“开放的, 空旷的”。故填 (o)pen。

39. forms 40. As a result 41. mixing 42. exactly 43. a bit of

【导语】本文主要讲述了中国历史上的绘画、书法和诗歌的发展, 并举了唐代诗人杜甫和中国画家王琛的例子。

39. 句意: 这些艺术形式总是相辅相成的。根据“In Chinese history, when it comes to art, we may think of painting, calligraphy (书法), and poetry. These art...always go together”和备选词汇可知, 此处指的是艺术形式, form“形式”符合语境, these 后跟名词复数, 此处应用复数形式。故填 forms。

40. 句意: 因此, 他的诗歌一直都很流行。根据“his poems are popular at all times”和备选词汇可知, 此处指的是一种结果, as a result“因此”符合语境, 位于句首首字母需大写。故填 As a result。

41. 句意: 这是一个将绘画与诗歌相结合的例子。根据“In this kind of painting, you can see painting, calligraphy, and poetry all together”和备选词汇可知, 是绘画与诗歌结合的例子, mix“混合”符合语境, 介词后接动名词。故填 mixing。

42. 句意: 这位艺术家没有试图展示一个地方的真实面貌。根据“The artist didn’t try to show a place...how it looked”和备选词汇可知, 表示精确地展示一个地方的面貌, exact“准确的, 精确的”符合语境, 此处应该用副词修饰动词, 故填 exactly。

43. 句意: 这就是为什么这些画通常是黑白的, 只有一点颜色。根据“That’s why these paintings are often black and white, with just...color”和备选词汇可知, 只有一点颜色, a bit of“一点”符合语境。故填 a bit of。

44. their 45. the 46. saw 47. for 48. How 49. kept 50. easily 51. showing
52. With 53. better

【导语】本文介绍了一种新型的阅读方式——“图书漂流”。图书爱好者在公众场所放一些书, 然后被其他人捡起来, 免费阅读。它是推动更多人阅读, 让整个世界成为图书馆的好方法。

44. 句意: 图书漂流, 一种新的阅读方式, 正在发展, 有图书爱好者在公共场所留下他们的书, 别人捡起来, 然后“借来”。they“他们”, 是主格形式; 修饰名词“books”, 用形容词性物主代词, 故填 their。

45. 句意: 白俄罗斯国立技术大学是该国第一个支持这一想法的大学。“first”是序数词, 前面用定冠词 the 修饰, 故填 the。

46. 句意: 几年前, 图书馆馆长阿列克谢·卡拉班在瑞典的一个机场看到了一个大玻璃盒子, 里面装着书, 任何人都可以免费阅读。see“看见”, 是动词, 根据“several years ago”可知, 此处用一般过去时, 故填 saw。

47. 句意: 几年前, 图书馆馆长阿列克谢·卡拉班在瑞典的一个机场看到了一个大玻璃盒子, 里面装着书, 任何人都可以免费阅读。空处应填介词, 表示免费“给”他人读, for“给”符合语境。故填 for。

48. 句意: 这个主意太棒了! 根据感叹句的结构: How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语! “great”是形容词, 因此用 how, 故填 How。

49. 句意: 问题只是这些书可以放在公共场所的什么地方。keep“保存, 放”, 是动词, 主语 books 与谓语 keep 之间是被动关系, 因此用被动语态, keep 变为过去分词。故填 kept。

50. 句意: 人们会很容易地被鼓励去阅读。easy“容易的”, 是形容词, 修饰动词 encouraged, 需用副词, 故填 easily。

51. 句意: 在箱子里, 有一个特别的列表, 显示谁送了这本书, 以及何时送的。show“显示”, 是动词, 此处作非谓语, 与被修饰的词 list 之间是主动关系, 因此用现在分词, 故填 showing。

52. 句意: 在这么多人的帮助下, 每年都有更多这样的“安全”地方被发现。固定短语 with the help of 表示“在.....的帮助下”, 故填 With。

53. 句意: 如今, 图书漂流比以前更广为人知了。well“好地”, 是副词, 根据“than before”可知, 此处用比较级, 故填 better。

54. He was on the way to look for something to eat. 55. Because he wanted to eat the cock for breakfast.

56. When we are in danger, we should keep calm and come up with ideas to solve the problem.

【导语】本文主要讲述了公鸡在遇到危险时没有一味地害怕, 是想出了救自己的方法。从而告诉我们, 当我们处于危险之中时, 我们应该保持冷静, 想出解决问题的办法。

54. 根据“One morning, a fox was on the way to look for something to eat.”以及“Just then, he saw a cock”可知当狐狸看到一只公鸡时，他在去找吃的东西的路上。故填 He was on the way to look for something to eat.

55. 根据“This is my breakfast...I know you can sing very well. Can you sing a song for me”可知狐狸叫公鸡唱歌，因为他想吃公鸡当早餐。故填 Because he wanted to eat the cock for breakfast.

56. 通读全文可知，本文主要讲述了公鸡在遇到危险时没有一味地害怕，是想出了救自己的方法。从而告诉我们，当我们处于危险之中时，我们应该保持冷静，想出解决问题的办法。故填 When we are in danger, we should keep calm and come up with ideas to solve the problem.

57. 例文

My hometown is a city with a long history. We had a blue sky and white clouds many years ago. But it has changed a lot in the past few years. There have been some problems, such as air pollution and water pollution. People aren't as healthy as before. Therefore, we should take action to protect the environment. On one hand, we shouldn't cut down trees or kill wild animals. On the other hand, we must make waste water clean. Only in these ways can we make it possible to make our city more beautiful.

【详解】1. 题干解读：该题目属于材料作文写作，要求按照所给的要点提示写一篇短文，介绍你的家乡。注意写作时要点要齐全，同时也可进行合理而又紧扣主题的发挥。

2. 写作指导：本文应该用第一、三人称来叙述；时态采用一般现在时；写作时，注意承接上文，根据要点提示具体介绍我的家乡发生的变化，出现的问题，以及我们应该做的事；文中一定要包含题干中列出的所有要点；可以运用一些短语和常用句型为文章增添色彩；注意单词书写的准确度，语法运用的准确度，上下文注意连接的流畅度，以及逻辑合理。