

## 【玄武英语】2020 八上期末考试试卷

### 一、听力 略

### 二、单项选择（每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

16. Always read the \_\_\_\_\_ before you take the medicine.

- A. payment                  B. instruction                  C. invitation                  D. treatment

17. — Have you decided where to go during the spring Festival?

— Not yet. We \_\_\_\_\_ go to Nanjing Ginkgo Lake Park (南京银杏湖公园) . It's a good place to have fun.

- A. may                  B. must                  C. should                  D. need

18. What a perfect time it is \_\_\_\_\_ the sunshine on the beach in summer.

- A. enjoy                  B. enjoying                  C. to enjoy                  D. to enjoying

19. — \_\_\_\_\_ a mask when you take the underground in Nanjing.

— Thanks. We need to protect ourselves during this special period.

- A. Wearing                  B. Wear                  C. to wear                  D. Don't wear

20. — What ways did they think of \_\_\_\_\_ the environment?

— They all agreed to use fewer plastic bags and take the bus or underground more often instead of driving to work.

- A. protected      B. to protect      C. protecting      D. protect

21. Facing trouble, we shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_. Instead, we need to keep on working hard.

- A. put up      B. give up      C. cheer up      D. take up

22. — Alex, where is Sam?

— I don't know. I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ something on his notebook when I passed the classroom.

- A. write      B. wrote      C. writing      D. is writing

23. Kobe Bryant died in a helicopter crash in California on January 26, 2020. The sentence structure is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. S+V      B. S+V+P      C. S+V+IO+DO      D. S+V+DO+OC

24. The word "teacher" has a suffix. Which of the following words has a suffix too?

- A. early      B. incorrect      C. northeast      D. tourist

25. — Long time no see. \_\_\_\_\_, Victoria?

— Not bad. How about you?

- A. How is the weather      B. How are you doing  
C. What are you doing      D. What's wrong with you

### 三、完形填空(每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

An old man lived in a village. He was one of the rudest people in the world. The whole village was tired of him and he was always \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_. When people tried to cheer him up, he would rudely turn them away.

The \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ he lived, the more bad-tempered he became. People stayed away from him because his bad mood was contagious (传染性的). The way he \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ made others feel the same

way that he did. It was unusual and impolite to feel happy around him. By behaving like this, he made the rest of the \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ feel unhappy as well.

But one day - the day he \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ 80 years old, in fact – an unbelievable thing happened. The man's mood suddenly changed. He was no longer rude or angry. \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_, he seemed calm and kind. The villagers said among themselves:

“The old man is happy today. He hasn't complaint about anything. He is \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_, and his face looks kind.”

The whole village went to see the old man. They couldn't believe that his mood could change so suddenly. One of the villagers asked the old man, “What happened to you?”

“\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ special has happened, in fact,” the man said. “For 80 years, I've been looking for \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_, and it was no use. And then I decided to live without happiness and just enjoy life. That's \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ I'm happy now.”

It's important to realize that your mood can affect the moods of those around you. Everyone has bad days sometimes. If someone tries to cheer you up, don't be rude to them. Just try to accept their help.

- |                  |             |              |                  |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 26. A. untidy    | B. unhappy  | C. uncertain | D. uncomfortable |
| 27. A. more      | B. sadder   | C. higher    | D. longer        |
| 28. A. led       | B. found    | C. acted     | D. recorded      |
| 29. A. city      | B. village  | C. community | D. neighborhood  |
| 30. A. went      | B. stayed   | C. seemed    | D. turned        |
| 31. A. Instead   | B. However  | C. Finally   | D. Otherwise     |
| 32. A. helpful   | B. patient  | C. smiling   | D. generous      |
| 33. A. Nothing   | B. Anything | C. Something | D. Everything    |
| 34. A. happiness | B. help     | C. hope      | D. love          |
| 35. A. how       | B. why      | C. what      | D. when          |

#### 四、阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

##### A

National Eye Care Day fell on June 6, 2020. On that day, Central South University(CSU) gave a report on behaviors that affected (影响) the eyesight of Chinese students during the 2020 coronavirus epidemic. They collected and analyzed (分析) 28 million pieces of online data from 3,566 children aged 6 to 17.



The report said that students spent an average of 4 hours using digital devices (电子设备) each day between January and April. That's twice as long as the Ministry of Education's recommended (建议的) length of time.

Forty percent of students used their devices for more than two hours each day, according to the report. The report said they used their devices at a distance (距离) of 34.3 cm on average, 4.5 cm farther than that in 2018.

“Having the right habits can help students avoid nearsightedness (近视). They should follow the 20-20-20 rule: every 20 minutes, look at something 20 feet (about 6 meters) away for 20 seconds,” said Yang Zhikuan, a professor from CSU.

36. According to the report, how long did students spend using digital devices each day between January and April in 2020?

- A. 20 minutes                      B. 2 hours                      C. 4 hours                      D. 8 hours

37. The report from CSU tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. National Eye Care Day fell on June 6, 2020  
B. 28 million pieces of online data were collected  
C. 40% of students used their devices for over 2 hours each day  
D. Students used devices at a distance of 34.3 cm on average in 2018

38. According to the passage, what can students do to improve eye care?

- A. Ask CSU for advice.
- B. Spend less time reading.
- C. Stop using digital devices.
- D. Following the 20-20-20 rule.

B

I watched the film *Better Days* with a sad feeling several days ago. The film deepened my understanding of school bullying(欺凌). In the past, I thought school bullying was far from us, but that is not true. Many teenagers suffer from school bullying. The reason why we don't know about their suffering is that many of them don't dare to speak out about their experience. Some do speak out, but no one around them is willing to help them go through their terrible days. The effect(影响) of school bullying on the victim can last a lifetime. It's time we did something about this problem.

First of all, I think we need stricter school rules. Many boys and girls bully others because the school rules badly solve bullying incidents(事件).

Second, it is important for teachers and parents to discover the incidents in time. As students, we should report school bullying incidents to our teachers or parents as soon as possible.

Last but not least, we should try our best to prevent school bullying from happening. Perhaps schools can pay more attention to students' mental(心理的) health since scientists have found bullies are nearly twice as likely to have mental health problems.

I'd like to call on all schools and families to pay attention to school bullying. I hope all students can have a happy school life.

39. The writer thought school bullying was \_\_\_\_\_ before watching the film.

- A. important
- B. common
- C. necessary
- D. rare

40. What does the underlined word "victim" in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. 欺凌者
- B. 受害者
- C. 反对者
- D. 支持者

41. Which of the following sentences about school bullying is true?

- A. Teacher aren't willing to solve bullying incidents.
- B. Many victims have mental health problems before they're bullied.
- C. School and families should pay more attention to school bullying.
- D. Students shouldn't report school bullying incidents to their teachers.

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

- A. The film *Better Days*.
- B. Say no to school bullying.
- C. Why bullying incidents happen.
- D. Pay more attention to students' mental health.

C

Once upon a time, there lived a farmer who grew very good corn. Each year, he would take part in the state farmers' fair(展览会) and win a top award for his corn.

The story of the farmers' success reached the ears of the reporter who wanted to interview the farmer. While he was learning about the farmer's growing skills, he found that the farmer shared his best quality seed(优质种子) with his neighbors.

"How could you share your best corn seeds with your neighbors when some of them might go to the fair as well?" the reporter asked.

"Why couldn't I?" the farmer replied. "The wind picks up pollen(花粉) from the corn and moves it from field to field. If my neighbors grow poor quality corn, cross pollination(交叉授粉) will finally degrade(降低) the quality of my corn too. If I want to grow high quality corn, I must help my neighbors grow good corn too."

The farmer's answer made the reporter understand how wise the old farmer was about connections(联系) in life.

It is the same with our lives. Those who choose to live in peace must help others around them to live in peace too. Those who wish to be loved must first learn to love others too. Those who wish to

live well must help others live well too, as the value of our lives has something to do with the lives we touch.

43. From the story, we know that the farmer \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. started the state farmers' fair
- B. sold best corn to his neighbors
- C. didn't have good corn seeds
- D. was good at growing corn

44. The farmer shared his seeds. What did the reporter think about it?

- A. It would make him poor.
- B. It might make him lose the award.
- C. It was a nice thing to do .
- D. It was clever of him to do this.

45. The farmer's corn grew well partly because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his neighbors also grew good corn
- B. his neighbors gave him the best seeds
- C. he was good at doing cross-pollination
- D. he stopped others from growing good corn

46. The story tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hard work leads to success
- B. helping others is helping ourselves
- C. we should try to improve our skills
- D. loving others makes us richer and richer

D

Seventy percent of our planet is covered by one huge, continuous body of seawater – the ocean. In 2008, the United Nations recognized(确立) June 8 as World Oceans Day. It's a day to think about the important role that the oceans play in our lives, the dangers that our oceans are facing and the action we can take to protect them.

### **The importance of our oceans**

The ocean is home to most plants and animals on Earth. Marine(海洋的) plants provide us with seventy percent of the oxygen(氧气) we breathe. The ocean controls our climate(气候), providing heat in winter and cool air in summer. It also provides us with food and medicine. No matter where you live on the planet, no matter how far from the sea, your life is dependent(依赖的) on the ocean.

### **The problems facing our oceans**

The most urgent(紧急的) problem facing the ocean at the moment is plastic pollution. Reducing single-use plastic, including plastic bags and plastic bottles, has been an important theme for World Oceans Day for a number of years.

Climate change and rising sea temperatures are also a huge problem. Rising sea temperatures have a direct influence on weather patterns(模式) and are seen as partly responsible for an increase in extreme weather conditions.

### **How is the day celebrated?**

The day is celebrated in many ways, including special events at aquariums(水族馆) and zoos, beach and river clean-ups, school activities, art contests and film festivals. You can join in to remind people about the importance of our oceans and to make a difference.

47. Why does the ocean play an important role in our lives?

- A. Because it provides lots of food and medicine for us.
- B. Because it offers heat in summer and cool air in winter.
- C. Because it is home to all the plants and animals on earth.
- D. Because it provides everything we need wherever we live.

48. Our oceans face many problems, including \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| A. air pollution | B. climate change            |
| C. less oxygen   | D. dropping sea temperatures |

49. What action can we take to protect our oceans?
- A. Live far away from our oceans.
  - B. Stop people from using plastic bottles.
  - C. Remind people about the importance of our planet.
  - D. Join in school activities about World Oceans Day.
50. What do we know about World Oceans Day according to the passage?
- A. It is celebrated in a number of ways.
  - B. It is on the eighteenth of June every year.
  - C. It is the only day to think about our oceans.
  - D. It is celebrated to protect plants and animals.

第II卷 非选择题(共 45 分)(请将答案填写在答题卷上)

**五、基础知识 (满分 20 分)**

**A. 根据所给中文写出适当的单词 (每题 1 分)**

51. This TV tower is the same \_\_\_\_\_ (高度) as a hill.
52. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (有雨的) in Nanjing in summer, so you should take an umbrella.
53. With the help of that local \_\_\_\_\_ (渔民), that dolphin went back to the sea.
54. When you meet some new words in English tests, you can try your best to guess what they \_\_\_\_\_ (意思是).
55. — Is your father a taxi driver?  
— Yes. He won't get \_\_\_\_\_ (迷路的) in this city because he almost knows every place.

**B. 用所给词的正确形式填空。(每题 1 分)**

56. Nanjing is a good place to enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (nature) beauty in each season.
57. \_\_\_\_\_ (human) should try to protect animals because they are our friends.
58. The government should stop school bus accidents from \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) again.
59. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (possible) for people to finish the difficult work in such a short time.
60. The big fire in Australia lasted for weeks, but no one knew how the forest \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) fire.

C. 根据短文内容，从下面方框中选择适当的短语填空，使短文内容完整正确，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 61-65 的相应位置上。(每题 1 分)

in danger	nearly	nature reserves	tries its best	popular
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The Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature(IUCN,国际自然保护联盟) records the world's species(物种) and points out which ones are going to extinct(灭绝). Since 1990s, the giant panda has been \_\_\_61\_\_\_. Now its status(危险等级) has been lowered to vulnerable(脆弱的). Researchers believe there are now \_\_\_62\_\_\_ 2,000 giant pandas left in the wilds of China. The number of pandas was 1,600 in 2003 and 1,200 in the 1980s.

The number of pandas is becoming larger because China \_\_\_63\_\_\_ to save the cute animals. Since 1958, China has built \_\_\_64\_\_\_ for pandas. There they are safe and enjoy enough fresh bamboo. China has also welcomed other foreign organizations that wish to study pandas. The first such visit was in 1979 by the World Wildlife Fund(WWF,世界自然基金会). Its world-famous logo made the animal \_\_\_65\_\_\_ all over the world.

"The recovery of the panda shows that when science, politics and local communities come together, we can save wildlife." WWF Director General Marco Lambertini told CNN.

D.翻译句子。(每题 1 分)

66. 幸运的是，正好有足够的空间让我挪动。

Luckily, \_\_\_\_\_

67. 我们应该同情野生动物并且保护他们。

We should \_\_\_\_\_

68. 老师建议我们任何时候都不要放弃我们的梦想。

Teachers \_\_\_\_\_

69. 当我正在思考怎么回家时，我的老师借了我一把雨伞。

While \_\_\_\_\_

70. 如果我们不立刻采取措施，很快世界上也许就没有大熊猫了。

If we \_\_\_\_\_

六、阅读短文，完成文章后的表格，每空一词(每空 1 分，满分 10 分)

Nowadays, stopping food waste is of great importance.

Over 30 percent food goes to waste. Supermarkets throw away food that is not sold before its sell-by date, while families throw away food that they can't finish eating. In fact, it's hard for people to realize how much work goes into the food we eat every



day. That makes food waste a big problem around the world.

As we throw food away, there are still 820 million people living in hunger around the world. And 3.1 million of them die from hunger each year. The COVID-19 pandemic(大流行) has made the situation even worse. With many countries no longer transporting(运输) food to other countries during this time, 10,000 more children are dying of hunger each month.

To stop food waste, some people have come up with great ideas. Take a look for yourself.

### Food bank

The world's first food bank was created in the US in 1967. People could donate extra food and also take the food home if they could not afford to buy any for themselves. In Shanghai, there is a “shared fridge” in some communities. It stores(储存) food that is donated by nearby markets and restaurants. It is free for anyone to take.

### Pay as you like

A UK company called The Real Junk Food Project says that people still can eat food that has passed its sell-by date. They collect this food from supermarkets and sell it in cafes. You only have to pay as much as you feel is necessary.

If you don't want to spend money, you can volunteer at the cafes instead. There are now 125 Real Junk Food cafes worldwide. And the number is growing quickly.

### Buy less

What else can we do to stop food waste? The answer is simply buying less food. There are millions of people around the world who still don't have enough to eat. We should be more careful about how we shop for food.

Share food that you cannot finish and waste less. Saving food can save us all.

Title: Share more, ___71___ less		
Introduction	Saving food is ___72___	
Food waste	Problem	▲ Over 30 percent of all food produced goes to waste. ▲ Supermarkets throw away food that has ___73___ its sell-by date. ▲ ___74___ throw away food that they can't finish eating.
	Situations	▲ 820 million people still need food around the world and the number is even ___75___ this year because of the COVID-19 pandemic.
___76___ to save food	Food bank	▲ It's a place where people can ___77___ food or get food for free. ▲ The world's first food bank was created in the US in 1967. ▲ In Shanghai, some ___78___ have “shared fridges”.
	Pay as you like	▲ According to the Real Junk Food Project, people still can eat food that has passed its sell-by date. ▲ People can also get food by ___79___ at the cafes or paying as they

		wish.
	Buy less	▲ That's the least people can do. There are millions of people around the world who are still ____80____.
Conclusion	Saving food is to save everyone.	

## 七、首字母填空。(每空 1 分，满分 10 分)

A weak polar bear is standing on a small piece of ice, drifting(漂流) in the sea. He is 1 \_\_\_\_81\_\_\_\_ the thick ice that used to be his home and hunting ground.

The Arctic Ocean makes up two-thirds of the Arctic. It is almost c \_\_\_\_82\_\_\_\_ with sea ice during the winter. During the s \_\_\_\_83\_\_\_\_, around 50 percent of the sea is also frozen. It's home to more than 21,000 species(物种) and about 4 million people.

There has been a lot of bad news in recent years about how climate(气候) change has affected the Arctic(北极). This October, a group of scientists returned from a year-long Arctic expedition(远征). They had m \_\_\_\_84\_\_\_\_ bad news: all Arctic ice may disappear during the summer in just some years. The temperature in the Arctic is 18 degrees h \_\_\_\_85\_\_\_\_ than it was 125 years ago. Even at the North Pole, the coldest point in the Arctic, scientists found badly melted(融化的), thin ice.


Polar bears are not the only animals that are suffering. Animals like seals also depend on the ice to rest, give birth and r \_\_\_\_86\_\_\_\_ babies. The loss of ice means the loss of their habitat(栖息地). Since there's now more rain, moss(苔藓) and grass are locked in ice instead of snow. Many reindeer(驯鹿) fail to get their f \_\_\_\_87\_\_\_\_ under the hard ice. According to the World Wildlife Fund(WWF), the number of deer has dropped by 56 percent in the last 20 years.

Melting sea ice is also o \_\_\_\_89\_\_\_\_ the door for more human activities, such as shipping, traveling and fishing. This will disturb(扰乱) the area's environment and the Arctic would never be the same again. Meanwhile, as the ice melts, sea levels will r \_\_\_\_90\_\_\_\_. Coastal cities may go underwater, and there'll be more extreme weather.

## 八、书面表达 (满分 10 分)

*Be built to:*

- ▲ organize activities to protect wildlife
- ▲ make people understand the importance of protecting wildlife.



*Sunshine Wildlife  
Protection Society*

Sunshine Wildlife Protection Society is looking for new members and you are willing to be one. You need to give a speech *To protect wildlife is to protect ourselves*. Write down your speech and remember to answer the following questions:

- ▲ How much do you know about Sunshine Wildlife Protection Society?
- ▲ Why do you want to join our society?
- ▲ What can you do to protect wildlife?

注意: 词数 85 词左右(开头已给, 不计入总词数)。短文须包括所有内容要点, 适当发挥, 使短文连贯、通顺。

To protect wildlife is to protect ourselves

Hello, everyone! I am Jack form Sunshine Middle School. \_\_\_\_\_

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## 【玄武英语】2020年八上期末测试答案+解析

### Part 1 参考答案

#### 二、单项选择

16-20 BACBB

21-25 BCADB

#### 三、完形填空

26-30 BDCBD

31-35 ACAAB

#### 四、阅读理解

36-28 CCD

39-42 DBCB

43-46 DBAB

47-50 ABDA

#### 五、词汇

A)

51. height

52. rainy

53. fisherman

54. mean

55. lost

B)

56. natural

57. Humans

58. happening

59. impossible

60. caught

C)

61. in danger

62. nearly

63. tries its best

64. nature reserves

65. popular

D)

66. there is just enough space for me to move.

67. show pity on wild animals and protect them.

68. advise us not to give up our dream anytime.

69. I was thinking about how to go home, my teacher borrowed me an umbrella.

70. don't take action at once, there won't be giant pandas left soon.

## 六 阅读填空

A)

71. waste

72. important

73. passed

74. Families

75. larger

76. Ways/How

77. donate

78. communities

79. volunteering

80. hungry

B)

81. losing

82. covered

83. spring

84. more

85. higher

86. raise

87. food

88. dropped/decreased

89. opening

90. rise

### **Part 1 重难点解析**

19. B

解析：考察动词。句意：当你在南京坐地铁的时候记得戴口罩，考察祈使句。

20. B

解析：考察不定式。What ways did they think of 中 think of 修饰的是 ways，你想到的方法，充当定语，所以后面是不定式表目的。

25. B

解析：考察情景交际。问某人最近怎么样 How is sb. doing? A 选项 How is the weather 问天气；C 选项 What are you doing, 你在做什么？ D 选项 What's wrong with you? 你有啥问题？ 故选 B。

28. C

解析：动词辨析。根据上下文理解，句意：他所表现的方式会让别人跟他一样很生气。

44. B

解析：细节题。当农民告诉记者他把自己的种子分享给邻居时，记者觉得怎么样？定位文中第一段最后一行：担心农民会丢失奖项。

47. A

解析：细节题。答案定位到文章第二段第 3 行“The ocean provides us with food and medicine”, CD 项过于绝对，B 项与原文不符。

53. fisherman

解析：根据前文中的 that, fisherman 为单数

60. caught

解析：考察宾语从句。主句过去式从句过去式。

71. waste 转化词。根据第一段第一句 Stopping food waste...得知，本篇主旨是减少失误浪费，注意此处转化成动词。

72. important 转化词。根据第一段第一句 Stopping food wast is of great importance 得知节约粮食重要的，注意此处转化成形容词。

73. passed 释义词。根据第二段的第 2 行， ....throw away food that is not sold before its sell-by date.得知，超市会卖掉保质期过了的食品，故用 passed。

74. Families 原文词。根据第二段的第 2 行 while families throw away food, 故用 families.

75. larger 释义词。根据第三段最 3 行, The COVID-19 pandemic has made the situation even worse 得知, 饥饿人群的数量变多了, 故用 larger.

76. Ways/How 总结词。根据第四段 To stop food waste, 说明本文要讲的是如何节约食物, 故用 Ways/How。

77. donate 原文词。根据第五段最 1 行, People could donate extra food 得知, 故本空用 donate。

78. communities 原文词。根据第五段最 3 行, there is a shared fridge in some communities, 故用 communities。

79. volunteering 转化词。定位到第六段的第 4 行, you can volunteer at the cafes instead 得知用 volunteer, 注意此处词性转化, by+doing, 故用 volunteering。

80. hungry 转化词。定位到第七段的第 2 行, ...who still don't have enough to eat 得知, 很多人还在挨饿, 故用 hungry。

81. losing 判断词性: is 后面, 可能用 v-ing, adj.等。判断词义: 从上文得知, 北极熊站在一小块冰上, 得知北极熊已经失去了过去赖以生存的厚厚的冰块, 故用 losing。

82.covered 判断词性: is 后面, 可能用 v-ing, adj., v-ed 等。判断词义: 从下文的...is also frozen 得知, 此处想表达北极在冬天是被冰覆盖的, 故用 covered。

83. spring 判断词性: the 后面用 n.。判断词义: 从上文说的 during the winter 得知, 此处想说北极在天气温暖的时候, 依然到处冰封, 故用 spring。

84. more 判断词性: 本空主要成分完整, 判断可能缺少定语或状语。判断词义: 从上文得知北极的冰川已经在融化了, 本句中的科学家们考察回来, 又带来了一些坏消息: 未来不远, 所有的北极冰川将在夏日全部消失。得知, 坏消息更多了, 故用 more。

85. higher 判断词性: 本空后面有 than, 前面有 is, 故此空需要形容词的比较级。判断词义: 从上文北极冰川融化得知, 冰川融化与气温上升有关, 说明如今的温度和百年之前的温度相比, 肯定是更高了, 故用 higher。

86. raise 判断词性: 前面有 to rest..and...故本空需要动词原形。判断词义: 从本句讲述北极冰块是海豹们休憩、养育后代的栖息地, 得知本空用 raise。

87. food 判断词性：本句前面有 their，故用 n.。判断词义：从上文得知，驯鹿的部分食物，诸如苔藓，草地都被雨水冰冻在下方，导致驯鹿没有食物了，故用 food。

88. dropped/decreased 判断词性：本句前面有 has，故本空可能需要 n.，可能因现在完成时，用 v-ed。判断词义：从上文得知驯鹿没有食物吃，因此，鹿的数量变少了，故用 dropped/decreased（非校内词汇）。

89. opening 判断词性：is 后面可能 adj., v-ing, v-ed。判断词义：本句说由于人类活动，冰川融化才在愈演愈烈，比喻手法，也就是打开了冰川融化的大门，故用 opening。

90. rise 判断词性：will 后面用动词原形。判断词义：本据说由于冰川融化，海平面肯定会上升，故用 rise。