## Multiple choice (20%)

**八年级第二学期期末考试试卷**

* 1. Jerry decided to improve his body language after hearing Mr. Wang’s words.
     1. make … important B. make … well C. make … better D. make … worse
  2. She set off for Beijing at 8 yesterday.
     1. left B. start C. began D. arrived
  3. What’s more, it’s common for people live in flats.
     1. Except B. Don’t have C. Besides D. Beside
  4. Mother looked at the piece of paper with the strange marks on it.
     1. signs B. pictures C. photos D. passage
  5. I wonder why you are always late for school.
     1. know B. find C. want to know D. answer
  6. – I heard Tom his leg in the accident.

– .

* + 1. hurt; I am sorry to hear that B. hurt; Really

C. injured; Is that true D. was injured; I am sorry to hear that

* 1. Only English doesn’t mean the language.
     1. to learn; to learn; B. learning; learning

C. learning about; learn D. learn

* 1. – I will visit Shanghai next week. I need some advice. Can you help me?

– Sure. I went there ago.

* + 1. sometime; sometime B. some time; sometime

C. sometime; some time D. some time; some time

* 1. She was frightened being alone. She could hear her heart when there was a knock at the door.
     1. of; beat B. by; beating C. of; beating D. by; is beating
  2. – What your mother just now, Tom?

– She asked me why \_.

* + 1. had…. said; my sister crying B. did… say; my sister was crying

C. had… said; is my sister crying D. did… say; was my sister crying

* 1. I’ll go to the party if I \_.
     1. am invited B. will be invited C. invite D. will invite
  2. – How sad you are!

– everyone played well, we lost the game.

* + 1. Because; so B. Although; but C. Because, / D. Although; /
  1. The flowers well if they .
     1. won’t grow; don’t take good care of B. don’t grow; are taken good care of

C. don’t grow, don’t take good care of D. won’t grow; are not taken good care of

* 1. – Have you tired to stop him eating too much junk food?

– Yes. But he still keeps eating a lot of fried chicken wings.

* + 1. from; from B. from;/ C. /; from D. for; from
  1. You don’t give people a good , so people choose Debbie instead of you.
     1. impression B. instruction C. impressive D. instruct
  2. I haven’t had my dinner yet because I have work to do.
     1. too much B. too many C. much too D. many too
  3. Li Na is famous all the tennis fans in China know her.
     1. too; to B. enough; to C. as; as D. so; that
  4. He used to in a small village, but now he has been used to in a big city.
     1. live; living B. live; live C. living; living D. living; live
  5. The composition any more.
     1. need not to be corrected B. doesn’t need to be corrected

C. doesn’t need be corrected D. need not correct

* 1. They day and night.
     1. are made work B. are made to work

C. made to be worked D. are making to work

## . Cloze (10%)

Charlie came from a poor village. His parents had

1. money to send him to school when he was young.

The boy was very sad. Mr. King lived next to him. He found the boy money to him. So the boy could go to school. He studied hard and

1. and had pity on him and lent some
2. all his lessons. When he finished

middle school, the man introduced him to his friend in the town. And he began to work.

Once Mr. King was seriously hurt in an accident. Dying, he asked Charlie to take care of his daughter,

Sharon. The young man

1. and several years later he married the girl. He loved her very much and tried his

best to make her happy. He often bought beautiful clothes and delicious food for her. He was good at cooking and

he cooked

25\_\_ for her. So she became very fat and she felt it difficult to walk. And one day she found there

was something wrong with her heart. Her husband wasn’t at home and she had to go to \_\_26

at once. The

doctors looked her over and told her

27\_\_ eat meat, sugar, chocolate and things like these. She was afraid

28\_\_ the doctor’s words and wrote all the names of the food on the paper. When she got home, she put the list

on the table and

29\_\_. When she returned home that afternoon, she found many kinds of food: meat, sugar and

chocolate in the kitchen. Charlie was busy 30 the food you like, dear!”

there. As soon as he saw her, he said happily, “I’ve bought all

* 1. A. no B. some C. much D. enough
  2. A. lazy B. clever C. careful D. hard
  3. A. did well in B. was poor at C. was working D. was good for
  4. A. was angry B. thought hard C. agreed D. said “No.”
  5. A. a little B. a few C. many D. a lot
  6. A. rest B. sleep C. hospital D. work
  7. A. should B. would C. to D. not to
  8. A. to remember B. to forget C. to catch D. to teach
  9. A. slept B. went out C. cooked D. ate
  10. A. reading B. seeing C. cooking D. writing

## . Reading comprehension (25%)

**A**

When the Americans were getting ready to send their first men to the moon, an old Australian was watching TV in a restaurant. There was an Englishman in the restaurant, too, and he said to the Australian, “The Americans are clever, aren’t they? They are going to send some men to the moon. It is a very long way from our world.”

“Oh, that’s nothing,” the Australian answered quickly. “Our country is going to send some people to the sun in a few months. That’s much farther away than the moon, you know.”

“Oh, yes, it is,” the Englishman said, “but the sun is too hot for people to go to.”

The Australian laughed and said, “We won’t go to the sun in the day, of course. We’ll go there at night.”

* 1. Who were going to send their first men to the moon?
     1. The Americans. B. The Australians. C. The Englishmen. D. Nobody.
  2. Where were the Australian and Englishman watching TV?
     1. In the cinema. B. Outside a shop. C. In a restaurant. D. In an office.
  3. The Englishman thought .
     1. the Americans were clever B. the Australians were clever

C. the Englishmen were clever D. the white people were clever

* 1. Both the Englishmen and the Australian knew that .
     1. the moon was much farther away from our earth than the sun
     2. the sun was much farther away from our earth than the moon
     3. the sun was much hotter in the day than at night
     4. the sun was much hotter at night than in the day
  2. The Australian thought that \_.
     1. the sun was very hot at night B. the sun was too cold for people to go to at night

C. the sun is farther away at night D. people can land on the sun at night

## B

**Live Music-late Night Jazz**

Enjoy real American jazz from Herbie Davis, the famous trumpet player(号手). He is known to play well into the early hours, so don’t want to get much sleep.

Place: The jazz club Price: ￥100~150

Dates: 15~23 June

Time: 10 p m. Till late!

Tel: 46608736

## Scottish Dancing

Scottish dancing is nice and easy to learn. The wonderful dance from England will be given.

Place: Jack Stein’s Price: ￥150

Dates: 10~12 May

Time: 7~10 p. m.

Tel: 40221877

## Shows-Anhui Museum

There are 12, 000 pieces on show here. You can see the whole of Chinese history.

Place: Anhui Museum

Price: ￥60（￥30 for students）

Dates: 1 Mar. ~30 Jun.

Time: Monday-Friday

9 a. m. ~5 p. m.

Weekends 9 a. m. ~ 9 p. m.

Tel: 48867888

Your pen friend is coming from Australia to your country for a holiday. You send them this e-mail to tell him something about the hotels.

Dates

Sun Hotel Prices (a night)

￥ 168

￥ 148

——

￥ 188

￥ 208

Rose Hotel Prices (a night)

￥198

￥178

——

￥ 218

￥ 248

1 Oct. —31 Dec.

1 Jan. —31 Mar.

1 Apr. —30 Apr. (closed)

1 May—31 May

1 Jun. —30 Sep.

TEL: 46867488 E-mail: Li Hong @ 163. com

* 1. If you want to watch dancing, you can call

A. 46608726 B. 40221877 C. 48867888 D. 46867488

* 1. You can see the whole of Chinese history at in April in Anhui Museum.
     1. 3 p. m. every day B. 9 p. m. from Monday to Friday

C. 7 a. m. at weekends D. 7 p. m. every day

* 1. You can enjoy

at Jack Stein’s.

* + 1. American jazz B. Scottish dancing

C. 12, 000 pieces on show D. yourself all night

* 1. Sun Hotel and Rose Hotel are open for months of year.
     1. nine B. ten C. eleven D. twelve
  2. You have ￥148, and you can in May.
     1. listen to jazz B. watch Scottish dancing

C. go to Anhui Museum D. stay in Sun Hotel for a night

## C

**Your rights at home and at school**

Grown-ups are always telling kids what to do. Do you listen to them? Usually they know what is best for you, but sometimes they can be wrong.

So, China has a special law to keep people under 18 safe. It is called the ***Underage Protection Law***（《未成年

人保护法》）.

## How the law works

Teachers can punish bad students, but they cannot just do anything they like. If a teacher tries to kick you out of class, you can go to the headmaster and tell him you have the right to stay in school.

School buildings and playgrounds must also be safe for children. If the things you use in P.E. class are unsafe, the Underage Protection Law says the school must fix them or get new ones. Do you know anyone who can’t go to school because their parents aren’t willing to pay for it? This is also against the law, which says parents must have their kids in school.

Kids have a right to privacy（私隐）under the law, which says parents and teachers cannot read children’s own

letters.

The law also protects children’s health. It says there should be now smoking in schools and other places where many teenagers go.

Have you ever wondered why tickets for parks and museums are cheaper for students? It’s also because of the Underage Protection Law. It says that kids need to have lots of chances to learn.

* 1. The passage is about .
     1. the Underage Protection Law B. the rights of children

C. what schools should do D. what parents should do

* 1. From the passage, we get to know that .
     1. children can go to parks paying less money
     2. parents can read their children’s personal letters
     3. teachers can do anything they like to students
     4. a school headmaster can ask a student to stop going to school
  2. If a teacher wants to ask you to leave school, you should go to .
     1. your parents B. your friends C. the headmaster D. another teacher
  3. If the things you use in P.E. class are unsafe, the school must .
     1. repair it B. change it into a new one

C. either A or B D. move it away

* 1. According to the Underage Protection Law, children under can enjoy a lot of rights. A. 16 B. 8 C. 14 D. 18

## D

An old foreign friend who was to stay with me telephoned from the airport to tell me that he had arrived. I was still at the office at the time, but I had made arrangements for his coming. After explaining where my new house was, I told him that I had left the key under the door mat. As I was likely to be home rather late, I advised him to go to the kitchen and help himself to food and drink.

Two hours later my friend telephoned me from my house. At the moment, he said he was listening to some of my records after having just had a truly wonderful meal. He had found a pan on the gas stove and fried two eggs and had helped himself to some cold chicken from the fridge too. Now, he said he was drinking a glass of orange juice and he hoped I would join him. When I asked him if he had entered the house without difficulty, he answered that he had not been able to find the key under the doormat, but fortunately the living-room window just by the apple tree had been left open and he had climbed in. I listened to all this in surprise. There is no apple tree in front of my living-room, but there is one in front of my neighbor’s

* 1. When an old friend telephoned from the airport to tell me that he had arrived, how to get to my house.
     1. I was so busy that I forgot to tell him B. I was too busy to tell him

C. I told him D. I wanted to tell him

* 1. Some time later my friend rang me up and told me \_.
     1. he didn’t find anything to eat B. he had only had some cold chicken to eat

C. he was frying two eggs D. he had had a fine meal

* 1. My friend didn’t find the key to my house, because .
     1. there was no key under my doormat B. I forgot to leave my key under my doormat

C. he didn’t go to my house D. the key had been stolen

* 1. My friend got into the house .
     1. through the living-room window B. through the bedroom window

C. by the back door D. by the front door

* 1. My friend .
     1. took my neighbor for me B. took my neighbor’s house for mine

C. took me for my neighbor D. took my house for my neighbor’s

## E

American teens are aware (意识到)of the poor economy. A few high school students talk about how the poor economy(经济) had changed their life.

## Q: How has the poor economy affected you and those around you?

**Hallie, Loretto High School:** Mostly, the economy has affected my family. And my mom works at the school, so she’ll be losing her job.

**Kiki Vo, West Campus High School:** A lot of people I know through church have had their hours reduced (减少). And a lot of my friends are talking about quitting school to get work. It’s terrible.

**Tamar, Loretto High School:** I’m a teacher’s assistant at a weekend learning center, and now I’m working fewer hours. … Parents can’t afford to send their kids for as many hours.

**Jacob, Granite Bay High School:** Both my parents don’t know what’s going to happen next. This will affect if I can afford to go to college, which will influence the rest of my life.

## Q: A study found that the poor economy has made teens more aware of the needs of others. Would you agree with this?

**Hallie:** I think in some ways that’s true. It’ll also make teens more aware of their own needs. Parents aren’t willing to give $20 to go shopping, and we all have to look at how much money we spend.

**Kiki:** Yes, definitely（肯定地）. When you see the worst, you start to realize how lucky you are. My life isn’t

much better than most people’s, but I’m really aware of what others don’t have.

**Tamar:** Yes, like at school, we do lots of collections for charity, and people seem much more wiling to give toward that.

**Jacob:** That’s not for me. I’ve known for some time and it didn’t take a crisis (危机) to see what’s wrong

with the world.

* 1. are from the same school.
     1. Jacob and Kiki B. Kiki and Hallie C. Tamar and Jacob D. Hallie and Tamar
  2. Who is a teacher’s assistant at weekend learning center?
     1. Jacob B. Kiki C. Tamar D. Hallie
  3. Who doesn’t think it takes a crisis to understand the needs of others?
     1. Hallie B. Jacob C. Tamar D. Kiki
  4. The word “quitting” means \_.
     1. stopping B. entering C. preferring D. enjoying
  5. According to the passage, the poor economy .
     1. makes some students prefer studying to working
     2. makes people worry about their lives
     3. makes some teens more careful about the money they spend
     4. means that parents are unable to afford their kids’ high school educations

## . Fill in the blank with the correct words below. (5%)

A. excited

B. second

C. sad

D. yet

E. leaving

F. so

**Vicky and her family are going to Mexico for their holiday. She is talking to Peter; he works with her.**

Peter: Where are you going for your holiday? Vicky: To Mexico.

Peter: Is this your first time to go there?

Vicky: No, it’s the

56 time.

Peter: When are you 57 ? Vicky: At 8 tomorrow morning.

Peter: Have you packed?

Vicky: Not 58 .

Peter: You must be very 59 . Vicky: Yes. And 60 are the kids. Peter: Have a nice trip!

Vicky: Thanks. We will.

## Fill in the blank with the correct sentence below. (5%)

A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

I hope so, too.

Can you give some advice? That’s too bad.

I agree with you.

How’s the weather today?

Tom: Good morning, Jack.

Jack: Good morning, Tom. 61

Tom: We still have smog(雾霾) today. We will have to go to school with masks(口罩).

Jack: 62 According to the news, PM2.5 is the main problem with air pollution. Tom: Yes, and air pollution has done harm to people’s health.

Jack: So the Chinese government and Chinese people must take action to fight it. Tom: 63

Jack: Since PM2.5 is mainly caused by motor vehicle(机动车) and factories, cars with large emissions(排放量)

should not be allowed and factories should be closely watched.

Tom: 64 I hope that more and more people will join us in improving our environment. Jack: 65

## Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the given words. (10%)

1. Can you give me a (describe) of your brother?
2. She was an (amaze) good student.
3. I’m going to (complaint) to the headmaster about this.
4. He felt a strong sense of (responsible) and completed the task perfectly.
5. The little girl was quite (satisfy) with the new dress.
6. Bob’s horror story made his sister very (frighten) and she couldn’t sleep with the light off.
7. I (wonderful) when Simon and his girl friend will get married.
8. Don’t you think you need to make a(n) (apologize) to your mum?
9. She (mix) the flour with the milk to make a paste just now.
10. This river is about then metres in (wide).

## Writing

假设你班为了配合创建“宜居城市”, 最近以 Life in the future: for better or worse 为题进行了一次讨论。 许多同学对未来表示乐观, 但也有一些同学对未来表示有些担心。请你根据下列表格中的内容要点提示, 用英语写一篇短文。

世界变得更好

生活水平提高 人的寿命更长 世界变得更挤 环境问题更多

能源变得更少

1.

2.

3.

1.

2.

3.

乐观者的观点

担心者的观点

你自己的观点

考生自拟(至少两点)

## 注意：

1. 词数 90 左右, 短文的开头已为你写好, 不计入总词数；

2. 短文需包括所有要点, 不要逐词翻译, 可适当发挥, 使短文连贯、通顺；

3. 短文中不得出现真实的人名、校名等相关信息。 **参考词汇：**

## 水平、标准 standard n.; 观点、看法 opinion n.;

Life in the future: for better or worse

Many students are optimistic(乐观的) about the next 50 years.

## Multiple choice

**八年级第二学期期末考试试卷**

**答 案**

1-5 CACAC 6-10 DBCCB 11-15 ADDBA 16-20 ADABB

## . Cloze

21-25 ABACD 26-30 CDBBC

## . Reading comprehension

31-35 ACABD 36-40 BABCC 41-45 CCDAD 46-50 CDCAB 51-55 DCBAC

## . Fill in the blank with the correct words below. (5%)

56-60 BEDAF

## Fill in the blank with the correct sentence below. (5%)

61-65 ECBDA

## Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the given words. (10%)

66. description 67. amazingly 68. complain 69.responsibility 70. satisfied

71. frightened 72. wonder 73. apology 74.mixed 75. width