

成都金苹果锦城一中 2020-2021 学年 (下)

Units 1-9 测试 初 2019 级八年级英语试题卷

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温馨提示:

1. 考试时间: 120 分钟; 满分: 150 分。
2. 请用黑色签字笔在答题卷上规定地方清晰、工整地写上自己的班级、姓名、学号等信息。
3. 答题卷上禁止涂抹和使用涂改液, 若写错需要更改, 请把原答案用笔轻轻地划去, 并在空白处写出正确答案!
4. 在填涂机读卡上对应题号下面的答案时, 请注意厚薄均匀, 否则会影响最后的评分。
5. 请注意机读卡上题号的顺序, 并且注意保持答题卷的整洁, 否则会影响最后的评分。

A 卷 (100 分)

第一部分 听力部分 (共 30 小题, 计分 30 分)

一、听句子, 根据你所听到的内容选择正确的答语。每题念两遍。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. Yes, I do. | B. Not yet. | C. No, I didn't. |
| 2. A. You're welcome. | B. Never mind. | C. No problem. |
| 3. A. She has a cold. | B. She is watching TV. | C. She was cooking dinner. |
| 4. A. Me too. | B. So have I. | C. Neither have I. |
| 5. A. I cut myself. | B. I have a toothache. | C. I didn't sleep well. |

二、听句子, 选择与你所听到的句子意思相符合的图片, 并将代表图片的字母填在答题卡相应的位置。每题念两遍。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)



6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

三、听对话, 根据对话内容及问题选择正确答案, 每题念两遍。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 11. A. Wash the dishes. | B. Take out the rubbish. | C. Clean his bedroom. |
| 12. A. Rock music. | B. Classical music. | C. Country music. |
| 13. A. Hand out notices. | B. Clean up the street. | C. Visit the old people's home. |
| 14. A. Tuesday. | B. Thursday. | C. Friday. |
| 15. A. Sleeping. | B. Helping her mom. | C. Walking her dog. |
| 16. A. Go to hospital. | B. Bandage the cut. | C. Run the cut under water. |
| 17. A. Classmates. | B. Strangers. | C. Brother and sister. |
| 18. A. In a classroom. | B. In the hallway. | C. In a library. |
| 19. A. 10 million km ² . | B. 40 million km ² . | C. 50 million km ² . |
| 20. A. Space museums. | B. Water parks. | C. Amusement parks. |

四、听短文, 根据短文内容选择正确答案, 短文念两遍。(共 5 小题, 每题 1 分, 计 5 分)

21. When did Andersen die?
- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. In 1805. | B. In 1835. | C. In 1875. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|

22. What kind of jobs did Andersen do?
 A. An actor and a writer. B. A writer and a shoemaker. C. A worker and a shoemaker.
23. What can we learn from Andersen's life experience?
 A. Andersen grew up in a poor family.
 B. Andersen went to school for the first time at the age of 17.
 C. Andersen enjoyed writing fairy tales when he was a little boy.
24. Which of the following is TRUE?
 A. Every little duck has a beautiful heart.
 B. Andersen wrote about 168 stories in his life.
 C. Andersen's books were sold in about 150 countries.
25. What's special about the day April 2?
 A. It's the day Andersen died.
 B. It's the day Andersen was born.
 C. It's the International(国际) Book Day.

五、听短文，根据短文内容完成表格信息。短文念三遍。（共5小题，每题1分，计5分）

Application form (申请表)	
Name	Vicky
Age	1. _____
School	Jincheng No.1 Secondary School
Program	Antelope(羚羊) saving
2 _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2018 - Panda saving program. ● 2019 - 3. _____ program
Abilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > I am good at 4. _____. > I am a fast learner.
Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > To tell people living around know the importance of these animals. > To make 5. _____

第二部分 基础知识运用（共30小题，计分40分）

六、选择填空。（共15小题，计20分）

A. 从以下各题的A、B、C三个选项中选择正确答案。（共10小题，每小题1分；计10分）

- 31.— What's _____ matter with you?
 — I have _____ headache.
 A. a; the B. the; / C. the; a
- 32.— Have you listened to Jay Chou's new song — *Mojito*?
 — Yes, _____ sweet and cheerful song! I really enjoy listening to it.
 A. what B. what a C. how a
- 33.— The population of the world in the 21st century has become much _____ than that in the 20th.
 — Yes, and over eighteen percent of the population in the world _____ Chinese.
 A. bigger; is B. larger; are C. more; are
34. Good friends are important in our life, because they do what they can _____ us.
 A. help B. to help C. helping
- 35.— What were you doing last night? I called you so many times but you didn't answer.
 — Sorry. I _____ a shower when you called.
 A. took B. was taking C. have taken
- 36.— Can I _____ your English book — *Something Upstairs*? Mine is lost.

50. A. asked

B. joined

C. stopped

B.

Once upon a time, there was a hard-working farmer. However, his hard work brought him 51. One day, he saw a snake, and thought, "This must be the god of the land. I have not been polite enough to it. This is 52 no plants can grow in my land." After that, he got a cup of milk to the snake. The next day he returned and to his surprise, he found a piece of gold in the cup. And it continued 53. He brought the snake milk, and always found gold there the next morning.

One day, the farmer asked his son to take the milk to the snake. His son did so. When the boy came back the next day, he found the gold. He thought, "This place must 54 gold. I will kill the snake so that I can keep all the gold to myself."

Having 55 this, the son returned the next morning with the milk and a stick. As he gave the milk to the snake, he 56 hit the snake with the stick. The snake didn't die. Filled with 57, it bit the boy hard. The boy got hurt so badly. He cried so loudly then his voice slowly 58. He died at last.

The farmer soon 59 about the truth of his son's death. He felt very sad, but still he thought the snake did nothing wrong. The next day, he once again took milk to the snake and tried to talk with it. The snake appeared and said, "Your son hit me. And I bit him. How can I forget the pain(疼痛)? And how can you forget your son's death? From now on the friendship between you and me will no longer be 60." After saying that, the snake disappeared. The farmer had never seen it again ever since then.

51. A. anything

B. nothing

C. everything

52. A. how

B. what

C. why

53. A. day after day

B. month after month

C. year after year

54. A. be famous for

B. be full of

C. be poor in

55. A. decided

B. heard

C. found

56. A. deeply

B. simply

C. suddenly

57. A. anger

B. hunger

C. surprise

58. A. fell down

B. got down

C. died down

59. A. learned

B. thought

C. talked

60. A. different

B. possible

C. usual

第三部分 阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 计分 30 分)

八、阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容判断句子正误。正确的涂 "A", 错误的涂 "B"。(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分; 计 10 分)

International Museum Day is coming. Here are some special museums that you must see.

Sweet Museum, Russia

Do you love candy? Don't miss the sweet world in Russia. You can find different kinds of sweet food here. But they are just models! The models of candy are so big that you can even ride on them. Want to taste the ice cream? Be careful, the ice-cream balls are just lights!

Museum of Failure(失败), Sweden

There are more than 100 objects in the museum. Some of them come from the world's most successful companies like Apple. Maybe success stories are similar and kind of boring, but we can find interesting stories about failures and learn something from them.

Underwater Museum, Mexico

It is a secret garden under the sea. You can take a glass boat into it. Down there, fish and other sea animals live around 400 different works of art. Each of them tells a very special story. You can't miss it.

Museum of Broken Relationships, Croatia

Some relationships end - with lovers, with dreams and with cities. This special museum has a collection of objects

from people all over the world who want to leave their sad memories behind. Each of the objects shares a story of their past relationship.

61. You may go to the Underwater Museum if you are interested in art under the sea.
62. People can taste the candies in the Sweet Museum.
63. We can learn about success stories in Museum of Failure.
64. Every object in the Museum of Broken Relationships carries a story.
65. This passage is probably from the food culture part in a magazine.

九、阅读下列两篇短文，根据短文内容选择正确答案。（共10小题，每小题2分，计20分）

A.

Dear Readers,

These years, Chinese dishes have become more and more popular in foreign countries. In the US, people are eating hotpot, *jianbing* and *roujiamo*. In Russia, hundreds of *tanghulu* were sold out in a few hours. *Latiao* is also appearing in classrooms abroad. Many of these foods are similar to some western foods. This can explain why foreigners are interested in them.

For example, *roujiamo* is similar to hamburgers. *Youtiao* is kind of like “churro”, a snack popular in Spain. And *tanghulu* is similar to candy apples, which are loved by American and British children.

Chinese people who live abroad introduced most of these foods. Some of them are new, like *latiao*. Some of them have been popular in foreign countries for many years. This book will give you a better understanding of Chinese foods.

Editor

The Content

Hotpot.....P5-10
Hotpot, a special meal that can be shared with friends, is winning popularity abroad. Learn more here.



Roujiamo.....P19-23
Did China invent the hamburgers? Read this story and find out some interesting facts about roujiamo.

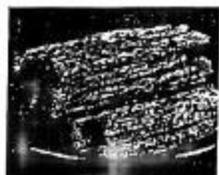


Jianbing.....P11-14
This delicious breakfast food is enjoyed by people in several countries. Check it out here!

Tanghulu.....P24-26
Candied fruit is a treat everyone can enjoy. Is it similar to some foreign foods? Find out here.



Latiao.....P15-18
Why do people love this spicy stick so much? This special food gets hot online.



Youtiao.....P27-29
Many countries have dishes that are similar to *youtiao*. Fried food is tasty everywhere.

66. On which pages of the book can we find more information about *latiao*?

- A. Pages 5-10. B. Pages 11-14. C. Pages 15-18.

67. Which of the following is TRUE according to the editor of the book?

- A. *Tanghulu* is very popular in Russia.
B. We can only find *jianbing* in China.
C. Foreigners living in China introduced most of these foods abroad.

68. Match the popular Chinese food ①--③ with their similar Western foods A--C.

- ① *roujiamo* ② *tanghulu* ③ *youtiao*
a. candy apples b. churro c. hamburgers

Which of the following is right?

A. ①--c; ②--b; ③--a

B. ①--b; ②--a; ③--c

C. ①--c; ②--a; ③--b

69. Who will more probably buy this book?

① Li Hua, who's studying abroad, misses the taste of hotpot and jianbing.

② Cindy, who is writing a report about the relation between hamburgers and *roujiamo*.

③ Dave, who has been interested in Chinese food culture since he tried *latiao* once.

A. Li Hua and Cindy.

B. Li Hua and Dave.

C. Cindy and Dave.

70. Which of the comments by the readers is right about this book?

A. I've learned how to make some simple Chinese dishes with the book.

B. This book helps me understand why so many Chinese live abroad now.

C. The book is fantastic! Now I can't wait to travel to Chinese to enjoy the wonderful food!

B.

Chinese scientist Yuan Longping, known as the 'father of hybrid(杂交的) rice', died of an illness on May 22nd at the age of 91 in a hospital in Changsha, according to local newspaper Hunan Daily.

Dr. Yuan was born in 1930 in Beijing. As a young man, he once went through a hard time. In the 1960s, hunger was a serious problem in many parts of the country. Because there was not enough rice, a large number of people had little or no food to eat, and many of them died. Since then, finding ways to grow more rice to feed more people had been Yuan's life goal.



In 1974, Dr. Yuan successfully developed the world's first hybrid rice. This special type of rice makes it possible to grow one-third more rice in the same piece of land. It helped China feed nearly one-fifth of the world's population with only 7 percent of the world's available farmland. For the following 40 years, Yuan continued to work on research of hybrid rice, trying to develop hybrid rice that has even higher output(产量).

In 2020, hybrid rice developed by Yuan's team had achieved 1, 5000 kilograms per mu in two growing seasons, a new world record.

Although Yuan was one of China's most famous scientist, he always thought of himself as a farmer, for he worked on the land to do his research. He was quite satisfied with his life. He didn't care about being famous. He never took making money seriously. Spending money on himself or leading a comfortable life meant very little to him. He enjoyed listening to violin music, playing mahjong, swimming and reading. He had two cats, and one of them was called Yuan Huahua. Dr. Yuan loved to help others. He taught many PhD students. One of the students was quite poor, and there was a time he called Yuan to ask for a bit of money to treat his sick father. Yuan gave the student 2, 000 yuan without thinking twice, even though he could only make about 4, 000 yuan a month.

Yuan once said he had two dreams – to "enjoy the cool under the rice taller than men" and that hybrid rice could be grown all over the world so that no one would die of hunger anymore. A great man like him will be long remembered.

71. When was the first hybrid rice in the world developed?

A. In 1930.

B. In 1960.

C. In 1974.

72. Why did Yuan Longping decide to research on hybrid rice?

A. His family died of hunger when he was a child.

B. He needed to grow more rice on land to make more money.

C. He realized the great need for enough food to feed Chinese people.

73. Yuan's hobbies do NOT include _____.

A. keeping pet cats

B. playing the piano

C. listening to music and reading books

74. Which of the following is TRUE about Yuan Longping?

A. He passed away in a hospital in Hubei.

B. He tried to stop other countries from growing hybrid rice.

C. He offered to help his student with half of his monthly salary(工资).

75. This article is mainly about _____.
- A. difficulties in developing hybrid rice
B. life experience and achievements of Yuan Longping
C. reasons why Yuan Longping decided to grow hybrid rice

B 卷 (非选择题; 共 50 分)

一、根据句意及首字母提示, 补全句中所缺单词, 并将完整的单词填入答题卡的相应位置。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

1. Chengdu is the capital of Sichuan P _____.
2. Organic (有机的) food is now w _____ sold in lots of supermarkets. You can find them easily.
3. With science and technology p _____ at full speed(速度), 5G has become more and more common in our life.
4. Because of COVID-19, we saw a sudden _____ of the number of jobless people. That's a problem!
5. Finally all the kids passed the biology and geography examinations, and they couldn't help jumping up and down e _____.

二、完成对话, 在对话空格中填入适当的单词, 使对话完整正确, 并将单词填入答题卡的相应位置。一空一词(含缩写词)(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

A: Hi, Echo. You are back! What places of interest have you visited in England recently?

B: So many! I have 1. _____ to Big Ben, The London Eye, St. Paul's Church (教堂) and Alton Towers.

A: I can't wait to know what they are like. Tell me more about each of them.

B: Big Ben has four faces. 2. _____ you stand, you can read the time on the face of Big Ben.

A: I know it was built long ago. Has the clock ever stopped?

B: No, it has kept 3. _____ since it was built.

A: Wow, that's just amazing. How about The London Eye?

B: Visiting The London Eye was quite 4. _____ for me. I'm afraid of height. And it took me a long time to have a try, but my friends 5. _____ me to do it bravely then.

A: Congratulations! How about your next stop?

B: I went to the St. Paul's Church. While I was reading the Bible and singing hymn(圣歌), I was at 6. _____ with myself. I realized nobody could do everything right and no one could be 7. _____. All I need to do is to learn from the mistakes I made and make sure I won't fall into the same old traps(陷阱).

A: I totally agree with you. Be yourself! Where did you go at last?

B: I went to the Alton Towers. It was great fun. At night, we watched those wonderful 8. _____ given by actors and actresses who dressed up like cartoon characters.

A: Is it the most famous 9. _____ park in England? I once read a passage about it.

B: Yes, it is similar to Disneyland and has something for everyone. Guess what? I took the roller-coaster(过山车) 10. _____ this time, while all my friends stood there cheering me on.

A: I have to say your trip is amazing.



三、短文填空。从方框中选出适当的单词并用其正确形式填入短文空格内, 使短文意思正确、通顺(每词限用一次)。将答案按番号依次填入答题卡的相应位置。(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

be	breath	celebrate	dangerous	explain	have
independence	it	offer	rapid	remind	serious

What's the largest body on earth? It's an amazing fact that seventy percent of our earth is covered by one huge,

continuous body of seawater – the ocean. In 2008, the United Nations set June 8 as World Oceans Day. It's a day to think about the important role that the ocean plays in our lives, the _____ that our ocean is facing and the action we can take to protect it. The ocean is home to most of plants and animals on Earth. Plants in the ocean provides us with 70 percent of air for every one of us _____. The ocean controls our climate, _____ warmth in winter and cool air in summer. It also provides us with food and medicine. No matter where you live on earth, no matter how far you are from the sea, your life is _____4_____ on the ocean.

However, as the society develops _____ and the world population becomes much bigger, human activities did something bad to the ocean environment. _____6_____ problem the ocean is facing at the moment is plastic(塑料的) pollution. Using less plastic bags and plastic bottles _____ an important theme for World Oceans Day for a number of years. The change of sea temperature is also a huge problem. Sea temperature is going up year by year, which is also an _____8_____ of some bad weather conditions.

The day is celebrated in a number of ways, including special events at zoos, beach and river clean-ups, school activities and film festivals. Last summer, our school had a yard sale, and we were all surprised at _____ popularity---nearly the whole school joined us! We got over 600 dollars and all the collected money went to an ocean protection organization. We have all these activities _____10_____ couple of the importance of our ocean and to make a difference.

四、阅读表达。(共10小题;计10分)

A. 补全短文。根据短文内容,从短文后的A-F选择中,选出5个适当的选项补全短文;并将代表句子的字母填写在答题卡相应的题号位置上。(共5小题,每小题1分;计5分)

For a long time, "made in China" made people think of "cheap", "low-quality(品质)". _____ But now Chinese brands are being more popular around the world.

Time magazine recently showed the 100 most influential (有影响力的) companies in the world. Several Chinese companies were included, such as s Alibaba, Huawei, Tencent, DJI, TikTok and Didi Chuxing. _____2_____ The magazine reported that DJI has 70 percent of the global drone (无人机) market. TikTok has become one of the most popular apps in the US with interesting videos. _____3_____

_____4_____ In 2011, Chinese fashion(时尚) brands Feiyue, Huili and Li-Ning were known by the world. Many European young people say these Chinese brands are cool, of high quality but not expensive.

In the future, Chinese brands will continue to develop. "_____5_____ Yan Qiang, a partner with Beijing-based Hejun Consulting, told Global Times.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. China was just the world's factory.</p> <p>B. Chinese fashion has also caught people's eyes.</p> <p>C. This is the best time for the growth of China's brands.</p> <p>D. These companies are building the world with great technology.</p> <p>E. Some 50 million US users spend about 40 minutes on it every day.</p> <p>F. Many Chinese young people like to watch TikTok after working for a long day.</p> |
|--|

B.完成表格。阅读下面短文,根据其内容,完成表格中所缺的信息,并将答案填写在答题卡相应的题号位置上。(共5小题,每小题1分;计5分)

What is the most stressful thing in school? It is probably exams. Exams can put us under a lot of pressure. But some students do well under pressure, while others feel terrible. So, why do some students get better grades under stress?

It all comes down to dopamine (多巴胺). Dopamine is a special chemical in our brain. It plays a role in how we feel happiness. It's a big part of our special human ability to think and plan. It helps us work hard, focus, and find things interesting. Too much or too little of it can lead to a big difference of health problems. Some are serious, like Parkinson's disease. Others are much less serious, like getting bad grades in exams. So, our brains work best when there is an balance of dopamine – not too much or too little.

The brain controls dopamine in two ways. It takes out dopamine quickly or slowly. Exam success can be closely related to how fast dopamine goes back to a balance.

What happens when we are in an exam? If you become stressed, your brain will start to overload (超负荷) on

dopamine which will make you both excited and nervous. It is like a cup overflowing with water. When you are able to reach a balance of dopamine more quickly, you would find it easier to do better on a test. Scientists found that, during a test, people who slowly got back to a balance of dopamine scored 8 percent lower. That's the difference between a good mark and a bad mark.

But don't fear, there is some good news. The study found that having some candies helps a lot to cut down on stress. It also found that people could practice more to improve themselves. So, stop worrying now!

Dopamine	
Definition	It is a chemical in our brain that sends signals to our body.
Way for brains to control Dopamine	<p>◇ The brain takes out dopamine _____ quickly _____ little by little.</p> <p>_____ 2 _____ you can be successful in exams mainly depends on how fast dopamine goes back to a balance.</p>
Roles	<p>◇ It controls how we feel happiness. It helps us to think, plan, work hard, focus and find things interesting.</p> <p>When you are under stress, your brain will take out more dopamine than needed. According to scientific research, _____ 4 _____ you are able to reach a balance of dopamine and concentrate, the better grades you may get on a test.</p>
_____	◇ Nervous people can eat candies to relax or they can improve themselves and by _____

五、书面表达：请书写在答题卡的相应位置。（计 15 分）

读书日刚过去不久，爱读书的锦一同学们也刚读完了世界名著《鲁滨逊漂流记》，收获颇多。请根据以下内容，完成一篇的读书报告，记录自己的阅读体会。

读书报告	
书名	《鲁滨逊漂流记》 <i>Robinson Crusoe</i>
作者	丹尼尔·笛福 (Daniel Defoe)
出版时间	1719 年
主要内容	……（至少 4 个情节）
读后感	你对鲁滨逊的评价（至少两点） 你的读书收获（至少两点）

注意：

1. 短文包含图示所有信息；
2. 读书报告需要有适当的开头和结尾；
3. 主要内容应按照适当的时间顺序叙述；
4. 词数：120 左右；

可能会用到的词： shipwreck n. 船难

- 一、1-5 BCCCA
- 二、6-10 CEABD
- 三、11-20 BCABA AAABC
- 四、21-25CAABB
- 五、1. 14 2. Example
- 六、31-40 CBBBB BCBCC 41-45DCABE
- 七、46-50 ACBCB 51-60 BCABA CACAB
- 八、61-65 ABBAB
- 九、66-70 CACCC 71-75 CCBCB

B 卷

- 一、1. province 2. widely 3. progressing 4. rise 5. excitedly
- 二、1. been 2. whenever 3. working 4. scary 5. encouraged 6. peace 7. perfect
8. shows 9. amusement 10. alone
- 三、1. danger 2. to breathe 3. offering 4. depending 5. rapidly 6. The most serious
7. has been 8. explanation 9. its 10. to remind
- 四、1-5 ADEBC 1. either or 2. Whether 3. Solutions 4. the more quickly 5.
practicing more