

2020—2021 学年第二学期期末考试

八年级英语试题

(总分 120 分 考试时间 120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 本试题分第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分。第 I 卷为选择题, 65 分; 第 II 卷为非选择题, 55 分; 共 120 分。
2. 答题前请务必将姓名、准考证号和座号填写在试卷和答题卡相应位置上, 考试结束后, 试卷和答题卡一并收回。
3. 答题前请务必认真阅读答题卡上的注意事项, 试题答案必须填涂或填写在答题卡上相应位置。
4. 听力填表题为第 II 卷的第四大题。

第 I 卷 (选择题, 共 65 分)

一、听力选择 (共 15 小题, 计 15 分; 每小题约有 8 秒钟的答题时间)

(一) 录音中有五个句子, 每个句子听两遍, 然后从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能对每个句子做出适当反应的答语。

- |                             |                     |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. Yes, I'd love to      | B. I am so tired.   | C. Thank you very much.   |
| 2. A. It is far from here.  | B. No, I didn't.    | C. 30 yuan.               |
| 3. A. For three months.     | B. I think so.      | C. By listening to tapes. |
| 4. A. From my mother.       | B. In Suzhou.       | C. Silk.                  |
| 5. A. Sorry, I am new here. | B. You are welcome. | C. That sounds great.     |

(二) 录音中有五组对话, 听对话两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

6. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. The traffic. B. The earthquake. C. The weather.
7. When was the first telephone invented?  
A. In 1879. B. In 1866. C. In 1876.
8. How did Lucy get the good news?  
A. From a website. B. From a newspaper. C. From a TV program.
9. What does the woman think of the dish?  
A. It's a little salty. B. It's a little sour. C. It's a little sweet.
10. How much should the man pay if he buys two scoops?  
A. \$8. B. \$6. C. \$4.

(三) 录音中有一段对话, 听对话两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。(录音播放前你有 30 秒钟的读题时间)

11. When does the talk happen?  
A. In the morning. B. In the evening. C. In the afternoon.



12. Who is Frank talking with?

A. Jane.

B. John.

C. Jim.

13. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. Chinese paper-cutting.

B. Flowers.

C. Chinese history.

14. How long has paper-cutting been around?

A. Over 150 years.

B. Over 1,500 years.

C. Less than 1,500 years.

15. Where are the works of paper-cutting put?

A. In the box.

B. In the sky.

C. On windows, doors or walls.

(注意: 请同学们翻到第 II 卷第四大题, 继续做听力填表题。)

## 二、单项选择 (共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

从每小题 A、B、C、D 中选出一个能填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

16. \_\_\_\_\_ useful dictionary it is! I want to buy one.

A. What

B. What a

C. How

D. How a

17. \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic was heavy, we still got to the railway station on time.

A. As.

B. Unless.

C. When.

D. Although.

18. A great deal of my time is \_\_\_\_\_ with practicing playing the piano.

A. taken up

B. made up

C. put up

D. set up

19. I met Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ my way home yesterday.

A. in

B. at

C. by

D. on

20. I plan to go to the Dongying Museum, but I'm not sure \_\_\_\_\_.

A. how I can get there

B. how can I get there

C. how I could get there

D. how could I get there

21. —I hate sweeping the floor.

—Why not buy a sweeping robot? It \_\_\_\_\_ widely nowadays.

A. use

B. is used

C. was used

D. used

22. You \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at school. So you don't have to bring your own food.

A. give

B. will give

C. are given

D. have given

23. Most of the earth's surface \_\_\_\_\_ by water.

A. is covered

B. covers

C. is grown

D. grows

24. "If your homework \_\_\_\_\_, you can watch TV for an hour," Mom says.

A. finishes

B. finished

C. was finished

D. is finished

25. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ to his office in the morning, but now he \_\_\_\_\_ to work by bike.

A. used to drive; is used to go

B. used to driving; is used to go

C. used to drive; is used to going

D. used to driving; is used to going

26. Many modern trains in the world \_\_\_\_\_ in Zhuzhou.

A. were made

B. are making

C. is made

D. were making

27. Let's meet at the school gate, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. shall we

B. shall you

C. would we

D. do you

28. — \_\_\_\_\_ has she been in Shanghai?  
— Since five years ago.  
A. How far      B. How soon      C. How long      D. How soon
29. — \_\_\_\_\_ did the rules about keeping civilized dogs(文明养狗) come out in Guangrao? — I'm not sure about the exact date but I totally agree.  
A. Why      B. When      C. Who      D. What
30. — Bob, would you like to volunteer at the local hospital at weekends?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ Please call me at any time.  
A. Yes, I would.      B. Yes, I'd love to.      C. No, I wouldn't.      D. No, I don't.
31. \_\_\_\_\_ do people greet visitors? Some shake hands. Some say "hello" or "hi". Some kiss.  
A. Why      B. What      C. How      D. When
32. — \_\_\_\_\_, sir, is the library open all day?  
— Sorry. Only from 9: 00 a.m. to 3: 30 p.m. on weekdays.  
A. Excuse me      B. Good idea      C. Never mind      D. All right
33. To my joy, we \_\_\_\_\_ go to the bank. Mary has lent us some money.  
A. shouldn't      B. needn't      C. couldn't      D. wouldn't
34. — Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
— At the supermarket across from our school.  
A. where can I buy some masks(口罩)  
B. when I can buy some masks  
C. when can I buy some masks  
D. where I can buy some masks
35. We'll go in the same \_\_\_\_\_. Let me give you a ride.  
A. section      B. direction      C. position      D. decision

### 三、阅读理解(共 20 小题, 计 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 然后从每小题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

#### A

Holland(荷兰) is the magical land of tulip(郁金香) and windmills(风车). The tulips bloom(开花) from March until May. Holland is famous as the largest flower selling country in the world. The windmills, however, important to the people of Holland.

#### Keukenhof

Keukenhof is the most famous and largest flower Park in the world. Will you visit Holland in spring? Then be sure to visit Keukenhof; you will see the beautiful Holland tulips and other famous flowers in Holland.

#### Singel Bloemenmarkt

Rain or shine, this famous floating(漂浮的) flower market in Amsterdam is filled with colorful fresh flowers from Monday to Sunday. Though the best months are March, April and May, the floating flower market is a great place to find tulips at any time of the year.

#### Schiedam



Schiedam is the best choice if you want to see the largest windmills in the world. With heights up to 33 meters, they are hard to miss.

#### Zaanse Schans

Zaanse Schans is also a good place you should visit. About 250 years ago, over 600 windmills formed the first industrial area in the world. It produces paint paper and so on. Today it's an open-air conservation area(自然保护区) and museum, which interests thousands of visitors each year.

36. Holland is \_\_\_\_\_ selling country in the world.

- A. the largest flower      B. the largest windmill  
C. the smallest flower      D. the smallest windmill

37. If you visit Keukenhof in spring, be sure to enjoy \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tulips and other flowers      B. tulips and some windmills  
C. different kinds of windmills      D. plants and some windmills

38. You can see tulips \_\_\_\_\_ in the floating flower market.

- A. every month except March      B. at any time of the year  
C. only in March, April or May      D. from Monday to Saturday

39. The largest windmills in the world lie in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Amsterdam      B. Zaanse Schans      C. Schiedam      D. Keukenhof

40. From the last paragraph, we know Zaanse Schans \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has few visitors each year      B. is an animal conservation area  
C. doesn't have any windmills      D. is a good place to see windmills

#### B

Hello, everyone! I'd like to tell you something about a famous scientist named Qian Xuesen. He was born in Shanghai on December 11, 1911. After he graduated from university in 1934, he got a chance to study in the USA. After he graduated, he became a teacher as well as a researcher who studied rockets and missile theories.

When he was 44, he returned to his motherland and the country's space research was almost a blank. In 1956, he set up the first research institute of rockets and missiles. He made such important contributions to the missile and space programs that he was honored as the "Father of China's Missiles". The Chinese people are proud of him.

He passed away on October 31, 2009 at the age of 98, but all the Chinese will remember him forever. His devotion to his country was expressed in his words, "My career is in China, my success is in China and my destination is in China!" When someone said he could make much more money if he stayed in the United States, he laughed and said, "My family name is Qian, but I don't like qian." His spirit encourages us to love our country and devote ourselves to science.

41. Where was Qian Xuesen born?

- A. In Suzhou.      B. In Hangzhou.      C. In Beijing.      D. In Shanghai.

42. When did Qian Xuesen return to his motherland?

- A. In 1955.      B. In 1950.      C. In 1948.      D. In 1958.



43. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. He graduated from Zhejiang University in 1933.
- B. He got a chance to study in England in 1934.
- C. He set up the first research institute of rockets and missiles in 1956.
- D. He passed away on December 31, 2009.

44. What does the underlined word "qian" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Family name.
- B. Given name.
- C. Money.
- D. His hobby.

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

- A. Qian Xuesen's Life in America.
- B. Qian Xuesen—the Father of China's Missiles.
- C. Qian Xuesen's Life in Shanghai.
- D. Qian Xuesen's Childhood in Hangzhou.

C

People often ask me for suggestions about how to learn English. As for it everyone is different, I'll share some of my experience, I once took a school year English course in Wuhan University, but I mostly learned English on my own.

One thing I can tell you is that once you've started learning, you should try to think in English as much as you can. If you see something when you're riding our bike or walking down the street, just think about "How can I say them in English?" At first, you might begin with simple words or phrases, but later you should think about longer phrases and sentences, Now I'm in America, and most of the time I think in English and speak it directly. It's amazing how much this helps.

For several years after I started learning, I was often afraid of talking with others in English because I didn't want to make mistakes. Finally I got it over. And while traveling in America, I'd try to hang out with friends who couldn't speak Chinese, so that I'd have no choice but to speak English. And I also decided that if I said something stupid and other people laughed at me, then so be it. After that, my English started improving much more quickly.

Besides, it may be a good idea to ask your American friends to look at the way you're writing, and give you some suggestions for improvement.

46. The writer learned English in Wuhan University for about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a week
- B. a month
- C. a term
- D. a year

47. According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_ is a good way to improve your English.

- A. thinking in English
- B. learning English grammar
- C. watching English films
- D. reading English books

48. The underlined phrase "got it over" in Paragraph 3 means "\_\_\_\_\_ " in English.

- A. stuck to it
- B. depended on
- C. overcame it
- D. understood it

49. To the writer's surprise, his English improved quickly \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. at university
- B. in middle school
- C. in China
- D. in America



50. The best title for this passage should be “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. The importance of English.
- B. My English learning experience.
- C. My university life.
- D. My American friends.

D

Jack, a middle school student used to work hard at all his lessons usually got up earliest and went to bed latest in his family. He hardly ever did outdoor activities. His parents worried about his health. They asked him to relax himself by watching TV or playing sports, but he wouldn't listen to them. Finally, he fell ill one day and had to stay in hospital for several weeks. Now Jack is in poor health. Though he goes to school every day, he doesn't do so well in his studies as before.

From Jack's story, we can see that health is very important. If you become sick, you may not go on with your education, and then you can't make your dreams come true. On the other hand, if you are **strong**, you can work hard towards your goals. Then how should you keep fit? First, you should spend some time exercising every day to keep fit. Second, you must go to bed and get up early. If you get up early, you can breathe fresh air and make your head clearer. In a word, health is as important as working hard to us. So we should, for one thing, work hard, and for another, pay much attention to our health.

51. Jack used to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. shy                      B. hard-working                      C. quiet                      D. outgoing

52. Jack hardly ever \_\_\_\_\_ in the past.

- A. fell ill                      B. got up early
- C. went to sleep late                      D. did outdoor activities

53. Now Jack \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. isn't in good health                      B. has to stay at home
- C. has to stay in hospital                      D. does as well in his studies as before

54. The underlined word “**strong**” means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

- A. 体弱的                      B. 坚强的                      C. 悲伤的                      D. 强健的

55. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Jack has changed a lot.
- B. Jack used to be a bad student.
- C. Health is Important to everyone.
- D. We should spend all of our free time on our studies.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 55 分)

四、听力填表 (共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

录音中有一段对话, 听录音两遍后, 根据所听内容完成下面的表格 (每空不多于三个词)。(录音播放前你有 30 秒钟的读题时间)



Manners at dinner party in (56) _____	
What to take	Take some drinks like (57) _____, beer or something else.
When to arrive	You should arrive on time or no more than (58) _____ late. If you'll be fifteen minutes late, you should give the (59) _____ a call.
What to do at the table	Try to be relaxed and (60) _____ at the table.

### 五、动词填空 (共 10 空, 计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空 (必要时可加情态动词或助动词)。

The most difficult thing for university student Ted Rogers is opening his classroom door. Ted can't do this without help because he's only six years old. He's the youngest person ever to study at University of Rochester in New York. Ted (61) \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) reading at two, and by four, he had known a lot about many subjects from astronomy to zoology (动物学). By the age of five, he had been able to talk to university professors about his ideas.

Ted (62) \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) his first book. It (63) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) out in a few months, shortly after his seventh birthday. "I love learning," says Ted.

"My hero is the scientist Albert Einstein because he never brushed his hair or (64) \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) socks." Psychologists (心理学家) have found it difficult (65) \_\_\_\_\_ (test) Ted's cleverness because they do not have high enough scores for him. Ted's mother first knew her son was different when he kept (66) \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) at playschool because he was bored with the children's games. She started teaching him at home after finding that local schools were not prepared for children who learned at Ted's speed.

Now Ted (67) \_\_\_\_\_ (study) geography at University of Rochester and using the Internet to complete his high school studies.

However, some psychologists warn that too much study can stop a child from (68) \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) up in a healthy way. "I (69) \_\_\_\_\_ (not care) how clever the kid is. Six-year-olds have to play with their friends," says Dr. Brian Wood. Mrs. Rogers doesn't agree that her son's time (70) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) up completely by schoolwork. "He loves the violin and has many outdoor interests, such as camping, fishing and swimming, just like other boys of his age."

### 六、综合填空 (共 10 空, 计 10 分)

阅读短文, 根据短文内容及首字母提示, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

Li Wen is a 15-year-old boy. He works hard and does well in school. It is hard to believe that he used to have (71) d \_\_\_\_\_ in school. When his parents (72) m \_\_\_\_\_ to the city to work, they could not be at home to look (73) a \_\_\_\_\_ him. So he became less (74) i \_\_\_\_\_ in studying and was (75) a \_\_\_\_\_ from classes. Then his parents made a (76) d \_\_\_\_\_ to send him to a boarding school. He found life there difficult. One day he told his teacher he wanted to (77) l \_\_\_\_\_ the school. His teacher advised his parents to talk



with their son in (78)p\_\_\_\_\_. This conversation (79)i\_\_\_\_\_ his life. He realized his that his parents would always love him, and they would take (80)p\_\_\_\_\_ in everything good that he did. Now he is much happier and more outgoing than he used to be.

## 七、阅读表达 (共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

阅读短文, 根据要求完成下面各小题。

Simon, a 28-year-old German student, rode 5, 800 kilometers in China for his trip blog(博客). He wanted to learn about the Chinese Dream.

“What’s your Chinese Dream?” 83 This is the question he asked every stranger he met on his 100-day trip.

Simon came to China for the first time in 2011. After a year in China, he was able to speak Chinese. Because of his interest in Chinese culture, he went to Zhejiang University in 2017.

Simon learned “Chinese Dream” in 2013, and now it has become one of the hottest words in China. 84 To learn the true meaning of it among Chinese people, he started his trip in May 2018.

Simon believes that riding across China is natural. And it is also environmentally friendly(环保的). During his trip, he found that people in the cities usually follow their hearts. What’s more, the older generation(一代)of Chinese can more about social stability(社会的稳定) but the younger generation cares more about education and the environment.

“People look for their ways to make their dreams come true. They all believe that a strong country is the most important,” Simon said.

A. 根据短文内容简要回答问题。

81. Where did Simon ride for his trip blog?

82. What does Simon think of his riding across China?

B. 将短文中划线的句子译成汉语。

83. \_\_\_\_\_

84. \_\_\_\_\_

C. 请给短文拟一个适当的英文标题。

85. \_\_\_\_\_

## 八、书面表达 (共 1 题, 计 20 分)

初中三年校园生活肯定使你发生了许多改变, 请用英语对比介绍一下你的改变, 以及你内心的感受如何。

内容提示:

要求:

1. 100 词以上;

2. 文中不得出现真实姓名及校名。