

香洲区 2021—2022 学年度第二学期义务教育阶段质量监测

八年级英语试卷

说明: 1. 全卷共有 6 页。满分为 90 分, 考试用时 70 分钟;

2. 全部答案一律写在答题卡上。考试结束时, 上交答题卡。

一、语法选择 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

在每小题所给的四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案, 并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

On February 20, the whole world cheered for the success of Beijing Winter Olympic Games. Thomas Bach, the president of the International Olympic Committee said "Thank you!" in Chinese 1 all the volunteers for their hard work and kindness. Behind him, stood a 20-year-old flag-bearer (执旗手) 2 a smiling face, Yang Guanzheng. As a student who graduated from Zhuhai No.1 Middle School in 2019, he is now studying in Chinese People's Public Security University in Beijing.

The idea to be a volunteer 3 into his mind immediately when he saw the volunteer recruitment. From October 2021, he and 4 volunteers spent all their weekends and holidays training for the opening ceremony. He took the work 5 and always forgot to have dinner. Whenever he felt tired and wanted to give up, he would think of his father, a soldier who 6 for more than 30 years on an island in the South China Sea. After training for 7 times during four months, he finished his work successfully. He felt so proud and excited 8 he couldn't help crying.

"9 unforgettable experience!" he said to his friends, "I know the challenges of being a volunteer, but I think it is an important chance to show young Chinese 10 spirit to the world."

- |                |              |                 |                   |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. thank    | B. thanks    | C. thanking     | D. to thank       |
| 2. A. with     | B. on        | C. by           | D. in             |
| 3. A. come     | B. came      | C. coming       | D. comes          |
| 4. A. other    | B. others    | C. the other    | D. the others     |
| 5. A. serious  | B. seriously | C. more serious | D. more seriously |
| 6. A. work     | B. working   | C. works        | D. has worked     |
| 7. A. thousand | B. thousands | C. thousands of | D. thousand of    |
| 8. A. who      | B. what      | C. that         | D. which          |
| 9. A. What a   | B. How       | C. What an      | D. What           |
| 10. A. people  | B. people's  | C. peoples'     | D. peoples        |

二、完形填空 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在各小题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案, 并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

Once, there was a man who loved mountain climbing very much. And he always wanted to climb the highest 11 in the world.

One day, he 12 a mountain early in the morning. When he arrived, he was very excited, so he kept climbing all the time. He found himself in a 13 situation when the night fell. As he 14 reached the top of the mountain, some heavy clouds got together, and it became very dark. So the man couldn't 15 anything. He suddenly fell off the mountain. Luckily, the rope in his waist stopped him from falling. He was hung in the air --- neither able to get to the 16 nor able to stand on the ground. He was scared and 17 loudly, "God, help me! please!"

"Do you believe that I can really save you?"

"I do believe! Please help me to stand on the 18!"

"Cut the rope in your waist!"

"Oh! No! I can never do it!"

The man didn't believe in God. He thought the rope was the only thing to 19 him. He held the rope firmly. Three days later, the man was found dead. Everyone was 20 to find that the man was only 3 meters away from the ground.

As we can see, if we stick to something wrong, we will never get out of a dangerous situation.

- |                   |                |              |              |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 11. A. mountain   | B. building    | C. trees     | D. rocks     |
| 12. A. looked for | B. left for    | C. sent for  | D. cared for |
| 13. A. safe       | B. interesting | C. dangerous | D. exciting  |
| 14. A. hardly     | B. also        | C. always    | D. almost    |
| 15. A. hear       | B. see         | C. touch     | D. feel      |
| 16. A. bottom     | B. middle      | C. top       | D. end       |
| 17. A. said       | B. told        | C. talked    | D. shouted   |
| 18. A. heaven     | B. floor       | C. house     | D. ground    |
| 19. A. save       | B. kill        | C. push      | D. hurt      |
| 20. A. surprised  | B. interested  | C. relaxed   | D. worried   |

三、阅读理解 (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

阅读 A、B 两篇短文, 从每小题所给的四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案, 并将答题卡上对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

A

Visitors' Guide for Zhuhai Museum

Visiting areas

The visiting areas include permanent exhibition halls, temporary exhibition halls, theme exhibition halls and public service areas.

Service guide

If you need a person who knows the exhibitions well to guide you through the museum, come to the entrance of the exhibition hall at 10:00 a.m. or 3:00 p.m. The service is free and provided every day.

Service hours

The museum opens from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Tuesday to Sunday. But visitors can only come into the museum from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. It is closed on Monday.

Tickets

You can get free tickets at the Ticket Office from 8:50 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ID Card is needed for one person to get one ticket and the ticket can be used only on the day you get it. Children under 1.2m can get in without tickets if they have adults with them.

Rules

- \* Don't make noise.
- \* No smoking, eating, climbing.
- \* Running or lying on the ground is not allowed.

Traffic Guide

Zhuhai Sightseeing Bus: L1

Bus: No.2, No.13, No.25, No.40, No.43, No.60, No.K7

Parking

Because of limited parking space, you are advised to take public transportation.

Address

No.88 Haihong Road, Xiangzhou District, Zhuhai, Guangdong Province

Click here: <http://www.mobile.zhuhaimuseum.org.cn/deng.html> for more information.



21. The visiting areas include \_\_\_\_\_ parts.  
 A. two                      B. three                      C. four                      D. five
22. There is \_\_\_\_\_ at 10:00 a.m. or 3:00 p.m. each day.  
 A. free tour guide service                      B. a talk about the exhibition  
 C. a meeting for the museum workers                      D. free food and drinks
23. You can go into the museum at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday                      B. 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday  
 C. 8:00 a.m. on Sunday                      D. 4:00 p.m. on Monday
24. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?  
 A. You shouldn't lie on the ground in the museum.  
 B. You can take bus No.25 to get to the museum.  
 C. You can't make a noise or smoke in the museum.  
 D. Children under 1.2 m can get in without tickets.
25. This passage is probably from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a guidebook                      B. a website                      C. a science book                      D. a newspaper

# B

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), more than \$1 billion worth of food is wasted every year. Wasting food is wasting money. And it misses chances to feed hungry people. It also causes waste pollution because landfills (垃圾填埋地) are often filled with waste food.

Schools have come up with some ideas to cut down waste. Students are often hungrier after playing, so schools usually make lunch after break. It can cut down food waste by 30%, according to the USDA. They also make lunch time longer because it gives kids time to eat everything in their plates. In Oakland, schools set up something called share tables. Students put untouched food on the table. A student who wants the food can take it. There are rules to make sure the food is safe. Food that isn't taken from the table is served another day. If there is still some food untouched at school, it will be given away to people in need. Students also turn waste food into compost (堆肥). All the ways above help them to be aware of the importance of saving food.

You can fight food waste too. At the store, look for "ugly" food. Fruits and vegetables with strange shapes are still tasty, but they are often overlooked. At meal time, start with small portion of food. If you're still hungry, you can take more later. While eating out, you shouldn't order more food than you can finish. When you can't eat up, don't throw it away, turn it into compost!

26. When we talk about food waste, we should stop it because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. wasting food is wasting money  
 B. hungry people have few chances to be full  
 C. wasting food causes environmental problems  
 D. all of the above
27. From paragraph 2, students can cut down food waste by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. having short lunch time                      B. eating lunch after class  
 C. putting waste food into a rubbish bin                      D. giving untouched food to hungry people
28. The underlined phrase "be aware of" probably means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
 A. remember                      B. realize                      C. describe                      D. organize
29. We can fight food waste EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. buying ugly apples at stores                      B. eating small meals often  
 C. throwing away the food we don't eat                      D. ordering what we can finish
30. What's the main idea of the passage?  
 A. Ways to fight food waste                      B. Reasons for wasting food  
 C. Serious food waste in the US                      D. Importance of fighting food waste

## C

配对阅读。下面材料左栏是 5 个同学的兴趣和梦想，右栏是 2021 年《感动中国》人物介绍。请为每个同学选择合适的偶像，并将答题卡对应的题目所选的选项涂黑。

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 11. Eric likes running. He is on his school running team and he practices hard every day. To be a professional runner is his dream.                             | A. Yang Zhenning, known as a Nobel-winning physicist, sold his house in the US and donated the money to Tsinghua University. In 2003, he returned to China and taught at Tsinghua.                                     |
| 32. Madeline is a little reporter at school. She dreams to be a reporter or a host in a TV station. She likes watching different kinds of TV programs.          | B. Su Bingtian, known as the Asian "flying man", was the first Chinese to race in an Olympic 100m final. At the age of 32, he surprised the world by setting a new record of 9.83 seconds in Asia.                     |
| 33. Gordon likes physics best among all his subjects. In his spare time, he often reads books about science. He hopes to be a great scientist when he grows up. | C. Zhu Yanfu, the only person coming back from the battle at Lake Changjin in November 1950, lost both his hands and feet when he was only 17. After returning to his hometown, he opened a school to teach villagers. |
| 34. Diana is a 6-year-old girl. She was born deaf. Although life is hard for her, she still dreams of flying into space to be an astronaut in the future.       | D. Gu Songfen, a plane engineer, was born in 1930. He designed and improved different kinds of planes such as the Nanchang CJ-6 and the Shenyang J-8.  |
| 35. Lucas is interested in watching war films. Last week, he watched a film about the Korean Wars in the 1950s and he was deeply moved.                         | E. Janis Chan, a reporter and TV host from Hong Kong, made the TV program <i>No poverty Land</i> during 3 months to break the bias (偏见) about China.   |
|   | F. Jiang Mengnan, a deaf Chinese girl, tried to achieve her dream of studying at Tsinghua University in 2018. She tried her best to improve the public living environment for the disabled.                            |
|   | G. Chinese space community, a group of people, has opened a new era for building China's own space station. On April 16, three Chinese Shenzhou-13 astronauts came back home after six months' stay.                   |

## 四、单词拼写 (本大题共 5 题, 每空一词, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

每空只能填写一个形式正确, 符合句意的单词。

- Chinese scientists have made many new \_\_\_\_\_ (achieve) in soybean study.
- Bing Dwen Dwen is \_\_\_\_\_ (cute) than any other mascot.
- The Great Wall in China is one of the world well-known \_\_\_\_\_ ['eɪnʃ(ə)nt] buildings.
- I thought fairy tales \_\_\_\_\_ [rɪ'maɪnd] me of lots of sweet childhood memories.
- I was \_\_\_\_\_ [kəm'pli:tli] shocked by the news that 132 passengers died in the Eastern Airlines crash.

五、完成句子(本大题共5小题10空,每空0.5分,共5分)

每空只能写一个形式正确,符合句意的单词。

41. 一场暴雨减弱之后,我们于五月十六号返校学习了。

We returned to school on May 16<sup>th</sup> after the 3-day rainstorm \_\_\_\_\_

42. 叶嘉莹先生认为中国诗词对她一生产生着巨大的影响。

Mr. Ye Jiaying thinks Chinese poetry really \_\_\_\_\_ a great \_\_\_\_\_ to her whole life.

43. 由于新冠病毒,我们习惯出门戴口罩。

Because of COVID-19, we are \_\_\_\_\_ wearing masks when going out.

44. Matthew, a China lover from Africa, came to China 8 years ago. (同义句转换)

Matthew, a China lover from Africa, \_\_\_\_\_ in China since 8 years ago.

45. It's ten minutes' walk from my home to school. (划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to school?

六、短文填空(本大题有10小题,每小题1分,共10分)

How would we travel without maps? It would be a bit adventurous (冒险的) to set off from Oxford University to London Bridge 46 there wasn't a map of the London Underground at each station. In fact, a lot of early map makers were adventurers and explorers, especially 47 the 15th century and the 16th century.

So what did people do before there were maps? Well, it was quite easy to 48 natural signs like mountains and rivers. And it was 49 more logical to use time, not distance, to measure journey: the next village is 50 three-hour ride, for example.

In the earliest maps, people didn't draw landmarks but the stars. It was very easy to see the night sky and use it for navigation (航行). The sky was a lot clearer 51 the pollution. When towns and cities were built, people drew road maps 52 gave correct distance and directions.

The London Underground was opened in 1863 and it also used a road map style. But a man 53 Henry Beck realized that traveling by train wasn't the same as driving your car across London. Passengers only needed to know which stations to change at. At first, his new design for the underground map didn't 54 the train companies, but the passengers loved it.

These days, of course, you can ride a bike, 55 a car or walk through a forest and know where you are exactly, using a GPS. It's really difficult to get lost!

七、读写综合(本大题分为A、B两部分,共20分)

- A. 阅读回答问题。(本题共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

请阅读下面的文章,根据所提供的信息,回答下面的问题。



Many young athletes drew much attention of the world at the Beijing Winter Olympics. Most of them were born after 2000. Among them are Gu Ailing and Su Yiming. They both showed their own nature and challenged impossibilities in the Winter Olympics.

After Gu finished the first two jumps in the women's freestyle Big Air event, it was certain that she could get a medal. On the last jump, instead of playing it safely, Gu jumped with an action she hadn't prepared much before. Though she might lose the gold medal, she felt it was a chance to push herself to the limit (挑战极限). Gu believed she could succeed because she had overcome lots of difficulties in her usual training. Finally, she made it.

Su Yiming also shared a similar attitude in the Winter Olympics. He took sports as a way to relax himself. After he had been sure to have lost the gold medal to Canadian athlete Max Parrot in the

men's slopestyle final, the 17-year-old boy wasn't upset. Instead, he was happy to have the chance to compete with his idol. Su told us, "All I did today was enjoying the runs and concentrating on my tricks. As long as I am on my snowboard, I am happy."

For these young athletes, the sport is never just about medals, but also about enjoying themselves as much as possible. This is a new generation that not only dares to push the limits but also enjoys the process.

56. When were most of the young athletes born?

57. How did Gu Ailing do the last jump?

58. Why did Gu Ailing believe she could succeed?

59. Who won the gold medal in the men's slopestyle final?

60. What does the writer think of the young generation?

#### B. 书面表达 (本题 15 分)

在你的学习和生活经历中也一定有过战胜困难, 挑战极限的体验。假如你是希望中学的学生, 你校将举办一次以 "Overcome Difficulties, Push Limits" 为主题的演讲比赛。请你写一篇英文演讲稿。

内容包括:

1. 谈谈你对克服困难, 挑战极限的看法;
2. 简述你的一次克服困难或挑战极限的经历;
3. 鼓励同学们在未来的学习生活中直面困难, 勇于挑战。

要求:

1. 不能照抄原文; 不得在作文中出现学校的真实名称和考生的真实姓名。
2. 语句连贯, 词数 80 个左右。作文的开头和结尾已经给出, 不计入总词数。

#### Overcome Difficulties, Push Limits

Dear friends,

It's my great honor to be here to make a speech. \_\_\_\_\_

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Thanks for your listening!