**2021-2022 学年（下）八年级英语适应性练习**

## （试卷满分：150 分 考试时间：120 分钟）

学校 姓名 座位号

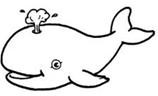
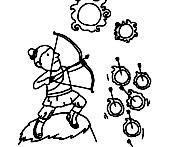
考Th注意：

本试卷分为两大部分，第一部分为选择题，请考生将答案用 2B 铅笔**填涂**在答题卡上；第二部分为非选择题，请考生将答案用 0.5 毫米的黑色签字笔**书写**在答题卡上。

# 第一部分（选择题）

1. 听音理解 （共三节，20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

第一节 听句子 听下面五个句子，从每小题所给的三幅图中选出与句子内容相符的选项。（每个句子读两遍）

* 1. A.  B.  C. 
  2. A.  B.  C. 
  3. A. B.  C. 
  4. A.  B.  C. 
  5. A. B.  C. 

第二节 听对话 听下面七段对话，从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案

（每段对话读两遍）

听第 1 段对话，回答第 6 小题。

* 1. Where did the woman watch the movie?
     1. In the cinema. B. On the Internet. C. On television.

听第 2 段对话，回答第 7 小题。

* 1. What’s Harry doing now?
     1. Sweeping the floor. B. Washing the dishes. C. Doing his homework.

听第 3 段对话，回答第 8 小题。

* 1. Who has a stomachache?
     1. The woman’s daughter. B. The woman’s son. C. The woman’s brother.

听第 4 段对话，回答第 9 小题。

* 1. What was the man doing at 3:30 yesterday?
     1. Getting off a bus. B. Walking on the street. C. Preparing for a test.

听第 5 段对话，回答第 10、11 小题。

* 1. What happened to Lisa last night?
     1. She worked until late. B. She couldn’t sleep. C. She argued with neighbors.
  2. What did Lisa do then?
     1. She called up neighbors. B. She talked with the family. C. She did nothing.

听第 6 段对话，回答第 12、13 小题。

* 1. Where did Judy get the bread maker?
     1. From the yard sale. B. From her parents. C. From the coffee shop.
  2. What is Judy going to do?
     1. Visit her parents. B. Make bread by herself. C. Drink some coffee.

听第 7 段对话，回答第 14、15 小题。

* 1. When will the grandpa arrive at the train station?

A. At 6:15 PM. B. At 6:00 PM. C. At 5:45 PM.

* 1. What are the two speakers going to do next?
     1. Sit in the living room. B. Take a high-speed train. C. Prepare their grandpa’s room.

### ………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**注意：请将该题的答案书写在答题卡的第二部分**

**第三节 听短文** 根据所听到的短文内容及要求完成表格，每空一词。（读三遍)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **An interesting event:** 16 **Day Celebration** | |
| **Activities** | **Time and Place** |
| School Feast(宴会) | At noon in the dining hall |
| 17 and concerts | At 18 PM in the school hall |
| Super Sale | At 4:30 PM in the 19 |
| **Tip:** Plan your time 20 and have fun! | |

### ……………………………………………………………………………………………………….

**.**

1. 单项选择 从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

（每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

1. China is in \_\_\_\_\_\_ Asia and it’s one of \_\_\_\_\_\_ most ancient countries in the world.
   1. an, the B. the, / C. /, the
2. ‒ Hey there, Tina. What’s up? Are you still looking for a job?

‒ Yes, but it’s not easy to find \_\_\_\_\_\_ right for me.

* 1. one B. it C. any

1. ‒ How great the volunteers are!

* Yeah. Their work has made a \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games.
  1. decision B. mistake C. difference

1. ‒ Xiamen is \_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful city I’ve ever visited.

* Yes, I’ve never seen a \_\_\_\_\_\_ one.
  1. the least, smaller B. the most, better C. the best, worse

1. ‒ Mom! I’m hungry.

* Oh, baby, I’ll finish \_\_\_\_\_\_ in ten minutes.
  1. cook B. to cook C. cooking

1. ‒ \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the Palace Museum?

* About 720,000 square meters.
  1. How far B. How long C. How big

1. ‒ Is it OK for you to live by yourself? Won’t you feel \_\_\_\_\_\_?

* Of course not. I have my pet dog. I don’t like too many people around me.
  1. surprised B. lonely C. angry

1. In English, if you want to express you agree with somebody, you can \_\_\_\_\_\_ say “Me, too.”
   1. especially B. simply C. seriously
2. Zhong Wei \_\_\_\_\_\_ in Wenzhou for the past 13 years, but he still doesn’t understand what the local people say.
   1. has lived B. is living C. lives
3. ‒ What a mess! What are you doing?

* I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_ the movie tickets.
  1. looking through B. looking for C. looking after

1. ‒ \_\_\_\_\_\_ go out with my friends tonight?

– Sure, but you must come back by 10.

* 1. Could I B. Should I C. Must I

1. ‒ Why didn’t you answer my phone yesterday afternoon?

* Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ the second “Tiangong lecture” then.
  1. watched B. would watch C. was watching

1. Sam is going to climb Qomolangma \_\_\_\_\_\_ he knows it’s quite dangerous.
   1. even though B. as soon as C. so that
2. ‒ Monica, \_\_\_\_\_\_, please! It can’t be worse. I have a plan to save you.

‒ I hope it works.

* 1. stay up B. give up C. cheer up

1. ‒ I haven’t read *Little Women* yet. How about you?

‒ \_\_\_\_\_\_. I plan to read it next term.

* 1. Me neither. B. Neither do I. C. So have I.

1. 完形填空 从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

（每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

You are visiting the Great Wall in China, but the next second you are in Japan. Then, 36 you may see dinosaurs, or some other animals that no longer live. But you are not in a wonderland. This is what might 37 in the near future with the help of virtual reality (VR) technology.

VR is a computer technology that creates a 3-D environment and 38 users to see as real and even interact(互动)with it. With a pair of VR glasses or headsets(头盔) connected to your computer, you can experience a lot of things without 39 out of your room.

“The most amazing part of VR is that it offers a lifelike 40 ,” said Wang Bing, leader of the Chinese entertainment company Funshow. “That’s 41 VR movies are popular among users. Instead of watching the films, you become a 42 of the story.” Whether the characters are flying or fighting the bad guys, you’ll feel like you’re really there with them.

VR is also used in 43 and training area. Many teachers are starting to use VR in class. It is an exciting new way for students to learn. VR can also help train pilots and astronauts before they have to actually 44 their lives in highly dangerous environments.

However, VR technology is still far from 45 . Users report experiencing headaches and feeling sick while wearing VR glasses. According to Wang Hui, the leader of a VR research company in Beijing, it could take a while for VR to really shock the world.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 36. A. recently | B. suddenly | C. mostly |
| 37. A. happen | B. change | C. invent |
| 38. A. reminds | B. invites | C. allows |
| 39. A. blowing | B. stepping | C. taking |
| 40. A. experience | B. achievement | C. performance |
| 41. A. how | B. why | C. what |
| 42. A. part | B. maker | C. sign |
| 43. A. personal | B. traditional | C. educational |
| 44. A. copy | B. hold | C. risk |
| 45. A. strong | B. perfect | C. proper |

1. 阅读理解（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 阅读以下 A、B、C、D 四篇短文，根据短文内容，从题中所给 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。（每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

### A

Mike was a student. He got a part-time job at the zoo. On his first day, the boss took him to the

gorilla(大猩猩) cage(笼子). The gorilla was sick and couldn’t be there for a week. The boss asked the student to put on a gorilla suit and sit in the cage. This way the people would have something to look at.

“It sounds fun to me,” said Mike.

The next day, he put on the suit and climbed into the cage. Soon there was a crowd of children coming to see the gorilla. “I should do something to make them happy,” Mike thought to himself.

Mike grabbed( 抓住) a rope ( 绳子) in the cage and started to swing. He swung higher and higher. He flew out and dropped down into the next cage. A large group of people crowded to watch in **terror**, because Mike dropped right into the lion cage.

Mike ran to the front of the cage. He shouted, “Help me! I’m not a real gorilla!”

The lion jumped on his back. Mike was sure he would die. Then he heard a voice from behind. “Shut up, or you’ll get us both fired(开除)!”

1. Mike’s part-time job at the zoo was to .
   1. look after the gorilla B. dress up like a gorilla

C. teach people about gorillas D. fix up the empty cage

1. Why did Mike grab a rope and swing?
   1. To cheer up the kids. B. To run away from a lion.

C. To get out of the cage. D. To make himself happy.

1. The underlined word “**terror**” probably means .
   1. surprise B. silence C. sadness D. shock
2. The lion jumped on Mike’s back to .
   1. kill him B. make him keep quiet

C. fire him D. make sure he was dead

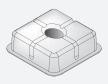
1. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
   1. The gorilla liked Mike very much. B. Mike hated the job at the beginning.
2. The lion was played by another man. D. Mike got some help from the students.

### B

Perhaps you’ve got the free COVID-19 antigen test kits( 抗 原 检 测 试 剂 盒 子 )from the government. Here is a step-by-step guide to doing an at-home COVID-19 rapid antigen test.

Failure(失败) to follow it might lead to a wrong test result.

### Tools needed



Test Device

Swab

Tube Nozzle Cap Tube Holder

Timer

**(Needed but not provided)**

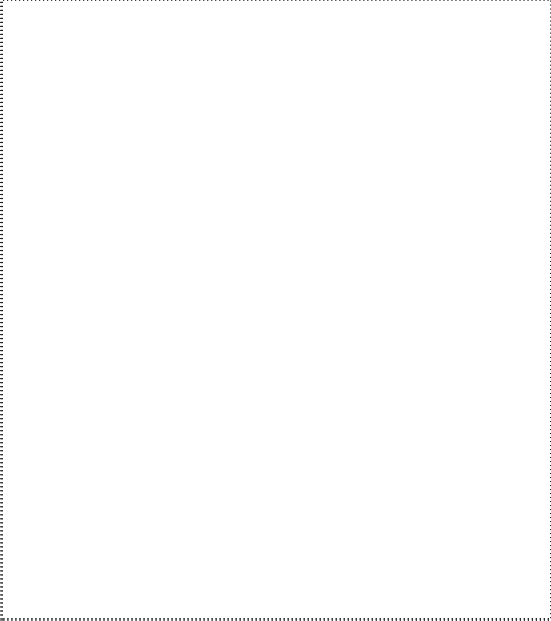
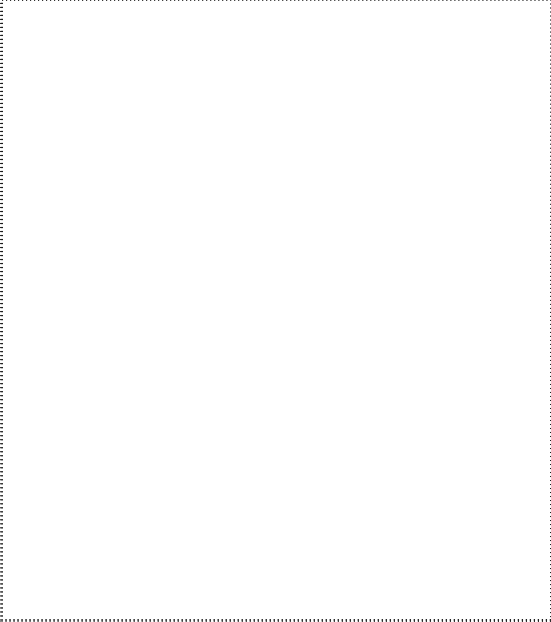
**Prepare to perform the test**

* 1. Bring the test kit to room temperature (15-30℃).
  2. Wash your hands with soap and water. And make sure your hands are dry before starting.

### Test procedure

1. Open the tube and place the tube into the holder.

英语试题（第



1. Take out the swab.

Make sure you only touch the handle(手柄) of it.

1. Put the swab about 1-1.5cm into one nostril.

Rotate(转动) the swab

inside the wall of the nostril at least five times and no less than 15 seconds. Do it again in the other one.

1. Put the swab into the tube

until the end is in the liquid(液体). **Squeeze** the tube and then stir(搅拌) the swab more than 10 times.

5页 共 10 页）

1. Take the swab out of the tube and cover the tube with

the nozzle cap.

1. Hold the tube above the test device.

Drop four drops into it.

1. Set the timer and read the test result at 20 minutes.

### Read the results

* Negative result

If a control line(C) is visible(可见的) and a test line(T) is not visible, this means you probably don’t have COVID-19.

* Positive result

If a test line(T) is visible together with a control line(C), you might have COVID-19.

* Invalid result

If a control line is not visible, the result must be invalid(无效的). You should perform another test using a different kit.

1. How many tools are needed to perform the test?

A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7

1. According to Step 3, you should .
   1. put the swab about 1-1.5 cm into your mouth
   2. rotate the swab inside one nostril at least 3 times
   3. keep the swab inside each nostril for 5 minutes
   4. rotate the swab inside the walls of both nostrils
2. The underlined word “**squeeze**” probably means “ ” in Chinese.
   1. 挤压 B. 摩擦 C. 旋转 D. 摇晃
3. You might get a wrong test result if you .
   1. take the test at the temperature of 18℃ B. read the test result at 20 minutes

C. take the test when the hands are still wet D. drop four drops into the test device

1. You probably have COVID-19 if your test result is like **Picture** .

A.  B.  C.  D. 

### C

It comes again! *Dragon Boat Festival Wonderful Tour* made by Henan TV has become a hit since June 2nd. The show continued the TV station’s creative ideas in promoting(弘扬) China’s traditional culture. It wasn’t the first time that Henan TV made itself “out of the circle”.

While most TV stations try to attract(吸引) people by making reality shows, Henan TV has gone wild by promoting traditional culture through Chinese dance.

Henan TV made seven dance pieces about traditional culture in 2021. The first dance piece called *A Tang Dynasty Banquet* was staged on the station in the 2021 Spring Festival Gala. Among the seven dance pieces, *Rhapsody on the Luo River Goddess* was the most popular one*.* It was a two-minute underwater dance for the Dragon Boat Festival which was shown last year. The dance performed underwater was so amazing that no words could describe the beauty of it.

“The views of the seven dance pieces have achieved nearly 30 billion hits on the social media

platforms(媒体平台),” said Yao Wei, the director of Henan TV, “It’s a huge success for Henan TV.”

How did Henan TV make such a big success? “We bring Chinese culture and tradition through interesting ways for young people.” Yao said, “And the key to reach their heart successfully is by using media platforms to promote our shows. Social media is being shaped by young people. It’s a powerful way of communication. When they look through their phones, they easily become

interested in an eye-catching video.”

1. *Dragon Boat Festival Wonderful Tour* is a popular .
   1. boat race B. TV program C. online game D. tour activity
2. Different from most TV stations, Henan TV .
   1. attracted the young people by making reality shows
   2. tried to make people interested in Chinese culture
   3. got some creative ideas from the wild animals
   4. called on people to dance and sing in its shows
3. According to the passage, *Rhapsody on the Luo River Goddess* .
   1. was a two-minute amazing underwater dance
   2. was performed in the 2021 Spring Festival Gala
   3. achieved 30 billion hits on social media platforms
   4. has become a hit since June 2nd on social media
4. The last paragraph mainly talks about .
   1. why Henan TV made these shows B. how Henan TV made these shows

C. why these shows became popular D. how these shows were performed

1. We can probably find the passage in a .
   1. travel guide B. science magazine C. history book D. newspaper

### D

On March 23, Shenzhou-13 astronauts livestreamed( 直播) the second lesson of “Tiangong Classroom”. What fun experiments did they do this time?

### Ice Ball Experiment

In the class, Wang Yaping made a “water” ball with some solution( 溶液). Then, she used a stick covered with crystal nuclei(晶核) to touch the ball and it quickly became a white ball of “ice”. It turned out to be a crystallization effect( 结 晶 效 应 ) caused by the micro-gravity( 微 重 力 ) environment in space.

### Water Bridge Experiment

It’s hard to build a “bridge” with water on Earth. But it’s quite easy in space!

Wang made two water balls on two plates, pulled them together and then pulled them apart. The water between them didn’t break and became a “bridge”! As the surface tension(表面张力) of water is not changed by gravity, **it** is so strong that the “bridge” doesn’t break.

### Water-oil Separation Experiment

If we mix oil and water on Earth, they will quickly separate( 分 离 ) because of different

densities(密度). However, with no gravity in space, they will mix together.

How can we separate them, then? Ye Guangfu rotated( 旋转) the bottle to create centrifugal

force(离心力). With this man-made gravity, the water and oil were successfully separated.

### Space Parabolic Experiment

What happens when an object is thrown out in space? When Wang threw Bing Dwen Dwen forward, it did not fall like it was on Earth, but moved forward at a constant speed( 匀速) along a straight line. It showed what was described by Newton’s first law.

1. Picture shows what the Ice Ball Experiment is like.
   1. B. C. D.
2. The underlined word “**it**” refers to .
   1. the surface tension of water B. the gravity in space

C. the surface tension of plates D. the crystal nuclei

1. In the Water-oil Separation Experiment, the astronaut separated the water and oil by .
   1. changing their densities B. creating the centrifugal force

C. pouring the water out D. shaking the bottle up and down

1. When Wang Yaping threw Bing Dwen Dwen forward, it might move like this .
   1. B.  C. D.
2. One common thing the four experiments share is that .
   1. they all showed what was described in the Newton’s first law
   2. they were all performed in the micro-gravity environment
   3. astronauts had to use water to perform all the four experiments
   4. astronauts could get similar results by performing them on the earth

第二节 阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的五个选项中选出能填入短文空白处的最佳选项，使短文通顺、连贯，意思完整。（每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

### E

Do you know how to cook, clean or grow plants? 66 These life skills will all be part of Chinese labor education(劳动教育) starting this fall. Over the past years, labor education has been overlooked(忽视) in China. According to a 2019 report, Chinese kids only do 12 minutes of chores each day, while US kids do 1.2 hours.

Why do students need labor education? 67 When they grow up, they should have enough life skills to deal with the problems that come their way without parents’ help. 68

Labor education includes household chores, on-campus(校园) labor and community volunteer

services. 69 For example, while fifth-and sixth-graders need to do things like planting common vegetables and making a healthy recipe( 食谱), middle school students should learn to cook dishes by themselves, and get experience in farming.

70 Schools can hold activities to give students real-world work experience. For example, schools can teach students how to plant trees on Tree-Planting Day. Parents should also encourage kids to learn how to do chores at home such as cooking, washing their own clothes and tidying their rooms.

1. It is important for students to learn some necessary life skills.
2. Schools and families play an important role in labor education.
3. If not, you will soon get to learn them.
4. Through laboring, students 英ca语n 试als题o （ge第t m8o页re 共life10ex页pe）rience, find joy and build their character.

# 第二部分（非选择题）

1. 情景交际 根据情景提示，完成下列各题。（每小题 2 分，共 10 分）
2. 朋友看起来不舒服，你可以这样问他：

?

1. 家里要来客人了，妈妈想让你打扫客厅，她可以这样说：

the living room?

1. 你遇到困难时朋友给你提了一个建议，你觉得建议不错，你可以这样说：

.

1. 你想告诉外国朋友长江是中国最长的河流，你可以这样说：

The Yangtze River in China.

1. 朋友的自行车很旧了，你想知道他拥有这辆自行车多久了，你可以这样问：

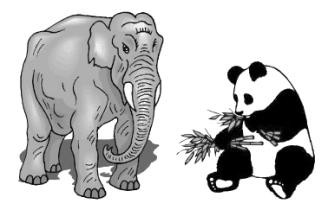
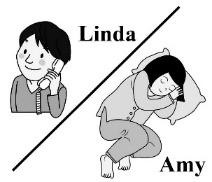
the bike?

1. 看图写话 根据每小题所提供的图画情景和提示词，写出一个与图画情景相符的句子。

（每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）



1. have, yesterday 77. be, twice 78. often

79. heavy, than 80. when, last night

1. 短文填词（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，根据语境、音标或单词的提示，在每个空格内填入一个适当的单词，使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

My family has had yard sales in our front yard since I was 10 years old. We saw a TV program

about yard sales. People held the yard sales to 81 [reɪz] money to help a charity event for sick animals. Then my family decided to have a yard sale in my 82 ['həʊmtaʊn]. We have had a yard sale every year since then!

Usually, we start 83 (set) up at 6:00 a.m. We lay our items (物品) out on a table and

make 84 (sign) to show the prices. Customers can come as 85 ['ɜːli] at 7:00 a.m.! When they find something they want to buy, I will tell them how 86 we paid for it when we got it. I am always truthful and I am quite good at selling things, but my sister Jenny is 87 (good) than me! She can sell things she has owned since kindergarten!

At the end of the day, my parents count the money we have 88 (make). We give all the money to a different charity every year and keep the rest of the items that were not sold for the next time. I always look forward to yard sales 89 I get a chance to meet all my neighbors and make new friends. There are times when our neighbors will join in the event, and you can see the whole neighborhood having 90 good time outside. I always have a lot of fun, and I already can’t wait for the next yard sale!

1. 书面表达（15 分）

我们常常与他人分享我们的感受，如分享一本有趣的书、一首优美的歌曲、一个你最喜欢的物品…… 现在，某英文报纸就“分享（Sharing）”话题征文，请你投稿，将你的感受与他人分享。

**内容包括：**1. 介绍或描述一本有趣的书、一首优美的歌曲或一个你最喜欢的物品；

2. 谈谈你阅读、聆听或拥有它的感受，以及它给你带来的积极影响。**注意事项：**1. 词数 80 左右；

1. 意思清楚，表达通顺，行文连贯，书写规范；
2. 请勿在文中使用真实的姓名、校名及地名。

## 试题结束，请认真检查!