

## 八年级英语试题卷

## 注意事项:

1. 本试卷分试题卷和答题卡两部分。试题卷共九页, 七大题, 满分 120 分, 考试时间 100 分钟。
2. 答题前, 同学们务必先将自己的学校、班级、姓名、考场号、座号, 以及准考证号写在试题卷和答题卡第一面的指定位置。
3. 答题时, 同学们一定要按要求把答案写在答题卡上, 答案写在试题卷上无效。

## 一、听力理解 (20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

1. Which food does Mike like better?  
A. Japanese sushi.      B. Indian curries.      C. Chinese fried rice.
2. What does the man want to buy?  
A. A coat.      B. A sweater.      C. A windbreaker.
3. Who was the first to get to school today?  
A. Mike.      B. Jack.      C. Nick.
4. How much is the blue skirt?  
A. 210 yuan.      B. 230 yuan.      C. 280 yuan.
5. Where are they talking?  
A. In a hospital.      B. In a library.      C. In a restaurant.

第二节 听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。

6. When is there going to be a cooking class?  
A. This afternoon.      B. Tomorrow morning.      C. Tomorrow afternoon.
7. How will they go there?  
A. By bike.      B. By bus.      C. On foot.



听下面一段对话，回答第 8，9 两个小题。

8. What food does Beth learn to cook?

- A. Fried rice. B. Cheese pies. C. Black bread.

9. What day is the food festival?

- A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.

听下面一段独白，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. What does Lily do?

- A. A doctor. B. A nurse. C. A student.

11. What does Lily advise students to do at school?

- A. To eat up food. B. To eat breakfast. C. To eat lunch.

12. Where does Lily think students should eat more fruits and vegetables?

- A. At school. B. At home. C. In a restaurant.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 15 三个小题。听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 15 三个小题。

13. What kind of food does the girl want to make for Tom?

- A. Fruit pizza. B. Fruit juice. C. Fruit salad.

14. How many kinds of fruit does the girl need?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

15. What does the girl add at last?

- A. Honey. B. Butter. C. Sugar.

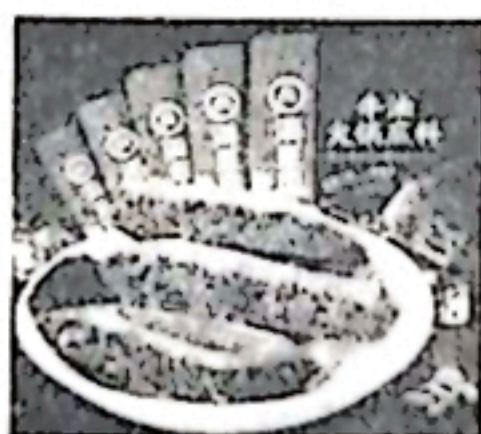
第三节 听下面一篇短文。按照你所听内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序。  
短文读两遍。



A.



B.



C.



D.



E.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ 17. \_\_\_\_\_ 18. \_\_\_\_\_ 19. \_\_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_\_

## 二、阅读理解 (20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分)

阅读下面四篇语言材料，然后按文后要求做题。

### A

Summer holidays are just around the corner. It's time to give yourself a break



after a year of hard work. Do you have any plans? How about reading? Here is a booklist. Just pick the one or two that you like best.

<b><i>Harry Potter and the Philosopher stone</i></b> ; A magic novel by J. K. Rowling. List Price (定价): ¥27.50 Selling Price: ¥17.50 You save: ¥10.00 Customer Review (评分): ★★★★★	<b><i>Three Kingdoms</i></b> : A historic novel by Luo Guanzhong List Price: ¥96.00 Selling Price: ¥48.00 You save: ¥48.00 Customer Review: ★★★
<b><i>Ordinary (平凡的) World</i></b> : An inspir- ing (励志的) novel by Lu Yao List Price: 49.50 Selling Price: ¥35.00 You save: ¥14.50 Customer Review: ★★★	<b><i>Three-body Problem</i></b> : A science fiction (科幻小说) for teenagers by Liu Cixin List Price: ¥93.00 Selling Price: ¥51.00 You save: ¥42.00 Customer Review: ★★★★★
Please visit <a href="http://www.dangdang.com">www. dangdang. com.</a> to get more information, read your favorite e - books or buy the books you like.	

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

21. Which book is the most popular according to customer reviews?  
A. Harry Potter and the Philosopher Stone.      B. Three Kingdoms.  
C. Ordinary World.      D. Three-body Problem.
22. Mr. Green wants to buy a book for her teen daughter who holds the interest in Chinese history. Which writer is the best choice?  
A. J. K. Rowling.      B. Luo Guanzhong.      C. Lu Yao.      D. Liu Cixin.
23. Lin Tao plans to buy all of the four books. How much will he pay?  
A. ¥192.00      B. ¥266.00      C. ¥114.50      D. ¥151.50
24. What cannot you do on [www. dangdang. com](http://www.dangdang.com)?  
A. Getting more information about Harry Potter and the Philosopher Stone.  
B. Reading the e-book of Three Kingdoms.  
C. Watching the TV play Ordinary World.  
D. Buying the book Three-body Problem.



25. Who is the text mainly written for?

- A. Students.      B. Teachers.      C. Booksellers.      D. Parents.

B

Do you know Su Bingtian? He is a Chinese runner. He was born in Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province on August 20th, 1989.

Known as China's fastest man, Su Bingtian made history and brought an unforgettable moment to the world in the summer of 2021. On Aug 1, Su set a new record of 9.83 seconds at the Tokyo Olympics Men's 100m semifinals (半决赛), which made him the first Chinese runner to enter the event's final round.

For a long time, some people thought that Asian people were not physically built for sprinting (短跑). Su's success shows it's not true.

However, it was not easy for Su to succeed. Because of being hurt, Su had to stop running for several years. Later, he came back to the track (跑道) and trained even harder than before.

He realized that finishing the semifinal in less than 10 seconds would earn him a chance to enter the final competition. To encourage himself, Su set a personal goal of 9.89 seconds in 2012. He even made this number his password for his phone and computer. Luckily, his efforts paid off.

On March 3rd, 2022, he was honored (授予...荣誉) in annual Touching China awards. "I am so proud of my result. I can write my name into history now and I will work harder and run faster. I hope my performance today will encourage more people."

Now let's congratulate to Su Bingtian! We hope Su Bingtian will have a better future and good luck to him!

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

26. Why can we say Su Bingtian write his name into history?

- A. Because he won the gold medal of Tokyo Olympics.  
B. Because he was the first Chinese runner to enter the Men's 100m final round of Olympics.  
C. Because he showed his success to the whole world.  
D. Because he is the fastest man in the world.



27. Which one is the correct order about Su Bingtian?
- ①He was honored in annual Touching China awards.  
②He set a personal goal of 9.89 seconds.  
③He was born in Zhongshan, Guangdong.  
④He set a new record of 9.83 seconds at the Tokyo Olympics Men's 100m semifinals.
- A. ③②④①      B. ③①④②      C. ③④②①      D. ③②①④
28. What's the meaning of the underlined phrase "**paid off**" in Para. 5?
- A. 付钱      B. 还清      C. 获得回报      D. 盈利
29. What can we learn from Su Bingtian's story?
- A. No pains, no gains.      B. Failure is the mother of success.  
C. The early bird catches the worm.      D. A good beginning is half done.
30. Where can we most probably find the passage?
- A. In a storybook.      B. In a travel magazine.  
C. In a health report.      D. In a P. E. magazine.

C

*Song of Tomorrow*

(Author unknown)

Tomorrow and tomorrow again,  
O how many tomorrows then?  
If we wait always for another day,  
In vain our life will pass away.  
Make no delay in doing anything,  
Or you'll grow old when autumn comes after spring!  
If you watch water flow eastwards at dawn  
And see at dusk the sun go down,  
Even a hundred years old, you can't be free from sorrow.  
Why don't you listen to my *Song of Tomorrow*?

*Song of Tomorrow* is quite well-known in China, especially the first four lines. Many people, even children, can recite them. However, no one knows who



wrote the poem. Some say it was a Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644) poet; others say the poem was written during the Qing Dynasty (1644 – 1911). There are even different versions (版本) of the poem. But this doesn't lose its key message – do not waste time or life.

The language (语言) is simple in this poem. The poet uses the word "tomorrow" seven times to pass on the poem's message: don't put off until tomorrow what should be done today.

There are many people who refer to themselves as procrastinators (拖延症患者). They comfort (安慰) themselves with the classic line from *Gone With the Wind* (《飘》): "After all, tomorrow is another day!" But these people would do well to remember the poem *Song of Tomorrow* instead.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

31. Which of the following does **NOT** rhyme (押韵) properly in the poem?

- A. again - then  
B. day - away  
C. anything - spring  
D. sorrow - tomorrow

32. Who is the writer of the poem?

- A. A Ming Dynasty poet.
- B. A Qing Dynasty poet.
- C. A Han Dynasty poet.
- D. We don't know.

33. The poet uses the word “tomorrow” seven times to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. realize the importance of tomorrow  
B. tell us not to put off today's work for tomorrow  
C. show the simpleness of the language  
D. comfort the procrastinators

34. Procrastinators can do well with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the classic line from "*Gone With the Wind*"
- B. the poem "*Song of Tomorrow*"
- C. the movie "*Gone With the Wind*"
- D. the sentence "After all, tomorrow is another day!"

35. What's the main idea of Para. 1 and Para. 2 below the poem?

- A. The introduction of the poem.
- B. The popularity of the poem.
- C. The writer of the poem.
- D. The language of the poem.



D

Confidence is very important in our daily life. 36 A study shows that the people who are more confident are much happier. Here are some suggestions about how to be more confident.

**Speak loud** When you are not confident, you can't do well what you want to do. You speak in a voice so low that other people can hardly hear you. Try to speak aloud enough so that people can hear you clearly. 37

**Play sports** Physical exercise makes you tired but completely relaxed. A strong body helps you be full of confidence.

**Encourage yourself** Write down a list of things you did during the day to see how many things you have done well. Did you finish your homework? 38 Give yourself praise for the good things you've done.

**Pick up a hobby** 39 In some ways, a hobby can make you outstanding. And it will make you happy and confident.

**Get rid of (消除) fear** 40 But it's easy to overcome (战胜) if you know that failure is part of your life. Don't hide your head just because you said something stupid last time. Try to start again and believe you can do better.

根据材料内容, 从下面五个选项中选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项, 使短文意思通顺、内容完整。

- A. Fear comes along with failure.
- B. If you like singing, sing as much as you can.
- C. It can help you to develop a healthy attitude (态度).
- D. The high voice can help you become more confident.
- E. Did you tell a joke that made everybody laugh?

三、完形填空 (15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

先通读短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

Have you ever read Wonder? It is a book about growth, friendship, kindness and love. The 41 of it is R. J. Palacio from the United States.

August Pullman was born with a different face. As a result, he had to 42



twenty – seven plastic surgeries (整形手术). And this stopped him 43 going to school. When he first started school at ten, 44 made fun of him. The story shows all the ups and downs August 45 at his new school. Students often bully (欺负) him for not looking 46. But at the same time, he makes true friends there and even wins an award 47 his graduation ceremony (毕业典礼).

This book has deeply 48 my heart. It's not a fairy tale (童话) at all – life isn't one. 49, the story is very realistic (现实的), as it shows things that could really happen in middle school.

I also like this book 50 it's told from different points of view. Along with August, we get chapters (章节) showing other characters' points of view, including his sister. This gives 51 a chance to understand different characters' feelings and thoughts.

In one way or another, we are all just like him. We all 52 ups and downs, but like August, we've all won. This book has also changed my attitude toward 53. There are many difficulties in the world, 54 there's always a reason to smile.

This book is really a page turner. So I 55 recommend (推荐) you to read it.

- |                    |               |            |            |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| 41. A. designer    | B. director   | C. guest   | D. writer  |
| 42. A. receive     | B. understand | C. develop | D. enter   |
| 43. A. of          | B. for        | C. from    | D. by      |
| 44. A. anyone      | B. everyone   | C. someone | D. no one  |
| 45. A. faces       | B. enjoys     | C. refuses | D. fears   |
| 46. A. traditional | B. handsome   | C. helpful | D. normal  |
| 47. A. on          | B. at         | C. with    | D. from    |
| 48. A. broken      | B. hurt       | C. touched | D. push    |
| 49. A. Instead     | B. Although   | C. Besides | D. Also    |
| 50. A. if          | B. because    | C. while   | D. until   |
| 51. A. patients    | B. passengers | C. members | D. readers |
| 52. A. discuss     | B. experience | C. express | D. imagine |
| 53. A. life        | B. study      | C. nature  | D. work    |



54. A. and                      B. so                      C. but                      D. or  
55. A. regularly              B. quickly              C. safely                      D. strongly

四、语篇填空 (15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

第一节: 阅读短文, 从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空, 使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词, 每词限用一次。

that candle burn afraid take one never small importance after

In a room, there were four candles burning. It was so quiet 56 you could hear them talking.

The 57 one said, "I am 'peace'. However, nobody can keep me lit. I believe I will go out." Its flame (火焰) soon became 58 and then it went out.

The second one said, "I am 'faith'. It seems that I am no longer needed, so it does not make any sense that I stay lit any longer." 59 finishing its speech, it was blown out by a breeze (微风).

The third candle said, "I am 'love'. I don't have the strength (力量) to stay lit. People put me aside (在旁边) and don't understand my 60. They even forget to love those who are nearest to them." With that, the third candle went out.

Suddenly, a child entered the room and saw the three dead 61. "Why are you not 62? Shouldn't you stay lit until the end?" The child began to cry.

Then the fourth candle said, "Don't be 63. While I am still burning, we can relight the other candles. I am hope."

With shining eyes, the child 64 the candle of hope and lit the other candles. The room was much brighter and the child laughed.

The flame of hope should 65 go out from our lives. It can help us keep faith, peace, and love in heart.

第二节: 阅读短文, 根据语篇要求填空, 使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词。

During the Warring States Period, the Qin army marched (进军) on Handan. Seeing that Handan was 66 danger, Prince Pingyuan asked the state of Chu for help. He wanted to pick 20 talented people to go with him. However, he could only find 19 people. Then, 67 man named Mao Sui volunteered.



Prince Pingyuan said to Mao Sui, "I hear 68 a person with talent is like an awl (锥子) in a cloth bag. Its sharp point will soon pierce (戳) through the bag. I never hear about you, maybe you don't have any talent."

"What I'm asking you now is 69 put me into that bag. If you do that, I will pierce through it." Mao Sui said confidently.

Impressed, Prince Pingyuan allowed Mao to join his team, and Mao proved very helpful. Now the phrase "Mao Sui recommending 70" is used to describe someone who volunteers to do a task.

#### 五、补全对话 (5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据下面的对话情景, 在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子, 使对话的意思连贯、完整。

A: Hello, Li Lan. I called you an hour ago, but nobody answered. What were you doing at that time?

B: 71. \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Do you often cook at home?

B: 72. \_\_\_\_\_. I prefer home cooking to fast food or take-away food.

A: Why?

B: 73. \_\_\_\_\_.

A: I agree with you. But I don't know how to cook. 74. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Of course. According to the new standard for labor education by the Ministry of Education (教育部), middle school students need to learn some skills, including cooking.

A: 75. \_\_\_\_\_? Then I will try my best to learn it well.

#### 六、书面表达 (20 分)

生命不息, 运动不止。因为运动, 让我们健康; 因为运动, 让我们快乐! 请以 "\_\_\_\_\_ is good exercise" 为题, 并根据要点和要求, 用英语写一篇短文。

1. 要点: 1) 介绍你最喜欢的运动; 2) 谈谈你对该项运动的看法及观点; 3) 你从该项运动中获得了什么收获。

2. 要求: 1) 文中不要出现所在学校的校名和师生姓名;

2) 词数 80 词左右。




英语答题卡

学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 考场 \_\_\_\_\_ 座号 \_\_\_\_\_

考生号

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注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生先将条形码粘贴在“贴条形码区”, 并将本人学校、姓名、考生号、考场和座号填写在相应位置。
2. 答题时, 必须使用 0.5 毫米的黑色墨水签字笔书写; 作图时, 可用 2B 铅笔, 笔迹要清晰; 选择题填涂时, 必须用 2B 铅笔按  图示规范填涂。
3. 严格按题号所示的答题区域内作答, 超出答题区域书写的答案无效;
4. 保持卡面清洁、完整, 严禁折叠, 严禁在答题卡上作任何标记, 严禁使用涂改液和修正带。

此栏考生禁填

缺考  
标记

( ) 缺考考生由监考员贴条形码, 并用 2B 铅笔填涂左面的缺考标

贴  
条  
形  
码  
区

姓名 XXX  
考场 XXX  
座号 XXX

第一题 听力理解 (20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

- |               |                |                |                        |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1 [A] [B] [C] | 6 [A] [B] [C]  | 11 [A] [B] [C] | 16 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |
| 2 [A] [B] [C] | 7 [A] [B] [C]  | 12 [A] [B] [C] | 17 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |
| 3 [A] [B] [C] | 8 [A] [B] [C]  | 13 [A] [B] [C] | 18 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |
| 4 [A] [B] [C] | 9 [A] [B] [C]  | 14 [A] [B] [C] | 19 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |
| 5 [A] [B] [C] | 10 [A] [B] [C] | 15 [A] [B] [C] | 20 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |

第二题 阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

- |                    |                    |                    |                        |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 21 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 26 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 31 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 36 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |
| 22 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 27 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 32 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 37 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |
| 23 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 28 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 33 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 38 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |
| 24 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 29 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 34 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 39 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |
| 25 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 30 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 35 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 40 [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] |

第三题 完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

- |                    |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 41 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 46 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 51 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 42 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 47 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 52 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 43 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 48 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 53 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 44 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 49 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 54 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 45 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 50 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 55 [A] [B] [C] [D] |

第四题 语篇填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

第一节

56. \_\_\_\_\_ 57. \_\_\_\_\_ 58. \_\_\_\_\_ 59. \_\_\_\_\_ 60. \_\_\_\_\_
61. \_\_\_\_\_ 62. \_\_\_\_\_ 63. \_\_\_\_\_ 64. \_\_\_\_\_ 65. \_\_\_\_\_



## 第二节

66. \_\_\_\_\_ 67. \_\_\_\_\_ 68. \_\_\_\_\_ 69. \_\_\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_\_\_

**第五题 补全对话 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)**

71. \_\_\_\_\_.

72. \_\_\_\_\_.

73. \_\_\_\_\_.

74. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

75. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第六题 书面表达(20 分)

\_\_\_\_\_ is good exercise

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal black ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook or composition paper.