

余干县 2021~2022 学年第二学期八校联考期末卷

八年级 • 英语

(考试时间: 120 分钟 满分: 120 分)

一、听力测试(20 分)

A) 请听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都将有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。(每小题 1 分)

- () 1. How long did Mike have to stay in bed?
A. For ten days. B. For two weeks. C. For three weeks.
- () 2. How many kids volunteered at the old people's home last Sunday?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
- () 3. What are they talking about?
A. A new movie. B. An interesting story. C. A famous emperor.
- () 4. What's the boy's favourite cinema?
A. Wanda Movie City. B. Hongqi Movie Town. C. Jishi Movie City.
- () 5. What's the matter with John?
A. He has a toothache. B. He has a headache. C. He has a sore throat.

B) 请听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。(每小题 1 分)

请听第 1 段对话,回答第 6、7 小题。

- () 6. What did Fred do after finishing his homework?
A. He took a walk. B. He watched a movie. C. He read newspapers.
- () 7. Who is Rose?
A. Fred's cousin. B. Fred's sister. C. Fred's friend.

请听第 2 段对话,回答第 8、9 小题。

- () 8. When will Linda clean up the city parks?
A. Tomorrow morning. B. Tomorrow afternoon. C. This afternoon.
- () 9. When did Frank begin to collect empty bottles?
A. In January. B. In February. C. In March.

请听第 3 段对话,回答第 10 至第 12 小题。

- () 10. When is the reading show?
A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. Next week.
- () 11. What will Sandy do tomorrow?
A. Copy words. B. Sell tickets. C. Read books.
- () 12. When should Sandy arrive at school tomorrow?
A. Before six o'clock. B. Before eight o'clock. C. Before nine o'clock.

请听第 4 段对话,回答第 13 至第 15 小题。

- () 13. Where did Jane go last weekend?
A. The children's hospital. B. The old people's home. C. The children's home.
- () 14. What did they do there?
A. They did some cleaning. B. They sang some songs. C. They washed clothes.
- () 15. What day is it tomorrow?
A. Friday. B. Saturday. C. Sunday.

C) 请听下面一段独白,根据独白内容完成下列句子,每个空格不超过 3 个单词。听独白前你将有 50 秒钟的时间阅读句子内容。独白读两遍。(每小题 1 分)

16. World Animal Day is on _____ 4th.
17. Many children want to _____ with animals.
18. Mark's pet is a black _____.
19. Mark gives his pet _____ to drink.
20. Jane's pets are very _____.

二、单项填空(8分)

请阅读下面各小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(每小题 1 分)

- () 21. —What would you like, a cup of tea or a cup of coffee?
— . I'd just like a glass of water.
A. Neither B. Either C. Both D. Any
- () 22. My parents _____ to see *In the Name of People* (《人民的名义》) last weekends.
A. picked up B. stayed up C. set up D. took up
- () 23. According to a survey, four out of five women do housework at home, but only _____ of men would do it.
A. four fifth B. four fifths C. two fifth D. two fifths
- () 24. If overweight people eat _____ and take more exercise, they will soon feel _____ healthier.
A. less; more B. more; less C. less; much D. more; more
- () 25. So far the government _____ new schools and sent teachers _____ in poor areas.
A. built; help B. built; to help
C. to build; to help D. has built; to help
- () 26. Mrs White was _____ shocked when he saw the car accident on the way home.
A. finally B. recently C. completely D. slowly
- () 27. If it _____ tomorrow, I will stay at home and do some housework.
A. will rain B. is going to rain C. rains D. is raining
- () 28. —The boy misses his parents very much.
—So he does. They _____ the hometown for nearly two years.
A. have left B. will leave
C. have been away from D. leave

三、完形填空(26分)

A) 请先阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入相应空白处的最佳选项。(每小题 1 分)

Albert's father was an important man. He was so 29 that he often had to work whole weekends. One Sunday, Albert 30 very early. And when hearing his dad opening the front door to go to his 31, Albert ran to ask him some questions:

"Why do you have to go to work today, Daddy? We could 32 ..." "I can't. I have some very important things to do."

"And why are they so 33?"

"If they go on well, I will make a lot of 34. So, we can buy a bigger and better house, and you can have more things," his father said.

"And what will we need a bigger 35 for? For somewhere to put all those new things?"

"No. With a bigger house, we'll be more 36 and we'll be able to do more things."

Albert thought for a while, and then 37.

"Will we be able to do more things together? Great! Then go 38, Dad. I will wait for the remaining years 39 we have a bigger house."

On hearing this, Albert's father closed the front door, without 40. Albert was growing up very fast, and his father knew he couldn't 41 for so long. When thinking about this, he 42 put his computer and his reports on the table, and sat to play with Albert. Albert was very 43 and he said, "Yes, I think the new house can wait for a few years."

- () 29. A. free B. silly C. busy D. creative
- () 30. A. hung out B. woke up C. lay down D. fell asleep
- () 31. A. office B. study C. garden D. dentist
- () 32. A. stay B. sleep C. play D. sing
- () 33. A. educational B. magic C. possible D. important
- () 34. A. researches B. money C. challenges D. tools
- () 35. A. school B. library C. house D. island
- () 36. A. comfortable B. interested C. beautiful D. independent
- () 37. A. stopped B. smiled C. cried D. shouted
- () 38. A. recently B. carefully C. suddenly D. quickly
- () 39. A. before B. since C. thought D. if
- () 40. A. leaving B. explaining C. arguing D. returning
- () 41. A. care B. prepare C. wait D. look
- () 42. A. always B. also C. never D. just
- () 43. A. worried B. surprised C. stupid D. nervous

B) 请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后用方框中所给词的适当形式填空。
每个词限用一次。(每小题 1 分)

natural, island, population, lies, around, wonderful, be, provinces, wish, tourist, coming

Have you ever been to Taiwan? Taiwan 44 in the southeast of China. It's the largest 45 in China. It has an area of about 36,000 square kilometers and it has a 46 of over 20,000,000. It is rich in 47 resources(资源). Bananas, rice and tea and so on are famous at home and abroad. Clothes, food are also well-known 48 the world. Its beautiful scenery, such as Sun Moon Lake and Mount Ali, and its 49 climate(气候) make more and more 50 come to Taiwan.

Taiwan has 51 a part of China since ancient times. Most people of the island came from Fujian and Guangdong 52. All the people on both sides of the strait(海峡) have a strong 53 to unite our motherland(祖国统一). Hope the day is 54 soon.

44. _____

45. _____

46. _____

47. _____

48. _____

49. _____

50. _____

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

四、阅读理解(46 分)

A) 请阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出最佳选项。(每小题 2 分)

A
There are over 20,000 animals at Chester Zoo. All are flying, jumping and playing happily in 125 acres of wonderful gardens.

LANTERN MAGIC

A relaxed and unforgettable night time journey through the zoo with festive characters and giant animal lanterns to light your way.

www.chesterzoo.org/christmas

TALKING ANIMALS

Find out more about our 20,000 animals by joining one of our daily animal talks in the zoo. Plan your day using our app.

Visit www.chesterzoo.org/talks.

STAY OVER

Treat the family and stay over in one of Chester and Cheshire's many hotels. Visit www.chesterzoo.org/hotels and make great savings on hotel & zoo ticket package deals!

MEMBERSHIP & ADOPTIONS

You can support us and our animals by becoming a member or adopting an animal. Buy your membership at www.chesterzoo.org.

() 55. If you want to know more about animals when you visit the zoo, you can _____.

A. have a night time journey

B. become a member of the zoo

C. stay in one of Chester and Cheshire's hotels

D. join one of the daily animal talks in the zoo

() 56. Which can help you if you want to spend a night in a hotel in Chester?

A. Lantern Magic.

B. Stay Over.

C. Talking Animals.

D. Membership and Adoptions.

() 57. You can buy your membership at _____.

A. www.chesterzoo.org

B. www.chesterzoo.org/hotels

C. www.chesterzoo.org/talks

D. www.chesterzoo.org/christmas

B

Once upon a time, there was a very foolish man but he himself thought he was very clever.

One day he found that there was a beautiful bell on his neighbor's door and wanted to steal it. He walked up the door, took hold of the bell and pulled hard. The bell made a very loud noise. The man was afraid and ran home quickly. Then he sat down to think. "I can put some cotton in my ears. Then I won't be able to hear the noise," he thought. The next day he went to the door of his neighbor's house and took hold of the bell again. This time he pulled even harder. The bell rang loudly but he did not hear anything. With another hard pull, he got the bell out. Just then the neighbor came out.

"Steal my bell? I'll teach you a lesson," the angry neighbor shouted, and he hit the man on the nose.

The foolish man did not know how the neighbor found out he was stealing the bell. "Why did he come out just then?" he wondered.

() 58. What does the underlined word "steal" mean in Chinese?

A. 购买

B. 观察

C. 盗取

D. 触摸

- () 59. What did the man put in his ears?
A. Some rice. B. Some medicine. C. Some paper. D. Some cotton
- () 60. What can we know from the passage?
A. The man covered his ears with his hands when stealing.
B. The man was the owner of the bell.
C. The man stole the bell and returned home happily.
D. The man didn't know why his neighbor could catch him.

C

Hello and welcome to "Words and Their Stories". We will research into some commonly used words and expressions. As with other languages, American English is rich in expressions that come from animals. Today we will talk about the wolf.

Wolves are important animals in the traditions and stories of America. Before the Europeans arrived at north America in the 1500s, to native (土著的) Americans, wolves often meant being brave.

However, in English, wolves are not to be trusted. Perhaps wolves attacked too many people or ate too many farm animals. Whatever the reason, wolves were killed in many places. So many died that they almost became endangered. They also became known as bad animals.

To begin with, there is an expression *lone wolf*. If we call somebody a lone wolf, he isn't a bad person, but he may like to do things by himself. In fact, he sometimes makes you think he doesn't want to be around people because he dislikes them.

Now, let's move on to the home. Parents tell their children not to *wolf down* their food. In other words, the child eats too quickly and without care. And if someone says a child was *raised by wolves*, that child has bad manners and is behaving like a wild animal.

A *wolf call* is the noise made by a man to show that he likes the way a woman looks. But a wolf call is not a nice thing. These men sound rude. And trust me, most women really hate wolf calls. So, they don't help a man in the game of love.

By the way, there is a popular expression about wolf from a very old story: *a wolf in sheep's clothing*. A wolf in sheep's clothing describes someone who acts and looks nice on the outside but is bad on the inside. It tells us not to be fooled by appearances.

- () 61. What can we know after reading the passage?
A. Wolves are dangerous and should be killed in order to protect other animals.
B. Only in American English can we expect to find expressions about wolves.
C. In different areas and times, wolves make people think of different things.
D. Nobody lived in north America before the Europeans went there in the 1500s.
- () 62. If a person is called *a lone wolf*, which of the following things is he most likely to do?
A. Helping classmates to finish homework.
B. Stealing money if nobody is watching.
C. Making many friends with people around.
D. Going to see a movie on his own after school.
- () 63. Which of the following expressions can be used on a student who often breaks school rules?
A. A lone wolf. B. Raised by wolves.
C. Wolf call. D. A wolf in sheep's clothing.
- () 64. Where is it possible for us to find the passage above?
A. A book for travel guide.
B. A magazine on trade and business.
C. A science report.
D. A program for English learning.

D

A rich man and his son loved to collect works of art. They had a great collection from many famous artists. They would often sit together and enjoy the works of art.

When the Vietnam war (越战) broke out, the son went to war. He was very brave and died while saving another soldier. The father learned the bad news and **grieved** deeply for his only son.

About 10 years later, just before Christmas, a handsome man, with a large package (包裹) in his hands, knocked on the door.

"Sir, maybe you don't know me, but you may know one of the artists in our country got a big international (国际的) prize because of a portrait (肖像)," the man said and held out his package, "I'm that artist, and the portrait is of your son. I was also the soldier for whom your son gave his life. He often talked about you and your love for art. I know this isn't much. I'm not really as great as Picasso, but I

think your son would have wanted to have this. ”

The father opened the package. It was a portrait of his son, painted by the man. The portrait was almost the same as his son. The father's eyes were full of tears (眼泪). He thanked the man and decided to pay him for the picture. “Oh, no, sir. I could never repay (报答) what your son did for me. It's a gift. ”

- () 65. What was the rich man and his son's hobby?
A. Reading great works. B. Collecting works of art.
C. Traveling around Vietnam. D. Getting together with artists.
- () 66. What does the underlined word “grieved” in the passage mean?
A. 惊讶 B. 悲痛 C. 好奇 D. 误解
- () 67. What do we know about the artist?
A. He was as great as Picasso.
B. He was saved by the rich man.
C. He was saved by the rich man's son.
D. He was brave and saved the rich man.
- () 68. What's the best title for the passage?
A. The Vietnam War B. A famous artist
C. A great art collection D. A special gift

E

Do you have good friends? Do you sometimes feel so close to them that they are like family to you?

It turns out that this isn't just an expression. A study by Yale University has found that you and your friends have more genes (基因) in common than strangers do. Researchers looked at the genes of 1, 932 people and compared them in pairs of unrelated friends and strangers. They found that friends have 1% of genes that match.

“1% of genes may not sound like much to the layperson (外行), but to geneticists (遗传学家), it is a larger number,” Professor Nicholas Christakis of Yale University told *Discovery News*. In fact, this is the same amount of genes you share with your fourth cousins, those who have the same great-great-great grandparents as you.

So do you happen to become friends with people who share your genes? Not at all. In fact, it is evolution (进化) that brings you together.

People who share certain genes also share skills and have similar likes and dislikes, researchers said. In ancient times, it was important that people who were alike stayed together. For example, people who had a similar susceptibility (易感性) to the cold were more likely to help each other build a fire, giving them a better chance to stay alive.

Researchers also found that among all the genes studied, those producing a change in sense of smell were the most similar in friends. This is probably because people who smell things in the same way are more easily drawn to similar environments. For example, people who like the smell of coffee may hang out at cafes (咖啡馆) more often and as a result are more likely to meet and become friends with each other.

With their findings, the team has developed an interesting test called the “friendship score”. It can help tell how big the chances are that two people will be friends by studying their genes.

So, here is a question for you: would you like to take this test and know in advance (提前) who your friends are going to be, or would you still prefer to learn about it by yourself and let time be the judge?

- () 69. From the passage, we know that friends _____.
A. look like our cousin B. share 1% of genes with us
C. feel close to our family D. can help us when we feel cold
- () 70. According to the passage, the writer probably agrees _____.
A. we develop our friendship by chance
B. our genes decide who we can make friends with
C. everyone should take the test called “friendship score”
D. people sharing certain genes have skills and interests in common
- () 71. The writer takes the example of ancient people in Paragraph 5 to _____.
A. study how ancient people dealt with the cold
B. predict that similar environments lead to friendship
C. prove that it is evolution that brings friends together
D. explain why ancient people gave each other chance to keep alive
- () 72. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
A. Friendship: Its Influence on People and Behavior
B. Friendship: Its Benefits to Teens and Decision Making
C. Friendship: Is It necessary to Be Judged by Time?
D. Friendship: Is It Possible to Be Influenced by Genes?

B) 请先阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后根据短文内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中, 使短文意思通顺、结构完整。一空一句。(每小题 2 分)

Teenage life-better now or in the past?

You are complaining (抱怨) to your parents about something. Maybe your computer isn't powerful enough to play the latest games. 73 Then you hear...

When I was your age, there weren't any computers or video games. And I didn't get a bike until I was sixteen. And it was second-hand. 74

So, is it really true that life is better for teenagers now? It is certainly true that many teenagers have got more things nowadays. 75 So parents have got more money to spend on each child. And many things are cheaper than they were when our parents were children.

76 Forty years ago, no one could imagine a world with tiny computers and amazing smart phones. And now these things are necessary-we can't imagine living without them!

However, technology often means we spend more time at home. And often it's just us, with our computer or television. Teenagers don't do enough exercise. 77 And, although young people still get on well with their friends, some people think teenagers today don't have so many social activities as they did in the past.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| A. And it was too big for me. | B. A typical family is smaller now. |
| C. Or your friends' bikes are better than yours! | |
| D. So they aren't as healthy as they were in the past. | |
| E. Technology is probably the greatest change in our life. | |
| F. It wasn't my bike. | G. My friends all like riding bikes. |

73. _____ 74. _____ 75. _____ 76. _____ 77. _____

五、补全对话(5 分)

请阅读下面对话, 根据对话内容从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个填入空白处, 使对话通顺、合理, 意思完整。一空一句。(每小题 1 分)

A: Hi, John! What are you doing here?

B: Hi, Peter. I'm having a yard sale.

A: A yard sale? 78

B: Yes, they are mine. I want to sell them and give the money to a children's home.

A: 79

B: Ten toys. And I have had 20 dollars.

A: Oh. Look! This toy bear is so cute.

B: Yes. It's my favourite toy.

A: 80

B: I've had it for 5 years. I like it very much.

A: 81

B: My mother gave it to me as a birthday gift.

A: Can I take it?

B: Of course. Here you are.

A: 82

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. How long have you had it? | B. How many toys have you sold out? |
| C. Who gave it to you? | D. Thanks a lot. |
| F. That sounds good. | E. Are these toys yours? |
| | G. It's kind of you to help me. |

78. _____ 79. _____ 80. _____ 81. _____ 82. _____

六、书面表达(15 分)

假定你是班长李华, 请回复新同学 Mike 的求助邮件, 给他至少 3 条建议并说明理由。词数 80 ~ 100, 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

To: Li Hua From: Mike
Hi Li Hua, You know I am new here. I found it hard for me to get along well with people here. When I have trouble with my study, I don't know how to get help. I really want to be a good part of the class. Would you please give me some advice? I am looking forward to your reply. Mike
To: Mike From: Li Hua
Hi Mike, _____ _____ _____ _____ Li Hua