

# 八年级下学期期末检测 英语试题

本试卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分。共 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

- 1、答题前，请考生仔细阅读答题纸上的注意事项，并务必按照相关要求作答；
- 2、考试结束后，监考人员只将答题纸收回。

## 第 I 卷（共 80 分）

第一部分 听力（共 25 小题；1-20 每小题 1 分，21-25 每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

（一）听句子，选择适当的应答语。每个句子读两遍。

- |                                    |                     |                           |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. What a pity!                 | B. Certainly.       | C. You're welcome.        |
| 2. A. Green.                       | B. Cotton.          | C. In China.              |
| 3. A. A doctor.                    | B. In the hospital. | C. He is thin.            |
| 4. A. I hope so.                   | B. For 3 weeks.     | C. By listening to tapes. |
| 5. A. She likes making mooncakes.  |                     |                           |
| B. She thinks they are delicious.  |                     |                           |
| C. I bought them in a supermarket. |                     |                           |

（二）听五段对话，选择正确答案。每段对话读两遍。你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读下面 5 个小题。

6. Why didn't the boy go to the party?  
A. Because he studied for an exam.  
B. Because he had a class.  
C. Because he was ill.
7. How many times has the boy been to Bangkok?  
A. None.                      B. Once.                      C. Twice.
8. How will they go to the zoo?  
A. By subway.                B. By taxi.                    C. By car.
9. How far is the nearest supermarket from here?  
A. 20 minutes by taxi.        B. 5 minutes by bus.        C. 5 minutes on foot.
10. What kind of vacation does the man want?  
A. A relaxing one.            B. An exciting one.           C. An educational one.

（三）听两段长对话，选择正确答案。每段对话读两遍。听每段对话前你将有 10 秒钟的时间阅读对应的 3 个小题。

听第一段对话，回答第 11 至 13 小题。

11. Where did Tom's father buy the shoes?  
A. On the Internet.            B. In a shoe shop.            C. In a supermarket.
12. How much are Tom's shoes?  
A. 200 yuan.                    B. 300 yuan.                    C. 400 yuan.





13. Why did Tom's father buy the shoes?

- A. Because they looked cool.
- B. Because they were cheaper.
- C. Because they were for Tom's birthday.

听第二段对话, 回答第 14 至 16 小题。

14. What's the date today?

- A. May 7<sup>th</sup>.
- B. May 8<sup>th</sup>.
- C. May 18<sup>th</sup>.

15. What did the girl prepare for Mother's Day?

- A. A handbag.
- B. A card.
- C. Flowers.

16. Where are they going after school?

- A. To the library.
- B. To the park.
- C. To the shop.

(四) 听短文, 回答下面四个问题, 选择正确答案。短文读两遍。你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读下面 4 个小题。

17. What is the passage about?

- A. A walking tour.
- B. A summer camp.
- C. A sports center.

18. When can they go swimming?

- A. On Wednesday afternoon.
- B. On Friday afternoon.
- C. On Sunday morning.


19. Where will they go for a day trip on Saturday?

- A. London.
- B. Oxford.
- C. Local sports center.

20. Whom can you ask if you need any help?

- A. Chris.
- B. Mary.
- C. Martin.

(五) 听短文填表格。根据短文内容, 写出下面表格中所缺信息, 每空一词。短文读三遍。你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读表格内容。答题完毕后, 请将答案填写在答题纸的相应位置。









The Chinese fastest man—Su Bingtian		
His early experience	He was <u>21</u> into a farmer's family. He became a professional runner in 2007. Two years later, he was <u>22</u> into the national team.	
His achievements	He became the first Chinese runner to reach the final of <u>23</u> 100m. He <u>24</u> a new Asian record at the Tokyo Olympics.	
His plan	First, he will help more young people realize their sports dreams. <u>25</u> , he will train harder to win more prizes for our country.	





第三部分 阅读理解 (共两节; 满分 40 分)  
 第一节 阅读下列短文或图表, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项,  
 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

The most popular star during 2022 Winter Olympics was Bing Dwen Dwen, the panda-shaped mascot (吉祥物). Lots of people went crazy for it and made reviews (评论). Here are five of them.

Top selling product(s)	
 15cm ¥80	 23cm ¥198
 5.8cm ¥58	
 Amy	All I want is Bing Dwen Dwen, but they have been sold out. ♥ 120
 Lucy	The key ring finally arrived and Bing Dwen Dwen is really cute. But it's not soft enough. ♥ 78
 Nick	My daughter was so excited to see the gift I gave her. Pandas are always her favorite. ♥ 56
 Rose	It is not as beautiful as people say about it and I don't think it's useful. ♥ 20
 Bill	It's said that it took ten months to prepare and the team improved it over 1,000 times. ♥ 412

36. Who bought a Bing Dwen Dwen key ring?

- A. Amy.                      B. Bill.                      C. Lucy.                      D. Rose.

37. Why did Nick's daughter like Bing Dwen Dwen?

- A. Because it was cute and cheap.                      B. Because it arrived quickly.  
 C. Because it was big and beautiful.                      D. Because it looked like a panda.

38. What do we know about Bing Dwen Dwen according to this passage?

- A. Rose thought it was beautiful and useful.  
 B. There are different sizes of Bing Dwen Dwen.  
 C. If Amy wants to buy a 23cm-tall one, she will pay ¥80.  
 D. Bill couldn't buy it during 2022 Winter Olympics.





# B

China is called the Kingdom of Fans. Fans are everywhere in our daily life. But how much do you know about them?

It is said that fans were first used to cool the air during the Shang Dynasty. At that time, they were made of feathers(羽毛), bamboo or silk. Some of them were round, while others were square.



Folding paper fans first became popular during the Song Dynasty. There were usually beautiful pictures on the fans. Some were mountains and rivers, others were flowers and animals. Many people, including Su Dongpo, a poet of the Song Dynasty, and Tang Bohu, a scholar of the Song Dynasty, even painted and wrote poems on fans. This made the fans into artworks. Many rich and important people liked holding fans. Today, fans are popular gifts. During the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, folding fans were given to leaders and officials from other countries, as well as audience members. While they were having their fans to get cool air, they were also experiencing Chinese culture.

39. The fans were made of different materials except \_\_\_\_\_ during the Shang Dynasty.

- A. bamboo      B. paper      C. silk      D. feathers

40. When did folding fans first become popular?

- A. During the Shang Dynasty.      B. During the Song Dynasty.      C. Today.      D. In 2008.

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

- A. Fans were first used to cool the air during the Song Dynasty.  
B. Tang Bohu never wrote or painted on fans.  
C. Folding fans were only given to leaders and officials from China.  
D. Some fans were round, while others were square during the Shang Dynasty.

42. What's the best title of this passage?

- A. How Fans Became Art Works.      B. The Shapes of Fans.  
C. When Fans Became Popular.      D. The development of Fans.





The Chongyang Festival falls on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month (农历). So it is also called the Double Ninth Festival. To celebrate the festival, people usually climb mountains and enjoy chrysanthemums (菊花), so the festival is also known as the Height Ascending (登高) Festival or the Chrysanthemum Festival. Nine has the similar pronunciation with "forever". So the Chinese government set the day as the Seniors' Day(老人节) in 1989.



During the Warring States Period, there was the Chongyang Festival. But it was only celebrated in the imperial palace (皇宫). From the Han Dynasty, it began to be popular among the common people. During the Jin Dynasty, there were customs of enjoying chrysanthemums and drinking wines on the day. It was not officially(官方地) set as a festival until the Tang dynasty. In the Ming and Qing Dynasties, people in the imperial palace all ate flower cakes and climbed the mountain to celebrate. Climbing the mountain has been a kind of custom since the Western Han Dynasty.

Chrysanthemum means long life, so enjoying chrysanthemums and drinking chrysanthemum tea are also popular. Inserting (插入) Zhuyu and sticking chrysanthemum are also traditions to avoid the bad as they have special smells which can repel insects(驱虫) and keep out the cold.

Eating Chongyang cakes is another tradition on the festival. There is no fixed way of the cake. But the one with nine layers (层) with two sheep on it is the best. Two sheep mean Chongyang, and nine layers show people could do well in everything.

43. How many **other** names does the Chongyang Festival have?

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

44. How did the people in the imperial palace celebrate the Chongyang Festival in the Ming and Qing Dynasties?

- A. Eating flower cakes.                      B. Climbing the mountains.  
C. Enjoying chrysanthemums and drinking.                      D. A and B.

45. What do two sheep on the Chongyang cakes mean?

- A. Health.                      B. Chongyang.                      C. Wealth.                      D. Happiness.

46. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. Some other names of the Chongyang Festival.  
B. The reason of celebrating the Chongyang Festival.  
C. The Chongyang Festival.  
D. The meaning of the chrysanthemum.





As is known to all, the world's highest mountain, Qomolangma, is 8,844.43 meters high. But in fact, not all people agree on this. Different researchers have given different results. Also, the height of the mountain can change over time. That's why a 30-member Chinese surveying team set out to reach the top of Qomolangma to remeasure its height on May 6 this year.



Does a difference of a few meters really matter when it comes to a high mountain? In fact, measuring the height of Qomolangma means more than just getting an exact number. Mount Qomolangma formed 38 million years ago as the Eurasian plate (亚欧板块) and the Indian plate hit each other. The change of the height shows whether the two plates are heading towards or away from each other.

On May 27, the team reached the top. But it was not easy for them to do the task there. The average (平均的) air temperature on the mountain top is  $-29^{\circ}\text{C}$  -- four degrees lower than that in Antarctica. And powerful winds blow all the time. In such bad conditions, drones (无人机) cannot work normally. So it's still necessary to send human experts to get exact results.

One of the surveyors said, "It will probably take two to three months to get the exact number. We will also get information about environmental conditions on the mountain top, which will help understand how climate change has influenced the Tibet-Qinghai Plateau (青藏高原)."

47. From the first paragraph, we can know \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how the team climbed the mountain
- B. how many people climbed the mountain
- C. who led the team to the mountain top
- D. from which side the team climbed the mountain

48. Which is NOT the purpose (目的) of remeasuring the mountain?

- A. To learn about the environmental conditions on the mountain top.
- B. To understand how the Eurasian plate and the Indian plate move.
- C. To get an exact number of the mountain's height.
- D. To learn about how the mountain formed.

49. What difficulties did the team face on the mountain top?

- ① Cold weather.      ② Few drones.      ③ Less technology.      ④ Strong winds.
- A. ①②③      B. ②③④      C. ①③④      D. ①②④

50. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The climate change doesn't influence the mountain's height.
- B. It took the team about three weeks to get to the mountain top.
- C. Surveying drones couldn't be taken to the mountain top.
- D. The average temperature in Antarctica is  $-33^{\circ}\text{C}$ .



第二节 根据短文内容, 从短文后的方框中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。(共 5 小题: 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

Many Chinese students ask for advice on how to improve their English. There are three common questions.

\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_ Li Gang said, "I want to learn real English. But I don't know what to do." Watching English films is a good way to learn real English. \_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_ While watching them, you can relax and learn real English at the same time.

The second question is about speaking. Chen Ming said, "I'm too shy to talk with foreigners." "How are you?" "Where are you from?" "What do you think of China?" \_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_ Many people are shy when they speak English, so before you begin, take a deep breath and smile! Smiling always helps.

The third question is about vocabulary. Li Jia said, "I want to remember all the new words. \_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_" Try to remember eight or ten words a day. Write the words on a piece of paper and put it in your bedroom. \_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_ And when you're shopping, how about counting the English words, or saying the English names for everything you see?

- A. These are good questions to start a conversation.

B. Spell them whenever you see them, and change them every day.

C. The first question is about real English.

D. You can watch them when you are tired after studying for a long time.

E. I write them down, but I forget them soon.

## 第 II 卷 (共 70 分)

### 第四部分 书面表达 (共三节)

#### 第一节 词汇运用 (共两题, 满分 30 分)

##### (一) 单词拼写 (共 5 小题: 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据句意和首字母或汉语提示, 将单词的正确形式完整地写在答题纸的相应的位置。

56. The little boy is a \_\_\_\_\_ from class because of his illness.
57. We need to speak p \_\_\_\_\_ to others when we ask for help.
58. Omicron (奥密克戎) was first \_\_\_\_\_ (发现) in South Africa.
59. During the COVID-19 outbreak, delivery drivers (外卖小哥) go on working, spreading \_\_\_\_\_ (温暖) everywhere.
60. The \_\_\_\_\_ (表面) of ice in the Ice Ribbon (冰丝带) is flat enough for skaters to skate on.





(二) 综合填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)  
根据短文内容, 用方框中所给词语的适当形式填空, 使文章通顺完整。(每词限用一次)

while, wide, communicate, interest, million, allow, perform, compete, normal, keep

As we can see, COVID-19 has changed 61 of common people's lives, and the same is true for some traditional artists. They have found a new stage (舞台) to 62 --live streaming (直播). On apps like Douyin, many artists are giving different art performances through live streaming. Some sing Peking Opera, some show paper-cutting works, 63 others shape clay pieces or play classical Chinese music.

Li Jun is a laosheng performer. During the outbreak of COVID-19, the 59-year-old man started live streaming. Instead of performing on a 64 stage, Li gives performances in his backyard, study room and even on a treadmill (跑步机). Li also teaches viewers Peking Opera in a humorous way. His videos have become 65 popular around China, even in other countries. "Live streaming has brought this classical art down to earth," one viewer (观众) said. "It 66 young people to have chances to know about Peking Opera." Li is trying hard to improve his skills so that he can own more viewers than his 67.

Guangming Daily noted, "By live streaming, viewers can have a direct 68 with the artist, which brings a lot of convenience. At the same time, traditional culture is 69 alive, since a number of young people start to show an 70 in traditional culture because of live streaming."

第二节 阅读表达 (共 6 小题; 71-73 小题每题 2 分, 74-76 小题每题 3 分, 满分 15 分)  
阅读下面的短文, 并根据短文后的要求答题。(请注意问题后的词数要求)

[1] Each different part of China has its own special forms of traditional art. These usually try to show the things that are important in life such as love, beauty and family. The most common things, from paper to clay to bamboo, are turned into objects of beauty.

[2] According to Chinese history, sky lanterns were first used by Zhuge Kongming. He used to (74) ① them out to ask for help when in trouble. Today, sky lanterns are used at festivals and other celebrations. They are made of bamboo and covered with paper. When the lanterns are lit, they slowly rise into the air like small hot-air balloons for all to see. They are seen as bright symbols of happiness and good wishes.

[3] Paper cutting has been around for over 1,500 years. Paper cutting sounds very easy but it can be difficult to do. The paper, usually red, is folded before it is cut with scissors. The most common pictures are flowers, animals, and things about Chinese history. (74) ② symbols of wishes for good luck and a happy new year, they are put on windows, doors and walls during the Spring Festival.

[4] Chinese clay art is famous because the clay pieces are so small but they look very real. The pieces are usually cute children or lively characters from a Chinese fairy tale or historical story. The pieces are carefully shaped by (74) ③ from a very special kind of clay and then allowed to air-dry. (75) 晾干以后, 它们被高温烧制。 They are then polished and covered with paint. It takes several weeks to complete everything. These small pieces of clay art are loved by people. They show the love that all Chinese people have for life and beauty.





71. What's the title of the passage?

72. What were sky lanterns used for in the past? (No more than 4 words.)

73. What kinds of pictures are usually found on paper cuttings? (No more than 7 words.)

74. Fill in each blank with one proper word.

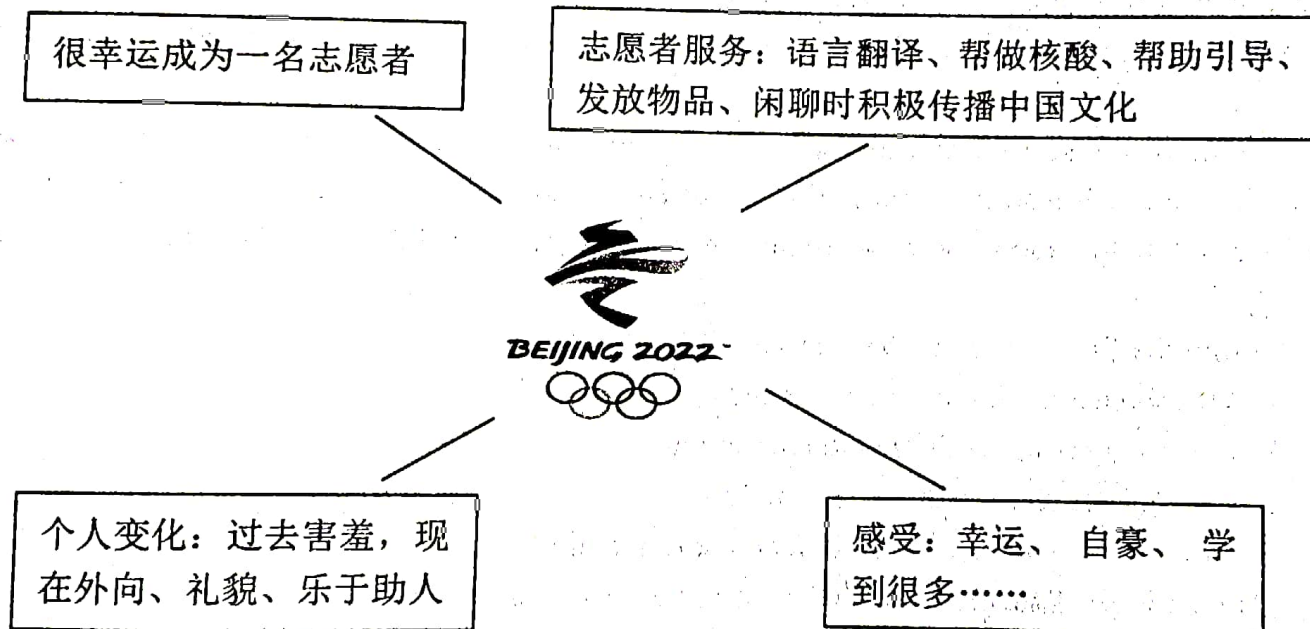
① \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_ ③ \_\_\_\_\_

75. Translate the underlined sentence into English.

76. Which traditional art form do you like best? Why?

### 第三节 写作 (共 1 题, 满分 25 分)

假如你是中学生李华, 有幸参加了 2022 年北京冬奥会志愿者服务工作, 根据导图内容提示, 请以 "I am a beautiful volunteer" 为题, 写一篇英语短文。



提示词: 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games (2022 北京冬奥会);

have an NAT (做核酸); athlete (运动员)

要求:

1. 词数不少于 80 词, 开头已给出, 不计入总词数, 书写认真规范;
2. 文章包含图表提示内容, 语句通顺, 可适当发挥使行文连贯;
3. 文中不得出现真实姓名、校名。

**I am a beautiful volunteer**

My name is Li Hua. \_\_\_\_\_

