

2021~2022 学年度第二学期期末检测试卷

八年级英语

注意事项:

1. 本试卷 10 页, 全卷满分 100 分。考试时间为 100 分钟。
2. 答案一律用黑色墨水笔写在答题卡上, 答在本试卷上无效。答选择题必须用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应的答案标号涂黑。

第 I 卷 选择题 (55 分)

一、听力理解 (共 15 题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

A) 听下面十段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 填涂在答题卡相应位置, 每段对话读两遍。

1. How will Sally go to Xiamen?

A.



B.



C.



2. What will the girl buy for her father?

A.



B.



C.



3. What's the weather like tomorrow?

A.



B.



C.



4. Which picture matches the conversation?

A.



B.



C.



5. Why didn't the woman catch the train?

A. She didn't start early.

B. The traffic was too heavy.

C. She didn't know the way to the station.

6. What does John do?

A. An engineer.

B. A policeman.

C. A journalist.

7. What's wrong with Susan?

A. She may be ill.

B. She may be hurt.

C. She may be hungry.

8. What did the man think of the football game yesterday?

A. He liked it very much.

B. It wasn't exciting.

C. He regretted (遗憾) missing the end.

9. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a library. B. In a theater. C. In a classroom.

10. What language does the man want to learn?

- A. German. B. Japanese. French.

B) 听下面一段短文, 请从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 填涂在答题卡相应位置。读两遍。

11. When will the summer camp begin?

- A. At 9:30 a.m. on August 2nd. B. At 11:30 a.m. on August 2nd.
C. At 9:30 a.m. on August 12th.

12. Who can take part in summer camp?

- A. Children aged 6 - 13. B. Children aged 7 - 14.
C. Children aged 8 - 14.

13. How much should each child pay if he/she wants to take part in one activity?

- A. 15 yuan. B. 50 yuan. C. 150 yuan.

14. Which of the following activities is NOT mentioned in the talk?

- A. Sports. B. Interest Groups. C. Music World.

15. What is the telephone number?

- A. 8856-2188. B. 8865-1288. C. 8821-5688.

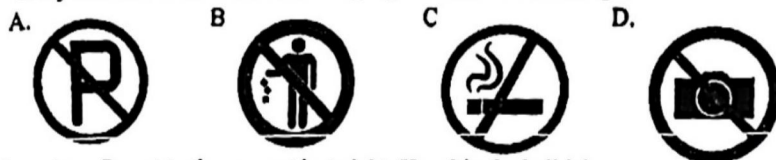
二、单项选择 (共 15 题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

16. —Have you ever worked as _____ volunteer during the COVID-19 pandemic?

—Yes, it was _____ unforgettable experience for me.

- A. a; an B. an; the C. a; the D. the; a

17. To make our city more beautiful, we should protect our environment. So don't drop litter everywhere. Which of the following signs means "No littering"?



18. —Amy, I went to the concert last night. How big the hall is!

—Yes, it is _____ more than one thousand people.

- A. very big to hold B. big enough to hold
C. enough big to hold D. too big to hold

19. We _____ each other since I came to Nanjing, but we send emails very often.

- A. don't see B. didn't see
C. won't see D. haven't seen

20. —I have a five-day holiday. But I don't know _____.

—How about Yunnan?

- A. what to do B. where to go
C. when to go D. how to go

21. —Sir, did you see the sign "No Parking"?

—Sorry. I didn't know parking here isn't _____.

- A. prevented B. refused C. allowed D. expected

- 22.—I remember there _____ a lot of fish in Yanglan Lake. Now it has been polluted.
—What a pity! I think we should play a role in protecting the environment.
- A. are used to have B. are used to be
C. used to have D. used to be
23. —What should we do for the disabled children?
—You should _____ a study group to help them.
- A. take up B. set up C. look up D. put up
24. When you visit New York, you can go to see _____ and take photos there.
- A. Tower Bridge B. The Little Mermaid
C. The Opera House D. The Statue of Liberty
25. There are many beautiful mountains in Nanjing, _____ Mount Qixia in autumn.
- A. simply B. finally C. luckily D. especially
26. It's not the _____ time to ask her to the party, because her grandmother is badly ill.
- A. interesting B. proper C. special D. useful
27. —Will you stay here for dinner with us?
—Sorry, I _____. My mother is waiting for me at home.
- A. mustn't B. can't C. needn't D. couldn't
28. David was so tired that he _____ the beach and went to sleep quickly.
- A. fall down in B. fell down in
C. fall down on D. fell down on
29. Which of the following is NOT a fact?
- A. China launched Shenzhou XIII manned spacecraft on October, 2021.
B. Wang Yaping became the second female astronaut who went into space in China.
C. All the Chinese people felt proud of this big achievement.
D. The astronauts gave lessons to students in the spacecraft.
30. —I can't believe you have finished the work.
—All my classmates came and helped me out. Just as the saying goes, "_____."
- A. Practice makes perfect.
B. Many hands make light work.
C. Burn the candle at both ends.
D. Put all your eggs in one basket.

三、完形填空 (共 10 题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

One day, a father and his son went to a kite-flying festival. When they arrived, there were already many adults and their 31 playing in the park. When the son saw the sky 32 with colorful kites in different shapes, he was excited and wanted to get 33 too. His father agreed to buy one for him. So they went to a kite shop and chose a beautiful one.



With the string (线) in hand, the son started to fly the kite. Soon, the kite was high up in the sky. After a while, the son said, "Dad, it seems that the string is stopping the kite from flying higher. If we cut it, it will be free and fly ever: 34. Can we cut it?" The father didn't reply, but just cut the string off the reel (线轴). 35, the kite began to go higher, which made the son much happier. However, to his surprise, the kite was 36. They waited for quite some time. Slowly, it fell onto the grass. The son felt upset and asked, "I thought that after cutting the string, the kite would fly higher. Why did it fall down?"


The father smiled and said, "The role of the string was not stopping the kite from flying higher, 37 helping it stay in the sky, because the kite itself can't fly up. By 38 the string you help the kite go up in the right direction. When you cut the string, it could not 39 the kite."

In our life, we may sometimes feel like there are certain things that are holding us back and stopping us from growing. But in fact, these might be the things that support us most. We can really grow up and become stronger by realizing the 40 of these things.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 31. A. classmates | B. friends | C. children | D. teachers |
| 32. A. full | B. filled | C. fell | D. felt |
| 33. A. a | B. it | C. an | D. one |
| 34. A. high | B. low | C. higher | D. lower |
| 35. A. Suddenly | B. Finally | C. Hardly | D. Seriously |
| 36. A. flying up | B. coming down | C. breaking down | D. putting up |
| 37. A. and | B. so | C. or | D. but |
| 38. A. flying | B. using | C. catching | D. keeping |
| 39. A. cut | B. stop | C. support | D. hold |
| 40. A. importance | B. truth | C. pronunciation | D. possibility |

四、阅读理解（共 15 题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

A

THE CAMBERWELL NEWS	
The news you want — the way you want it	Monday, 24 May 2022
CHILDREN IN NEED	
	<p>On Friday, 21st May, the children and teachers at Camberwell Grammar School dressed up as heroes and superheroes to raise money for Children in Need. The money we raised will go to charities across the country to help and support children who are not so lucky as us. In total, more than \$300 has been raised.</p>

41. The picture above is part of _____.
 A. a club newspaper B. a school newspaper
 C. a club advertisement D. a school
42. The children dressed up _____.
 A. on 21 May B. on 22 May
 C. on 23 May D. on 24 May
43. The children took part in _____.
 A. a sports meeting B. a game show
 C. a charity event D. a fashion show

B

Chinese is mainly divided into 8 dialects (方言) and these dialects can be further divided into many kinds of local dialects. Putonghua, the predominant dialect, is spoken by over 70% of the population and is one of the 6 official languages of the United Nations. Within these large dialect groups, there are small groups, many of which are difficult to understand. In Fujian, for example, people living 10 kilometers away from one another can be speaking different Min dialects.

Putonghua. It is the mother dialect of Chinese living in northern China and Sichuan Province. It is called Guoyu in some parts of China, like Hong Kong, Macao (澳门) and Taiwan. It is known in English as Mandarin Chinese, or Standard Chinese.

Wu. Spoken in Shanghai, most of Zhejiang and the southern parts of Jiangsu and Anhui, Wu is made up of hundreds of different spoken forms.

Kejia. Kejia is widely spoken in Fujian, Taiwan, and some countries in Southeast Asia.

Min. It is spoken in Fujian, Taiwan, and Southeast Asia. Min group is the most diverse (多样的), with many different spoken forms used in neighbouring countries.

Yue. It is spoken in Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, all over Southeast Asia and by many Chinese living abroad.

44. What does the word “predominant” mean?

- A. more beautiful
- B. More special
- C. More interesting.
- D. More common.

45. What do you know about Putonghua after reading this passage?

- A. It is used by a small group of people in China.
- B. It is spoken only by people in Mainland China.
- C. It is included in the official languages of the United Nations.
- D. It is the mother dialect of people living in southern China.

46. Based on the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Most people in Anhui speak Kejia.
- B. Wu is the local dialect of Shanghai.
- C. Yue has the most different spoken forms.
- D. Most people in Hong Kong speak Min.

C.

Many years ago in 1971, the US table tennis team was at the World Championship in Japan. The team from China was also there. This championship took place during the days of Cold Wars, so the American and the Chinese players didn't even talk to each other.

Glen Cowan, from the US team, didn't like this situation. One day, he saw a Chinese player and invited him to play. They played together for 15 minutes, and Cowan missed the US bus back to the hotel.

Then, something surprising happened. One of the Chinese players waved to Cowan from the Chinese bus. He thought for a moment and then he got on the bus. But the Chinese players didn't talk to him. Suddenly, Zhuang Zedong, three times world champion, came up to Cowan. “What are you doing?” said the other Chinese players. “Don't talk to him! Don't make trouble!” Zedong gave Cowan a silk scarf. “I give you this to show the friendship of the Chinese people to the American people,” he said through a translator. Cowan wanted to give something back, but he didn't have anything with him.

Then the bus arrived at the hotel. There were lots of reporters — it was big news to see an American and a Chinese player together. Later, Cowan bought a T-shirt with a peace flag on it, and he gave it to Zedong. The two men became friends.

In the same year, the US team got an invitation to visit China, and in February 1972, US President Richard Nixon went to China on a historic visit. Many people say that the two men and their friendship made a better relationship between their countries possible.

47. Why didn't the American and Chinese players talk to each other?
- A. Because they didn't know each other.
 - B. Because they couldn't understand each other's words.
 - C. Because of the Cold War.
 - D. Because they competed for the World Championship.
48. What was the special thing Zhuang Zedong did?
- A. He invited Glen Cowan to play table tennis.
 - B. He waved to Cowan from the Chinese bus.
 - C. He followed his team members' advice and didn't talk to Glen Cowan.
 - D. He became friends with Glen Cowan.
49. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Glen Cowan played with a Chinese player for fifteen minutes.
 - B. Glen Cowan gave Zhuang Zedong a silk scarf to show the friendship.
 - C. The reporters were surprised to see an American player and a Chinese player together.
 - D. China invited the US team and the President Richard Nixon visited China in February, 1972.
50. Where can we probably find this passage?
- A. Novel
 - B. Dictionary
 - C. Science fiction
 - D. History book

D

Have you ever paid for educational podcasts (播客) or live videos? Ask some people and most of them will say yes. "Pay-for-knowledge" has been more and more fashionable these years. The contents of these "pay-for-knowledge" products are from language learning to gardening or baby caring. Everything you think of can be found online at this moment. "Pay-for-knowledge" is on the rise (兴起).

Why is "pay-for-knowledge" industry developing so rapidly? First, its development is based on the Internet. With a fast network and a smart phone, anyone who has passed the identity (身份) check can be an online teacher, and any person with an online account (账户) can buy "pay-for-knowledge" products. Second, people are afraid to miss any information. On one hand, people hope for more useful information. On the other hand, such information is usually at the hands of experts who serve famous companies and universities. Moreover, the need to learn new skills in today's job market also pushes people to learn on such educational podcasts.

The industry of "pay-for-knowledge" has proved to be lucrative. It promises possibilities (可能性) of turning information into money. It is good for the development of our country and it can help sellers make lots of money. Besides, buyers can enjoy self-growth from it. What's more, this is a reflection (反映) of respect for knowledge.

However, the rapid rise of "pay-for-knowledge" has a few problems. For one thing, the market is full of eye-catching words such as "How to Be an Expert (专家) in 5 Hours" and "15 Classes to Be a Master of Classical Music", which sound like if you pay for it, you are sure to succeed. For another, a large number of customers buy them just for showing off. In fact, those who really have self-growth after buying online courses may be the kind of people who need them least. In other words, with or without these courses, they can make it anyway, because they are those who have the ability to learn by themselves.

In general, the best is the one that suits you most. "Pay-for-knowledge" may be used as a good

start for self-growth. Be careful! Otherwise, your dream of success may not come true.

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

- A. "Pay-for-knowledge" products can help all the people succeed.
- B. "Pay-for-knowledge" products can offer people different kinds of courses.
- C. People who can teach themselves need "pay-for-knowledge" products most.
- D. People must learn from experts who serve famous companies and universities.

52. Which is NOT the reason for "pay-for-knowledge" industry developing so quickly?

- A. The fast network and smartphone make it possible for people to get.
- B. People are afraid to miss any useful information.
- C. People need to learn new skills in today's job market.
- D. People are forced to pay for educational podcasts or live videos.

53. What can we learn about "pay-for-knowledge" industry from Paragraph 2?

- A. The history of its rise.
- B. The problems of its products.
- C. The advantages of its products.
- D. The causes of its rise.

54. The underlined phrases "be lucrative" in Paragraph 3 means "_____".

- A. produce lots of money
- B. get much information
- C. win great respect
- D. enjoy self-growth

55. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.

- A. recommend the "pay-for-knowledge" products to people.
- B. advise everyone to learn knowledge by themselves online.
- C. remind people to choose "pay-for-knowledge" products wisely.
- D. teach parents how to buy some online courses for their children.

五、词汇 (共 15 题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

A. 根据中文提示或音标填写单词。(每空 1 分, 共 5 分)

56. There are two foreigners in our company. They are from _____ (德国).

57. She is so _____ (自豪的) of her son because he has won a prize in the English competition.

58. If coal and oil are used or thrown away _____ (['keələsli]), they will finally run out.

59. These _____ (秘书) are talking about how to prepare for the big event.

60. These new types of energy cost very little and _____ (产生) little pollution.

B. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。(每空 1 分, 共 5 分)

61. We must be careful to avoid _____ (make) mistakes in exam.

62. It's popular _____ hire) a boat and row on the Xuanwu Lake.

63. The girl spends as much time as she can _____ (help) her mother with homework.

64. A lot of plants and animals die out because of water _____ (pollute) every year.

65. The money given by his parents _____ (run) out already.

C. 从方框中选择适当的单词或短语填空, 使文本内容完整正确, 并将答案写在相应横线上。(每空 1 分, 共 5 分)

something funny	is full of	What's more	suggestions	cheer them up
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If you want to build a stronger friendship, please read the following 66. First, remember to be honest and open with your friends, and let your friends know your habit and hobbies. Second, life ups and downs. When your friends are unhappy, you can tell them 68 about the shape of your own body to . You can play small tricks when your friends and you are not in agreement. Third, it's meaningful to contact your friends often. , organize some activities and invite your friends to join you. In a word, the tips above can work and your friendship will last forever.

六、阅读填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

A) 阅读下面短文, 根据所读内容, 在文章后 71-80 小题的空格里填入一个最恰当的词。注意: 每个空格只填 1 个单词。

Noisy neighbors are a problem in a society where many people live closely together. And this can be the most important when you share walls, floors or ceilings with neighbors in a flat. - noisy neighbor can make life challenging, especially if noise goes well into night, or happens during early morning hours. This situation needs to be dealt with properly, which needs your ability to keep calm.



First, you should try to tell your neighbors about the noise. This conversation should be polite and friendly. It can begin with words like "I am not sure you know that...". Explain the problem in an honest way, and ask the neighbors to turn down the music, or not to hold parties until 3 a.m. You can also say that you realize they hear your noise too, and you're willing to try to stop anything in your behavior that is creating much noise.

You should know that not all neighbors are going to follow your requirements, and some may act in a bad manner. If the noisy neighbors don't change their behaviors, the next step should be to write the neighbors a letter. The letter should show your grievances (不满) and the dates when the noise was quite terrible. For example, if your neighbor has loud gatherings every Friday night that last into the early morning, then write down those dates.

When the noise remains going on, you should report it to local authorities (权力部门), or even call the police, when it is really necessary. Often, however, you can solve the problem when the noisy neighbor knows you are going to call the police.

Be aware that you can't always make noisy neighbors be quiet. When the noise remains going on, it is wise not to deal with it in an angry way. If you have completed the steps and letter, don't start hitting walls or floors around in your home or turning up the music to make your neighbors angry. Just have patience and remember that communication is the most important.

Introduction		A noisy neighbor makes life challenging, but the problem needs to be dealt with <u>71</u>
<u>72</u>	<u>73</u> with your neighbors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Start the conversation with politeness ● Explain the problem <u> </u> and ask the neighbor to reduce noise. ● Admit that you make noise too, and promise not to create noise <u>75</u>
	Writing letters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some neighbors won't <u>76</u> your requirement or change their behavior.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Show your grievances and the _____ when the noise was quite terrible.
	Reporting to local authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If the noise _____ you should report it to local authorities when really necessary. ● Usually, the problem will be _____ when the noisy neighbor knows you will call the police.
	Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Don't deal with the problem in an angry way. ● Keep _____ and try to talk with your neighbors.

B) 根据短文内容及首字母提示, 填写所缺单词。

The Chinese life is colourful with many interesting folk ways. The Lantern Festival is on the 15th day of the first lunar month. It has a Chinese name Yuanxiao Festival. *Yuanxiao* comes from the f_81_ that people call the first lunar month the *Yuan* Month and night *Xiao*. The night of the 15th day of the first lunar month m_____ the beginning of the first full moon. On the Lantern Festival, the Chinese people have the custom of e'_____ lanterns and eating glutinous rice (糯米) dumplings. There is a common saying that "Playing on the Lantern Festival".

The custom started during the Han Dynasty, and has a h_____ of more than 2,000 years. On that night, every place is decorated with lanterns and streamers (饰带) and there is a bustling (熙熙攘攘的) atmosphere. As night f_85_, people go in crowds to the sea of colourful lanterns: palace lanterns, wall lamps, figure lanterns, flower lanterns, revolving horse lanterns, animal lanterns, and toy lanterns, of all types and c:_____. Some lanterns have riddles (谜语) on them, which encourage people to try to be the f_____ to find the answer.

It is also a t_88_ custom to eat glutinous rice dumplings at this time. As early as the Song Dynasty, there was such a kind of food, a round ball m_____ f glutinous rice flour with a filling of sugar and kernels (果仁). Since it is eaten on the Lantern Festival, people call it *yuanxiao*. The Chinese people hope that e_90_ is satisfactory (*yuanman* in Chinese), and to eat glutinous rice dumplings on the first night with a full moon in a year is to wish that family members will remain united, happy and satisfied.

七、书面表达 (满分 10 分)

为共创文明城市, 我校将举行以 Civilized City 为主题的演讲比赛。请结合以下要点用英语写一篇演讲稿。内容必须包括以下要点:

个人修养	1. 对人友善, 礼貌待人; 2.
公共礼仪	1. 保持干净整洁, 不乱扔垃圾; 2. 不在公共场所大声喧哗, 在图书馆、阅览室保持安静; 3.
绿色生活	1. 节能减排, 垃圾分类; 2.

- 注意：1. 文中不得出现你的真实姓名和学校名称；
2. 内容要点齐全，可以适当发挥；
3. 语言通顺，意思连贯，条理清楚，书写规范；
4. 词数 80 词左右，文章的开头已经给出，不计入总词数。

Civilized City

Dear classmates,

Our city is now making its effort to be a civilized city. I think we can do something for it.

Let's start from ourselves. Try our best to make our hometown more beautiful and civilized.

Thank you!