

2021-2022 学年第二学期期末考试八年级英语试卷

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分
得分							

说明：全卷满分 120 分，考试时间为 120 分钟；

一、听力测试 (20 分)

现在是试听时间。请听一段对话，然后回答问题。

What is the boy going to buy?

A. Some juice.

B. Some oranges.

C. Some apples.

答案是 C。

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有小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。(每小题 1 分)

() 1. When is Tina's birthday?

A. On April 1st.

B. On June 1st.

C. On June 2nd.

() 2. Where are they probably talking?

A. In a bookstore.

B. In a cinema.

C. In a reading room.

() 3. How much does should the man pay if he wants to stay for three months?

A. \$100.

B. \$240.

C. \$300.

() 4. Which language will Mr. White learn?

A. Chinese.

B. Japanese.

C. French

() 5. What does Jack mean?

A. He will travel with his parents.

B. He has no interest in travelling.

C. He wants to do some volunteer work.

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's wrong with Mary?

A. She catches a cold.

B. She can't sleep well.

C. She is overweight.

() 7. What's the man's advice?

A. Take some medicine.

B. See a doctor.

C. Drink more water.

请听第 2 段对话，回答第 8、9 小题。

() 8. Why did the woman come to the UK?

A. To be a singer.

B. To have a trip.

C. To attend the concert.

() 9. What do we know about the man?

A. He started singing at the age of 16.

B. He wrote the music two weeks ago.

C. His mother helped him a lot in music.

请听第 3 段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 小题。

() 10. What was the weather like last night?

A. Rainy.

B. Sunny.

C. Snowy.

() 11. What did Grace do when she felt afraid?

A. She drove slowly.

B. She called her friend.

C. She turned on the radio.

() 12. Which of the following is true?

A. Grace got lost halfway.

B. Grace stayed in a hotel last night.

C. Grace arrived at her friend's house at 9:00.

请听第4段对话，回答第13至15小题。

- () 13. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?
A. Future plans. B. Studying at university. C. Part-time jobs
- () 14. What will the woman most likely do?
A. Go to university. B. Ask for parents for money. C. Find a full-time job.
- () 15. What can we get from the conversation?
A. The man will study computer science in the university.
B. The woman will borrow some money from her friends.
C. The woman will find a part-time job to get some money.

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，将答案填写在相应位置。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. Jessica is happy to hear that Michael is coming to _____ to learn kung fu.
17. Jessica started to learn kung fu when she was _____.
18. Jessica didn't practice much because she was too busy with _____.
19. Jessica tells Michael to _____ her when he hears this message.
20. Jessica will _____ the airport to meet Michael.

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. I am sorry to hear that no survivors(幸存者) had been found in the flight _____ in Tengxian county, in Guangxi on March 21st.
A. accident B. performance C. invention D. research
- () 22. -Did you have a welcome party for Laura last night?
-No, we didn't. It was _____ because Laura was in hospital.
A. cut off B. taken off C. put off D. turned off
- () 23. Jackson's mother has finished her work and she _____ to the school to pick him up.
A. was driving B. drives C. drove D. is driving
- () 24. -Peter, I can't find my English book. Did you see it?
-No, I didn't. Maybe you _____ it at home.
A. leave B. have left C. will leave D. are leaving
- () 25. -Believe or not, I came top in math.
-Unbelievable! It is usually your _____ of all the subjects.
A. worse B. best C. worst D. better
- () 26. It's snowing _____ outside. You'd better take a taxi to work.
A. heavily B. quickly C. quietly D. deeply
- () 27. The earth won't change for the better _____ we pull together to protect it.
A. when B. unless C. after D. because
- () 28. -How long may I _____ your magazine?
-For one week. But you mustn't _____ to others.
A. borrow; lend B. keep; borrow C. lend; borrow D. keep; lend

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四个选项中选出最佳选项。(每小题1分)

Have you ever noticed that your fingers are wrinkled(有皱纹的) when you've just finished swimming or _____ 29 _____ cloths? It seems _____ 30 _____ your hands have aged 30 years in a short time. But is this an accident? Or is it something that nature has built into our bodies?

The wrinkles looked a bit _____ 31 _____ the patterns(图案) on the bottom of the running shoes. So _____ 32 _____ made a guess that wrinkles on fingers might be able to help the hands hold things better.

To test this, researchers asked 20 people to pick up marbles(弹珠) from water _____ 33 _____ their

hands. But 34 they started to pick up the marbles, half the people had to keep their hands in water for half an hour.

The researchers discovered the people who had wrinkled fingers completed the task faster than those whose hands were dry. But when they were 35 to move dry marbles, all the people performed the same, no matter whether 36 had the wrinkled fingers or not.

Our ancestors might not play with marbles, but wrinkled fingers could make 37 easier for them to climb around in the wet forests and catch fish from 38.

Similarly, our feet 39 get wrinkled in water. This may develop from our ancestors' need to run 40 the wet ground.

But the question is, if wrinkled fingers are so helpful, 41 don't our hands just stay that way all the time? In fact, there 42 several disadvantages about wrinkled fingers. They make us feel 43. And wrinkled fingers don't have enough sense of touch

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| () 29. | A. making | B. washing | C. folding | D. buying |
| () 30. | A. who | B. which | C. what | D. that |
| () 31. | A. after | B. before | C. like | D. when |
| () 32. | A. scientists | B. scientific | C. science | D. nature |
| () 33. | A. with | B. by | C. from | D. in |
| () 34. | A. after | B. before | C. while | D. when |
| () 35. | A. ask | B. asking | C. asked | D. to ask |
| () 36. | A. we | B. she | C. you | D. they |
| () 37. | A. this | B. that | C. it | D. one |
| () 38. | A. rivers | B. roads | C. skies | D. bottles |
| () 39. | A. as well | B. too | C. either | D. also |
| () 40. | A. under | B. on | C. in | D. up |
| () 41. | A. how | B. which | C. why | D. what |
| () 42. | A. are | B. have | C. is | D. has |
| () 43. | A. powerful | B. enjoyable | C. uncomfortable | D. interesting |

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，并将答案填写在相应位置。每个词限用一次。(每小题 1 分)

useful soon only finish message provide other group size successful and

China sent up a new satellite of BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (系统) (BDS) from the Xichang Satellite Launch (发射) Center in Southwest China's Sichuan Province on March 9, 2020, 44 one step away from finishing the whole system.

China began to build its navigation system in the 1990s 45 it started serving their Asia-Pacific Area in 2012. At present, all the first BDS-1 Satellites have 46 their work there, and a total of 54 BDS-2 and BDS-3 satellites have been sent into space.

Compared with 47 navigation (导航) systems in the world, the design of the BDS is very special. The BDS-3 system will have a total of 30 satellites, including three 48 of satellites. And China will send up the last one 49. Space engineers have overcome all kinds of difficulties during COVID-19 to achieve (实现) the sending 50.

The new satellite has the largest 51 and the longest life among all the BDS-3 satellites. The satellite has included the functions (功能) of navigation and communication with a higher accuracy (精确度). It can 52 service for the driverless cars, ships, as well as airplanes. The ability of short 53 communication has been improved 10 times on this satellite. Users can send a message of over 1000 Chinese characters at one time as well as pictures by the satellite, quite 54 in many situations.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 44_____ | 46_____ | 48_____ | 50_____ | 52_____ | 54_____ |
| 45_____ | 47_____ | 49_____ | 51_____ | 53_____ | |

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)

In order to prevent and control Omicron, all the students and teachers must do a nucleic acid test (核酸检测) on May 26 at our school.

☞ Testing Time:

- Students: 12:30 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.
- Teachers: 2:45 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

☞ Testing Route 路线:

- Start from the teaching building.
- Go straight to the dining hall.
- Turn right.
- Take the second turning on the left.
- The testing place is on your right.

☞ Testing Guides:

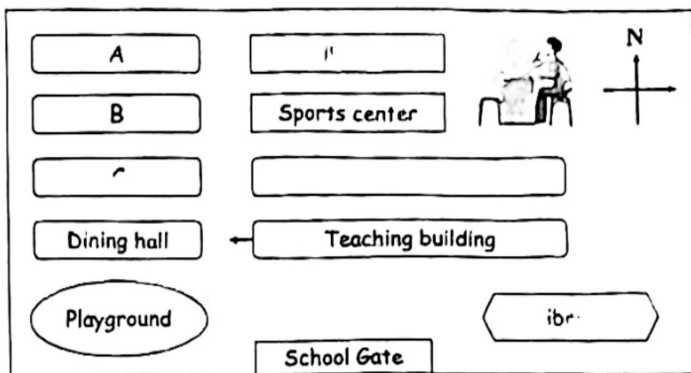
- No gathering or talking.
- Print your "Health Code" and scan it to submit personal information.
- Wear a mask all the time and keep a distance of at least 1 meter away from others.
- After your sample has been collected, please go out the north gate of the testing place as soon as possible and go back to your classroom.

☞ Results Query 查询:

- Check the nucleic acid test report by yourself in "Sunshine" app on the next day after the testing.

Sunshine Middle School

May 25, 2022



- () 55. The reading material is most probably a _____.
 A. letter B. notice C. survey D. speech
- () 56. According to the school map, the testing place is to the _____ of the sports center.
 A. north B. west C. south D. east
- () 57. Which of the following is TRUE according to the reading material?
 A. Students and teachers can know the result of their nucleic acid tests right away.
 B. Students needn't keep at least 1 meter away from others if wearing a mask.
 C. Doctors should go back to their classroom after the nucleic acid test.
 D. Students should prepare their own "Health Code"

B

Do you know Li Ziqi? She is a popular online star and a vlogger (视频博主) who enjoys a fan base of more than 23 million people on Sina Weibo (新浪微博) and over 7 million followers on YouTube. Her videos show a traditional Chinese way of life in the rural areas of Sichuan province. From making paper to making clothes, from making the silk quilt to making bamboo furniture, nothing seems impossible for her. But her most eye-catching craft (手艺) is cooking.

Li was born in 1990 in a village of Mianyang, Sichuan province. At the age of 14, when most of the kids of the same age went to middle school, Li **dropped out of school** and tried to support her family by doing different jobs in big cities. In 2012, because her grandmother fell ill, Li decided to move back home to look after her. In 2016, Li started making videos to show her life in her hometown. She wanted to create something for people to watch and relax. "When I worked in the city, it was about how to survive (生存). Now when I work in the countryside, I feel like I'm truly living," Li said.

But her videos did more than that. "She uses things that are common in life, but I never gave any thought to where those things came from. Thank you for giving me an opportunity (机会) to get to know them better," someone wrote on Sina Weibo. A foreign fan on YouTube said, "Amazing... I can see how wise Chinese people have been with cooking."

Some say the success of Li Ziqi's videos lies in her love — love for her grandmother, for her life and for her culture. Yes, her love touches people from both home and abroad.

- () 58. What does the underlined phrase "**dropped out of school**" mean?
 A. went to school B. left school C. was late for school D. hated school
- () 59. What are Li's good at doing of these following things according to the passage?

- a. making food b. making paper c. making music
d. making the silk quilt. e. making bamboo furniture f. making clothes
A. abcde B. abcef C. abdef D. bcdef

- () 60. What does the passage tell us _____.
A. Chinese culture is popular overseas.
B. The true love for something makes success.
C. Life in the countryside is better than that in big cities.
D. The life in the countryside is really hard.

C

A group of children are playing near two railway tracks, one still in use while the other disused (废弃的). Only one child plays on the disused track, the rest on the operational track (运行轨道).

You are beside the train track exchange when the train comes. To save most of the kids, you could make the train change its direction to the disused track. Most people might choose to change the direction of the train and sacrifice (牺牲) only one child. ▲. I also think the same way at first because to save most of children and sacrifice one child is a right decision most people would make. But have you ever thought that the child choosing to play on the disused track had in fact made the right decision to play at a safe place?

The friend who told me the story said he would not try to change the direction of the train. The kids playing on the operational track should know well that the track is still in use. And that they should run away if they hear the train coming.

If the direction of the train is changed, that one child will surely die because he never thinks the train could come over to that track. It is broken. So if happens, we could put the lives of all passengers on the board in danger. To save a few kids by sacrificing one child, you might end up sacrificing hundreds of people to save these few kids.

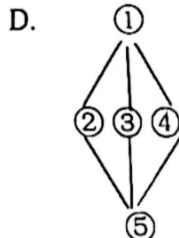
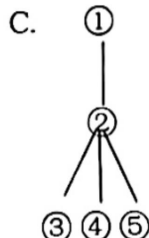
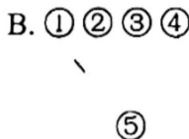
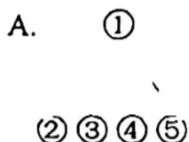
While we know that life is full of hard decisions that need to be made. We may not realize that quick decisions may not always be the right ones." Remember that what's right isn't always popular...and what's popular isn't always right."

- () 61. Choose the best sentence to fill in the blank ▲ in Paragraph 2.
A. You may not agree with them. B. Saving most children is more important.
C. It would be hard to change the course of train. D. You might choose the same way, I guess.

- () 62. What's the main idea of Paragraph 3?
A. The lesson we can learn from the accident.
B. The importance of making a right decision.
C. The decision the writer's friend make.
D. How people can change the course of the train.

- () 63. How does the writer mainly make his ideas clear?
A. By giving some examples.. B. By listing some questions.
C. By using English old saying. D. By comparing different products.

- () 64. Which of the following best shows the structure of the passage?



D

A new study finds that plants communicate with one another to warn of danger (警告危险). We may all think that plants don't move or make sounds. However, plants talk to each other all the time. And the language is chemical (化学物质).

Over the years, scientists have reported that different kinds of plants send out chemicals into the air to help neighboring plants. These chemical warnings can spread information about one plant's disease or infestation (虫害), so other plants can protect themselves. But how plants receive and act on

the information exactly is still mysterious (神秘的)

For this, researchers in Japan offered some explanations. They have found one chemical message and followed it all the way from beginning to end.

The researchers looked at tomato plants infested by a common pest (害虫). To start out, they grew plants in two separate plastic spaces connected by a tube. One plant was infested and placed upwind and the other was uninfested and placed downwind. The downwind plant was later exposed (使暴露) to the pest. The result showed that plants near sick neighbors were able to protect themselves better against the pest.

The researchers also studied leaves from the plants. They found one chemical called Hex Vic appeared more often in the exposed plants. It can help kill pests. Researchers then made sure that uninfested plants could fight off pests and diseases. They are warned to make protection first by their friendly plant neighbors.

This is not a simple story, and it may be happening in more plants than tomatoes. It may also be happening with more chemical signals (信号) that are still unknown to us. In a word, we know that plants not only communicate, but also care for one another.

() 65. How do the plants communicate with each other according to the passage?

- A. By giving out chemicals.
- B. By making sounds.
- C. With the help of pests.
- D. By moving close.

() 66. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. The plant's disease.
- B. The chemical.
- C. The chemical message.
- D. The neighboring plant.

() 67. What can we learn about the study on tomato plants from?

- A. Plants can help one another to grow better.
- B. Infested plants can warn the uninfested of danger.
- C. Pests are more likely to attack a weaker plant.
- D. Not all tomato plants can protect themselves.

() 68. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Chemical signals are still unknown to us.
- B. Plants can care for each other and grow tall.
- C. Uninfested plants could fight off pests and diseases.
- D. Chemicals can be used as a language for plants to talk to each other.

E

Modern cities seem to just get bigger and bigger. People have to drive or take long subway rides to work, exercise or have fun. The COVID-19 pandemic (疫情) has made many people rethink what our cities should be like.

Recently, a group of architects (建筑师) from Korea have planned a “10-minute city” in Seoul. They will design a city with many functional (功能性的) area, including living area, study rooms, offices and entertainment areas (娱乐区). With only a 10-minutes walk, people can reach all these places.

The idea of such a city is not new. In 2016, French-Colombian researcher Carlos Moreno put forward the “15-minutes city” idea. People spend too much time getting around. He said his 15-minute city would change our relationship with time and offer “quality of life within short distances.”

The COVID-19 pandemic has seen growing interest in the idea because many people were forced to spend most of their time at home, with less chance to go outside of their communities. But within their communities, they can't always get what they need.

“If our way of life is no longer making sense, perhaps it's time to consider alternatives (替代选择),” French professor Roxana Bobulescu told the website Business Because. Fifteen-minute cities may be one alternative.

But not everyone agrees with the idea. Some people worry that such cities will further gather (收集) wealth in the most convenient areas, resulting in high house prices. What do you think?

B: I can't get along well with my mom. Every time we talk about something, we argue with each other.

A: Well, that's not right. 80

B: She always wants to rule my life. I can't even decide what to wear on weekends.

A: 81

B: I tried. But she never listens to me. She thinks I should listen to her because I'm her child.

A: Maybe you should tell your mom how you really feel. Tell her that you're growing up and that you can make decisions by yourself. I hope things will work out.

B: OK. I'll have a try.

A: Thank you for calling. We prepare a small gift for you. 82

B: Yes, of course. It's 6047392@163.com.

A. Hi, what's your name?

B. May I know the reason?

C. What problem do you have?

D. This is Cathy and who's calling?

E. Could you please tell me your number?

F. Why not try to have a good talk with her?

G. Would you like to tell me your e-mail address?

78 _____ 79 _____ 80 _____ 81 _____ 82 _____

六、书面表达 (15 分)

假如你是 Li Hua, 你的英国笔友 Lisa 对你们学校最近开展的“书香校园”活动(the Scholarly Campus activity)很感兴趣, 请用英语给他写一封信, 介绍此项活动。

内容要点:

1. 活动的目的: 鼓励多阅读;

2. 活动的形式: 读书班会、阅读俱乐部、分享读书感想(experience);

3. 对活动的看法;

4. 推荐中国名著: 西游记

参考词汇: hold 开展; encourage 鼓励; take an active part in 积极参加; recommend (推荐);

Journey to the West (西游记)

要求:

1. 包括所有内容要点, 不要逐句翻译, 可以适当发挥。

2. 80 词左右, 语法正确。(开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数)

3. 文中不得出现考生真实的姓名、地点和所在的学校名称。

Dear Lisa,

How is everything going? _____

Best wishes to you.

Yours,
Li Hua