

2021~2022 学年第二学期期末调研

八年级英语试卷

2022.06

满分：120 分 时间：100 分钟

一、听力 (共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分)

A) 听对话回答问题，听两遍。

1. Which part of the computer doesn't work?

A.



B.



C.



2. Which sign are the two speakers talking about?

A.



B.



C.



3. Where does Diana work now?

A.



B.



C.



4. What did Alice do yesterday?

A.



B.



C.



5. Why doesn't the woman answer the man's question?

A. Because she doesn't know the answer.

B. Because she thinks it's a secret.

C. Because the question is easy to answer.

6. What will the weather be like tomorrow?

A. Sunny.

B. Cloudy.

C. Rainy.

7. How often does Nick go to the English Reading Club?

A. Twice a week.

B. Once a week.

C. Twice a month.

8. When will the train leave?

A. 6:10.

B. 6:20.

C. 6:30.

9. How much does a notebook cost?

A. 60 dollars.

B. 30 dollars.

C. 16 dollars.

10. Why does the woman always take her bag to the supermarket?

A. To save money.

B. To show her bag.

C. To protect the supermarket.

B) 听对话或短文回答问题，听两遍。

听一段对话，回答第 11—12 小题。

11. Where are the books about nature?
 A. On the third floor. B. On the second floor. C. On the first floor.
12. How long can a student keep a book from the school library?
 A. For two weeks. B. For five days. C. For one week.

听第一篇短文，回答第 13—15 小题。请根据短文内容选择正确答案，完成信息记录表。

A story about a lucky girl	
What	Last year, she <u> 13 </u> and got hurt.
Who	<u> 14 </u> wrote a letter to the charity.
How	She will help people in need by <u> 15 </u> .

13. A. fell off her bike B. was hit by a car C. slipped over
 14. A. Her teacher B. She herself C. Her parents
 15. A. donating money B. performing operations C. doing voluntary work

听第二篇短文，回答第 16—20 小题。

16. What day is it today?
 A. Saturday. B. Sunday. C. Friday.
17. How did they get to People's Park?
 A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By bike.
18. What were some boys doing when the writer got there?
 A. They were climbing the trees.
 B. They were planting the trees.
 C. They were watering the trees.
19. What did the writer do in the park?
 A. He played under the trees.
 B. He picked up the rubbish.
 C. He made the public walls dirty.
20. What's the writer's opinion?
 A. We should help our classmates.
 B. We should protect trees.
 C. We should take care of the environment.

二、单项选择 (共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. —You can't reach for something ▲ someone's plate.
 —OK, I won't.
 A. above B. under C. over D. across
22. Many people do not realize the importance of health ▲ they have fallen ill.
 A. when B. until C. if D. because
23. —Jack, I haven't seen your father for a long time.
 —He ▲ Guangzhou on business for two weeks.
 A. went to B. has gone to C. has been in D. has been to

24. —What is your key to success?
—I believe that nothing difficult will be _____ if I put all my effort into it.
A. by the way B. in this way C. on the way D. in the way
25. “Wechat” really makes a great _____ to people’s life. It’s easy for us to keep in touch with others.
A. success B. surprise C. prize D. difference
26. —Doctor, _____ can you have your new vaccine(疫苗) ready?
—I’m not sure. We are still working on it.
A. how long B. how far C. how soon D. how often
27. She was _____ an e-mail from her friend the whole morning, but it didn’t come.
A. explaining B. expressing C. experiencing D. expecting
28. Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games was really exciting, _____ when Gu Ailing won the gold medal in the Women’s Freeski Halfpipe .
A. mostly B. especially C. closely D. simply
29. —Have you ever been to Beijing?
—Of course, Actually, I _____ there for six years but now I live in Zhenjiang.
A. worked B. was working C. would work D. have worked
30. The medals for the 2020 Olympic Games in Tokyo _____ from 100% recycled material.
A. are making B. have made C. were made D. made
31. Amy often went to work by car, but now she _____ a bike to her office to get slimmer.
A. used to ride B. is used to ride C. used to riding D. is used to riding
32. —It’s kind _____ him to help me with my study.
—Yes, he is always kind _____ everyone.
A. for, of B. of, to C. of, of D. for, to
33. Which of the following words is pronounced /'sɪmələ(r) /?
A. simple B. silver C. several D. similar
34. With the new smart lock, you _____ search for keys in your bag any more. Isn’t it cool?
A. needn’t B. can’t C. mustn’t D. shouldn’t
35. —I can’t believe Andy wins the first place!
—Yes, Sounds _____ to believe.
A. too good B. good enough C. so good D. quite good
36. —What do you think of the left-behind children?
—I think they need many things, but _____, they need love from their parents.
A. not at all B. above all C. after all D. in all
37. —Mum, the flowers are so beautiful. Let’s pick some.
—Oh, dear. We shouldn’t pick flowers in the park. Just leave them _____.
A. to grow B. growing C. grow D. grown
38. The lonely girl had few close friends, so she didn’t know _____ about the problem.
A. when to talk B. who to talk to C. how to talk D. what to talk
39. There’s _____ with your daughter’s eyes. Don’t worry about her.
A. nothing serious B. nothing important C. anything important D. something serious

40. — Would you mind my smoking here?

— ▲. Look at the sign. It says “No smoking”.

A. You're welcome. B. Certainly not. C. You'd better not. D. Never mind.

三、完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Several years ago, Andrew started to work in Shanghai. But after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in April, he suddenly 41 his job.

Seeing there were many others like himself in 42 from the outbreak, Andrew and his two roommates, Peter and Michael, thought hard about what they could do for their local community. Finally, they came up with a good idea. Andrew said the idea was very 43, “Just take what you need and leave what you can.”

With the help of Peter's father, they built a street pantry—a box made with shelves and hanging baskets and two doors made from old furniture. The three boys decided to cross the road and put it up 44 their home. The pantry was quickly 45 with the donations from the community. “It's the community's strong 46 that keeps the project alive.” Andrew said.

“We now have hundreds of people visit our box every day. It might only take two hours for the box to be full and next hour it might be empty. We are now helping others to carry out 47 projects in their own communities too.” Peter said.

Michael said things in the box were mostly convenience (方便) foods, 48 some necessary life things such as toilet paper. “Few people take everything 49. They think there are other people who need them more.” Michael added.

There were many people rushing there for donations. The three boys needed to disinfect (消毒) all the donations and make sure all food packages were not broken. Andrew said that they had no time for rest, but 50 they did was well worth. They felt so glad to do something for their neighbours.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. got | B. lost | C. forgot | D. accepted |
| 42. A. trouble | B. danger | C. accident | D. chance |
| 43. A. interesting | B. simple | C. special | D. serious |
| 44. A. beside | B. inside | C. over | D. opposite |
| 45. A. tied | B. covered | C. filled | D. shared |
| 46. A. confidence | B. purpose | C. support | D. decision |
| 47. A. similar | B. different | C. possible | D. correct |
| 48. A. as cheap as | B. as useful as | C. as good as | D. as well as |
| 49. A. on time | B. at a time | C. in time | D. at times |
| 50. A. which | B. why | C. how | D. what |

四、阅读理解 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

A

When we had to stay at home,
to keep away from the illness,
you, workers, helped us buy living things,
Leaving your children behind,
you worked in the neighbourhood every day,
you never complained but smiled the whole day.

When we needed all kinds of materials,
you, drivers, drove them there without thinking twice,
Running on the streets, between the cities,
you made sure things went well as usual.

When we had coughs and fevers,
you, doctors and nurses, tried your best to save our lives,
Looking after the patients in the hospital day and night,
you never gave up until the sick got well.

There are many people doing jobs in silence,
 There are many people giving hands without telling their names.
 Thanks for your hard work and selflessness.
 You're the heroes of the times.
 You're the most beautiful in our hearts.
 We love you!

51. Who worked in the neighbourhood and helped us buy living things?
 A. Workers. B. Drivers. C. Doctors. D. Patients.
52. The writer describes the heroes of the times as _____.
 A. the politest people B. the most beautiful people
 C. the cleverest people D. the most humorous people
53. What's the writer's purpose of writing this poem?
 A. To show his wishes. B. To show his regrets.
 C. To show his worries. D. To show his thanks.

B

We all like fresh fruit and vegetables. Very few people are willing to eat food that is thrown away as waste. But that was exactly what some world leaders did at a lunch held by the United Nations.

During the meal, the world leaders enjoyed dishes like salads and burgers made with thrown-away vegetables and fruits. Chef Dan Barber, who helped create the meal, hoped that the experience would make the leaders pay more attention to the problem of food waste.

It is reported that one out of nine people on Earth does not get enough food. Yet every year over one third of the food produced worldwide goes to waste! Why is so much food wasted? Firstly, food is often thrown away before it goes to the market because too much of it is produced, or because it is not kept properly on farms. Secondly, shops and supermarkets usually throw away unsold food. Finally, customers often buy more food than they need, so a lot of uneaten food is wasted.

How can you waste less food? When eating out, you may ask for less food and take home what is left. Visit fast food restaurants less often, since they are usually more wasteful. Encourage your favorite restaurants to give unsold food to food banks. You can also waste less food at home. Use smaller rice bowls so that you eat less rice. Encourage family members to use unfinished rice to make rice puddings. Tell family members to make a shopping list and buy only what is on the list when shopping for food.

Food waste is a growing problem and we, either farmers or food sellers or customers, must take this problem more seriously and do what we can to help.

54. Which of the following is NOT the reason for food waste?
 A. Everyone can have enough food to eat.
 B. People often buy more than enough.
 C. The food isn't kept properly on farms.
 D. Supermarkets haven't sold out all the food.
55. What kind of information can we get from the whole passage?
 A. Using smaller bowls at home can't avoid wasting food.
 B. Chef Dan Barber cares a lot about the problem of food waste.
 C. We can just throw away unfinished food to keep healthy.
 D. The world leaders usually enjoy thrown-away vegetables and fruits.
56. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.
 A. encourage people to eat thrown-away vegetables and fruits
 B. tell us food waste is a very serious problem
 C. ask everyone to help solve the problem of food waste
 D. stop people from eating in the restaurant

C

Tao Zhe, a 14-year-old girl from Nanjing, is feeling down these days. "From the war between Russia and Ukraine to the crash of flight MU5735 to another rise in COVID-19 cases, pieces of bad news come one after another." Tao said, "I feel worried, sad and afraid." Tao's reaction (反应) shows

how people can be influenced by bad events, even when these events didn't directly happen to them.

59 A recent study shows that teenagers who often saw information on the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake were 1.5 times more likely to have bad feelings than those who seldom saw the information. If teenagers often saw pictures and videos of the damage (破坏), they were 1.8 times more likely to feel worried.

How can we deal with worries after sad news? TEENS talked with psychologist (心理学家) LiSongwei, who used to be a doctor in Peking University. Here is their conversation:

TEENS: Is it natural to feel afraid or down after getting bad news?

Li: Yes, it's quite natural. Some people may have difficulty sleeping, or disaster-related pictures come into their minds during the daytime. These are called "acute stress responses"(急性应激反应).

They can be caused by seeing pictures of things like blood or dead bodies.

TEENS: What can we do to deal with our bad feelings?

Li: Try to avoid pictures or videos that make you feel uncomfortable. At the same time, we need to understand that bad things happen. Uncertainty and imperfection are parts of the world.

TEENS: What if we can't help checking our phones?

Li: Learn about time management. For example, spend half an hour reading news and then put your phone away. Pay more attention to things like exercise and study so that you won't be influenced by bad feelings for too long.

57. Which English saying can best describe the three events Tao said about?

- A. No pain, no gain.
- B. Burn the candle at both ends.
- C. Actions speak louder than words.
- D. It never rains but it pours.

58. What does the underlined word "influenced" probably mean?

- A. 激励
- B. 改变
- C. 影响
- D. 决定

59. Which of the following can be put at the beginning of Paragraph2 ?

- A. The situation can get worse if they see many media (媒体) reports.
- B. Teenagers like watching news on their phone in their free time.
- C. It's important for teenagers to pay attention to what's happening outside.
- D. Knowing more about the bad events can reduce the teenagers' worries.

60. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. Learning about time management
- B. Ways to deal with bad feelings
- C. Bad things always happen
- D. Better not watch news

五、词汇运用 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

A) 根据句意、音标及汉语提示, 写出各单词的正确形式, 每空一词。

61. I felt so ▲ /praʊd/ when the three Shenzhou-13 astronauts got out of the return capsule.

62. If coal and oil are used or thrown away ▲ (满不在乎地), they will finally run out.

63. You will be ▲ (惩罚) if you are found copying others' homework.

64. He ▲ (冒险) his own life to help this old man out of danger last Sunday.

65. It is ▲ (有意义的) for us to take action to protect the Earth.

66. Peter, you are old enough to learn some ▲ /'beɪsɪk/ life skills.

67. Some young people in poor areas can't ▲ (负担得起) to go to college.

68. Nowadays Chinese brands have won the hearts of people at home and ▲ (国外).

B) 根据句意, 用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空, 每空一词。

69. These are the ▲ (read) letters to express love to their favorite writers.

70. In the UK, we should avoid ▲ (talk) about subjects like age, money or weight.

71. The patient is too poor to receive ▲ (medicine) treatment.

72. The publishing house continued ▲ (refuse) his story when he tried again.

73. After several months' ▲ (train), Mrs Lee is good at nursing the elderly.

74. The floods have made hundreds of people ▲ (home), we must help them.

75. A special youth ceremony (仪式) for Grade 8 students will be held to celebrate their ▲ (fourteen) birthday.

六、首字母填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容及所给首字母提示写出所缺单词, 使短文意思完整, 每空一词。

The QR code(二维码) is of great importance to our lives. But have you ever wondered who i 76 the OR code?

In the 1960s, supermarkets began to appear in Japan. Cashiers(收银员) had to put the price of each product in the computer by h 77. It was really hard work.

Later, the barcode(条形码) came out and worked out the problem. Users can do their work much more e 78, but there was a new problem—it could just hold a little i 79.

So many developers started to i 80 the barcode. Masahiro Hara was one of them. He thought, “With the barcode, information is coded(为……编码) in one direction o 81. With 2D codes, information can be coded in two directions: across and up/down.” So Hara set out to develop a new 2D code holding a large amount of information. To make it be read as f 82 as possible, he made the code black and white, and square.

In 1994, Hara’s QR code came out. The QR means quick response(反应). It was soon used by a car company and later in the food industry. It was such a s 83 that Hara could use it to get enough money, but he didn’t. He made it p 84 so that everyone could use it for free. “The more people use it, the more new ways of using it there will be. I think this is w 85 the OR code was born.” Hara said. He also hoped that it could be useful in more fields.

七、任务型阅读 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

A

Would you like to live in a city where you can go to places like hospitals, museums, cinemas without taking any form of cards or money and self-driving cars will find the nearest parking space themselves? Although it might sound a little far from you at present, living in a “smart” city like this could happen sooner than you think.

Great changes have taken place in towns where we have lived for centuries, at the same time completely new cities are being built. One such place is the city of Songdo in Korea. Every home there will have a “telepresence system”, allowing users to control the temperature and humidity (湿度) in their houses, take part in video meetings, receive online education, health care and government services. All offices and schools will all be connected to the system as well.

The great mind behind Songdo is from the company *Cisco*. In fact, technology companies around the world such as IBM, Siemens and Microsoft are already in the business.

About 75% of the world’s population will live in cities by 2050, so cities will need to be more modern to deal with the coming problems. “Making cities smarter is one way out, and I think this will in turn make cities greener.” said Dan Hill, head of a research company.

阅读以上信息, 用恰当的词完成下面的短文, 每空一词。

If people live in a “smart city”, it’s not 86 for them to take money or any card when they go out to different places. A “smart city” is a city where all 87, offices and schools are connected to the “telepresence system”, so users are 88 to do things like attending video meetings and receiving online education. The city of Songdo is such an 89. The company *Cisco* comes up with the idea. Many other technology companies are in this business as well. As more people will live in the city by 2050, the city governments should take 90 to make the city smarter and greener.

B

Nowadays, Job interviews are playing an important part in deciding whether a person can get a job finally. But Job interviews aren’t the same all over the world. An interviewer’s “body language” and questions, and the forms of an interview can be very different from country to country.

If you’re at a job interview in Japan, don’t look directly into the eyes of the interviewer. It is considered impolite and make the interviewer unhappy. But if you’re at an interview in the US, you should make eye contact(交流) with the interviewer. If you don’t, the interviewer may think you are not sure about your ability and move your name away from the final list.

In Canada, interviewers usually don’t ask questions about personal information like family members and their jobs. In China, however, personal questions are often asked during job interviews.

In Germany, your interview might begin with a very short conversation followed by a formal(正式的) interview. The interviewee should pay special attention to the clothes he wears that day. But in Mexico, the whole interview might not be formal, which makes the interviewee think he is talking with an old friend.

阅读以上信息，用恰当的词完成下面的表格，每空一词。

The 91 in job interviews		
Body language	In Japan	It is not 92 to look at the interviewer directly.
	In the US	Making eye contact means you are 93 enough.
Questions	In Canada	Questions about personal information aren't often 94.
	In China	The interviewer often asks questions about personal information.
Forms	In Germany	The interview is so formal that one should pay attention to his clothes.
	In Mexico	The informal interview makes one 95 like talking with a friend.

八、书面表达 (共 1 小题；满分 15 分)

本周学校将举行英语演讲比赛，主题为“践行文明礼仪，创设最美校园”。你将代表班级参赛，请你根据以下信息写一篇英文演讲稿。

Good manners	at the school gate...
	in the dinning hall...
	in class...
	...
Bad manners	throw rubbish, make too much noise...
Advice	...

- 要求：1. 演讲稿内容包含表格中所有要点，省略部分适当发挥。
2 词数 90 词左右，文章的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。
3. 语义通顺，意思连贯，条理清晰，字迹工整。
4. 文中不得出现真实的姓名，校名及地名。

Dear teachers and classmates,

Today, on behalf of my class, I will give a speech on “ Good manners make the nicest school” .
As a student,

▲

▲

▲