

## 八年级英语

(全卷共九个大题 满分: 150 分 考试时间: 120 分钟)

说明: 1. 试题的答案书写在答题卡上, 不得在试卷上直接作答。

2. 作答前认真阅读答题卡上的注意事项。

3. 考试结束, 由监考人员将试题和答题卡一并收回。

### 第 I 卷 (共 95 分)

#### I. 听力测试。(共 30 分)

##### 第一节(每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

听一遍。根据你所听到的句子, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出**最恰当**的答语, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- |                          |                      |                       |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. You're welcome.    | B. Nice to meet you. | C. I'd love to.       |
| 2. A. Not any more.      | B. Never mind.       | C. No problem.        |
| 3. A. No, we aren't.     | B. Sounds great.     | C. It doesn't matter. |
| 4. A. It's meaningful.   | B. I'm happy.        | C. He is stupid.      |
| 5. A. Thanks a lot.      | B. Enjoy yourself.   | C. I agree with you.  |
| 6. A. I was watching TV. | B. I walked there.   | C. I did it just now. |

##### 第二节(每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

听一遍。根据你所听到的对话和问题, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出**正确**答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- |                             |                        |                         |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 7. A. He has a sore face.   | B. He has a toothache. | C. He has a headache.   |
| 8. A. After thirty minutes. | B. In half an hour.    | C. By 8:30 p.m..        |
| 9. A. Mother and son.       | B. Brother and sister. | C. Teacher and student. |
| 10. A. She doesn't know.    | B. For nine years.     | C. For two years.       |
| 11. A. Dongdong.            | B. Fangfang.           | C. Honghong.            |
| 12. A. A film museum.       | B. A tea house.        | C. A school library.    |

##### 第三节(每小题 1.5 分, 共 6 分)

听两遍。根据你所听到的长对话, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出**正确**答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

听第一段材料, 回答第 13 和 14 小题。

13. What food is Betty going to have?
- |               |             |             |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. Dumplings. | B. Hot pot. | C. Noodles. |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
14. How is Betty going to get to Nanshan?
- |             |             |            |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| A. By bike. | B. By taxi. | C. By bus. |
|-------------|-------------|------------|

听第二段材料, 回答第 15 和 16 小题。

15. Where is Ms. Zhang now?  
A. In the classroom.                      B. On the playground.                      C. In the office.
16. Who helped to solve the problem?  
A. Mr. Wang.                                  B. Ms. Zhang.                                  C. Jenny.

**第四节(每小题 1.5 分, 共 6 分)**

听两遍。根据你所听到的短文内容, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出**正确**答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

17. Peter has his summer holiday every year for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 15 days                                  B. 20 days                                  C. 25 days
18. It took Peter five days to take the train from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Chongqing to New York  
B. Chongqing to South Africa  
C. New York to South Africa
19. During the long trip, Peter \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. visited some big cities  
B. took walks in the villages  
C. talked with other people
20. In fact, Peter spent his holiday as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Chinese teacher                      B. volunteer doctor                      C. news reporter

**II. 单项选择。(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)**

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的**最佳**答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

21. —Well, Mr. Zhou, you have \_\_\_\_\_ bad cold and you should take some medicine.  
—OK, I will. Thank you.  
A. a                                  B. an                                  C. the                                  D. /
22. Thanks to my Chinese teacher, he made \_\_\_\_\_ possible for me to face the difficulty.  
A. this                                  B. that                                  C. one                                  D. it
23. There are \_\_\_\_\_ tourists climbing the famous mountain every day.  
A. thousand                                  B. thousands                                  C. thousand of                                  D. thousands of
24. Let's put the piano there, with its back \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.  
A. through                                  B. against                                  C. among                                  D. over
25. —I often fight with my brother at home. What should I do?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ talking with him? Then you may understand each other.  
A. You could                                  B. You shouldn't                                  C. What about                                  D. Why don't
26. We still know little about the sun \_\_\_\_\_ we can see it every day.  
A. because                                  B. although                                  C. since                                  D. unless
27. The Amazon River is one of the longest rivers in the world. It's \_\_\_\_\_ than the Yangtze River.  
A. even long                                  B. a bit long                                  C. a little longer                                  D. the longest

28. Mario came up with a good idea \_\_\_\_\_ the sick children in the hospital.  
 A. cheer up                      B. cheers up                      C. cheered up                      D. to cheer up
29. —I like to listen to pop music.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_. It makes me feel relaxed.  
 A. So am I                      B. Neither am I                      C. So do I                      D. Neither do I
30. Sandy bought a story book yesterday and she \_\_\_\_\_ it already.  
 A. read                      B. reads                      C. is reading                      D. has read

### III. 完形填空。(每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

根据短文内容, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的**最佳**答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

Yesterday, my parents had an argument and my father said he didn't want to join the 99 Club. We didn't understand what he meant. Then he told us 31.

Once upon a time, there lived a king who was unhappy all the time. One day, the king saw a servant who was singing happily 32 he was working. Why did a poor servant have so much joy? He felt 33 and then asked his most trusted advisor (谋士).

The advisor said, "Your Majesty, I believe that the servant hasn't joined the 99 Club 34." "The 99 Club? What is that?" the king asked. The advisor replied, "To know what it is, put 99 gold coins (硬币) in a bag and 35 it at the servant's door." Then the king asked a soldier to do it. When the servant saw the bag, he opened it and shouted happily. "So many gold coins!" He began to count them and then he wondered, "What happened 36 the 100th gold coin?" He searched everywhere but couldn't find it. He decided to work harder to make that last gold coin. From then on, the servant's life changed. He stopped 37 while working and scolded (责骂) his family for not helping him. Seeing this great change, the advisor said, "The servant now has been a 38 of the 99 Club.

He explained that the people in the 99 Club have 39 to be happy but they never have the feelings of satisfaction. They are always working hard for the one coin they haven't got. They keep telling 40, "Let me get that one final thing, and then I'll be happy for life." What's more, people in the club often have to pay for their growing needs and desires (欲望). They lose their sleep, their happiness, and even hurt people around.

31. A. a report                      B. a story                      C. an idea                      D. a notice
32. A. while                      B. before                      C. after                      D. until
33. A. worried                      B. tired                      C. surprised                      D. excited
34. A. already                      B. yet                      C. too                      D. either
35. A. forget                      B. give                      C. raise                      D. leave
36. A. to                      B. at                      C. on                      D. for
37. A. listening                      B. singing                      C. changing                      D. talking
38. A. lot                      B. number                      C. kind                      D. member
39. A. none                      B. never                      C. enough                      D. such
40. A. yourself                      B. yourselves                      C. himself                      D. themselves

IV. 阅读理解。(41—43 每小题 1 分, 44—59 每小题 2 分, 共 35 分)

阅读下列材料, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出**最佳**答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

A

**Timeline of Family-planning Policies (政策)**



**1949 Encouraging Births**

As many young men died during the wars (战争), the government encouraged “hero mothers” to give birth to as many children as they would like.



**1970s One-child Policy**

The government started the family-planning policy in 1973. In 1980, one couple can have only one child.



**2013 Second Child Allowed**

China allowed couples to have a second child if either the father or the mother was an only child.



**2016 Two-child Policy**

All married couples were allowed to have two children.



**2021 Third Child Allowed**

China allowed all families to have up to three children in order to fight the problems of the fewer child’s birth and the fast-growing number of the old people.

41. Parents could have as many children as they would like in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1949                      B. 1973                      C. 2016                      D. 2021
42. How many children could the couple have if either of them was the only child in 2013?  
A. One.                      B. Two.                      C. Three.                      D. More than three.
43. From the passage, we can see the changes of our \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. couple-growing numbers                      B. school-planning policy  
C. job-growing numbers                      D. family-planning policy

B

Harry saw an advertisement in a window. It said, “Best Salesman Wanted.” “I am a great salesman,” Harry told himself. “I can sell anything. I’ll go in and ask for that job.” He went into the building and spoke to the manager.

“I am the best salesman in the world,” he said. “Give me the job, please.”

“You must prove (证明) you’re the best,” the manager said.

“I’ll pass every test you give me,” Harry told him. “Good!” The manager took a box of candies out of his desk.

“Last week, I bought a thousand boxes of this kind of candies. If you can sell them all before

the end of the week, you can have the job.” “That’s easy,” Harry said. He took the boxes of the candies and left the office. He went from shop to shop all day and every day, trying to sell the candies.

But he couldn’t sell any candies. They were so bad that he couldn’t even give them away. At the end of the week, he went back to the manager. “I am sorry, sir,” he said. “I was wrong about myself. I’m not the best salesman in the world, but I know who he is.” “Who?” the manager asked. “The person who sold you a thousand boxes of this kind of candies,” Harry said.

44. There was an advertisement for “The Best Salesman” \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. on a TV show
- B. on the Internet
- C. in a newspaper
- D. in a window

45. When Harry went into the building, he spoke to the manager \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hungrily
- B. angrily
- C. excitedly
- D. unhappily

46. In order to get the job, the manager asked Peter to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. count the number of the candies
- B. sell out all the candies during a week
- C. take the candies to his shops
- D. give away the candies to the poor

47. According to Harry’s opinion, the best salesman was the person who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bought the candies for Harry
- B. bought the candies for the manager
- C. sold the candies to Harry
- D. sold the candies to the manager

### C

When you meet a stranger, what should you do? Should you meet a person you get to know on the Internet? These are some common problems you might face from time to time. Dealing with them the right way can keep you safe. Jacky and Ella are kids like you. They have an example to share with you.

Jacky and Ella are playing outside. A man comes by with a toy in his hand. “Can I join you?” he asks.

**Jacky:** Sure, your toy looks fun.

**Ella:** Sorry, our parents are waiting over there. We’re going back to them.

Who do you think is right, Jacky or Ella? Of course Ella is.

So, how do you deal with them properly? Here are some rules.

#### **Rule 1 Say no to strangers who...**

- × give you snacks or other things to show friendliness.
- × invite you to his or her home.
- × offer you a ride.
- × ask you for much information about you or your family. For example, which school do you go to? Who picks you up after school?

#### **Rule 2 ▲**

- \* you ask the ways to places.
- \* you buy things in the shops.
- \* you are in trouble but your parents are not with you.

These strangers include police, security guards (保安) and shop assistants. They usually wear uniforms.

**Rule 3 When you meet a bad stranger, you'd better ...**

- ✓ leave as fast as you can.
- ✓ find a public place with many people around.
- ✓ shout "Help! I don't know this person." People around you can hear you and help you.

48. The word "**you**" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. parents                      B. kids                      C. strangers                      D. policemen
49. Which of the following expressions can be put in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Don't listen to the strangers when...                      B. Don't meet the strangers when...  
C. Try to help strangers out when...                      D. Ask these strangers for help when...
50. If you are in trouble and parents are not with you, you could \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ask a stranger for more information                      B. ask the police for help  
C. buy something useful from a stranger                      D. shout "help" to a stranger
51. The best title of the passage may be "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. Why not meet strangers on the Internet?  
B. What kind of rules should you follow?  
C. How can you deal with those strangers?  
D. When should you keep ourselves safe?

**D**

Imagine this scene. You wake up in the middle of the night and see moonlight shining through your window. You get up to look outside and see the moon in the night sky, but it looks different. It's the biggest moon you've ever seen. It's a supermoon!

"A supermoon is a full moon where the moon is just a little bit closer to the earth than usual, so it looks a little bit bigger and a little bit brighter." Michael Brown, an astronomer (天文学家) at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia, told the Guardian.

A supermoon is a kind of new or full moon that is in the closest point in its orbit (轨道) to the earth. An astrologer (占星家) named Richard Nolle came up with this.

Supermoons are special because they only happen a few times a year. Out of the 13 or 14 new or full moons all year round, only three or four of them are supermoons. Not only that, but supermoons look bigger and brighter than a full moon.

Even though this difference may not be that dramatic (引人注目的) to some viewers (观察者) on the earth, it is a huge event for astronomers. "It's just kind of a fun astronomical thing." Michelle Thaller, an astronomer, told Space. com. "Sometimes it just **knocks my socks off** to see a full moon rising in the sky."

The most recent supermoon event happened on May 26, 2021. This supermoon was about 357, 311 kilometers from the earth. That's about 117, 689 kilometers closer than usual!

52. You can probably see the passage in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a story book B. a science magazine  
 C. an advertisement D. a survey report
53. A supermoon looks a little bit bigger and brighter because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it is a bit closer to the earth than usual B. it looks very different from the earth  
 C. it is a kind of new and full moon D. it only happens a few times a year
54. According to the passage, we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a full moon must be the biggest moon you have ever seen  
 B. a special supermoon can move around the earth in its orbit  
 C. we can see fewer supermoons than full moons in a year  
 D. the next supermoon must happen on May 26, 2022
55. The underlined word “**knocks my socks off**” probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 使我叹为观止 B. 让我脱掉袜子  
 C. 被我深深感动 D. 跟我撞个满怀

### E

In Chinese celebrations, whether it is an important birthday or a traditional festival, one of the most typical elements (元素) is the lucky and auspicious (吉祥的) symbols.

To most Chinese, when it comes to lucky symbols, the top three are surely *fu*, *lu* and *shou*, which are sometimes called the three gods.

During Chinese New Year, we would put up red squares with the character *fu* on them. Some people would put their *fu* character upside down. In Chinese when we say the *fu* character is upside down, it sounds like good luck has arrived.

*lu* often has to do with one's job and richness. *Lu* refers to well pay and ranks (等级) in ancient China. *Hulu*, gourds (葫芦), sounds like *hulu* (护禄) which means protecting *lu*. So traditionally, people use gourds to scare away bad spirits and illnesses and keep rich and successful.

*Shou* means long-lived life. Even nowadays when someone is having their birthday celebration, we would call this person *shouxing*, a god. At birthday parties for elder people, we often see peaches. That's because according to the legend (传说), the Queen Mother of the West grows peaches in her own garden, and whoever gets to eat these peaches will live forever.

Besides the three, lucky and auspicious symbols can be easily found in the food we eat. For the Chinese New Year dinner, most families would have fish because the character *fish* sounds like surplus (有余). In southern China, *niangao*, a kind of rice cake is a lucky food because *niangao* sounds like getting higher every year. And for Lantern Festival, we have *tangyuan*, a kind of sticky rice dumplings. They are round shapes and the pronunciation of the food symbolizes being together.

56. The writer mainly tells us about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. typical Chinese traditional festivals B. the secrets of richness and success  
 C. Chinese lucky and auspicious symbols D. traditional Chinese eating culture

57. Which of the following symbols means good luck has arrived?

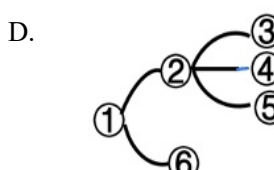
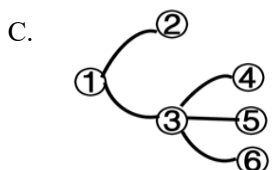
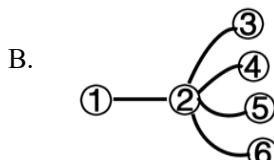
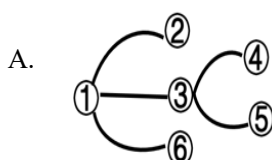


58. When a Chinese person wants to get a better job, he or she may \_\_\_\_.

- A. wear a gourd with him or her                      B. grow peaches in his or her garden  
C. call the god, *shouxing* for help                      D. have *tangyuan* with family often

59. The structure of the passage may be \_\_\_\_.

(Para.1=①   Para.2=②   Para.3=③   Para.4=④   Para.5=⑤   Para.6=⑥)



## V. 口语运用。(每小题 1 分，共 5 分)

阅读下面对话，从方框内 7 个选项中选择 5 个恰当的句子完成此对话，并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

A: Hi, Cici. I haven't seen you for days.     60    

B: I have been to Beijing.

A:     61    

B: Yes. I took part in the Poem Reading Competition.

A: Really? How was your performance?

B:     62    

A: Wow! Well done! You're always the best.     63    

B: I chose Li Bai's. He is my favorite poet (诗人).

A: We have the same taste. I love his poems (诗歌), too.

B: Our Chinese ancient poems are really great.     64    

A: I agree with you. I've remembered about 100 poems so far.

B: You're excellent!

- |  |
|--|
| <p>A. Whose poem did you choose?</p> <p>B. Where have you been?</p> <p>C. Did you do anything interesting?</p> <p>D. We should learn more.</p> <p>E. Where did you go?</p> <p>F. I won the first prize.</p> <p>G. You could choose it.</p> |
|--|



## 第 II 卷 (共 50 分)

### VI. 任务型阅读。(65-67 小题, 每小题 2 分, 68 小题 3 分, 共 9 分)

阅读下文并回答问题。

Cigla, from a poor family in northern Tibet's Nagqu City, hopes to get into a sports college and become a professional (专业的) basketball player. Studying at Nagqu No. 2 High School in Lhasa has made it much easier for her to achieve her basketball dream.

In recent years, the Tibet government has set up several schools in Lhasa. Each school has seven basketball courts and a soccer field, which gives students chances to train their bodies and find sports that they like.

Basketball is one of the most popular sports among the girls at Nagqu No. 2 High School. More than a quarter of the school's 1,600 girl students play the sport during PE classes or after school. Basketball competitions between classes are often held to draw more girls to the sport.

Cigla said she fell in love with the sport in her first basketball game. When she scores and hears her classmates cheer for her, she can't help feeling proud. Playing basketball has helped her stay healthy and build up confidence (自信心) over the years. And meeting players from different schools has certainly made her a more outgoing person.

Unlike many top sports students who are not interested in other common subjects, Cigla is also good at some subjects including Chinese, English and math. She learns English even harder. She often memorizes English new words between the breaks of basketball training.

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65. Is it Cigla's dream to become a basketball player?

---

66. How many girls play basketball at Nagqu No.2 High School?

---

67. How does Cigla feel about playing basketball?

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68. Why do you think Cigla, a top sports student, learns English so hard? (Write about 30 words in the blank to end the passage.)

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### VII. 完成句子。(每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据所给提示, 完成句子。每空一词, 含缩略词。

69. My sister has read many classics so far. (改为否定句)

My sister \_\_\_\_\_ many classics so far.

70. I was helping my mom in the kitchen when the storm came. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ you helping your mom when the storm came?

71. Sam didn't go to the movies. He went to the library. (改为同义句)

Sam went to the library \_\_\_\_\_ going to the movies.

72. 我们不应该总是依赖父母了。(完成译句)

We shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ our parents all the time.

73. 谷爱凌的完美表现让许多人都爱上了冬季运动项目。(完成译句)

Gu Ailing did \_\_\_\_\_ a perfect job \_\_\_\_\_ many people fell in love with winter sports.

**IX. 短文填空。(每空 2 分, 共 16 分)**

根据下面短文内容, 在短文的空格处填上一个恰当的词, 使短文完整、通顺。

While my friends and I were lying on the grass in the big park, we saw something red and huge up in one of the trees. We quickly took it down onto the grass (草地). It was a kite, 74 not a child's kite, maybe some kind of weather kite about 5 meters wide and 2 meters across.

It 75 that the kite was in good condition so we tried to make it fly. Luckily, we found lots of string (线) and joined it to the kite. One of us held the string and the other 3 held the kite. When the wind came, the kite started 76 and going higher and higher into the clouds until the string came to an end.

The wind became so strong that we had to hold the string very tightly. To get more string, we tied (捆) the kite string to the table there. When we got back to the kite 77 some string, we couldn't see anything there – no kite, no string and no table. We thought maybe someone working here came and took 78 away so we had to go home for dinner.

As I walked into my house, my grandmother told me the police were trying to stop and catch a flying table. “79 can a table fly?” asked my grandmother. “Um, I think I know how,” I said. Maybe the flying kite could make power (能量).

This is a kind of new power. The research shows the 80 the kite goes, the more wind it can get and then the more power it can make. That is the reason why scientists are putting very big kites high into the sky where there's lots of 81 and then using the movement of those kites to make power. So you see, the technology is simple, but it's also quite exciting.

**X. 书面表达。(20 分)**

劳动是一切幸福的源泉, 而义务劳动(volunteering)既可丰富自己也可帮助他人。假如你即将在英语课上做值日报告, 请你以义务劳动(volunteering)为话题谈论你的一次义务劳动经历以及你对学生参加义务劳动的看法和建议。

**要求:**

1. 80—120 词, 开头已给出, 不计入总词数;
2. 文中不能出现自己的姓名和所在学校的名称。

**参考信息:**

1. 你的义务劳动经历;
2. 你对学生参加义务劳动的看法和建议;
3. ....

Hello, everyone! Today I'm talking about volunteering. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_