

## 省锡中实验学校 2019-2020 学年度第二学期

## 八年级英语期中模拟卷

2020 年 4 月

一、单项选择（本大题共 14 小题，每小题 1 分，共 14 分）

在 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ great success \_\_\_\_\_ film called Ready Player One is!
- A. What a, a                      B. How, the                      C. How, a                      D. What a; the
2. \_\_\_\_\_ he came here, he had no ideas how serious the situation was.
- A. Because                      B. After                      C. Until                      D. Since
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ teacher has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in teaching English
- A. experienced, experiences                      B. experiences, experienced
- C. experienced, experience                      D. experiencing, experience
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ Tom. He \_\_\_\_\_ Tibet for his holiday.
- A. mustn't be, has been in                      B. can't be, has gone to
- C. can't be, has been to                      D. must be, has gone to
5. About forty day \_\_\_\_\_ since Stephen Hawking \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have past, die                      B. has passed, died
- C. have passed, die                      D. has past, has died
6. The film is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for me \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. so, that understand                      B. too, to understand it
- C. not enough, to understand it                      D. too, to understand
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ Thailand for honeymoon since he \_\_\_\_\_ Mary two days ago.
- A. has gone to, married with                      B. has been in, married
- C. has gone to, got married to                      D. has been to, married
8. How could I get \_\_\_\_\_? A car was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. through, in my way                      B. across, on my way
- C. through, in this way                      D. across in some ways



●Keep in touch. Friends and family members can offer 9 advice which may help you keep active and solve practical problems.

●Take a break. It could be a weekend to look for new places to enjoy the nature, or even a ten-minute break from doing your homework. A few minutes can be enough to 10 you.

- ( ) 1. A. agree                      B. doubt                      C. mean                      D. notice
- ( ) 2. A. unhappy                      B. sad                      C. surprised                      D. excited
- ( ) 3. A. but                      B. and                      C. so                      D. as
- ( ) 4. A. away                      B. inside                      C. through                      D. against
- ( ) 5. A. answers                      B. replies                      C. ways                      D. chances
- ( ) 6. A. follow                      B. find                      C. advise                      D. count
- ( ) 7. A. weakness                      B. laziness                      C. happiness                      D. richness
- ( ) 8. A. easily                      B. equally                      C. closely                      D. hardly
- ( ) 9. A. difficult                      B. terrible                      C. strange                      D. different
- ( ) 10. A. protect                      B. relax                      C. offer                      D. provide

### 三、阅读理解 (本大题共 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共 26 分)

阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在每小题所给的四个选项中选择最佳选项。

#### A

Iceland lies in the North Atlantic Ocean. It is the second largest island in Europe. The country has a total area of 103,000 square kilometers and a coastline of about 6,600 km. The island is 300 km wide from north to south, and 500 km across from west to east.

From 1262 to 1944 Iceland was ruled first by Norway and then by Denmark. Centuries of foreign rule, and such things as volcanoes(火山) and the weather, made life very difficult at times for the Icelanders: there was lots of hard work and little change. The situation began to improve during the nineteenth century. Then in 1944 Iceland became an independent republic; since that time it has become a quite rich country where the people enjoy having cars, modern houses and lots of electrical equipment. If you look at the kind of products that Iceland exports today—fish, meat and wool for example—it's easy to see that both the sea and the land are important to Icelanders. This has been true in fact since the time of the first Icelanders—Vikings from Norway who arrived in AD874.

Some things in the lives of the Icelanders have changed very little—the Icelandic language, for example, 700 years ago the stories called Sagas were first written down, these can still be read in the old language without much difficulty by Icelandic speakers today.

1. In Iceland, the distance from north to south is \_\_\_\_\_ that from west to east.

A much longer than

B shorter than

C. the same as

D. a little longer than

2. What has hardly changed in Iceland?

A. Exporting products.

B. The Icelandic language.

C. House equipment.

D. The lives of the Icelanders.

3. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

A. Iceland has been an independent republic since Vikings began to live there.

B. Iceland is a country of many small islands.

C. Iceland is not the largest island in the world,

D. Iceland is quite a modern country now.

### B

As the novel corona-virus (新型冠状病毒) spreads throughout China and the rest of the world, an important question has yet to be answered: where did the virus come from?

The latest study showed that pangolins (穿山甲) may be an intermediate (中间的) host of virus, according to Xinhua. However, bats are suspected to be the original cause.

"We don't know the source yet, but there's pretty strong evidence that this is a bat origin corona-virus, said Peter Dazsak, president of Eco-Health Alliance, an environmental nonprofit (非营利机构), according to The New York Times, "When you look at the genetic sequence (基因序列) of the virus, and you match it up with every known corona-virus, the closest ones are from bats," Dazsak also told CNN.

So why are bats the source of so many deadly kinds of viruses and why don't they suffer from any symptoms (症状)? Bats are mammals (哺乳动物) that have a long lifespan (寿命) and live with millions of other bats in caves, where they can potentially spread the virus far and wide. As the only flying mammal, their body temperature is high, similar to a fever. It's this fact that may contribute to bats' unique immune system (免疫系统) in protecting from the ill effects of viruses.

But are bats truly to blame for the virus or should we be blaming ourselves? It's the fault (错误) of humans for decreasing (减少) the distance between us and virus-carrying bats. Bats are an important animal in our ecosystem (生态系统) when it comes to pollinating (授粉) many fruits such as mangoes, bananas and avocados. We need to allow them to continue pollination and keep them away from our markets and mouths.

4. What can we learn about the origin of COVID-19?

A. Bats have been discovered to be its original cause.

B. Pangolins are now considered the most likely source.

- C. It's confirmed by comparing sources of several different viruses.
- D. The virus was found to be genetically similar to those seen in bats.
5. Why don't bats suffer from the corona-virus?
- A. Their low body temperature protects them.
- B. Bats have a unique immune system.
- C. Bats are the only flying mammal to live in groups.
- D. Living in caves helps bats fight against viruses.
6. What is the main point the author makes in the last paragraph?
- A. Virus-carrying bats should be killed
- B. Humans should stay away from bats.
- C. Bats benefit but also harm our ecosystem:
- D. Bats could spread viruses during pollination.

## C

He was an old man who fished alone in a small boat on the sea and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish. In the first forty days a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish, the boy's parents had told him that the old man was now *salao*, which is the worst form of unlucky, and ordered the boy to join another boat which caught three good fish the first week. It made the boy sad to see the old man come in each day with his boat empty. The sail looked like the flag of failure (失败) forever.

The old man was thin with deep wrinkles (皱纹) in the back of his neck. His face was terribly brown because of the strong sunlight on the sea every day and his hands had the deep scars (伤疤) from dealing with heavy fish on the lines. But none of these scars were fresh. Everything about him was old except his eyes and **they** were the same color as the sea and were cheerful.

"Santiago," the boy said to him as they climbed the bank from the sea. "I could go with you again. We've made some money."

The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him.

"No," the old man said. "You're with a lucky boat. Stay with them."

"But remember how you went eighty-seven days without fish and then we caught big ones every day for three weeks."

"I remember," the old man said.

"It was papa who made me leave. I am a boy and I must follow him."

"I know," the old man said. "It is quite normal (正常的)."

"He hasn't much faith(信心)."

"No," the old man said. "But we have. Haven't we?"

"Yes," the boy said. "Can I offer you a beer on the Terrace?"

"Why not?" the old man said "Between fishermen."

7. The word they in Paragraph 2 refers to (指的是) \_\_\_\_\_ of the old man.  
 A. the hands                      B. the scars                      C. the eyes                      D. the wrinkles
8. The old man refused the boy to go fishing with him again because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he wanted to fish by himself  
 B. he could really understand his parents  
 C. the boy asked for some money  
 D. the boy had already learned how to fish
9. From the story we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the boy was worried about the old man's health  
 B. the boy's parents believed in the old man  
 C. everyone laughed at the old man's bad luck  
 D. the old man was always full of hope

### D

Ladies and gentlemen, I returned to this year in a time machine. In the year 2500, we are able to travel through time to any year in the history of the earth. This year is your last chance to change your lifestyle to save the earth.

Beginning in the middle of the 20th century, a few people were worried about polluting the earth's water and air, but most people did not change their way of life. Instead, they continued to pour(倒) dangerous chemicals(化学物品) and other waste into lakes and seas, to drive more and more cars and trucks, and to cut down trees.

By the year 2200, the earth's water was completely polluted. People could no longer drink water, and they had to use other types of liquids(液体). Scientists said that in the future there might be too many people on the earth. But not enough was done.

So by the year 2300, there were so many people that food became scarce. There was no water to grow food and all of the fish in lakes and seas died because of pollution. Terrible wars broke out between the rich and the poor. Scientists were working very hard to find another planet in space where humans could live on.

By the year 2400, the air was too polluted for humans to breathe. So we had to leave the earth. But only the rich were able to leave. Where did we go? Nowhere. You see scientists did not find another safe planet, so now we must travel around the universe in our space ships. We are still looking for a place to call our home.

So it is up to you to change history. There is still hope. You must change your lifestyle now, before it is too late.

10. Which problem is NOT talked about in **Paragraph 2**?
- A. Water.                      B. Air.                      C. Lifestyle.                      D. Food.
11. The underlined word "scarce" means " \_\_\_\_\_".
- A. 昂贵的                      B. 充足的                      C. 缺乏的                      D. 特殊的

12. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Only a few people changed their lifestyle in the 20th century.
- B. There was no clean water for people to drink by the year 2200.
- C. All the fish died because of the pollution by the year 2300.
- D. We found a new home in another planet by the year 2400.

13. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. Stop polluting
- B. Change or leave
- C. Look for new home
- D. Return to the earth

### 第二卷主观题(共 40 分)

四、词汇运用 (本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

(A)根据句意和汉语注释, 写出单词的正确形式。

1. Oh! Really? This pair of shoes costs only 20 \_\_\_\_\_ (美元).
2. I don't know why Jack went there, but \_\_\_\_\_ (即使这样) he did.
3. ---Do you mean he has to stay there for another two weeks?  
--- Not \_\_\_\_\_ (正是).
4. As a mother, she always tries hard enough to give her children a proper \_\_\_\_\_ (环境).

(B)根据句意, 写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

5. The main purpose of holding the BOAO Forum for Asia every year is to bring Asian countries even \_\_\_\_\_ (close)
6. In the late \_\_\_\_\_ (twenty) century, a lo of people poured into the city.
7. China was quite \_\_\_\_\_ (success) in launching a land exploration satellite(陆地勘察卫星) in Jiuquan on March 17, 2018.
8. Can you help look after the \_\_\_\_\_ (Canada) bags? They are waiting for her leader.

五、动词填空 (本大题共 6 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 6 分)

用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空, 并将答案写在横线上。

1. Can you hold the door open for me? I \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) too many things.
2. ---Hi, Cindy. You have returned from Hong Kong?

---Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) there for a week

3. Everyone except Tom and Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) expressing themselves in public in daily life.

4. ---Are you ready for your report?

---No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for it the whole afternoon.

5. We must try our best to stop the pollution \_\_\_\_\_ (live) a happy life.

6. I believe the publishing house \_\_\_\_\_ (publish) this book at the end of this month.

#### 六、任务型阅读 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

“USA? Britain? Which country is better to study in?” We often hear such discussions. As China opens its door, it is a dream for many Chinese students to study abroad. They want to learn about the outside world.

It's true that studying abroad can help students develop themselves. Their foreign language skills will be improved and it may be easier to find jobs.

But there are also some problems. Language is the first. Students must spend a lot of time learning another language. Students must also learn to live without parents' care and deal with all kinds of difficulties. When they have to take care of themselves, it is hard for students to study well. Finally, studying abroad brings a heavy burden (负担) to the family. For most Chinese parents, the cost of studying abroad is very high.

We know that there are many famous people who have had success through their hard work in China. So when you wonder which country is better to study in, think again.

Title: Studying at <u>1</u> or abroad	
Phenomenon (现象)	Studying abroad has become a dream for Chinese students.
Advantages	It is <u>2</u> for Chinese students to develop themselves.
	It helps to improve foreign language skills.
	It helps Chinese students to find jobs more <u>3</u> .
Disadvantages	It takes Chinese students too much time to learn a foreign language.
	It's hard for Chinese students to live abroad without parents' care.
	Parents may be under pressure (压力) because studying abroad is very <u>4</u> .
The writer's purpose	To tell us studying abroad is not the only way to be <u>5</u> .

七、完成句子 (本大题共 6 题, 每小题 1 分, 共 6 分)

1.在翻译完这么多页后, 我筋疲力尽了, 什么都不想做。

I \_\_\_\_\_ pages. I didn't want to do anything.

2.你清楚如何网上订票吗?

Are you \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet.

3.我觉得英国不是最著名的欧洲国家。

I \_\_\_\_\_ country.

4.成千上万的当地民众立刻拒绝了离开德国这件事。

\_\_\_\_\_ at once.

5.他的忠告使我免于急匆匆地赶到那儿。

His \_\_\_\_\_ there.

6.自从实施改革开放政策以来, 中国发生了翻天覆地的变化。

There \_\_\_\_\_ it implemented the reform and opening-up policy.

八、书面表达 (本大题共 15 分)

假如你是李明, 某报社记者想了解一下学生的读书习惯。请根据下列提示, 以“My Reading Habits”为题, 写一篇短文谈谈你的阅读习惯。

- 1.经常用自己的零花钱买书; 每月去图书馆 2 次;
- 2.每周花 8 小时左右看不同类型的书籍; 工作日, 通常睡前看半小时;
- 3.最喜欢读中国四大名著, 已经看了 3 部了;
- 4.常常向老师寻求有关书籍的建议;
- 5.我喜欢阅读, 因为阅读可以使我...(发挥 1-2 句)

要求:

- 1.要点齐全, 可适当增加细节使句子通顺、连贯。
- 2.词数 80 左右。

**My Reading Habits**

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参考答案

单项选择

DCCBB

DBACB

DCAC

完形填空

CDACC AACDB

## 阅读理解

BBA DBB CBD DCDA

## 词汇运用

dollars anyway exactly environment

closer twentieth successfully Canadians'

## 动词填空

Am carrying stayed enjoys was preparing

to live will publish

## 任务型阅读

1. home 2. helpful 3. easily 4. expensive 5. successful

## 完成句子

1. I was tired out after translating so many

2. clear how to book tickets

3. I don't think the UK is the most famous European

4. Thousands of local people refused to leave Germany

5. His advice kept me from hurrying there

6. There have been great changes in China since

## 书面表达

## My Reading Habits

I often buy new books with my own pocket money. I go to the library twice a month. I spend about eight hours a week reading different kinds of books. On weekdays, I usually read for half an hour before going to bed. The four great classical Chinese novels are my favourite, and I have read three of them. I often ask my teachers for advice on books. I like reading because reading is fun. Reading can make me happy and can help me relax after a busy day and open up a whole new world to me.