

**2015-2016 学年第二学期八年级英语期末试题** 2016.6**II 笔试部分 (共 80 分)**

一、单项选择 在 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

(本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

21. He is really \_\_\_\_\_ excellent football player. He can also play \_\_\_\_\_ violin very well.  
A. an; a                      B. an; the                      C. the; a                      D. a; the
22. It's \_\_\_\_\_ of Amy to make the birthday card herself than \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
A. cleverer; to buy              B. much clever; to buy              C. cleverer; buying              D. more clever; buy
23. After the earthquake, the local people didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to do next.  
A. how                      B. what                      C. when                      D. that
24. Lucy has \_\_\_\_\_ all of the goals(目标) she set for herself in high school and is ready for her new life.  
A. spared                      B. supported                      C. pushed                      D. achieved
25. If the question \_\_\_\_\_ incorrectly, \_\_\_\_\_ question will be given to you.  
A. is answered; other              B. answer; other                      C. is answered; another              D. answers; another
26. Tom is the only person we can \_\_\_\_\_. He is a man of his words.  
A. depend on                      B. put on                      C. turn on                      D. go on
27. Zhao Benshan is \_\_\_\_\_ to make all the TV viewers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. enough funny; laugh                      B. funny enough; laugh  
C. enough funny; to laugh                      D. funny enough; to laugh
28. This kind of bamboo can be used \_\_\_\_\_ a fishing pole(竿).  
A. for                      B. as                      C. to                      D. by
29. —I can't stop smoking, doctor.  
—For your health, I'm afraid you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. must                      B. can                      C. have to                      D. need
30. The Wuxi-Taipei airline \_\_\_\_\_ for about five years.  
A. is open                      B. has opened                      C. has been opened                      D. has been open
31. People \_\_\_\_\_ running everywhere. Do you know what \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. see; has happened                      B. see; happens  
C. are seen; is happening                      D. are seen; is happened
32. After a short rest, the doctor carried on \_\_\_\_\_ the next patient.  
A. operating                      B. operation on                      C. do an operation on                      D. operating on
33. I find \_\_\_\_\_ difficult \_\_\_\_\_ us to work out the math problems.  
A. its; of                      B. its; for                      C. it's; of                      D. it; for
34. —Oh dear! How can I clean the classroom in just 10 minutes?  
—Don't worry. \_\_\_\_\_. We can give you a helping hand.  
A. Every dog has its day                      B. Practice makes perfect  
C. A friend in need is a friend indeed                      D. Many hands make light work
35. —Please don't speak in such a low voice. My grandfather is a little \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. blind; will                      B. disabled; won't                      C. deaf; won't                      D. worried; will



## 二、完形填空

先通读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后在每小题所给的四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Twelve-year-old Leonardo was born in a poor family in Bambamarca in Peru. He knew how to read but he had 36 seen a book in his life. So he asked the new priest(牧师) in his village to give him one. But there was no electricity(电). So Leonardo borrowed candles from the church(教堂) and sat up all 37 reading it. The next morning, he was at the door of the priest asking for another book to read.

John Medcalf, the priest, was touched. He also realized that people would love to read if they 38 a chance. But he knew how 39 it was for Leonardo and those in his village to get books. And yet, no one can be taught to read and write without books. 40 people in a poor, faraway area grow to love books, they have to be with them. So he thought the only 41 was to bring books to people.

But how could this be done? Mobile libraries or car libraries would be too expensive and difficult to 42 in the rocky, hilly land of Peru. So what other way could be used?

Medcalf got a new idea from the barefoot(赤脚) doctors of China. And that was 43 the barefoot librarians first appeared(出现) in the villages of northern Peru, almost thirty years ago.

The librarians began by going from village to village, 44 books to villagers. They helped start The Rural Library Network of Peru.

At first, they were teachers of the village schools which these faraway libraries belonged to. But the teachers were not very 45 in the job because it meant a lot of hard work. So, village elders took on the job themselves.

Today, there are 600 village libraries across Peru. The barefoot librarians who walk up to 15 hours a day with bags of books are their lifeline.

- |                  |               |              |               |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 36. A. ever      | B. just       | C. never     | D. already    |
| 37. A. day       | B. morning    | C. afternoon | D. night      |
| 38. A. was given | B. gave       | C. giving    | D. were given |
| 39. A. difficult | B. necessary  | C. important | D. helpful    |
| 40. A. Make      | B. Made       | C. To make   | D. Making     |
| 41. A. church    | B. action     | C. activity  | D. way        |
| 42. A. carry     | B. check      | C. cause     | D. continue   |
| 43. A. why       | B. what       | C. how       | D. when       |
| 44. A. leaving   | B. lending    | C. offering  | D. sending    |
| 45. A. trained   | B. interested | C. excited   | D. surprised  |

## 三、阅读理解

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出最佳选项。(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

### A

Stephen used to work in a company. Unluckily, he got a serious heart disease. He couldn't work for a long time. Thinking he could still do something for others, he made up his mind to be a volunteer at a Children's Hospital. Stephen loved children very much. With his love, he did his job well. **When some of the unlucky children died,** he would tell these sad parents that he would soon be with their children in heaven(天堂) and he would take care of them. His words seemed to help those parents.



There was a girl who could not walk because of a disease. She couldn't do anything and she was very sad. What was worse, the doctors said that they could do little for her. Stephen decided to try to help her. He started visiting her, bringing paints, brushes and paper. He put the brush in his mouth and began to draw. He didn't use his hands at all. Only his head would move. He always told her that she could do anything she wanted.

At last she began to draw with her mouth. She and Stephen became friends. Soon, the little girl was getting better and better. She was allowed to leave the hospital. One day, to Stephen's great surprise, she walked to see him on her own feet! She gave him a picture she had drawn. At the top, it read: "Thank you for helping me walk. It's all because of your love."

Love can sometimes be more powerful than doctors and medicines. Love makes our world more beautiful and colorful.

Stephen died a few days after the girl gave him the picture.

46. How did Stephen help the little girl in the hospital?

- A. By visiting her. B. By bringing her a lot of presents.  
C. By offering his love. D. By drawing a lot of pictures for her.

47. Why did Stephen only move his head when he was drawing a picture?

- A. Because he could only move his head.  
B. Because the little girl liked him to do so.  
C. Because he wanted to show how well he could draw.  
D. Because he wanted to show the girl everything was possible.

48. Which of the following is the best title for the article?

- A. The girl's disease B. Stephen's work  
C. How the girl was saved D. Love is more powerful

## B

Living in a foreign culture can be exciting, but it can also be confusing(令人疑惑的). A group of Americans who taught English in other countries recently discussed their experiences. They decided that miscommunications were always possible, even over something as simple as "yes" and "no".

On her first day in Micronesia, an island in the Pacific, Lisa thought people didn't notice her. The day was hot. She went into a store and asked, "Do you have cold drinks?" The woman there didn't say anything. Lisa repeated the question. Still the woman said nothing. She later learned that the woman had answered her: She had raised her eyebrows(眉毛), which in Micronesia means "yes".

Jan remembered an experience she had in Bulgaria, a country in Europe. She went to a restaurant that was known for its cabbage(卷心菜). She asked the waiter, "Do you have cabbage today?" He nodded his head. Jan waited, but the cabbage never came. In that country, a nod means "no".

Tom had a similar problem when he arrived in India. After explaining something in class, he asked his students if they understood. They answered with different nods and shakes of the head. He thought some people had not understood, so he explained again. When he asked again, they did the same thing. He soon found out that his students did understand. In India, people nod and shake their heads in different ways depending on where they come from. You have to know where a person is from to understand whether (是否) they mean "yes" or "no".

49. How do people in Micronesia show "yes"?

- A. By nodding heads. B. By raising eyebrows.



- C. By shaking heads. D. By saying “no”.
50. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to this article?

- A. In Bulgaria, nodding heads means “no”.
- B. Jan taught English on a Pacific island.
- C. Lisa was trying to buy some cabbage.
- D. In India, only shaking heads means “yes”.

51. What is the article mainly about?

- A. Body language in foreign restaurants.
- B. Class discussion in India schools.
- C. Miscommunication in different cultures.
- D. English teaching in other countries.

### C

That day we were learning how to count our fingers. “I will count my fingers then I will choose someone to count theirs.” After she was done, the whole class picked up their hand except me, so she of course chose me, “Why don’t you come on up?”

I walked to the front of the class. I lifted my hands “One, two, three... four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven.” “Oh, I think you counted wrong.” I gave her my hand and she counted. One, two, three, ten, eleven. What? Right then the whole class started to laugh. Thankful the teacher stopped it, I ran to the bathroom crying and my teacher ran after me. When I finally stopped, she saw I was crying. She said “Oh honey, having two thumbs(拇指) is special, don’t worry, it will bring you luck.” I went home that day filled with hope that I won’t be judged(评价) by my thumbs. When my mom and dad came home from work, I told them what had happened. They said the same thing that my teacher had said. This strengthened(增强) my confidence.

My first day in high school was going great. I found a friend soon. She wanted to see my nails(指甲) because she thought they looked pretty. When she lifted my left hand and saw the two thumbs, she screamed and backed away, “Woah! That is so **frightening!**” All those memories were pouring right back to me. But suddenly my parents and teacher’s words started coming back to me. I started hearing them say that it is lucky to have two thumbs. I went back and joined all of my new friends again with this new confidence.

Now I don’t really care if people make fun of me. I am a stronger person now and I am not influenced(影响) by others that easily. Unlike before, I just go through my day not having to feel bad and actually thinking I’m lucky to have two thumbs, and unlike others I can count more than ten on my fingers.

52. Why didn’t the writer pick up her hand at class?

- A. Because she used to count wrong.
- B. Because she was too shy and afraid.
- C. Because she couldn’t count numbers.
- D. Because unlike others she had two thumbs.

53. What can be learned from the article?

- A. Her classmates made fun of her.
- B. Her friends told her secret to others.



C. Her parents judged her by her thumbs.

D. Her teacher punished her for counting wrong.

54. The underlined word “frightening” in Paragraph(段落) 3 means “\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.

A. 特别的

B. 可怕的

C. 丑陋的

D. 痛苦的

55. The last paragraph implies(暗示) that\_\_\_\_\_.

A. two thumbs bring her good luck at last

B. people give no bad reaction(反应) to her two thumbs

C. having two thumbs doesn't worry her any more

D. she becomes so strong that none laughs at her now

四、阅读填空 先通读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在文章后表格的空格内填入一个最恰当

的单词。所填单词必须写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。每个空格只能填一个单词。

(本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分)

The 2016 Olympic Games will be held in Brazil soon. Many people will go there, so it is important to know something about the manners in Brazil.

#### Meeting Manners

Men should shake hands and make eye contact(接触) when greeting one another. However, women kiss each other and should start with the left cheek(脸颊) and then the right. If friends meet, they can hug(拥抱) each other or pat(拍) each other's back. If a woman wants to shake hands with a man, she should reach out her hand first.

#### Gift Giving Manners

If someone invites you to his house, you had better bring the hostess flowers or a small gift. You can buy some orchids(兰花) because they are a very nice gift, but you shouldn't choose purple ones. You mustn't give anything purple or black because these are sad colors. They aren't good gifts. If you receive a gift, you should open it immediately(立即).

#### Dining Manners

When you eat, you shouldn't talk with food in your mouth. It is very rude. You should try not to make noise during the meal. It may make people around you uncomfortable. You should use the fork in your left hand and the knife in your right hand. You shouldn't keep your hands under the table. You mustn't use your fork to hit your knife. It is rude to make noise. You mustn't drink directly from a bottle or a can. You should always pour your drink into a glass.

Title: Good manners in Brazil	
Meeting manners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Shake hands with a man and eye contact should be <u>  1  </u>.</li><li>● Kiss a woman on the left cheek first and then the right.</li><li>● Hug your friends or pat their backs.</li><li>● Wait a woman to reach out her hand first.</li></ul>
Gift giving manners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● It's a good idea to bring flowers or a small gift.</li><li>● <u>  2  </u> giving the hostess anything purple or black.</li><li>● Open a gift as soon as you receive it.</li></ul>
Dining manners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● It's rude to talk with food in your mouth.</li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>●You should keep <u>3</u> during the meal.</li><li>●You should use the fork in your left hand and the knife in your right hand.</li><li>●You should keep both hands <u>4</u> the table.</li><li>●You should drink from a <u>5</u>.</li></ul>
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### 五、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. All the children should receive basic \_\_\_\_\_ (教育).
2. He's made the same mistake again and again. Why do you keep \_\_\_\_\_ (宽恕) him for doing so?
3. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ (明智的) and better choice(选择) for you, I think.
4. Listen! The rain is beating \_\_\_\_\_ (撞) the window, making a loud sound.

(B) 根据句意, 写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

5. Just now my classmates had a \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) about how to spend their summer holidays.
6. He has night \_\_\_\_\_ (blind), so he is unable to see anything at night.
7. In fact, that film is more exciting than Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (expect) before.
8. Driving \_\_\_\_\_ (care) on the highway often leads to terrible traffic accidents.

### 六、动词填空 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。(本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

1. My brother doesn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (share) his bedroom with me.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Black \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) to his birthday party yesterday. They had great fun there.
3. Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ (write) an article last week. I wonder if she has finished it now.
4. Are you clear when \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) at the gate tomorrow?
5. Mr. Smith's plane \_\_\_\_\_ (not arrive). Let's wait for him.
6. During our stay in Beijing, we \_\_\_\_\_ (take) quite a few wonderful photos.
7. A new bridge \_\_\_\_\_ (build) in 2017. We all look forward to it.
8. We must get there before it \_\_\_\_\_ (begin). Let's hurry.

### 七、完成句子 按所给的汉语, 用英语完成下列句子。(本大题共 6 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

1. 为了明天的测试, 李老师将把班级同学分成 6 组。  
The whole class will \_\_\_\_\_ six groups for tomorrow's test by Mr Li.
2. 你打断别人的谈话是没有礼貌的。  
It's impolite of you to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 许多人已放弃他们的闲瑕时间为残疾人提供支持和帮助。  
An army of people \_\_\_\_\_ to provide support and help for the disabled.
4. 需要更多的人力和财力来阻止这种顽疾的传播。  
More people and (more) money \_\_\_\_\_ the spread of this serious disease.
5. 杰克太害羞了, 没有参加这次英语演讲比赛。  
Jack was \_\_\_\_\_ this English speech competition.
6. 上一场大雪对国际航线没有产生很大的影响。



The last heavy snow \_\_\_\_\_ the international airlines.

#### 八、书面表达 (本大题共 5 分)

假设你所在的城市正在建设中国最美城镇, 号召人们心灵美, 环境美。现在你校英文网站就此话题征文, 请你根据以下要点, 以“如何使我们的家乡更美”为题, 用英语写一篇短文投稿。

内容要点:

- 1、有良好的礼仪, 公共场合行为举止有礼貌;
- 2、善良、乐于助人, 帮助有困难的人是很有意义的, 帮助他人就是帮助自己;
- 3、保护环境很重要; ……。
- 4、我相信: 如果我们一起努力, 家乡一定会更美好。

注意: 1. 短文须包括所给内容要点, 要求语句通顺、意思连贯;

2. 第 3 点省略号处就如何保护环境用 2~3 句话展开合理想象, 做适当发挥;

3. 词数 80 个左右, 短文标题已在答题卷上给出, 不计入总词数。

How to make our hometown more beautiful

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# 2015-2016 学年第二学期八年级英语期末试题

## 答 题 卷

2016.6

### I 听力部分 (共 20 分)

一、根据所听到的对话内容, 选择正确的选项。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

二、根据所听到的对话或短文内容, 选择正确的选项。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

### II 笔试部分 (共 80 分)

一、单项选择 在 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

(本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

二、完形填空 先通读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在每小题所给的四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45

三、阅读理解 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选出最佳选项。(本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55

四、阅读填空 先通读下面的短文, 然后根据短文内容, 在文章后表格的空格内填入一个最恰当的

单词。所填单词必须写在答题卡对应题号的横线上。每个空格只能填一个单词。

(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_





五、词汇运用(本大题共8小题,每小题1分,共8分)

(A) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

(B) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

六、动词填空(本大题共8小题,每小题1分,共8分)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

七、完成句子(本大题共6小题,每小题1.5分,共9分)

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

八、书面表达(本大题共5分)

How to make our hometown more beautiful

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**2015-2016 学年第二学期八年级英语期末**

**答案**

**I 听力部分 (共 20 分)**

(本大题共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

1—5 BBCCA      6—10 AACCB      11—15 ABBBC      16—20 BABCB

**II 笔试部分 (共 80 分)**

**一、单项选择** (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

21—25 BABDC      26—30 ABBCD      31—35 CDDDC

**二、完形填空** (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

36-40 CDDAC 41-45 DDCBB

**三、阅读理解** (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

46—48 CDD      49—51 BAC      52—55 DABC

**四、阅读填空** (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

1. made      2. Avoid      3. quiet      4. above      5. glass

**五、词汇运用** (本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

1. education      2. excusing      3. wiser      4. against  
5. discussion      6. blindness      7. expected      8. carelessly

**六、动词填空** (本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 8 分)

1. sharing      2. were invited      3. was writing      4. to meet  
5. hasn't arrived      6. took      7. will be built      8. begins

**七、完成句子** (本大题共 6 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

1. be separated into  
2. to cut in on others  
3. have given up their spare/free time  
4. are needed to prevent  
5. too shy to join in/take part in  
6. didn't make a great difference to / didn't make much difference to

**八、书面表达** (本大题共 5 分)

One possible version:

How to make our hometown more beautiful

Above all, people in our hometown should have good manners. For example, we should behave



politely in public. We should be kind and helpful. It's very meaningful to help people in need. Helping others is helping ourselves. Of course, protecting the environment is also very important. Litter isn't dropped carelessly. More trees are planted every year. Moreover, it is important for us to develop a green lifestyle.

I believe if we work hard together, we can make our hometown more beautiful.

(80 words)

(一)评分原则:

1. 本题总分为 5 分, 按 5 个档次给分;
2. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来衡量, 确定或调整档次, 最后给分;
3. 本题共有 4 个内容要点, 内容要点可用不同方式表达, 第 4 个内容要点的适当发挥须符合题意;
4. 内容要点遗漏、句子结构语法错误、时态、语态误用, 均为大错。其它错误(如冠词、介词、拼写等方面的错误)均为小错, 3 处小错相当于 1 处大错, 相同的错误, 只扣 1 次;
5. 词数少于 70 或多于 90 的, 从总分中减去 1 分。

(二)各档次的给分要求: (

档次	得分	错误情况
第一档	5 分	无大错, 或只有小错 1~2 处
第二档	4 分	大错 2 处
第三档	3 分	大错 4 处
第四档	2 分	仅正确写出与内容要求相关的 1~2 个句子
第五档	1 分	只正确写出与内容相关的 1~2 个词语
	0 分	白卷或通篇文不对题, 不知所云