

八年级英语试题 (冀教版)

听力部分

I. 听句子, 选出句子中所包含的信息。(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

1. A. please B. peace C. price
2. A. pick up B. ring up C. take up
3. A. 14°C B. 24°C C. 40°C
4. A. I paid 50 dollars for this red dress.
B. I want to buy this red dress.
C. I spent 15 dollars on this red dress.
5. A. He has never learned Japanese.
B. He hardly knows Japanese.
C. He knows a little Japanese.

II. 听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

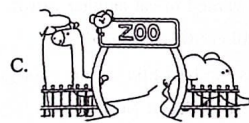
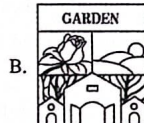
6. A. Have a good trip. B. Well done. C. That's all right.
7. A. Never mind. B. It doesn't matter. C. OK. Let's do it.
8. A. Yes, I have. B. Yes, please. C. No, I don't.
9. A. With pleasure. B. I think so. C. Me too.
10. A. In a week. B. For a week. C. Next week.

III. 听对话和问题, 选择正确答案。(共 8 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 8 分)

11. What animals does the girl like?



12. Where are they talking?



13. What will Susan do?

- A. Go shopping. B. Go swimming. C. Look after her sister.

14. What's Jack's dream?

- A. To be a doctor. B. To be a swimmer. C. To be a player.

15. How often will Jack practice?

- A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.

16. What does Cindy think of the Internet?

- A. Useful. B. Dangerous. C. Perfect.

17. What does Cindy do on the Internet?

- A. Do research. B. Read about sports and art. C. Chat with friends.

18. How many people follow Peter's blog?

- A. 50. B. 150. C. 500.

IV. 听短文和问题, 选择正确答案。(共 7 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 7 分)

19. What animals can people see in the second show?

- A. Tigers. B. Birds. C. Monkeys.

20. How many kinds of birds and insects are from Central and South America?

- A. More than 300. B. 300. C. More than 350.

21. Why did Anna save money at first?

- A. Because she hoped to buy some toys.
B. Because she wanted to help homeless children.
C. Because she hoped to go to Disneyland one day.

22. When did Anna know about the Road House?

- A. At the age of four. B. At the age of eight. C. At the age of twelve.

23. How did Anna know about the Road House?

- A. From a newspaper. B. On the Internet. C. From a TV programme.

24. What didn't Anna buy in the shop?

- A. Some toys. B. Some socks. C. Some pencils.

25. Who did Anna buy the presents for?

- A. A homeless child. B. Her good friend. C. Herself.

V. 听短文填空。(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

Information Sheet

26. Rubbish can _____ the environment.
27. We should think of ways to _____ with the rubbish.
28. Some rubbish such as _____, bottles and glass can be recycled.
29. As students, we shouldn't throw things _____ from now on.
30. We must try to protect our environment and make the _____ more beautiful.

笔试部分

VI. 单项选择 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

31. Alex and Tom both like math. _____ dreams are to be math teachers.
A. Your B. Her C. Their D. Our
32. We should make our own _____. After all, no one knows us better than ourselves.
A. decisions B. mistakes C. promises D. efforts

33. We didn't start our discussion _____ everyone arrived.
A. though B. when C. unless D. until
34. —Have you watched the TV series Three Body?
— Not yet. I _____ it in the coming summer holiday.
A. will watch B. watch C. watched D. have watched
35. The _____ you study, the _____ grades you will get.
A. harder; good B. harder; well C. harder; better D. hard; better
36. Miss Li has a great influence _____ her students.
A. on B. in C. with D. by
37. The big desk _____ too much room. Please take it away.
A. cuts up B. takes up C. opens up D. comes up
38. The number of people riding bikes _____ a lot. It is good for the environment.
A. increased B. has increased C. will increase D. had increased
39. The lovely panda _____ back to the zoo last Friday.
A. takes B. is taken C. took D. was taken
40. — Mr. Lin asked us to listen to the speech. Do you know _____, Jose?
—It's about how to save water.
A. what the speech is about B. when the speech will be held
C. who will give the speech D. why we should listen to the speech

Ⅶ. 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Do you still get free plastic bags from the supermarkets? Things have 41 . China has banned free plastic bags at shops and 42 , and people have to 43 using plastic bags. The rule came because our country tried to make litter 44 . Making super-thin (超薄) plastic bags has also been banned.

The Chinese once used about 3,000,000,000 plastic shopping bags a day, and they caused 45 of the environment. The bags have become a main cause of plastic pollution because they are easy to break and people throw 46 away here and there. So Chinese people are encouraged to bring their own bags for shopping.

What kind of shopping bag is the best to bring? Some students in Chongqing have a good idea. They make their 47 shopping bags. They use old clothes to make cloth bags (布袋), and send them to their parents 48 presents. They also ask their parents and friends to use cloth bags 49 plastic ones. They think it is their duty 50 the environment.

41. A. picked B. made C. changed D. forgot
42. A. supermarkets B. banks C. schools D. lakes
43. A. care for B. pay for C. look for D. learn from
44. A. more B. much C. less D. a little
45. A. pollution B. problem C. purpose D. idea

46. A. they B. them C. it D. any
47. A. big B. long C. good D. own
48. A. away B. on C. as D. into
49. A. move up B. instead of C. because of D. stand for
50. A. to protect B. to learn C. to keep D. to stop

Ⅷ. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

A

A rabbit was walking in the snow. There was nobody except a snowman standing quietly on the snow ground.

The rabbit came up to the snowman. He found his big nose was a big carrot. "Oh, I love the carrot." He said to himself and the carrot made his mouth water. "Well, the nose is too long. It will look nice if I make it shorter." He thought and came nearer to the snowman. He tried to bite (咬) a small piece of the carrot. He was excited and couldn't help having another bite (一口). He enjoyed the carrot happily, but the long nose became a flat nose. Suddenly, he remembered his mother's words, "Don't eat others' food casually (随便地)." What would he do? Then he said to himself, "I must wait for the master (主人) of the snowman to tell him about it." He waited and waited, but nobody came.

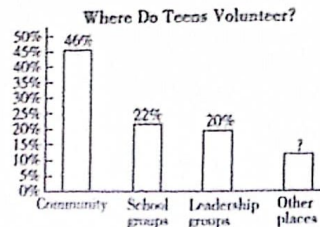
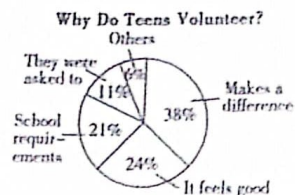
Suddenly, an idea came to him. He made two long ears on the snowman's head. After that, he made another two mouths for it. Now the snowman became a snow rabbit. "In this way, the master will know that the rabbit ate the carrot," the rabbit thought. He felt relieved (安心的) and went home.

Next morning, when the rabbit opened his door, he was surprised to find a basket of carrots. On the carrots, there was a note. It wrote: To our honest lovely little rabbit.

51. The story happened in _____.
A. spring B. summer C. autumn D. winter
52. Why did the rabbit wait in the snow?
A. He wanted to eat another carrot. B. He waited for the master of the snowman.
C. He liked the snowman. D. He liked the white snow.
53. What is the best title for the passage?
A. The Big Carrot Nose. B. Looking for the Snowman's Master.
C. The Honest Rabbit. D. A Basket of Carrots.

B

Volunteering is becoming popular in China. Teens, as the hope of our country's future, have been stressed the importance of volunteering again and again. Volunteering can enrich their experience, increase their confidence, give them a sense of satisfaction and so on. In fact, volunteering can benefit everyone involved (参与). Here, let's know more about teen volunteerism.



54. What's the main reason for teens to volunteer?

- A. They want to make a difference. B. They hope to get a good feeling.
C. They need to finish the school's tasks. D. They are driven by others' requirements.

55. How many percent of teens choose to volunteer in other places?

- A. 42%. B. 22%. C. 12%. D. 20%.

56. What is the text?

- A. A notice. B. A report. C. A website. D. A story.

C

In the middle of 1990s, people started doing business on the Internet. At that time, there were two kinds of companies. First, there were traditional companies which sold things at stores. Then, there were the Internet companies which didn't have stores. They sold things only over the Internet.

Traditional companies didn't want to lose any business. Quickly, they created their own websites and began selling things over the Internet. These are the so-called "brick and click" (线下和线上) companies. Many stores are made of brick (砖), and you click on your mouse to buy things with your computer. That's where the name "brick and click" comes from. By the late 1990s, e-businesses were in trouble. Their profits (利润) were not very high, and there was a lot of competition. Many of these businesses lost a lot of money, and in 2000, many e-businesses were out of business.

Why are some brick and click companies very successful? First, many customers know and trust their names. Their websites are easy to remember. These companies also have a lot of experience. They know how to run a successful business.

In the world of e-commerce (电子商务), companies around the world are fighting for every dollar and every customer. Will brick and click companies win the war? Only time will tell.

57. Many traditional companies created their own websites in _____.

- A. the early 1990s B. 2000
C. the late 1990s D. the middle of 1990s

58. Which can be a brick and click company?

- A. A clothing company with no websites.
B. A bookseller with five stores and Internet site.
C. A video seller with a big website but no stores.
D. A restaurant with a robot.

59. Why were the Internet companies in trouble in the late 1990s?

- A. The competition was fierce. B. Their websites were bad.
C. They didn't know what to sell. D. Their profits were high.

60. People like buying from some successful brick and click companies because _____.

- A. their names are hard to remember B. they have nice websites
C. people trust them D. they are cheap

D

Walking around Nanting village in Guangzhou, one can see bright flowers "blooming (绽放)" on street corners and walls. But they are actually made of felt (羊毛毡) and have been "planted" on the grass. The gardener is a college student Luo Shengtian.

"I'm sad about the broken corners when I'm riding my bicycle. They can hurt children, too." So Luo decided to make felt flowers. Onsite, he sticks clay to the broken area, puts the flower in the clay and then adds green felt to make grass and help fix the flower in place.

He once saw that a wall of a shop was broken, so he and his friend fixed it using another of his creations. He was a little worried as the shop was a private place, and he worried the owner might not like the flower. However, the owner was pleased and surprised.

Later, many volunteers wanted to join in his activities. Luo set up a WeChat group which now has over 200 members. Luo taught his flower making skills to them.

He plans to create a national map to show where other flowers have been spread before he graduates in June, 2022. The project has helped him to learn more about himself. "I was rather shy. Now, I go outdoors often and share things with others," he said. "And I think each of us can contribute (贡献) to the world and make it a better place."

61. Why did Luo choose to fix the broken areas?

- A. Because he made it for fun.
B. Because he had lots of felt flowers.
C. Because he was good at fixing them.
D. Because he was sad about them and worried they might hurt children.

62. How did the owner feel about Luo's work on the wall of his shop?

- A. Satisfied. B. Doubtful. C. Sad. D. Worried.

63. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Luo works as a great gardener.
B. Because of the activity, Luo is more outgoing than before.
C. Luo's activity is popular among villagers.
D. Luo called on people around him to join in the activity.

64. Which of the following is the right order of the events?

- a. Luo decided to make felt flowers.
b. Luo was sad to find broken corners.
c. Luo set up a WeChat group.

d. Luo fixed a broken wall of a shop with his friend.

e. Luo taught his flower-making skills to others.

A. a→b→d→c→e

B. b→a→d→c→e

C. b→a→c→d→e

D. d→a→b→c→e

65. What's the best title for the passage?

A. Everyone Can Do His Part

B. Help Make the City Beautiful

C. Blooming Flowers in Broken Areas

D. Plant Flowers as a Volunteer

IX. 任务型阅读 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 按要求完成 66~70 题。

Singapore (新加坡) is in Southeast Asia. It is not far from China. Let's learn something about Singapore now.

Singapore is an English-speaking country, but more than three quarters of its population are Chinese. They speak both putonghua and English.

The temperature in Singapore is almost the same all year round. This is because the island is so close to the equator (赤道). So you can choose to go whenever you like—spring, summer, autumn or winter.

In Singapore you can enjoy different kinds of foods. Whether you like Chinese food, Indian food, Western food or Japanese food, you can find it all in Singapore!

Singapore has a zoo—Night Safari Park. It is special because it's a wildlife park at night. If you go to see lions, tigers or foxes during the daytime, they may be sleeping. A lot of animals only wake up at night. So here, you can watch these animals in a natural environment.

66 题完成句子; 67 题简略回答问题; 68 判断正误 (T/F); 69 题找出并写下全文的主题句; 70 题将画线句子译成汉语。

66. In Singapore, over _____ of its population are Chinese.

67. Why is the temperature almost the same all year round in Singapore?

68. A lot of animals such as lions, tigers and foxes only wake up at night. ()

69. _____

70. _____

X. 词语运用. (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

Nowadays many students have poor eyesight. Why? The main reason is the bad habits of _____ 71 (use) eyes. For example, some of _____ 72 (we) read in wrong position, such as in bed or keeping eyes too close to the _____ 73 (book). Besides, spending too much time _____ 74 screen and taking less exercise also cause poor eyesight.

Something must be _____ 75 (do) to protect our eyes. First, sit straight while reading. _____ 76 (two), don't forget to rest during the working time. It's also _____ 77 (help) to relax our eyes by watching green _____ 78 (tree) or doing eye exercises. Last but not least, eat some food that _____ 79 (be) good for eyes, like carrots or fish.

In _____ 80 word, let's take care of our eyes for the bright future.

XI. 基础写作 (包括 A、B 两部分, A 部分 5 分, B 部分 15 分, 共 20 分)

A) 连词成句 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

将所给词语连成句子, 要求符合语法, 语句通小写正确, 词语不得重复使用, 句末标点已给出。

81. duty, it's, save water, our, to

82. a week, he, the, waters, twice, flowers

83. is, the, covered with, ground, snow

84. school yard, let's, the, clean up

85. island, what, is, an, it, amazing

B) 书面表达 (15 分)

86. 假定你是李华, 你校开展了以“劳动是快乐的源泉”为主题的实践活动, 请你结合以下提示, 用英语给笔友 John 写一封信, 分享活动过程。

Date: Friday

Place: in the classroom

Activities: clean the windows; sweep the floor; tidy the books

Feeling(s):

注意事项: 1. 必须包含所有提示信息, 可适当发挥。

2. 意思清楚, 表达通顺, 行文连贯, 书写规范。

3. 请勿在文中使用真实的人名和校名。

My Labor (劳动) Experience

Dear John,

How is everything going?

Yours,

Li Hua

河北省邯郸市馆陶县八年级下期末试卷

1-5 BABAC 6-10 ACABA 11-15 CBCBC 16-20 ACCCA 21-25 CBCAA

26.pollute 27.deal 28.paper 29. away 30.world

31-35 CADAC 36-40 ABBDA 41-45 CABCA 46-50 BDCBA

51-53 DBC 54-56 ACB 57-60 DBAC 61-65 DABBC

66. three quarters

67.This is because the island is so close to the equator./Because the island is so close to the equator.

68. F

69.Let's learn something about Singapore now.

70.在新加坡你们/你可以享受到不同种类的食物。

71.using 72.us 73.books 74. on 75.done

76.Second 77.helpful 78.trees 79.is 80.a

81.It's our duty to save water.

82.He waters the flowers twice a week.

83.Is the ground covered with snow?

84.Let's clean up the school yard.

85.What an amazing island it is!

书面表达 B)

86. One possible version:

My Labor Experience

Dear John,

How is everything going? Recently our school has carried out a series of labor education activities, which aimed at teaching us the meaning of labor.

Last Friday, we had a school cleaning activity. Everyone brought some cleaning tools

from their home, such as cloths, gloves and so on. Everyone worked very hard to finish the task in groups. Some students cleaned the windows, some students swept the floor and others tidied the books. We cleaned the blackboard carefully and watered the flowers in the classroom. In less than an hour, The classroom looked so clean and tidy. I fell in love with it. In my mind, this activity was not only interesting but also meaningful. We were tired but happy.

Can you share your labor experience with me? I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua