



扫码查看解析

# 2019-2020学年四川省南充市顺庆区八年级（下）期末 试卷

## 英语

注：满分为120分。

一、完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）先通读下列短文，看懂大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. At the end of last year, the COVID - 19 broke out in Wuhan. People all over China (1) \_\_\_\_\_ into panic(恐慌)and were afraid of going to Wuhan. But an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ man went there without thinking twice. This old man is Zhong Nanshan. He is one of the most famous medical (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the 21st century.

In 2003, Zhong Nanshan and other medical scientists took an active part in the battle against SARS. Through their hard work, the SARS epidemic(传染病) was stopped (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Zhong Nanshan was awarded one of the Top Ten People Moving China in 2004.

Today, he is still working on the front line of the epidemic. He's found many ways to control the COVID - 19. Again we are deeply (5) \_\_\_\_\_ by him. He is a good scientist and also a good doctor in the countrymen' eyes and respected by all the Chinese people.

- (1) A. fall B. falls C. fell D. alling
- (2) A. 84 - years - old B. 84 - year - old C. 84 years old D. 84 year old
- (3) A. scientists B. scientist C. teachers D. teacher
- (4) A. quick B. quicker C. more quickly D. quickly
- (5) A. moved B. excited C. worried D. interested

2. Have you ever heard of Eskimos (爱斯基摩人)?Let me tell you something about their (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

The Eskimos live near the North Pole (北极). There are only two (2) \_\_\_\_\_ there, winter and summer. There are no spring or autumn there. In winter , the nights are (3) \_\_\_\_\_. You can't see the sun for more than two months, even at noon. In summer, the days are long. For more than two months, the sun never (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and there is no night. They are called Polar day and Polar night.

The Eskimos have (5) \_\_\_\_\_ clothes. They make their clothes from the skin of animals. From these skins they make coats, caps and shoes. Wearing these clothes, they won't feel cold.

Near the North Pole trees (6) \_\_\_\_\_ grow, for it is too cold there. The Eskimos have to make their houses (7) \_\_\_\_\_ skins, snow or stones (石头). When they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in storm and can't get back home, they make snow houses and live in them. They won't leave these snow houses until the storm (9) \_\_\_\_\_.



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Life is (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for the Eskimos, but they still like to live there.

- |      |              |                |            |              |
|------|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| (1)  | A. work      | B. life        | C. holiday | D. families  |
| (2)  | A. weather   | B. seasons     | C. months  | D. years     |
| (3)  | A. short     | B. warm        | C. long    | D. cold      |
| (4)  | A. rises     | B. goes        | C. drops   | D. goes down |
| (5)  | A. beautiful | B. metal       | C. warm    | D. cool      |
| (6)  | A. can       | B. can't       | C. should  | D. couldn't  |
| (7)  | A. from      | B. in          | C. by      | D. with      |
| (8)  | A. go out    | B. go over     | C. keep on | D. get on    |
| (9)  | A. stopped   | B. will stop   | C. stop    | D. stops     |
| (10) | A. easy      | B. interesting | C. hard    | D. exciting  |

二、阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分) 阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

3.

You wake up and don't feel well. You have a headache and don't want to get out of the bed. And you can't breathe out of your nose. What's wrong? You may have a cold!

Signs (迹象) of a cold low fever, sore throat, coughing, runny nose and watery eyes, feeling cold, tired and not hungry, hard to breathe because of your stuffy (不通的) nose.

- Hot drinks make you cough less, and your sore throat will be better, so have some chicken soup.
- A steamy shower (热水澡) helps your nose feel better.
- Have a good rest. Go to bed a little earlier for a few nights.
- If you're stressed, you will feel worse when you have a cold. So try to relax and use the time to read, listen to music or watch a movie.

- (1) Which may NOT be a sign of a cold?  
A. Having a sore throat. B. Having a low fever. C. Getting a bad cough.  
D. Always feeling hungry.
- (2) When your nose is stuffy, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you can sleep well B. it's difficult for you to breathe C. you'll have a high fever  
D. it's hard for you to hear clearly
- (3) Your sore throat may get better if you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have some hot soup B. have a steamy shower C. exercise more D. get some sleep
- (4) The last part is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what the signs of a cold are B. why young children catch a cold easily  
C. what we can do to feel better if we have a cold  
D. why we should develop healthy habits
- (5) Where can we read this passage?  
A. A traveling magazine. B. A city guide book. C. A healthy magazine.  
D. A story book.

4. Dear Sir or Madam.

One of the teachers at my school in New York tells me that your school has summer course.



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I am planning to go to Beijing next summer and would like to take a short one – month course.

I am 18 years old and have been studying Chinese for six years. I was born in the USA and have never been to China before. I am going to study Chinese at the university. I think the course will help me improve my Chinese.

Could you send me a catalogue(目录) and application form (申请表)?I would also like information about Beijing and other places nearby. I hope to do some travelling when the course is over.

Thank you! I am looking forward to your reply

Very truly yours,

Jim Green

- (1) Jim Green is a student from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. America      B. China      C. Canada      D. Australia
  - (2) He was twelve years old when he started to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. go to school    B. learn Chinese    C. study in China    D. travel in Beijing
  - (3) How many times has he been to China before?  
A. Once.      B. Twice.      C. Many times.      D. Never.
  - (4) He will come to China next summer to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. improve his Chinese    B. visit friends    C. look for jobs    D. teach summer course
  - (5) He will probably \_\_\_\_\_ after the summer course.  
A. graduate from university    B. work in this school    C. take a trip in Beijing    D. post his application form.
5. As we know, there are differences between western culture and Chinese culture. We can see differences when we pay attention to the way words are used. Let's look at the words about animals and plants. Most expressions in Chinese about the dog, for example, "a homeless dog", "a mad dog", "a running dog" and "a dog catching a mouse", have negative meanings. But in western countries, dogs are thought to be honest and good friends of humans. In English, people use the dog to describe positive actions. For example, "you are a lucky dog" means you are a lucky person. And "every dog has its day" means each person has good luck sometimes. To describe a person's serious illness, they say "sick as a dog". The word "dog – tired" means very tired. However, Chinese love cats very much. But in western culture, "cat" is often used to describe a woman who is cruel(无情的, 令人痛苦的).

The rose is a symbol of love in both China and some western countries. People think the rose means love, peace, courage and friendship. And the rose is the national flower of England, America and many other countries.

The words about plants and animals are used in positive or negative ways in different cultures. We can learn about many differences in cultures by comparing how some words are used.

- (1) "Every dog has its day. " Means " \_\_\_\_\_. "  
A. Everybody in the world is lucky    B. Each person lives his own way of life  
C. If one works hard, he's sure to succeed    D. Everybody has a time in life to be lucky
- (2) The underlined word "negative" means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
A. 正面的      B. 负面的      C. 中性的      D. 有趣的



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- (3) From the passage, we can infer(推断)that the word "copycat" is most likely to describe a person who \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is good at copying the notes B. enjoys writing books  
C. doing the same things as others D. loves drawing the cats
- (4) The passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. negative or positive. B. different countries have different culture.  
C. rose means the same in Chinese and English.  
D. what dog and cat mean in English and Chinese.
- (5) Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Words show differences in culture. B. Chinese people prefer dogs to cats.  
C. Western people think cats to be good friends.  
D. Rose is the national flower of all western countries.

三、阅读填空 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分) 阅读短文, 根据短文内容, 从短文后的六个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑, 选项中有一项为多余选项。

6. It is important for each child to get enough sleep every day. Here, we'll learn more about that.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

It usually depends on their age. Newborns (新生儿) of 0 to 3 months should sleep for about 18 hours a day. Babies of 4 to 11 months should start to sleep through the night, for 9 to 12 hours at a time. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Children of 3 to 5 years should get 11 to 13 hours a day. Children of 6 to 13 need 9 to 11 hours of sleep. Teenagers of 14 and up need 8 to 10 hours of sleep.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

Set a strict nap timetable (小睡时间表). Younger children should take a short sleep during the day. Even older children can benefit (得益于) from late - afternoon naps if they don't get enough sleep at night. (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Pay attention to (注意) screen time. Remember to ask children to turn off the television and the computer an hour before they go to bed. If possible, get them out of their bedrooms since the light (光) from the screens can make sleep a difficult job.

Get children moving. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Running around and playing sports are great, but children can move in other ways, too. They can take a dog for a walk or go to the park — just get them out of the house and get them moving.

- A. Exercise during the day can help children sleep better at night.  
B. How much sleep does a child need?  
C. What can parents do?  
D. Ask children to finish their homework before they go to bed.  
E. Children of 1 to 2 years need about 11 to 14 hours a day.  
F. But keep them short — 30 minutes at most.

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

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



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3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_

四、单词填空（每小题 1 分，共 10 分）根据句意和首字母提示写出所缺单词，并将该单词的完整形式写在答题卡相应的横线上。

7. Little Jim is a \_\_\_\_\_ at home when his parents go to work.
8. All of us should know the i \_\_\_\_\_ of learning English.
9. I visited the sick kids in hospital and c \_\_\_\_\_ them up last weekend.
10. Doing chores can help to d \_\_\_\_\_ children's independence.
11. After he heard the bad news, he didn't say anything and went back home in s \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Chinese students these days are under too much p \_\_\_\_\_. It's not good for their health.
13. The story r \_\_\_\_\_ us that we should never give up .
14. I couldn't fall asleep last night because the rain beat h \_\_\_\_\_ against the window.
15. Oliver Twister is about a boy who goes out to sea and finds an island full of t \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Jimmy has r \_\_\_\_\_ out of all his money. Now he has to find some other ways to buy old bicycles.

五、语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式，使句子通顺，符合逻辑，并将答案写在答题卡相应的横线上。

17. I'm Wuhan. I live in the center of China. I'm (1) \_\_\_\_\_ capital city of Hubei. I have a total area of 8, 565. 15 square kilometers. The Yangtze River and Hanjiang River run through my home, dividing me into three (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (town): Wuchang, Hankou, and Hanyang. I'm very beautiful and colorful. Many (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) come to see the sakura in Wuhan University in spring. And I'm the city with the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (large) number of university students in the world. I'm (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) seven



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universities of 985 and 211. Wuhan University and Huazhong University of Science and Technology (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) among the ten famous universities. Also, I have many famous kids, like Zhu Guangya, Wu Yi, Li Na, Sa Beining and so on. I've been working hard with my kids to be better.

However, the pity is that we failed to protect (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (us) and we fell ill all of a sudden. For the health of more people, I locked myself up (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a few months. And the sudden spread of the COVID - 19 in December last year (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) some people misunderstand me.

Luckily, many doctors, nurses, scientists and volunteers came to help us to fight against the COVID - 19. Now I'm getting better and better. I believe I'll be as strong (10) \_\_\_\_\_ I was before.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

### 六、 书面表达 (共 25 分)

18. 中国是一个历史悠久的国家, 随着它的发展壮大, 越来越多的人想要了解它. 作为中国文化的传播大使, 你对我们的中国了解多少呢? 请给你在美国的笔友 Dave 写一封信, 向他介绍我们的祖国. 开头和结尾已经给出, 开头和结尾不计入你的作文词数.

要求: 100 词左右, 恰当运用比较级和最高级, 可适当发挥.

参考词汇: history, population, friendly, the Yangtze River, the Great Wall, Qomolangma

Dear Dave,

I'm happy to be your pen pal. I'd like to tell you something about China.

I love China very much. Welcome to China and learn more about it.

Yours,

Li Lei