



扫码查看解析

# 2019-2020学年河北省石家庄市新乐市八年级（下）期 末试卷

## 英 语

注：满分为115分。

### 1. 单项选择。（每题1.5分，计15分）

1. The result is too bad. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ what to do next.  
A. belong                      B. forget                      C. search                      D. consider
2. China has \_\_\_\_\_ population in the world.  
A. more                      B. the most                      C. larger                      D. the largest
3. Please remind her \_\_\_\_\_ earlier tomorrow morning.  
A. come                      B. to come                      C. coming                      D. came
4. \_\_\_\_\_ her mother died, the stepfather made her do all the chores.  
A. As soon as                      B. So that                      C. Until                      D. Unless
5. Nowadays, \_\_\_\_\_ farmers leave their hometown to have a better life in the city.  
A. million of                      B. two millions of  
C. millions of                      D. two millions
6. Don't let the baby \_\_\_\_\_ small things. It's dangerous.  
A. take after                      B. take up                      C. take in                      D. take off
7. My daughter is four years old and she \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ her kindergarten school.  
A. have; start                      B. has; started                      C. have; started                      D. has; start
8. It's raining \_\_\_\_\_ now \_\_\_\_\_ we can't fly a kite.  
A. such heavily; that                      B. so heavily; that  
C. heavy enough; to                      D. too heavy; to
9. His uncle \_\_\_\_\_ from the city since he graduated from college.  
A. has left                      B. left                      C. has been away                      D. leaves
10. —Why are you worried?  
—I'm expecting a call from my son. He \_\_\_\_\_ New York for three days.  
A. has been to                      B. has gone to                      C. has come in                      D. has been in





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**II. 完形填空 (每题2分, 计20分) 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项.**

11. An old man went to India. When he got there, he saw some (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for sale, but most of it was very (2) \_\_\_\_\_. The cheapest item was a basket of red fruit. "How much per kilo?" the old man asked. "Two rupees (卢比, 印度货币单位)," the shopkeeper answered. Two rupees in India is almost (3) \_\_\_\_\_, so the old man bought a whole kilogram and started eating it. However, as soon as he started eating, his mouth began to burn, his eyes began to water, and his whole face became as (4) \_\_\_\_\_ as the fruit. As he coughed and struggled to breathe (呼吸), he jumped up and down, screaming (尖叫) : "Ah! Ah! Ah!" And yet he continued to eat the fruit! Some people saw him and said, "Those are chilipeppers (红辣椒) ! You can't just (5) \_\_\_\_\_ them by the handful!" The old man said, "I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ for them, so I must eat them. " This old man must seem pretty stupid. But are we so much smarter? All of us have (7) \_\_\_\_\_ money and time on something—maybe a relationship, or a business, or a job, and sometimes, even if we know there's no hope that things will change, we still (8) \_\_\_\_\_ with it. Why? (9) \_\_\_\_\_ we've put in all that money, time and effort. What we can learn from the old man is this: If you've lost a lot over something that doesn't work, let it go and move on. It's better than continuing to (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |     |              |               |              |               |
|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1.  | A. books     | B. fruit      | C. bread     | D. vegetables |
| 2.  | A. delicious | B. cheap      | C. expensive | D. fresh      |
| 3.  | A. nothing   | B. everything | C. anything  | D. something  |
| 4.  | A. sad       | B. ugly       | C. cold      | D. red        |
| 5.  | A. eats      | B. ate        | C. eat       | D. eaten      |
| 6.  | A. paid      | B. called     | C. bought    | D. stopped    |
| 7.  | A. joined    | B. used       | C. spent     | D. cost       |
| 8.  | A. play      | B. continue   | C. agree     | D. talk       |
| 9.  | A. Because   | B. So         | C. Although  | D. Though     |
| 10. | A. fight     | B. grow       | C. improve   | D. lose       |

**III. 阅读理解 (共3小题, 每小题10分, 计30分) 阅读A、B、C三篇材料, 然后从各小题给出的四个选项中选出最佳答案.**

12. I started to plan the trip to Alamere Falls about one month ago. I searched (搜索) the Internet for everything: the route(路线), the best time to visit, the weather and so on. And finally the big day came! My friends Janice and Devin came to my home early that Saturday. My mom would drive us to the Point Reyes National Seashore first. At about 7:30 in the morning, we set out! We three kids' laughter filled the small car. But about 20 minutes after we set out, it started to rain! And it seemed the rain wouldn't stop soon.





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The drive was slow in the morning rain. Although Mom tried to cheer us up, we three kids felt upset all the way. Who wanted to walk in the rain anyway?

But when we arrived at the Point Reyes National Seashore, the bright sun came out through the clouds. It brightened our spirits. As we walked along the Coast Trail, we sang a lot. The views (景色) along the way were wonderful. Devin told us excitedly (兴冲冲地) that he saw a group of whales in the sea.

After walking for an hour, we were almost there. The idea of climbing down to the beach below made us nervous at first. But Mom found a safe route down the rocky cliff (岩石峭壁). From the beach, we finally saw it: Alamere Falls. This great waterfall (瀑布) dropped 12 meters straight down!

Wow!

1. How did the writer get to the Point Reyes National Seashore?  
A. By bus.            B. By bike.            C. By car.            D. On foot.
2. Why were the kids upset on the way?  
A. Because they lost their way.    B. Because the weather wasn't good.  
C. Because the road was too crowded.    D. Because they argued with each other.
3. The underlined sentence means that "It made us \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. happy            B. brave            C. worried            D. quiet.
4. The kids spent an hour \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. watching Alamere Falls    B. watching whales in the sea  
C. climbing down to the beach    D. walking along the Coast Trail.
5. What can we know about Alamere Falls?  
A. It's the writer's favorite waterfall.    B. It's near the writer's home.  
C. It's about 12 meters wide.    D. It's near the beach.

### 13. Sydney Harbour Bridge Climbing Tour

Climb to the top of the amazing Sydney Harbour Bridge and look down 134 meters at the water below! This is 4-hour climbing tour departs (起程) 5 times a day.

Tour includes:

- ★ A certificate (证明) to show that you climbed the bridge
- ★ A photo of you and your friends on top of the bridge

We also provide you with:

- ▲ Special clothes to protect you from the strong wind
- ▲ A radio to communicate with the tour leader
- ▲ A special harness and rope (背带和绳索)
- ▲ Snacks ( for lunch and twilight tours only)
- ▲ A special bridge flashlight ( for twilight and night tours only)
- ★ Prices are in Australian dollars.
- ★ Tour times and prices may change without notice.
- ★ Children must be accompanied (陪同) by an adult.
- ★ For more information, email us at [tours@touraustralia.com](mailto:tours@touraustralia.com).





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Company	Morning/Afternoon/Night		Lunch/Twilight
	Tours		
	Mon - - - Fri . . .	Sat . - - - Sun . . .	Mon . - - - Sun . . .
From June 1 to August 31			
Adults	\$ 170	\$ 190	\$ 250
Children ( 10 - 16 )	\$ 110	\$ 130	\$ 190
From September 1 to November 30			
Adults	\$ 150	\$ 170	\$ 230
Children ( 10 - 16 )	\$ 100	\$ 110	\$ 170

- How many tours are there every day?  
A. 3.                      B. 4.                      C. 5.                      D. 6
  - Tourists who take a night tour won't get \_\_\_\_\_ from Tour Australia Company.  
A. special clothes    B. a radio                C. snacks                D. a flashlight
  - Peter and his 12-year-old son want to take an afternoon tour on a Sunday in October. How much will it cost?  
A. \$ 250.                B. \$ 280.                C. \$ 320.                D. \$ 400.
  - Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. The tour takes people 150 meters above the water.  
B. The prices in July are lower than those in September.  
C. Children over the age of 10 can go on the tour by themselves.  
D. Tourists can get a certificate and a photo after climbing the bridge.
  - The material may be from a \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. newspaper          B. dictionary            C. storybook            D. notice
14. The year is 2045. A group of robots compete in the World Cup. Robots? Is that possible? Many scientists believe it can happen. After all (毕竟), there are already robots that can play soccer. Of course, today's robots don't just play sports.
- Early robots could do just simple things, mainly in factories. Humans operated (控制) them. However, today's robots can operate on their own (not completely, of course). Some can only move around a little, like the robots which can sweep the floor, but others, such as Honda's ASIMO, can do much more. He can run, climb, dance, and yes, even play soccer.
- Then there are robots made to be like humans. These robots have faces and can show feelings. Such robots can learn new things, and show us how they "feel". Android-DER is one of them. Scientists are also making robots that look and act like animals. At NASA, scientists are making a robot snake. These snake-bots can get into holes. They might one day help scientists look for signs of life on Mars. Other animal robots include the frog-bot, which can jump over objects, and the sticky-bot, which can walk up walls. There's even a robot called Water Runner that can walk on water.
- But can a robot soccer team ever play as well as a human team? Many scientists think so. Anything is possible. One day, they may even be world champions (冠军)!





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1. What does the underlined word "it" refer to? \_\_\_\_  
A. Robots play soccer. B. Robots win the World Cup.  
C. Robots play more than soccer. D. Robots play in the World Cup.
2. In Paragraph 2, the writer \_\_\_\_ .  
A. predicts the future of robots B. introduces a special kind of robot  
C. describes things early robots could do. D. compare early robots with today's robots
3. Android—DER is a robot which \_\_\_\_ .  
A. works in factories B. looks like a human C. works for scientists  
D. looks like an animal
4. What can the sticky-bot do?  
A. It can get into holes. B. It can walk up walls. C. It can walk on water.  
D. It can jump over objects.
5. What's the best title for the passage?  
A. Robots in 2045 B. Why we need robots C. The history of robots  
D. The robots are coming

**IV. 任务型阅读。（每题2分，计10分）阅读下面短文，并按要求完成以下小题。**

15. Almost everyone has read about Taj Mahal (泰姬陵) in India. It is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. Nearly four hundred years ago, Shah Jehan (沙贾汗) built Taj Mahal as a tomb (坟墓) for his wife. Why did Shah Jehan build such a tomb?

In 1607, Emperor Shah Jehan of India met a girl. She was so beautiful that he fell in love with her at once. The girl's name was Mumtaz Mahal. Five years later, they got married. They had 14 children. But Mumtaz died in 1630. Shah Jehan missed his wife very much, so in 1638 he ordered to build the most beautiful tomb on the earth for her, Taj Mahal.

Shah Jehan didn't care about time or money. He brought together workers from all Asia. Over 20,000 men: worked on the building and it took them 17 years to finish it. The beautiful white marble (大理石) building stands beside the Yamuna River (亚穆纳河). If you visit Taj Mahal, you should take off your shoes and leave them at the front door.

1. Taj Mahal is in \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Shah Jehan built Taj Mahal as a tomb for his \_\_\_\_\_.

3. When did Emperor Shah Jehan meet the beautiful girl?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. What should you do if you visit Taj Mahal?

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. 翻译画线句子

\_\_\_\_\_.

**V. 词汇（每题2分，计20分）根据短文内容及所给提示，补全文中单词或用所给单词的正确形式填空。**

16. There is a Fantawild adventure theme park (方特欢乐世界) in the center of Tai'an. It is beautiful and exciting. I have (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there twice.

This summer, I visited the amusement park (2) \_\_\_\_\_ my parents again. I





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remembered it was a sunny and hot day. Thousands of people were there. Many people were (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) to buy tickets at the entrance (入口). Most people brought their (4) c \_\_\_\_\_. They were ready (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) some photos. Inside the amusement park were many wonderful (6) r \_\_\_\_\_ such as a coaster (过山车) and sightseeing (观光) trains. My parents liked sightseeing trains. It took passengers everywhere. I liked the coaster. I was very (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (excite) when I traveled by it. It was very popular between adults and children. A lot of people were waiting to get on. But some of them couldn't stand up after (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) off the coaster.

It is a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (完美的) place to spend your day with your family.

Whenever you visit it, you will have an (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (usual) experience like me.

**VI. 基础写作 (包括A、B两部分, A部分5分, B部分20分, 共计25分) A) 连词成句 (共5小题, 每小题1分, 计5分) 将所给词语连成句子, 标点已给出, 要求: 符合语法, 语句通顺, 大小写正确, 词语不得重复使用.**

17. you, before, have, met, him

\_\_\_\_\_?

18. for, had, have, bike, this, I, years, two

\_\_\_\_\_.

19. is, second, which, deepest, the, lake, salt

\_\_\_\_\_?

20. technology, progressed, in, a, way, rapid, has,

\_\_\_\_\_.

21. hometown, full, to, my, see, is, of, places, interesting,

\_\_\_\_\_.

**B) 书面表达 (20分)**

22. 某中学生英文杂志社正在举办题为 "A place I have been to" 的征文活动。请你根据下面的思维导图用英语写一篇短文, 介绍你曾经去过的某个地方, 然后参加此活动。

Location, capital city(省会) and population	A place I have been to	Climate (气候)
Places to visit		Local (当地的) food

- 要求: 1. 内容应包括思维导图中的所有要点。  
 2. 语句通顺, 语意连贯, 可适当发挥。  
 3. 词数: 80左右。开头已给出, 但不计入总词数。

A place I have been to

I have been to \_\_\_\_\_.