

2021-2022学年四川眉山市东坡区八年级(下)期中试卷

英语

注:满分为120分。

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1.	A generation gap (代沟) has become a serious problem. I read a report about it in the			bout it in the		
	news	paper. Some child	ren have killed th	nemselves after (1)	with	parents. I think this
	is be	cause they don't of	ten have a talk w	ith each other. Parents	s now spend m	ore time in the
	office	e (2)	hey don't have m	nuch time to stay with	their children.	As time passes,
	they	both feel that they	don't have the (3	topic to	talk about. I w	ant to tell parents
	to be	more with your cl	hildren, get to kn	ow them and look after	er them. And fo	r children,
	(4)	your fe	elings with your	parents. They are the	people who lov	e you. In this way,
	you c	can have a (5)	understa	nding of each other.		
	(1)	A. talking	B. arguing	C. communicat	ing D. playing	5
	(2)	A. because	B. if	C. but	D. so	
	(3)	A. interesting	B. same	C. true	D. good	
	(4)	A. share	B. tell	C. show	D. ask	
	(5)	A. worse	B. worst	C. better	D. best	
2.		Once there was a f	farmer who owne	ed a farm near the ocea	an (大洋). It wa	as
	(1)			n work alone. (2)		nted to hire(産
	` ′—					
	佣)someone for help. But most people didn't want to work on farms there because of the storm across the ocean.					
	One day, a mid – aged man came for an interview. The farmer asked, "Are you good					
at(3) work?" The man answered, "Well, I can sleep when the wind blows. " The				nd blows. " The		
	farmer didn't understand what he meant, but he still hired him.					
	The man started to work on the farm. He kept busy every day. The farmer was					
	satisf	fied(4)	his work. One r	night, the wind blew(5	5)	When the farmer
				at the		
	man, "Get up! Hurry! A storm is coming!" But the man said, "No, sir, I've already told you, I				ready told you, I	
	can sleep when the wind blows."					
The farmer was very (7) and planned to fire(解產)him after the storm. He hurried outside to(8) the storm. To his surprise, he found that cows and chicken					the storm. He	
				e were closed tightly.		was in the right
		e. Nothing could be				_
	. •	Just then, the farm			When one is we	ell prepared, he has
		ng to fear(害怕).				rr,
	(1)	A. difficult	B. easy	C. different	D. similar	



(2)	A. Or	B. So	C. And	D. But
(3)	A. farm	B. factory	C. shop	D. house
(4)	A. for	B. of	C. on	D. with
(5)	A. strongly	B. softly	C. lightly	D. hardly
(6)	A. looked	B. laughed	C. shouted	D. smiled
(7)	A. happy	B. angry	C. excited	D. sad
(8)	A. prepare for	B. ask for	C. search for	D. look for
(9)	A. Nothing	B. Everything	C. Something	D. Anything
(10)	A. told	B. forgot	C. remember	D. understood

二、阅读理解

3. I grew up in South Africa. Our family had no TV at that time, and we had a small radio that played my dad's favorite music. To get the news, we usually depended on the radio or the newspapers. But as kids, we were just interested in running around and climbing trees with friends.

I was only 7 years old then, but I remembered it so clearly. My best friend and I were trying to climb over the school's wall to get a ball when we saw our neighbors all walking to the house that had the "big TV". So we followed them.

Everybody in the house was in silence. All I remembered was the pictures of fallen buildings, explosions (爆炸) and smoke on the TV screen. My parents were already there. Although I couldn't understand what they were talking about clearly, I knew there was a terrorist attack (袭击) on America.

My mother often taught us at home, and all our textbooks (教材) were from the US. So I knew American history and geography well. The news made me feel really shocked and remember the date — September 11, 2001.

Life just went on, and we moved to America. I learned more about the attack in books and films later on. Even some of our history books have changed because of it. It's crazy to see such a thing with our eyes.

- (1) what did the writer love doing as a kid?
 - A. Watching TV. B. Playing with friends. C. Listening to music.
 - D. Do something crazy.
- (2) How did the writer get the news about the attack?
 - A. He heard it on the radio. B. He learned about it on TV. C. His neighbors told him.
 - D. He got it in newspaper.
- (3) Why does the writer remember the attack so clearly?
 - A. He was much shocked by the news. B. His family often talked about it.
 - C. He was old enough when he knew it. D. He often read it in history books.
- (4) What is crazy according to the writer?
 - A. Seeing bad things in textbooks. B. Seeing a big event happen.
 - C. Climbing over school's walls. D. terrorist attack.
- (5) What can we learn in the passage?
 - A. The writer's parents were more surprised than him.
 - B. The terrorist attack happened when the writer was 7 years old.



- C. The writer decided to move to Australia after the attack.
- D. The writer moved to America to learn more about the attack.
- 4. Would you like to live in a city where buildings turn off the lights for you, and self-driving cars will find the nearest parking place by themselves? Although it sounds a little far from you, living in a "smart"city like this could happen sooner than you think.

Great changes have taken place (发生) in towns that we have lived in for centuries, while completely new cities are being built. One such place is the city of Songdo. Every home there will have a "telepresence system(远程遥控系统)" —allowing users to control the heating and locks, take part in (参加) video meetings, and receive education, health care and government services. Around the city, escalators(自动扶梯)will only move when someone is on them, and offices and schools will all be connected (连接) to the system.

The great mind behind Songdo is from the company (公司) Cisco. In fact, technology companies around the world such as IBM, Siemens, Microsoft are already in the business.

About 75% of the world's population(人口)will live in cities by 2050, so cities will need to be more modern(现代的)to deal with the coming problems. "Making cities smarter is one way out, and I think this will make cities greener. "said Dan Hill, head of a research company.

- (1) According to the text, living in a "smart" city ______.
 - A. is not a green way B. will be far from you C. will soon become true
 - D. is completely impossible
- (2) What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?
 - A. A city in the future. B. A meeting in Songdo. C. A plan to build a house.
 - D. A report on health.
- (3) Dan Hill thinks that making cities smarter is one way to .
 - A. drive people out of city B. control the world's population
 - C. develop his own company D. solve the city's coming problems
- 5. I live on the twelfth floor of a building. Yesterday afternoon I got into the lift (电梯) just after 4 o'clock.

The lift started to go up, but very slowly. And then, it suddenly stopped between two floors. I couldn't understand it. I pressed all the button(按钮)from 1 to 14. I called for help very loudly, but nobody answered.

Then suddenly the light went out, and I was alone in the dark. I started to cry and beat the walls of the lift. Then, I felt hopeless, and pressed all the buttons with my open hands. And at the same time, there was a bell far away. It rang and rang, it was the fire alarm. I thought the building was on fire. I said to God quietly, "Just get me out of here, I'll never be bad again."

Just then, I realized the lift was moving very slowly. Then it stopped. And the door opened. A man was standing there, . "How long have you been there? It is good that you pressed the alarm bell. But haven't you learned to read at your school? "He pointed at a small piece of paper on the wall beside the lift. It said, "Attention (注意): This lift will be stopped for repair between 4:00 a. m. and 5:00 a. m. on Thursday, March 13. "

- (1) What happened to the lift?
 - A. It stopped halfway. B. It had a fire accident. C. It was turned off by the writer.



扫码查看解析

- D. Nothing happened to it.
- (2) Why did a bell ring from far away?
 - A. Because the building was on fire. B. Because the writer pressed the fire alarm bell.
 - C. Because the repair worker rang the fire alarm. D. Because the bell went wrong.
- (3) Who most probably made the lift move again and go down to the ground floor?
 - A. The writer
- B. The fire man
- C. The repairman D. The writer's father
- 6. I'm in Boulder Colorado and I'm one of the luckiest ones without flood(洪水)coming into my house. But some of my friends' houses are in a mess after the flood. Today, I went to a friend's house and helped her do some cleaning.

Some of her friends were helping with the housework when I arrived in the morning. She asked me to move the broken things out of the room and clear the mud(泥土)in the room. With another helper, I got busy cleaning the mud and the broken things.

There was a desk in front of a door and a tall cactus(仙人掌)was on it. My friend asked us to be careful with that plant, because it was the only one that meant a lot to her, it was once her mother's.

I thought if we could clean the mud under the cactus, it would make our friend feel better. So we moved the cactus and cleaned the mud under it. Then I asked my helper to get some water to make it clean. It was a small job.

When our friend came back, she was really moved by what we did for her mom's plant. She smiled and put her hand on her heart. To her, it was not one place without mud, but something that warmed her heart.

- (1) The writer went to her friend's house to .
 - A. have a party B. help her do some cleaning C. go shopping with her
 - D. take care of her cactus
- (2) Why did the writer's friend ask them to be careful with the cactus?
 - A. It was very expensive B. It was very weak. C. It was once her mother's.
 - D. t would hurt someone.
- (3) What did the writer do with the cactus?
 - A. He moved it to the room. B. He did nothing with it. C. He planted it in a new place.
 - D. e cleaned the mud under it.
- (4) Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. An earthquake (地震) just happened in Colorado.
 - B. The writer's friend was angry when she knew the writer did something to the cactus.
 - C. The writer cleaned the room with a helper.
 - D. The writer got some water for the cactus at last.

三、句子回填

7.	Short videos are	e now popular with people. They have mi	illions of views(浏览)online. Many
	people share short vi	deos on popular video apps like Tik Tok((抖音)and Kuaishou. You can even
	add music and specia	al effects(特效)to your videos. (1)	They show people doing
	activities like cookin	g, exercising, and singing.	
	(2)	More than 50 percent of junior high scho	ool students said they enjoyed



watching these short videos. "About 47 percent have posted their own video. " the China National Youth Palace Association reported.

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The videos let teenagers see funny and exciting things they wouldn't usually see.				
(3) For example, a 12 – year – old user named Xiaoqiangyu posts videos showing				
her learning jazz dance. This wins her many fans.				
However, the videos can also cause much trouble. Some videos have vulgar content	nt(低俗			
内容)and it is not good for teenagers. Many teenagers imitate(模仿)what they see in sh	ort			
videos. (4) Some students spend much time watching them. They don't have	re			
enough time to study.				
To deal with this problem, Tik Tok added a new function(功能). (5)Tl	he			
government also monitors(监管)these apps much more strictly.				
A. Some of them even get hurt.				
B. Teenagers enjoy these videos a lot.				
C. The videos are 15 seconds to a few minutes long.				
D. It's the perfect thing to do when they want to kill time. E. Many teens like to share the fun things they do with others.				
F. It locks the app if someone uses the app for over two hours a day.				
1,				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
四、首字母填空				
8. It's so crowded, there are so many p on the bus.				
o. It's so crowded, there are so many p on the bus.				
9. We're shocked at his d , we can never play soccer with him any more.				
9. We're shocked at his d, we can never play soccer with him any more.				
10. There to do it a superior and a large many along the desire and a hand				
10. I have to do it a, nobody can give me a hand.				
11. We're e about the good news.				
12. We should try our best to help d people, after all, they might have	re more			
difficulties in daily life.				
13. We'll have an exam next week, it makes us s out.				
14. I don't like porridge, so I had noodles i this morning.				
15. Besides(除外)getting on well with friends, we should often				
with our parents, it will make us understand each other	better.			



16.	Hearing the heavy rain beating a	the window, I can't help worrying about
	the children in the mountains.	
17.	It seems that you didn't realize the i	of learning English.
五、	语法填空	
18.	(1) (be) a middle school stud	lent is not easy, and it's not easy to be
	parents, either, especially(尤其是)when I face a test.	I'm always under a lot
	of(2)(press), and so are my p	parents, I think.
	Next week, I'll take my mid – term test, I'm(3)_	worried about it that I can't
	fall(4) (sleep) these days. (5)	(get) better grades, I had
	to study hard until midnight even (6)	(late). My parents accompanied (陪伴)
	me, (7) of them went to bed before	ore I finished my study. They were either
	reading or getting ready for tomorrow's work while I	(8) (study).
	It seems that they have already been used to(9)	(cheer) me up in
	this(10) (silence) way.	
	Thank you, mom and dad. I'll do my best.	
	(1)	
	(2)	
	(3)	
	(4)	
	(5)	
	(6)	
	(7)	
	(8)	
	(9)	
	(10)	
六、	书面表达	
19.	做家务是家庭成员的义务. 作为家庭成员之一, 你	一定做过不少力所能及的家务活. 请根
	据提示写一篇英语短文讲述一次你做家务或学做	家务的经历或故事,与大家一起分享.
	(1)写作要点提示:	
	①你是否喜欢做家务、你常做哪些家务;	
	②重点讲述一次你做家务或学做家务的经历或故	事(包括起因、过程、结果等);
	③你父母对你所做家务的评价或你个人的收获、	感受.
	(2)写作要求:	
	短文的内容应包含所提示的要点, 语言要流畅, 可	围绕提示要点适当增加情节, 以使短文
	的意思连贯;短文中不得出现真实的姓名、校名及	地名;短文的词数在90词左右.