



扫码查看解析

2020-2021学年广东省深圳市第二实验学校八年级 (上)期中试卷

英语

注：满分为90分。

完形填空（共1小题，每题1.5分）阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的A、B、C三个选项中选择能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Do you have an idol (偶像)? I'm sure most teenagers have their own idols. Many people's idols are famous stars like (1) _____ or actors. They can see the stars on TV, in magazines or newspapers almost every day. I like them too. But my idol is a scientist — Albert Einstein. He is (2) _____ my hero.

At first, I didn't (3) _____ much about Einstein in addition to (除此之外) his great work. Like others, I just thought he was one of the (4) _____ scientists of all time, like Galileo and Newton. That was enough to make him someone I should (5) _____. However, after reading more about him, I (6) _____ he had another side. What many of us don't know is that he had a great sense of humor (幽默感) and he was also a (7) _____ man. He helped many other scientists and cared about the whole world. I (8) _____ I've learnt a lot from him. He has taught me that our most important achievement (成就) is to be a helpful person with the (9) _____ to act and think independently. This is what (10) _____ Einstein so great.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. singers | B. teachers | C. scientists |
| 2. | A. sometimes | B. never | C. always |
| 3. | A. compare | B. know | C. praise |
| 4. | A. greatest | B. happiest | C. poorest |
| 5. | A. worry about | B. learn from | C. talk to |
| 6. | A. decided | B. hoped | C. found |
| 7. | A. smart | B. kind | C. quiet |
| 8. | A. feel like | B. look like | C. sound like |
| 9. | A. advice | B. activity | C. ability |
| 10. | A. pushes | B. makes | C. allows |

阅读理解（本大题共2小题，每小题10分，共30分）

My youngest son Daniel's love for surfing (冲浪) began at the age of 13. He went to
2. practise after school each day.

One day in the afternoon, a doctor called my husband Mike. He said our son's eye was badly hurt by his surfing board. Mike ran to the hospital as quickly as possible.

I was flying home from a meeting while Daniel's eye was being stitched (缝针). Mike drove directly to the airport after they left the doctor's office. Daniel ran to me when he saw me. He cried, "Mum, I'm happy you're home." I told him how bad I felt about not being there when



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the doctor called.

"It's OK, Mum, " he said. "I'll be fine. The doctor says I can go back in the water in eight days. " I wanted to tell him not to go near the water again. But instead, I controlled myself, hoping he would forget about surfing.

For the next seven days, he kept persuading (说服) me to let him go back on the board. "Mum, you always teach us never to give up what we love, " he said.

I finally agreed. Back then, Daniel was just a boy with a deep love for surfing. Now he is among the top 25 surfers in the world.

1. What do we know about Daniel?
A. He was interested in surfing at 3. B. He felt bad when his eye got hurt.
C. He had an accident in the morning. D. He practised surfing after school.
2. Where was the writer probably when Daniel was in the hospital?
A. At home. B. In the hospital. C. On the plane. D. In her office.
3. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Daniel is a great surfer now. B. The writer didn't care about Daniel.
C. Daniel learnt to surf from his father. D. The doctor advised Daniel to stop surfing.
4. What does the story want to tell us?
A. We should listen to our parents. B. We need to have our own ideas.
C. We shouldn't give up our dreams easily.
D. We must be careful when we are doing sports.

阅读理解 (本大题共2小题, 每小题10分, 共30分)

3. Fun facts:

- More than 3 billion people use the Internet.
- More than 200 billion emails are sent every day.
- The first computer mouse was made of wood.

Sir William Thomson invented the first computer in 1872. It was the size of a room. Early computers could only do simple Maths, like a calculator. In the 1930s, Alan Turning had the idea for a computer on which people could program (编写程序) to do different things.

In 1958 , Jack Kilby invented the microchip (芯片). Microchips were tiny but could store lots of information. They helped make computers smaller. In the 1970s, computers became smaller and cheaper, so people started to use them at home. In the 1980s, computer games were very popular. Lots of people bought computers just to play games.

In 1989, Tim Berners - Lcee invented the World Wide Web. It was a way to collect information on the Internet. People all over the world could look for and share information on websites.

Today people can use mobile phones to play games, send emails and get on the Internet. In the past, a simple computer was the size of a room. Now it can go into your pocket!

1. What could early computers be used to do ?
A. Send emails. B. Do simple Maths. C. Play games. D. Look for information.
2. Who made computers smaller?
A. Sir William Thomson. B. Alan Turning. C. Jack Kilby. D. Tim Berners - Lee.
3. What does the last paragraph tell us ?



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- A. Computers have become cheaper than before. B. Mobile phones are very popular.
 - C. Mobile phones have taken the place of computers.
 - D. Computers have become more convenient than before.
4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage ?
- A. The first computer had a wooden mouse.
 - B. People send a large number of emails every day. .
 - C. People used computers to play games in the 1970s.
 - D. People could get on the Internet after the microchip was invented.

Before cars appeared, people used their own feet or animals as transport (运输工具). They walked, rode horses, camels and even elephants. Animals provided the power. Travelling from one place to another was slow and difficult, so people hardly went far. Besides, they couldn't

4. carry many things with them.

In 1769, an inventor named Nicolas – Joseph Cugnot watched horses slowly moving cannons (大炮) to the war field. Then he had a good idea. He made the first automobile or car. Auto means "self", and mobile means "moving".

Cugnot's invention could move all by itself. His car was stronger than any other horse. It could pull a few cannons at a time. But it wasn't perfect. It could only run about 7.8 kilometres per hour and had to stop about every 15 minutes.

In the 1880s, two German inventors came up with a better idea which changed cars a lot. The new cars used gas to run. They could run faster and farther, but they cost up to \$2,000. That was a lot of money at that time. It took a person in the US about four years to make that much. Only the rich people could buy the cars.

However, Henry Ford changed that. He made a car and sold it for \$825. Why did he sell it so cheaply? That was because he had a faster way to make cars.

1. Why does the author write the first paragraph?
 - A. To tell us why cars were invented. B. To tell us what old cars looked like.
 - C. To tell us what animals were used in the past.
 - D. To tell us how old people carried things.
2. The underlined word "They" refers to (指的是) "_____".
 - A. Cugnot's cars B. the new cars C. the strong horses D. the rich people
3. From the passage, we can learn that the German inventors' cars _____.
 - A. were easy and quick to make B. could run faster than Henry Ford's cars
 - C. were too expensive for most people
 - D. used gas to run and most people could buy them
4. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. The history of cars. B. The importance of cars. C. Who invented cars.
 - D. How cars run fast.

High school students who take music classes get better grades on Maths, Science and English exams than their non musical classmates, according to a new study. The students who learnt to play a musical instrument (乐器) in primary school and continued playing in high school not only got better grades, but were about one school year ahead of their non – musical



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5. classmates.

Scientists studied over 112, 000 students who finished all the 12 – grade schoolwork from 2012 to 2015. Students who had at least one instrumental music class were seen as students taking music classes. The music classes need instrumental music experience and include concert bands, jazz bands and so on.

The scientists found the relationships between music education and grades were clearer for those who learnt musical instruments. The study shows the skills learnt in instrumental music class can turn into the students' learning ability at school.

According to the study, a music student has to learn to read music notation (乐谱), and develop eye – hand – mind coordination (协调) skills, quick listening skills and team skills. All those skills play an important role in developing the learner's different abilities.

Lots of people expressed their opinions on the Internet. Some said they agreed with the result. They thought it was interesting. However, others didn't think so. They thought music education had nothing to do with grades.

1. What can we learn from the study?
 - A. Students should learn a musical instrument from primary school.
 - B. Non – musical students aren't so clever as music students.
 - C. The exams are easy for the students who take music classes.
 - D. Grades have something to do with music education.
2. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Music students do better at school than non – musical ones.
 - B. Music is more important than any other subject at school.
 - C. It's necessary for students to develop different skills.
 - D. High school students need music to relax.
3. What can we infer (推断) from the passage?
 - A. The writer doesn't support the result.
 - B. Music students think it's interesting to learn music.
 - C. If one keeps taking music classes, he'll be the best student.
 - D. Music skills are helpful for a music student's learning ability.
4. What's the purpose of the passage?
 - A. To talk about different opinions. B. To show what music students study.
 - C. To tell readers about a new study. D. To advise readers to take music classes.

六、语法填空 (共1小题, 每小题10分)

- Early in the (1) _____ (fifteen) century during the Ming Dynasty, the Yongle Emperor Zhu Di decided (2) _____ (create) a great encyclopedia. It was (3) _____ huge job for the scholars to collect and copy thousands of texts from all over China. (4) _____ (they) work was finished in 1408. This amazing collection was called Yongle Dadian. It was made up (5) _____ 22, 937 rolls in 11, 095 volumes, and it was one of the
6. (6) _____ (early) encyclopedias that had ever been made.
- (7) _____ printing techniques were already quite advanced at that time, Yongle Dadian was never printed because of its (8) _____ (long). (9) _____ the fall of the



Ming Dynasty, the original work was lost. Nobody knows what (10) _____ (happen) to it. 扫码查看解析

七、阅读下面句子，然后用方框里单词的适当形式填空，使每个句子在结构，句意和逻辑上正确。（5分，共5小题，每小题1分）

7. Our team _____ (win) three matches, drew one and lost two.

8. India is a _____ (develop) country.

9. Miss Green was very happy because all of her students answered the question _____ (correct).

10. Listen to the _____ (instruct) carefully and take them down.

11. Miss Parrish recently placed an _____ (advertise) in the local newspaper.

八、根据中文句子提示，完成句子翻译，并注意适当形式。（共5小题，每小题1分）

12. 这个女孩从小就喜欢画画。

13. 每年，很多人死于交通事故。

14. 机器人可以做一些像搬东西之类的重活。

15. 这道数学题比他们意识到的要难得多。



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16. 从那以后，我们一直远距离保持联系。

九、书面表达。（10分）

17. 许多伟大的发明家用他们的发明改变了世界，让我们生活得更好。你想成为一个小小发明家吗？请以My invention为题，根据以下提示内容给老师和学生们介绍以下你的发明。

[写作要点提示]：

(1) 水陆两用汽车：既可以在陆地上跑，也可以在水下跑；

(2) 这种汽车两侧有两个翅膀，下面有四个轮子，在地面上时，跟普通汽车一样，但在水下时，四个轮子会隐藏在车底，两侧的翅膀会变为两个船桨促使汽车前行；

(3) 比一般的汽车更方便、更省油；节约资源，减少污染。

生词提示：hide（隐藏），resource（资源），paddle（桨）

[写作要求]：语法正确，语言通顺，80词左右，可根据提示内容适当发挥。

My invention

Dear teachers and schoolmates,

I am glad to be here to introduce my invention. _____