

2024 年河南省镇平县联考八年级英语第二学期期末质量跟踪监视试题

满分 120 分，时间 90 分钟

一、完形填空(10 分)

1、I was always ____1____ and had too many things to do. Whenever my daughter caused me to change my plans, I thought to myself, “We don’t have time ____2____ this.” So the two words I always said to her were: ____3____.

The other day, the two of us rode to a ____4____ near our home. After shopping I bought her an ice cream, and she sat down ____5____ a table happily admiring the ice cream in her hand. Suddenly a ____6____ look appeared on her face. “Do I have to eat it up in a hurry, Mum?”

I nearly cried when hearing this—the pains of a hurried life influenced(影响) my poor girl so deeply! As she looked at me waiting to know if she could ____7____ her time. I knew I had to make a ____8____. I thought of the times when I rushed (催促) my child through life, I began ____9____ what really matters in life….

“You don’t have to ____10____. Just enjoy it.” I said gently. Her whole face brightened and her shoulders ____11____. We sat side by side talking about things that interested us.

When she got to the last bite (一口), she held it out to me, “ I ____12____ the last bite for you, Mum,” she said ____13____. As the icy taste put out my thirst, I realized I just got the present of a lifetime. I ____14____ my child a little time… and in return, she gave me her last bite and reminded(提醒) me that things taste sweeter and love is easier to get when you stop rushing ____15____ life.

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|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. happy | B. sad | C. busy | D. free |
| 2. A. to | B. for | C. with | D. about |
| 3. A. Keep quiet | B. Take care | C. Hurry up | D. Work hard |
| 4. A. station | B. school | C. office | D. supermarket |
| 5. A. on | B. beside | C. at | D. near |
| 6. A. worried | B. tired | C. exciting | D. surprising |
| 7. A. waste | B. take | C. cost | D. pay |
| 8. A. mark | B. plans | C. wish | D. choice |
| 9. A. explaining | B. forgetting | C. discussing | D. wondering |

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|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 10. A. worried | B. busy | C. hurry | D. eat |
| 11. A. lifted | B. relaxed | C. turned | D. raised |
| 12. A. bought | B. carried | C. saved | D. tasted |
| 13. A. happily | B. quiet | C. sadly | D. patiently |
| 14. A. caught | B. gave | C. made | D. taught |
| 15. A. across | B. cross | C. thought | D. through |

二、短文填空（10 分）

2、根据首字母提示及短文内容填写所缺的单词,使短文完整通顺

On the fourth Sunday of every November, Americans gather around the dinner table to celebrate Thanksgiving Day. The special tradition in the US has been around for many years. H____1____, some people don't always stop to think about where some traditions came from. Now the f____2____ are about four popular Thanksgiving traditions and how they started.

big feast (大餐) is the major event for every Thanksgiving Day. The first Thanksgiving feast was in the autumn of 1621 when the first settlers (定居者) from ____3____ celebrated their first harvest. But it wasn't made into an official holiday u____4____ 1863. The first feast had turkey, fruits and vegetables, which are still common today.

Giving thanks is what the holiday is mainly about. Historians say the first settlers invited Native Americans to the feast to thank them for teaching them how to g____5____ crops and get food so that they could live on.

Every year, there is a Macy's Thanksgiving Parade in New York City, which includes giant balloons that ____6____ like cartoon characters and beautiful floats (花车) that carry famous people. There are also many musical plays for people to w____7____. This parade first a____8____ in 1924, and today over 44 million people can see it on TV or in NYC.

American football is also something that people are the most i____9____ in on Thanksgiving Day. Many people started to c____10____ Thanksgiving Day by watching football games a few years after the day became an official holiday. Today, the National Football League takes advantages of this popularity and hosts three NFL games every Thanksgiving Day.

3、阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容从下面方框内所给 11 个词中选择 10 个意义相符的词，必要时进行词形变化，填入空白处，每空一词。

when, surprise, like, pain, trouble, everything, common, that, you, brave, hard



People usually eat fruits such as apples, pears and bananas. Strawberries look very nice, but a light pressure can make them out of shape. Nowadays, there are many young people who are just 1 strawberries. They easily break down when they face difficulties. They don't know what to do when they are in 2. They have a(n) 3 name—strawberry kids.

Why are many students so easy to break down? Parents and schools are a main reason. Parents do almost 4 for them in their daily life, while schools care more about their grades instead of developing their personality.

Liu Yue is now 13 years old and he is from Fujian. His mom 5 criticizes (批评) him and he always feels good about himself in daily life. When a teacher criticized him heavily, he was 6 and felt sad. He began to doubt his ability. And little by little, he hardly had confidence to face the trouble in his study and life.

Students should do something to make themselves mentally (精神上) strong. An expert said, “7 you are in trouble, don't ask for help right away. You should try to deal with problems first by 8. I also advise you to take an active part in sports and social activities. That can make you mentally strong.”

Growing up is not just a happy process. 9 also go along with it. The most important thing is to face the pains 10 and learn from them.

4、阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空，使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词，每词限用一次。

come, to, change, tradition, call, turn, fight, have, one, become

In November 1979, pupils in England were able to watch a new TV program 1 Monkey. Most of them were hearing this story for the 2 time. However, this story is not new to Chinese children. The Monkey King or Sun Wukong is the main character in the 3 Chinese book Journey to the West.

The Monkey King is not just any normal monkey. In fact, he sometimes does not even look like a monkey! This is because he can make 72 4 to his shape and size, 5 himself into different animals and objects. But unless he can hide his tail, he can not turn himself into a man. 6 fight bad people, the Monkey King uses a magic stick. Sometimes he can make the stick so small that he can keep it in his ear. At other times, he is able to make it big and long.

The Monkey King 7 excited the children of China for many years. And as soon as the TV program 8 out more than 30 years ago, western children 9 interested in reading this story because the clever Monkey King keeps 10 to help the weak and never gives up.

5、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。

Hi, Trevor,

Paul and I were in Toronto for five days last month. It was an 1 (interest) trip. We traveled 2 train from New York City. The train was comfortable, but the trip was too long. It 3 (take) 11 hours!

When we arrived 4 Toronto, we 5 (visit) the city on foot, and by subway or bus. It was really easy! There

are a lot of things to see in Toronto, but my favorite place is a tall building _____6_____ (call) the CN Tower, the _____7_____ (two) highest communication tower in the world. It's 553 meters tall! Tourists can go up the tower and take _____8_____ (photo), but they have to buy a ticket first. I also love the Toronto Islands. They have beaches, but the water is sometimes too cold to swim. You can't drive a car on the islands, _____9_____ you can ride a bike. It's a great way to get around! Paul and I had _____10_____ really great time in Toronto!

Love,
Maggie

三、阅读理解（40 分）

6、In Chinese, what word do you usually use to call your mother? It's "Mama", isn't it? And as you know, in America, kids call their mother "Mom" or "Mommy". In French, the word is "Maman", and in Arabic(阿拉伯语), it's "Ummi".

Have you noticed that these words for "mother" all have a sound close to "m"? Similarly, the words for "father" almost all have the sound "b" or "p". There are over 7,000 languages around the world. The words for other things are usually very different from one language to another. But why are the words for "mother" and "father" so similar?

The answer lies in how babies start to talk. The easiest sound a baby can make is "ah". A child can make this sound without the use of his tongue(舌头) or lips(嘴唇). Then, if he is going to change things a little bit, the easiest thing to do is to break up that sound by closing his lips for a while. The child, by this point, has long been doing this to suck(吮吸) milk. And so, the baby makes the sound "mah".

In fact, babies "speaking" in this way are just playing. Adults, however, don't think so. When a baby says "mah mah", it sounds as if(好似) he is calling someone. And the person is most likely(可能) to be his mother. The mother takes "mah" as meaning her. When speaking to her baby, she calls herself "mama". The word "mama" starts to mean "mother". This happens with human babies worldwide.

After babies begin making "m" by putting their lips together, they pick up the sound "bah" or "pah" in a similar way. When they make this sound, they are thought to be calling their second closest person: their father.

In this way, you call your mother "mama", and your father "baba". In fact, you have been doing this ever since you started to make sounds.

1. Paragraph(段落) 1 shows the words for "mother" in different countries sound similar by _____.

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|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A. doing a survey | B. repeating information |
| C. giving examples | D. describing differences |

2. If we want to understand why the words for "mother" and "father" sound similar, we should know _____.

- A. the way babies start to talk

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