

2023-2024 学年八年级下学期 6 月期末

英语试题

一、单项选择

1. These little wind-bells hit _____ each other, giving off a sweet sound. It makes me think of my lovely childhood.

- A. off B. against C. through D. upon

2. —Linda, I have failed to pass the driving test again. I can't feel worse now.

—Cheer up, Susan. I know _____ how you feel, but I believe you can make it next time.

- A. exactly B. properly C. closely D. seriously

3. As a teenager in new times, it's our duty to make a(n) _____ of Chinese culture to the world by telling Chinese stories in English.

- A. conversation B. knowledge C. introduction D. conclusion

4. —Jenny, I've already got everything for the picnic.

—Great! Do you mean I _____ bring anything when I come?

- A. shouldn't B. mustn't C. can't D. don't have to

5. —Hey, Bob! I haven't seen your brother Tom for a long time.

—Ah, he _____ Dalian for a week. It's such a great city that he doesn't want to come back.

- A. went to B. stayed in C. has been to D. has been in

6. —When I am in trouble, there is always someone around me who can _____ useful advice.

—Well, it's known that "when I walk along with two others, they may serve me as my teachers."

- A. take out B. put out C. hand out D. look out

7. —Let's go to play soccer now, Jack.

—I'd like to, but I need at least one more hour before my project _____.

- A. finishes B. is finished C. will finish D. will be finished

8. —Mr Wu, how soon will the swimming pool in our school be open to us students?

—Oh, I'm afraid it's still _____ to talk about that.

- A. too early B. too late C. early enough D. late enough

9. The ideas of the information below are organized in the way of _____.

Poor children need helpSome African children don't have enough food to eat. Also, they need clothes and

shoes to keep warm. Moreover, they can't pay for pens and notebooks. It's important for us to do something for them.

- A. time order B. space order C. general to specific D. specific to general

10. —Look, Sandy can dance! I've never heard about it from her.

—In fact, she is good at it and often wins prizes. You know “_____”.

- A. every dog has its day B. the early bird catches the worm
C. actions speak louder than words D. the grass is always greener on the other side

二、完形填空

Budi looked around the room. Most of the villagers had turned out for the meeting. Ari, Budi's son, had also showed up, although (尽管) his young _____ was sick with a serious disease. It was time for Budi, head of the village, to start the meeting.

“We have had a new _____ from the logging (伐木) company. If they enter our forest, they will bring us doctors and set up a clinic (诊所) for us in _____. The time has come for us to discuss this important event,” he said.

There was a short silence before Wawan, a visiting environmentalist, _____ spoke up. “To be honest, I don't think you should _____ your trees to this company.”

“That's _____ for you to say,” said Ari. “You can go back home, to your city doctors, but my child is terribly ill and she is ill in bed, shaking with fever _____ we have no medical care. I'd like to say we'd better _____ the offer for our children and our elderly.”

An older man _____ to his feet and said loudly, “Hmph! You think you can speak for your elders? You can take your child to a _____, even if it is a long way. It's not easy, but it is possible. But once the _____ is gone, it's not possible to get it back.”

Diah, one of the mothers, spoke up in a loud voice, “My husband had to work in the city. Wouldn't it be _____ if he could work in our village with the logging company?”

Soon, villagers began _____ all at once.

“Enough!” shouted Budi. “_____, it's time for us to decide together what to do then.”

Finally, the villagers agreed to _____ the logging company. And Wawan promised to help bring medical care and more job opportunities to them.

11. A. wife B. mother C. son D. daughter
12. A. task B. report C. order D. offer

13. A. public B. surprise C. return D. detail
14. A. suddenly B. excitedly C. proudly D. carelessly
15. A. trade B. send C. show D. lend
16. A. useful B. late C. direct D. easy
17. A. while B. until C. if D. because
18. A. accept B. check C. improve D. share
19. A. fell B. flew C. rose D. got
20. A. farmer B. doctor C. manager D. visitor
21. A. village B. school C. forest D. company
22. A. harder B. better C. faster D. worse
23. A. fighting B. laughing C. cheering D. discussing
24. A. Instead B. Anyway C. Moreover D. Otherwise
25. A. refuse B. invite C. enter D. leave

三、阅读理解

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

We sometimes feel lonely when there's nobody with us. How do you spend your time when you feel lonely? Li Bai, Chinese poet of the Tang Dynasty, and the UK poet William Wordsworth described and dealt with loneliness in different ways.

<p>Drinking Alone under the Moon by Li Bai</p> <p>Among the flowers, from a pot of wine I drink without a companion of mine. I raise my cup to invite the Moon who blends Her light with my Shadow and we are three _____.</p>	<p>I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud by William Wordsworth</p> <p>I wandered lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills, When all at once I saw a crowd, A host, of golden daffodils; Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze. For oft, when on my couch I lie In vacant or in pensive mood, They flash upon that inward eye</p>
<p>Word bank:</p> <p>shadow (影子) wander (漫游)</p> <p>float (漂浮) daffodils (水仙花)</p> <p>vacant (茫然的) pensive (沉思的)</p>	

flash (闪耀) bliss (乐园)	Which is the bliss of solitude; And then my heart with pleasure fills, And dances with the daffodils.
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Both Li Bai and William Wordsworth are poets of romanticism. Both poems are about loneliness but show different ways of thinking about it.

The first poem describes the scene of drinking alone under the moon. Li imagines (想象) that the moon and his shadow are with him drinking, later even dancing together. Even when lonely, the talented poet used his poem and wine to let out his strong feelings. In the second poem, the poet seems lonely, imagining himself as a lonely cloud floating in the sky. However, he finds company with the beautiful and lively daffodils. The flowers give him strength and energy. After he finds the daffodils, the flowers continue to fill him with joy even when he is away from them. When he is lying on his couch at home, he relives the pleasure.

26. Which word can be the best for _____?

- A. drinkers B. friends C. neighbours D. dancers

27. What can we know after reading the two poems?

- A. Li Bai drank wine with others to let out his strong feelings.
B. William Wordsworth hid great sadness in golden daffodils.
C. Li and William used the same way to deal with loneliness.
D. The two poems were written to talk about the same subject.

28. Which part of a magazine is the passage probably taken from?

- A. School life. B. History study. C. Classic reading. D. International news.

B

Long long ago, there was a piece of wood. It was not an expensive piece of wood. Just a common block of firewood, one of those thick legs that are put on the fire to make cold rooms warm.

I do not know how this really happened, one fine day this piece of wood found itself in the shop of an old carpenter (木匠). Everyone called him Mastro Cherry, for the tip of his nose was so round and red that it looked like a ripe cherry.

As soon as he saw that piece of wood, Mastro Cherry was filled with joy. Rubbing his hands together happily, he said to himself, "This has come in time. I'm in need of a leg of the table." But as he was about to give it the first blow, he stood still with arm uplifted, for he had heard a little voice say, "Please be careful! Do not hit me so hard!" What a surprise!

He tried to find out where that voice had come from and he saw no one! He looked under the bench—no one! He searched the room—no one! He opened the door to look around the street—and still no one!

“Oh, I see!” he then said, laughing and shaking his head. “There may be something wrong with my ears.”

“Well, well—to work once more.” He struck another blow hard on the piece of wood.

“Oh, oh! You hurt me!” cried the same far-away little voice.

Mastro Cherry’s mouth opened wide, turned frightened eyes and his tongue hung down on his chin (下巴). “Where did that voice come from? This piece of wood has learned to cry like a child? Here it is—a piece of common firewood, the same as any other. Yet—might someone be hidden in it? If so, the worse for him. I’ll fix him!” With these words, he started to knock it. He threw it to the floor, against the walls, and even up to the ceiling.

He listened for the tiny voice to cry. He waited two minutes—nothing; five minutes—nothing; ten minutes—nothing. “Oh, I see,” he said, trying bravely to laugh and touching his hair. “Well, well—to work once more!” So he tried to sing a merry song to get power, and worked on.

“Stop it! Oh, stop it! You tickle my stomach.” This time poor Mastro Cherry fell as if shot. When he opened his eyes, he found himself sitting on the floor.

29. How many times did the piece of wood talk?

- A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5.

30. The underlined word “blow” probably means _____.

- A. a hard hit B. a quick move C. air from the mouth D. a musical sound

31. Which is the right order according to the story?

- a. Mastro Cherry searched everywhere for the voice.
b. Mastro Cherry was told to be careful by a little voice.
c. Mastro Cherry laughed and sang to make himself move on.
d. Mastro Cherry questioned if anyone was hidden in the wood.
e. Mastro Cherry found a piece of common firewood in his shop.

- A. b - a - e - d - c B. b - e - d - a - c C. e - b - a - d - c D. e - b - d - a - c

32. How did the carpenter’s feelings change in the whole story?

- A. happy→surprised→afraid B. happy→surprised→bored
C. surprised→afraid→angry D. surprised→worried→happy

C

①What would you like for lunch? Maybe, a battery (电池)? Although it sounds unusual, this has already been realized by scientists as they develop electronic (电子的) things you can eat.

②Robofood, a program led by Dario Floreano from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne, Switzerland, has been the trailblazer. Together with scientists from Wageningen University, the Netherlands, it has made a new drone (无人机). Half of the parts inside can be eaten! The program plans to create robots that can be eaten and foods that act like robots by mixing food science and robots in a new way.

③According to the scientists, the wings of the drone were made from rice cakes glued together using oil and chocolate. This drone can find missing people or animals in sudden serious and dangerous situations, and carry important food or medicine to them. Parts of the drone can be eaten since they meet food safety standards set up by the United Nations for emergencies.

④However, the main challenge is finding stronger edible (可食用的) materials for the drone's wings to prepare for bad weather and high temperatures—of course, the chocolate may melt (融化) easily.

⑤Robofood also developed an edible sensor to help watch stomach sickness. It's eaten by the patient to check the conditions inside. Unlike other sensors out there today, it's designed to be easily digested (消化), lowering the risk of leaving any remains inside the body.

⑥The invention of Robofood also helps with environmental protection. The world's first fully edible batteries can help with the growing problem of throwing away used batteries. The battery's two ends are made of vitamin B2 and another natural element that can be found in many fruits including apples. So the new battery can be more friendly for nature.

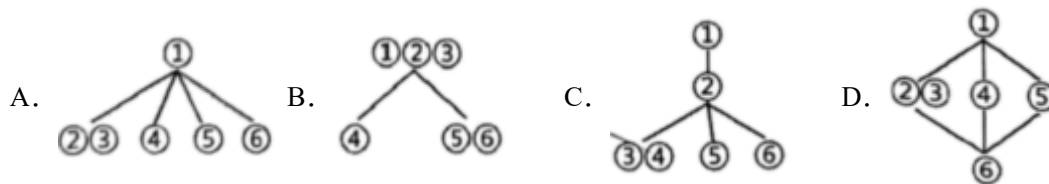
33. Which of the following about Robofood's drone is true?

- A. The materials of the drone are totally edible.
- B. The materials of the drone aren't strong enough.
- C. The drone can be used in any dangerous situation.
- D. The drone is made of rice cakes, oil and chocolate.

34. What can we learn from the last two paragraphs?

- A. Robofood's sensors can stay in the human body longer.
- B. Robofood's sensors can watch the stomach more carefully.
- C. Robofood's batteries are expected to take the place of some fruit.
- D. Robofood's batteries are the first batteries that can be totally eaten.

35. Which of the following can show the structure of the passage?



36. What can be the best title of the passage?

- A. Smart Drones
B. Edible Electronics
C. Robots and Foods
D. Nature-friendly Batteries

D

Since I grew up in England with a British father and a Chinese mother, I've enjoyed food from both countries ever since I was able to hold a knife and fork—and chopsticks!

Mum has sweet memories of the food from her hometown in Sichuan, and often cooks spicy dishes. Because of this, Dad has come to love hot pot! But there are still some dishes that Dad dare not try even after many years of marriage to my mother. He once told me he was surprised by what he saw on the table when he first visited my mother's parents in China. He was even shocked (震惊的) at their wedding when he saw how the Chinese ate almost every part of an animal. Even today, he still does not easily take (忍受) to eating things like chicken feet.

But I enjoy that sort of food myself. Last week, I went to the butcher's and asked, "Do you have pigs' ears?" "No," the butcher (屠夫) said, pulling at his own ears, "just these ordinary ones." He must have thought I was joking.

Dad can cook a super "full English breakfast" of bacon, eggs, beans, sausages and toast with butter. Mum and I just have to find a way to get him into the kitchen! He also does a typical Sunday roast. We all love roast beef and vegetables, but Mum says we'd better not eat too much roast food as it may make us suffer from heat inside our bodies, according to traditional Chinese medicine.

I'll never forget my visit to China. Mum encouraged me to try different kinds of food, and I did! I loved everything. But just when I thought I could deal with all Chinese food, I came across stinky tofu, a terrible grey thing that looked and smelt like a burnt sports shoe. "You needn't try it if you don't want to," Mum said, but I gathered all my courage to take a bite and was amazed to find it wasn't that bad. It reminded me of blue cheese, a similarly strong smelling type of food you either love or hate. Maybe I'll fall in love with stinky tofu someday.

People say that one man's meat is another man's poison, but I feel at home with different food from both China and Britain. To me, there's nothing better than a cross-cultural afternoon tea of English biscuits

and a cup of Chinese oolong tea in a fine china cup!

37. What do you know about the writer's taste for food?

- A. He prefers British food to Chinese food.
- B. He will never get used to Chinese oolong tea.
- C. He enjoys British food as well as Chinese food.
- D. He can deal with all Chinese food including stinky tofu.

38. What can we infer (推断) from the paragraphs 2 and 3?

- A. Almost no people in England eat pigs' ears.
- B. The writer just wanted to play a trick on the butcher.
- C. The butcher was more interested in pigs' ears than others.
- D. Pigs' ears are popular in Britain, especially at their weddings.

39. What do you know about the writer's father?

- A. He isn't really interested in cooking.
- B. He likes easily prepared Chinese food.
- C. He always enjoys making meals with families.
- D. He likes all kinds of Chinese food especially hot pot.

40. What does the underlined sentence mean in paragraph 6?

- A. A good diet can build up one's health.
- B. Some food can be harmful to health.
- C. People ought to try different foods.
- D. People have different tastes for food.

信息还原 (六选五)

Everyone likes a good laugh from time to time, and science supports that feeling. In fact, we start to laugh even before we start to speak.

___41___. Think back to a time when the main meal was a four-legged animal running away from us, and we had to hunt it down to fill our stomachs. At the same time, there were also animals running towards us, hunting us down to feed themselves. ___42___. So it makes sense that when the danger finally passed, early humans shared a laugh with one another as if to tell the group everything was OK and that there was no need to be anxious or threatened by what was happening around them.

___43___. "Laughter can make it easier for couples to communicate and strong their relationships," one researcher said. In addition, laughter is 30 times more prone to happen together with others than when one is

alone. It's contagious (有感染力的). 44.

Laughter is like a pill in your medicine box to help you feel better. And it's free. 45. If you want to use the healing power of laughter, a funny movie might help—but it's really the connections laughter builds with other people that count.

根据短文内容，从下列选项中选出能填入文中空白处的最佳选项，选项中有一项为多余选项。

- A. So don't think it is silly or useless
- B. People relax themselves through laugh
- C. Laughter is the glue that keeps people together
- D. At such dangerous times, early humans were under great stress
- E. To understand why we laugh, let's go back to our very beginnings
- F. You're much more likely to laugh if you hear someone else laughing

四、词汇运用

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适当形式。

Altay (阿勒泰), a place in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (新疆维吾尔自治区), turns out to be a hit due to the TV series named *To the Wonder*. The series displayed the 46 (area) amazing natural beauty, with mountains covered in snow, lakes that are very clear, and old villages that are still in good condition. Altay is also one of 47 (fine) places for skiing during the cold season.

People who study tourism say that Altay, located (位于) in 48 (north) Xinjiang, has always been famous for its rich tourism resources, but it wasn't a popular place to visit before because it took a long time to travel there and the cost of 49 (stay) in hotels was high. However, *To the Wonder* has made more people, especially the young, interested in visiting Altay.

50 the series started to be shown, the Internet searches about Altay have more than doubled, with searches for Altay homestays rising a lot as well. The small houses which featured in the drama have got too popular to book. 51 May 15, Beijing Youth Daily reported that bookings for group tours across Xinjiang rose by 247 percent compared to the earlier week.

Even though it isn't that easy to travel to Altay, the area 52 (think) to be a great place for tourists. It can be attractive all year, with different interesting things to see and experience in any season. The experts advise people in charge of (负责) Altay 53 (keep) making the places more comfortable for tourists to stay and visit.

In fact, it is not the first time that a TV series has 54 (success) made a place more popular. In the last few years, other places, like Dali in Yunnan province, 55 (become) hot tourist destinations

because of excellent TV dramas. By improving the tourism and cultural attractions, more places can bring their special area to a wider public.

五、短文填空

请认真阅读下面短文，并根据各题所给首字母的提示，写出一个合适的英语单词完整、正确的形式，使短文通顺。



The Chinese character *Fu* is a necessity in Spring Festival celebrations. Nowadays, *Fu*, as a cultural sign, e 56 people's best wishes for the coming year. Yet, in the past, the character mainly meant luck and fortune.

The tradition (传统) of sticking the character *Fu* on w 57 and doors has been around for a long time. It's recorded that people already practised this tradition in the Song Dynasty. The character can be w 58 or printed. It can be stuck either normally or upside down, because in Chinese, the "reversed *Fu*" and "*Fu* arrives" sound s 59 to each other, both being pronounced as "*Fu dao le*".

There is a story about the origin of sticking the "reversed *Fu*". Zhu Yuanzhang, the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty, once used the character *fu* as a secret signal to kill a family for insulting (侮辱) his wife, Empress Ma. To a 60 the disaster, the kind-hearted empress ordered every family in the capital to stick the character *Fu* in front of their own doors.

All the people followed the empress's order, but one family didn't know h 61 to read or write. They had stuck the character upside down. On the second day when the soldiers went to the streets, they found the character e 62, including the upside down one. When the emperor heard this, he said, a 63 to the soldiers, "I will kill the family who stuck the character differently."

But Empress Ma e 64, "That family had known that you would come to visit them today, so they stuck the character upside down on purpose. Doesn't that have the same m 65 as '*Fu* comes'?" The emperor agreed with his wife and set the family free.

From that time on, people began to stick *Fu* upside down for the purpose of hoping for luck and remembering Empress Ma.

六、任务型阅读

请认真阅读下面短文，并根据短文内容回答问题。



Liu Lingli was born in Hengyang, Hunan province, in 1973. Her first interaction with people with disability was with one of her neighbours, surnamed Wang. Liu was a child then.

One day in the winter, when Liu was playing in her house, Wang used sign language to communicate with her. But Liu couldn't understand what she was trying to say. It was Wang's husband who told Liu that she wanted to make her a scarf.

"Even as a child, I was moved by her kind gesture, and thought it would be great if she could speak," Liu said. The incident left an unforgettable mark on Liu. At the age of 14, she decided to major in teaching hearing-impaired (听力受损的) students, and later enrolled in Nanjing Normal University of Special Education. After four years, she graduated with a secondary vocational (职业的) degree and became a teacher at Hengyang Normal School of Special Education, and taught Chinese language to first graders.

Although she was young at the time, she treated the students as her children, and practiced sign language in front of the mirror for one to two hours every day till she mastered it. With great care and patience, she also taught the students how to wash their face and clothes, and cut their nails, gradually becoming the "mother" of the students.

In 2005, at the age of 32, Liu gave birth to her own child. But the child, a boy, was diagnosed with congenital (先天性的) hearing impairment when he was seven months old. Concerned that she would need time to overcome the shock, Liu's colleagues requested her to take a break from teaching and take her son to Changsha, capital of Hunan province, for treatment. But she refused to do so, partly because such treatments are a long-term process.

Instead, she began teaching a new class, because she didn't want to leave the students alone, and decided to provide therapy for the child herself after work. Thanks to Liu's tireless efforts, her son could make some sound after several months of training, and her students showed great improvement.

"Whenever they managed to say 'mom' or 'dad' for the first time, I felt it was the sweetest sound in the world," Liu Lingli said.

66. What did Wang want to say to Liu in sign language one day in the winter?

67. When did Liu become a teacher at Hengyang Normal School of Special Education?

68. How did Liu improve her sign language before she mastered it?

69. Why did Liu decide to provide therapy for her own child herself?

70. What can we learn from Liu according to the passage? (请自拟一句话作答)

七、翻译句子

71. 阳光河的附近曾经有一家钢厂。(There be...) (汉译英)

72. 参观英国的最佳时间是从5月到9月。(from ...to...) (汉译英)

73. 人们不被允许砍伐树木，否则他们将会受到惩罚。(cut down) (汉译英)

74. 对于这些志愿者来说，在做任务前接受培训是很有必要的。(It is...to...) (汉译英)

75. 我们的很多病人没钱去医院，所以我们不得不去他们那儿。(afford...) (汉译英)

八、书面表达

76. 岁月荏苒，成长如期而至。为纪念青春之礼，学校将举行一次英语演讲比赛，假如你是李华，请从下图中选择或自拟2~3个方面讲述自己一年来的变化与成长，写一篇演讲稿参赛。



注意:

1. 词数 80 左右。开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数。
2. 表达中请勿提及真实校名和姓名。

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