

外研版八年级上学期期末测试

英语试卷

学校_____ 班级_____ 姓名_____ 成绩_____

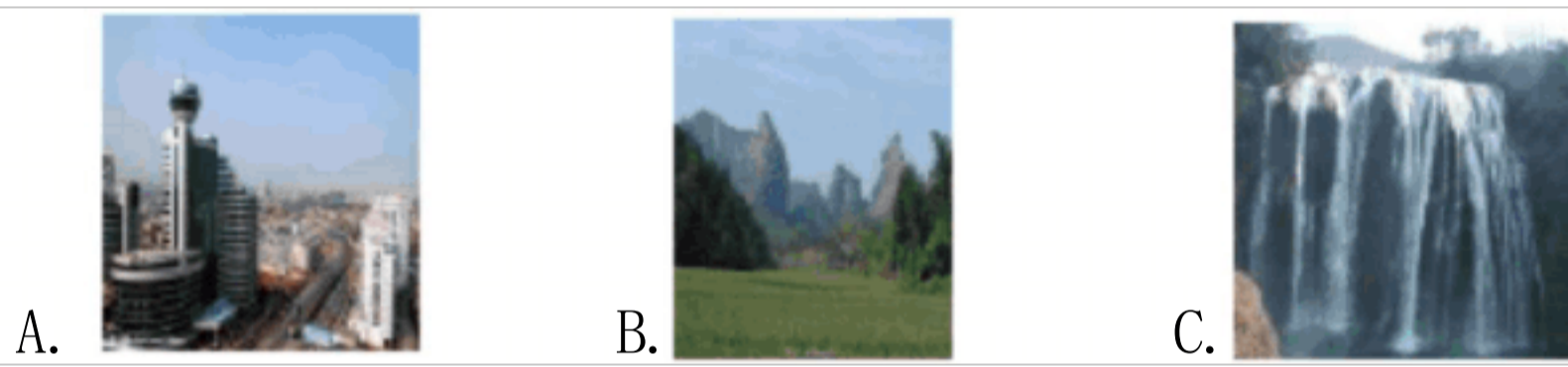
第 I 卷(共 65 分)

一、听力测试(20 分)

1. 答听力测试题时，应边听录音边看试题，每段对话或独白连续读两遍。
2. 请在答题纸上相应的位置，将代表正确答案的字母用 2B 铅笔涂黑。
3. 录音只播放一遍，中途不停机。录音播放完毕，终止听力测试，开始笔试部分。

I 听句子，根据所听内容选择相符的图片。每个句子读两遍。(每题 1 分，共 5 分)

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



A.

B.

C.

II. 听句子，根据所听内容选择最佳应答语。句子读两遍。(每题1分，共5分)

6. A. Yes, you can. B. No, thanks. C. No, you needn' t.
7. A. I think so. B. I am afraid I can' t. C. See you.
8. A. Animals. B. Animals or plants. C. Yes, I prefer animals.
9. A. She was singing. B. He was visiting a museum. C. He played football.
10. A. I' m sorry to hear that. B. Great. C. Never mind.

III. 听对话及问题，选择正确答案。每段对话及问题读两遍。(每题1分，共5分)

11. A. Because the air in the countryside is fresher.
B. Because he wants to visit his grandparents.
C. Because many people go there.
12. A. Yes, she does. B. No, she doesn' t. C. We don' t know.
13. A. They' re beautiful. B. Animals live there. C. They are becoming smaller and smaller.
14. A. Meat. B. Bamboo. C. Tomatoes.
15. A. We should keep calm first. B. We should jump off a window.
C. We should run here and there.

IV. 听短文，根据所听内容选择正确答案。短文读两遍(每题1分，共5分)

16. Which sport did Liu Ming like best?
A. Table tennis B. Volleyball. C. Football.
17. When did Liu Ming go to table tennis classes?
A. Every Saturday. B. Every Sunday. C. Every Monday.
18. What are Liu Ming' s hobbies now?
A. Swimming and watching movies B. Watching movies and reading.
C. Swimming and reading.
19. How often does Liu Ming go to the school library?
A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.
20. Who taught Liu Ming to swim?
A. Mr. Xu. B. His father. C. He himself.

二、完形填空(每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Getting to places can sometimes be difficult, especially when you are going to a place for the 21 time.

In big cities, many people take buses, trains or subways to get from 22 to another. Buses are a popular 23 of transportation(交通). If you are using a bus, you need to know 24 bus to take and where you can get on. You 25 need to be able to (能够) read the timetable, so you can take the right bus and 26 your place on time. At last, you need to know 27 to get off and 28 the driver the name of the station. In the countryside, transportation can be much simpler. In some places, people get to school or work 29 boat. Some children ride in long boats on the river to get to school. In 30 places, students walk to the school.

21. A. first B. second C. third D. fourth
22. A. one place B. the place C. places D. the places
23. A. mean B. ways C. way D. away
24. A. what B. where C. which D. why
25. A. too B. as well C. also D. either
26. A. get to B. arrive C. get D. arrive to
27. A. why B. where C. when D. how
28. A. say B. talk C. speak D. tell
29. A. on B. in C. by D. at
30. A. other B. others C. else D. another

三、阅读理解(每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容选择正确答案。

A

Mr Stilwell looked out of his window. There was a boy at the other side of the street. The boy sat before a store and took some bread out of a bag and then began eating it.

There was a very thin dog in the street too. The boy said to it very kindly. "Come here, good dog. Do you a piece of bread?"

The dog was very hungry and went to the boy, but he didn't give it any of his bread. Instead, he dog. It ran away and the boy laughed.

Then Mr Stilwell came out of his house and said to the boy, "Do you want a dollar?"

The boy was happy and said, "Yes, I do."

“Come here,” Mr Stilwell said. The boy went to Mr. Stilwell, but Mr Stilwell didn’ t give him a dollar. He hit him with a stick.

The boy cried and said, “Why did you hit me? I didn’ t ask you for any money.”

“No,” Mr. Stilwell said, “and the dog didn’ t ask you for any bread, but you kicked it.”

31. What did the boy do to the dog?

- A. He kicked the dog, then gave bread to it. B. He kicked the dog, then laughed at it.
C. He gave the dog bread kindly. D. He gave the dog bread, then kicked it away.

32. What did Mr Stilwell do to the boy?

- A. He asked the boy to give some bread to the dog.
B. He took the boy to his house and gave him money.
C. He hit the boy with a stick and didn’ t give him any money.
D. He gave the boy a dollar and then hit him with a stick.

33. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. We should never play tricks (捉弄) on others. B. Mr Stilwell was so bad to hit the boy.
C. Mr Stilwell was the boy’ s father. D. People in Western countries like dogs.

B

When the plane was waiting at the airport, a big snake climbed up the steps and into the plane. It went to sleep under the pilot’ (飞行员的) seat. Nobody saw it. Soon the passengers (乘客) walked into the plane and it took off. A little girl called Mary took out a whistle (哨子) and began playing. But none of the passengers liked the music. Then the stewardess (女乘务员) asked Mary to stop.

The noise of the plane woke the snake. It put its head out and looked into the pilot’ s room. The pilot was very afraid of the snake and was greatly afraid. He was very afraid that the snake would bite him so he could not control the plane, and the plane started to swing strongly from side to side. The stewardess told the passengers what was happening and asked them not to be afraid. Mary was not afraid at all. She ran to the pilot’ s room with her whistle and asked the pilot to play slow music, then the snake went after her. The girl returned to her seat and the snake lying on the floor beside her, dancing to the music.

When the plane finally landed at the airport, and people took the snake to a zoo near Mary’ s house. Many people went to visit the snake.

34. How did the snake get into the plane?

- A. Somebody took it there. B. Mary' s whistle brought it there.
C. It was always under the pilot's seat climbed up the steps and into the plane itself.

35. How did the pilot feel when he saw the snake?

- A. Excited B. Sad C. Afraid D. Happy.

36. What does the word "swing" mean?

- A. 摇摆 B. 下坠 C. 跳动 D. 上升

37. What did Mary do to make the snake lying on the floor?

- A. She caught it B. She talked to it
C. She played the slow whistle music to attract (吸引) it D. She danced for it

C

For many people of Norway (挪威), skiing (滑雪) is the best way to have fun in winter. Almost everyone can ski. Children learn to ski after they learn to walk. Long long ago in Norway, there were no buses, trains or cars. People had to find a way to walk over the deep snow. Skis were the right answer!

Although they love winter, the people of Norway are also happy to see summer come. They enjoy the out-door activities at any time of the year. In summer they swim and sunbathe near the beach. Some people go hiking and go mountain climbing. Sail-boating is also very popular during the warm sunny summer months.

The Norwegians (挪威人), like people everywhere, find many in-door ways to have a good time. During the long winter they also enjoy movies. They like to read books from the libraries in all seasons. Family life is very important to the people of Norway.

38. In winter, ____ is the most popular sport for Norwegians to have a good time.

- A. skiing B. skating C. swimming D. hiking

39. Long long time ago, Norwegians skied for _____.

- A. having fun B. walking over the deep snow C. making money D. playing

40. The writer wants to tell us about _____.

- A. skiing B. skating C. out-door activities D. the life of Norwegians

41. Which sentence is RIGHT?

- A. Norwegians like winter, but they don' t like summer.
B. Norwegians don' t think family is important.
C. Norwegians also like indoor activities

D. Norwegians don't like to read books.

D

When you are learning English, you find it not clever to put an English sentence, word for word, into your own language. Take the sentence "How do you do?" as an example. If you look up each word in the dictionary at the same time, what is your translation(翻译)? It must be a wrong sentence in your own language. Languages do not just have different sounds, they are different in many ways. It's important to master the rules for word order(顺序) in the study of English, too. If the speakers put words in a wrong order, the listener can't understand the speaker's sentence easily. Sometimes when the order of words in an English sentence is changed, the meaning of the sentence changes, but sometimes the order is changed, the meaning of the sentence doesn't change. Let's see the difference between the two pairs of sentences.

"She only likes apples." "Only she likes apples."

"My friend is Alice." "Alice is my friend."

When you are learning English, you must do your best to get the spirit(精神实质) of the language and use it as the English speaker does.

42. From the passage we know that _____ when we are learning English.
- A. we shouldn't put every word into our own language
 - B. we should look up every word in the dictionary
 - C. we need to put every word into our own language
 - D. we must read word by word
43. The writer thinks it is _____ in learning English.
- A. difficult to understand different sounds
 - B. possible to remember the word order
 - C. important to master the rules in different ways
 - D. easy to master the rules for word order
44. We can learn from the passage that _____.
- A. the meaning of an English sentence always changes with the order of the words
 - B. the order of words can never change the meaning of an English sentence
 - C. sometimes different order of words has a different meaning
 - D. if the order of words is different, the meaning of a sentence must be different

45. Which is the best title for this passage?

A. Different Orders, Different Meanings

B. How to Speak English?

C. How to Put English into Our Own Language?

D. How to Learn English?

四、补全对话。根据对话内容，选择正确答案。(有两个多余选项，每题1分，共5分)

A: Tom, _____ 46 _____

B: I'm going to watch a football game this afternoon.

A: Really? _____ 47 _____

B: Yes. I like it very much. _____ 48 _____

A: I don't like it. And I can't think of any reason why you like football, because Chinese football is very bad.

B: _____ 49 _____. I think all Chinese people should give more love to Chinese football.

A: Yes. You're right. And _____ 50 _____

- _____
- B. Do you like football?
- C. What are you going to do today?
- D. That's why I like it.
- F. Are you going home today?
- G. I also hope Chinese football can have good grades one day.

第 II 卷(共 35 分)

五、选词填空(每题1分，共10分)

阅读下列短文，用方框内所给单词的正确形式填空。每个词限用一次。

visit, dangerous, protect, away, make, feed, situation, set, peace, symbol

There is a nature park in the southwest of our city. The government built it to _____ 51 _____

the rare animals. The nature park has been the _____ 52 _____ of our city.

Yesterday my friends and I _____ 53 _____ it. The workers there asked us not to _____ 54 _____

animals. Many animals are in _____ 55 _____ because people kill them for their meat and fur. Another reason is that

people are taking _____ 56 _____ their land and _____ 57 _____ their water dirty. The _____ 58 _____ is becoming very serious.

I learnt much yesterday. I think people should _____ 59 _____ up more comfortable houses for the animals and help

them live in _____ 60 _____. We should do our best to protect them, because protecting them is protecting ourselves.

六、任务型阅读(每题2分，共10分)

An earthquake is very harmful, (1) how to protect ourselves when earthquakes happen? I think if we are inside we should keep calm. Don't jump out of high buildings (2) 我们可以藏在桌子下面。 Stay away from

windows and heavy furniture. (3) _____ the fire. When the ground stops shaking, leave the building quickly but do not use the lift. If you are outside, stay away from bridges, trees, street lights or under lines. And move away from buildings. (4) parts, of, because, may, fall, us, a. b. r. i. l. s. h. d. o. n. t. f. o. l. l. o. w. what we learnt in school. We can (5) _____ safe and we can also help save others.

61. 将(1)处划线部分翻译成汉语。 _____

62. 将(2)处汉语翻译成英语。 _____

63. 在(3)处填上一个短语，使句意准确。 _____

64. 将(4)处连词成句。 _____

65. 在(5)处选择合适的词填空()

- A. are B. is C. be D. am

七、根据中文提示补全句子，每空一词。(每题 1 分，共 5 分)

66. 你认为哪一个学科是最重要的?

Which subject do you think is _____ ?

67. 我的家乡尤其以它的大学而著名。

My home town is especially _____ its university.

68. 你为什么不开排队呢?

Why don't you _____ ?

69. 在南方，夏天有时候有暴雨。

In the south there are storms _____ in summer.

70. 天津的人口是多少?

_____ of Tianjin?

八、书面表达(10 分)

为了使同学们更加健康快乐地成长。学校决定向同学们征求建议。假如你是刘波，请根据下面表格提示，以“Suggestions for a Better School”为题，用英语向校长写一封 80 词左右的建议信。注意：①文中应包含所有要点，可适当发挥；②语句流畅，使行文连贯；③不能出现真实的校名和姓名；④开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Our school	*open the library more often	*organize(组织) more after-class activities
	*give us more time for sports	*organize fewer tests
Our teacher	*make classes more interesting	*talk less but more clearly in class



*finish classes on time

*give us less homework

Suggestions for a Better School Life

Dear Headmaster,

I'm very glad to write a letter to you. These days we are talking about how to have a better school life. Here are some of my suggestions. First, I hope our school will

Hope my suggestions will be helpful. Thanks for reading my letter!

Yours sincerely

答案与解析

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I 听句子，根据所听内容选择相符的图片。每个句子读两遍。(每题 1 分，共 5 分)

1.

A. B. C.

2.

A. B. C.

3.

A. B. C.

4.

A B
A. B. C.

5.

A. B. C.

II 听句子，根据所听内容选择最佳应答语。句子读两遍。(每题 1 分，共 5 分)

6. A. Yes, you can. B. No, thanks. C. No, you needn' t.

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9. A. She was singing. B. He was visiting a museum. C. He played football.
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III. 听对话及问题，选择正确答案。每段对话及问题读两遍。(每题1分，共5分)

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B. Because he wants to visit his grandparents.
C. Because many people go there.
12. A. Yes, she does. B. No, she doesn't. C. We don't know.
13. A. They're beautiful. B. Animals live there. C. They are becoming smaller and smaller.
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A. Every Saturday. B. Every Sunday. C. Every Monday.
18. What are Liu Ming's hobbies?
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C. Swimming and reading.
19. How often does Liu Ming go to the school library?
A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.
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A. Mr. Xu. B. His father. C. He himself.

二、完形填空(每题1分，共10分)

Getting to places can sometimes be difficult, especially when you are going to a place for the 21 time.

In big cities, many people take buses, trains or subways to get from 22 to another. Buses are a popular 23 of transportation(交通). If you are using a bus, you need to know 24 bus to take and where you can

get on. You 25 need to be able to (能够) read the timetable, so you can take the right bus and 26 your place on time. At last, you need to know 27 to get off and 28 the driver the name of the station. In the countryside, transportation can be much simpler. In some places, people get to school or work 29 boat. Some children ride in long boats on the river to get to school. In 30 places, students walk to the school.

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26. A. get to B. arrive C. get D. arrive to
27. A. why B. where C. when D. how
28. A. say B. talk C. speak D. tell
29. A. on B. in C. by D. at
30. A. other B. others C. else D. another

【答案】

21. A
22. A
23. C
24. C
25. C
26. A
27. B
28. D
29. C
30. A

【解析】

22. A 考查名词及语境理解。句意：在大城市，很多人乘公共汽车、火车或地铁从一个地方到另一个地方。one place 一个地方；the place 特指一个地方；places 一些地方；the places 特指一些地方。One...another 一个……另一个。所以选 A。

23. C 考查名词及语境理解。句意：公共汽车是一种受欢迎的交通方式。mean 意思；ways 方法(复数名词)；way 方法；away 离开。根据句意结合语境可知该选 C。
24. C 考查疑问词及语境理解。句意：如果您使用的是公共汽车，你需要知道乘哪一路车，你可以在哪里上车。what 什么；where 哪里；which 哪一个；why 为什么。Which bus 哪一路车，所以选 C。
25. C 考查副词及语境理解。句意：你也需要能够读懂时间表。Too 也，常用于肯定句末；as well 也，用于肯定句，可以放句中逗号隔开,也可以放句中；also 也，常用于肯定句中；either 也，常用于否定句末。所以选 C。
26. A 考查动词及语境理解。句意：你可以乘对车和准时到达你的地方。get to 到达；arrive 到达，是一个不及物动词；get 到达；arrive to 不符合英语表达习惯。根据后面的 your place 属名词短语可知该选 A。
27. B 考查疑问词及语境理解。句意：最后，你需要知道在哪里下车，告诉司机下车车站的名字。why 为什么；where 哪里；when 何时；how 怎么。根据 the driver the name of the station 可知该选 B。
28. D 考查动词及语境理解。句意：最后，,你需要知道在哪里下车，告诉司机下车车站的名字。say 说；talk 谈话；speak 讲；tell 告诉。tell sb sth 告诉某人某事，所以选 D。
29. C 考查及语境理解。句意：在一些地方，人们坐船上学或上班。on 在……上；in 在……里；by 乘；at 在。by boat 乘船，所以选 C。
30. A 考查形容词及语境理解。句意：在其他的的地方，学生步行去学校。other 其他的；others 别人；else 别的；another 另一。所填词跟在复数名词前面，所以选 A。

考点：日常生活类短文。

三、阅读理解(每题 2 分，共 30 分)

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容选择正确答案。

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The dog was very hungry and went to the boy, but he didn't give it any of his bread. Instead, he ran away. The dog barked and the boy laughed.

Then Mr Stilwell came out of his house and said to the boy, "Do you want a dollar?"

The boy was happy and said, "Yes, I do."

“Come here,” Mr Stilwell said. The boy went to Mr. Stilwell, but Mr Stilwell didn’ t give him a dollar. He hit him with a stick.

The boy cried and said, “Why did you hit me? I didn’ t ask you for any money.”

“No,” Mr. Stilwell said, “and the dog didn’ t ask you for any bread, but you kicked it.”

31. What did the boy do to the dog?

- A. He kicked the dog, then gave bread to it. B. He kicked the dog, then laughed at it.
C. He gave the dog bread kindly. D. He gave the dog bread, then kicked it away.

32. What did Mr Stilwell do to the boy?

- A. He asked the boy to give some bread to the dog.
B. He took the boy to his house and gave him money.
C. He hit the boy with a stick and didn’ t give him any money.
D. He gave the boy a dollar and then hit him with a stick.

33. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. We should never play tricks (捉弄) on others. B. Mr Stilwell was so bad to hit the boy.
C. Mr Stilwell was the boy’ s father. D. People in Western countries like dogs.

【答案】

31. B

32. C

33. A

【解析】

考点：故事类短文阅读。

B

When the plane was waiting at the airport, a big snake climbed up the steps and into the plane. It went to sleep under the pilot’ (飞行员的) seat. Nobody saw it. Soon the passengers (乘客) walked into the plane and it took off. A little girl called Mary took out a whistle (哨子) and began playing. But none of the passengers liked the music. Then the stewardess (女乘务员) asked Mary to stop.

The noise of the plane woke the snake. It put its head out and looked into the pilot’ s room. The pilot saw the snake and was greatly afraid. He was very afraid that the snake would bite him so he could not control the plane, and the plane started to swing strongly from side to side. The stewardess told the passengers what was happening

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