

昆山市2024-2025学年第二学期八年级英语期中考试模拟试题

二、完形填空（共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分）

通读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

"What will you eat for breakfast at college, Nick?" Ethan asked his big brother at the table.

"I don't know." Nick hugged the corn flakes (玉米片) box. "I'd better take this."

Mom smiled. "Nick is joking. He'll have 21 he needs at college."

"No," Nick pointed at Ethan. "I won't have my little 22!"

Mom looked at her watch and reminded Nick it was time to leave. Ethan wished he could go to the airport with them, but it was class photo day. "Good luck at college!" he hugged Nick goodbye and waved at him 23 the car disappeared (消失) round the corner.

Days went by. Ethan 24 seeing his brother at breakfast every day. Sometimes Nick sent photos. One was of himself in the library with a tall pile of books. Ethan looked at it Nick was smiling, but he looked 25. Maybe it was hard to get enough sleep at college.

A couple of months later, Mom told Ethan they would visit Nick for his birthday. What good news! Ethan pulled out his schoolbag 26 and put a box of corn flakes into it. He even found Nick's pillow (枕头) and tried to put it 27.

Seeing this, Mom couldn't help laughing. "You're very thoughtful, Ethan. But you 28 pack all that Nick has everything he needs there."

Everything? Ethan wondered. Then he found scissors, cut out one of his new school 29 and put it into his schoolbag.

When Mom and Ethan arrived at Nick's college, Nick was excited to see them. "Guess 30 I bring you! You have almost everything you need at college." Ethan smiled at his brother.

"Almost?" Nick said. "What am I missing?"

Ethan reached into his schoolbag and pulled out the photo. "Just me." Surprised and moved, Nick hugged him tightly.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. anything | B. everything | C. nothing | D. something |
| 22. A. friend | B. sister | C. cousin | D. brother |
| 23. A. when | B. After | C. until | D. since |
| 24. A. missed | B. hated | C. enjoyed | D. felt |
| 25. A. shy | B. tired | C. bored | D. lonely |
| 26. A. easily | B. slowly | C. carelessly | D. quickly |
| 27. A. up | B. back | C. down | D. inside |
| 28. A. needn't | B. mustn't | C. shouldn't | D. wouldn't |
| 29. A. maps | B. photos | C. T-shirts | D. postcards |
| 30. A. why | B. how | C. what | D. where |

三、阅读理解（共17小题；每小题2分，满分34分）

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，并在答题卷上将该项涂黑。

A



Annual St. Theresa Church Yard Sale

YARD SALE
July 17 & 18, 2024

Collections start on July 1
Deadline
July 13 (no items will be accepted after this date)

Do you have books, lamps, toys, records, DVDs, holiday decorations, jewelry or any other items just collecting dust?

Time to clean out the *attic* (阁楼) and bring your items to Parish Hall. All electronic items must be in working order. No clothing, computers, TVs, or *encyclopedias* (百科全书) accepted.

Those with questions or offering to help can call Jane Cameron at (401) 1024-10515.

31. How long will the yard sale last?
- A. For 13 days. B. For 5 days. C. For 2 days. D. For 3 days.
32. According to the poster, which of the following is correct?
- A. The item collections will start on July 17.
B. Items can be accepted on July 10.
C. The item collections will finish on July 12.
D. Items can only be accepted on July 13.
33. Which of the following items will be accepted?
- A. Computers. B. Encyclopedias. C. TVs. D. Jewelry.
34. What can you do if you want to be a volunteer at the yard sale?
- A. Donate as many items as you can.
B. Call Jane Cameron at (401) 1024-10515.
C. Visit the St. Theresa Church's website.
D. Write an email to Jane Cameron.

B

Farewell (送别) to Liu Yu

By Li Qi

In the eighth moon the reed (芦苇) cold grows,
 The autumn waves with white crest (浪头) .
 The mast (桅杆) shakes as north wind blows;
 Why should my guest go to the west?
 The rain no longer drop down on hilltop;
 Out of the door rises the evening tide (潮汐) .
 At night along the beach my friend should stop.
 Hear a lonely wild goose (大雁) cry by riverside!

The poem "Farewell to Liu Yu" was an ancient poem written by Li Qi, a poet of the Tang Dynasty. The poem was made up of eight lines, which can be divided into two parts.

The first four lines were the first part of the poem, which started with writing the views. This poet used the cold reeds in the wind to lightly point out the parting emotions (离别情绪) . However, on the moment of parting, Li Qi didn't write the sad views to express his sorrow, but focused on the white waves of the autumn river, describing the environment. This way of writing has made this parting poem not so sad.

The second part of the poem expressed Li's best wishes after Li Yu's leaving. He wished that the weather would change from rainy to clear, and the ship would sail with the tide, so that his friend's journey could go smoothly. Li also did well in turning his feelings into pictures. For example, in the last line, the wild goose is crying, making the parting feeling alive.

35. Which word rhymes with "west"?

- A. grow B. crest C. blow D. hilltop

36. What does underlined word "sorrow" mean?

- A. Happiness. B. Excitement. C. Sadness. D. Surprise.

37. Which of the following is written in the same way as the last underlined poem?

- A. Hope is a good breakfast, but it is a bad supper.
 B. When she heard the bad news, a river of tears poured out.
 C. The rain sang and jumped out of the clouds.
 D. You are the whole world to me, and the moon and the stars.

38. According to the poem, which of the following is true?

- A. It was rainy when Li said farewell to Liu.
 B. It was spring when Li said farewell to Liu.
 C. Li was happy when writing the poem.
 D. Li and Liu were good friends.

C



You may think you cannot live through summer without air conditioners (空调). But at the very beginning, hand fans were almost the only help for people to drive the heat away.

Chinese people started to use hand fans over 2,000 years ago. The fans came in different shapes, such as round and square. They were also made of all kinds of materials. Leaf fans were cheap and easy to make.

Feather fans showed the owner's high status (地位). Sandalwood (檀香) fans could send out a sweet smell.

Later, hand fans became far more than just something that could cool you down. They developed into artworks, in which tuanshan (round fans) and zheshan (folded fans) were the most common.

In the shape of a full moon, tuanshan was usually made of silk. They had beautiful embroidery (刺绣) of birds and flowers on them. Women, especially those in the palace, liked to use them. Poets in ancient China often compared a woman's abandoned fate (被抛弃的命运) to tuanshan. Nalan Xingde wrote during the Qing Dynasty, "If only life were as beautiful as when we first met, why should the autumn wind bother to pity deserted painted fans? (人生若只如初见,何事秋风悲画扇?)"

However, men, especially the literati (文人), used zheshan, or folded fans. The literati liked them because zheshan were usually made of paper and they could paint and write poems on them. It was a way for them to show off their talents in literature, painting and handwriting. Almost anything can be painted on zheshan, but the most popular ones usually landscapes (风景).

39. What were hand fans only used for at the very beginning?
- For showing literatis' talents.
 - For keeping cool.
 - For showing the owner's high status.
 - For writing poems.
40. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is right?
- People mainly used Palm leaf fans 2000 years ago.
 - Feather fans were seen as a symbol of high status.
 - Sandalwood fans were cheap and easy to make.
 - Hand fans had only two shapes, round and square.
41. Why does the writer use Nalan Xingde's poem in paragraph 4?
- To tell us why tuanshan were popular among poets.
 - To tell us tuanshan had a special shape.
 - To tell us why women in palace liked tuanshan.
 - To tell us tuanshan had a special meaning in poems.

42. What do we know about zheshan?

- a. Zheshan were made for the literati.
- b. Most zheshan were made of paper.
- c. People could write and paint on them.
- d. The literati could paint nothing but landscapes on them.

A. ab B. bc C. cd D. ad

43. Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

- A. Stories behind fans.
- B. Special artworks in China.
- C. Different materials of fans.
- D. Poems on fans.

D

We all know the power of language. In a world where all countries are becoming more connected with each other, people who can speak two languages have an advantage (优势) over those who speak just one. But believe it or not, being **bilingual** can make people smarter, too.

Even when a bilingual person is using just one language, both language systems in his or her brain (大脑) are active. This way, the brain has to deal with problems, which gives it a kind of exercise that makes it stronger.

A recent article in The New York Times talked about a study in 2022 by American psychologists (心理学家) Ellen Bialystok and Michelle Martin-Rhee. They asked some children to sort out (分类) some blue circles and red squares (正方形) on a computer screen into two "bins" shown on the computer. One group was bilingual and the other group spoke only one language.

First, they needed to sort the shapes by color, putting blue circles into the bin marked with the blue square and red squares into the bin marked with the red circle. Both groups did well with this task.

Next they needed to sort them by shape. This was more difficult, because they needed to put the shapes into a bin marked with a different color. The bilinguals did this task more quickly.

A number of such studies show that bilingual experience improves some of the brain's abilities. It helps people stay focused (集中的).

The bilingual experience influences people from the time they're born until they're old. It also works on those who learn a second language later in life.

According to the BBC, a study in Psychology and Aging says being bilingual also helps prevent dementia (痴呆) in old age.

44. What does the underlined word **bilingual** in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. 能说一种语言的.
- B. 能说会道的.
- C. 能说两种语言的.
- D. 聪明的.

45. What does the writer want to tell us in Paragraph 2?

- A. What disadvantages a bilingual person has.
- B. How being bilingual makes the brain stronger.
- C. What exercise the brain should take.
- D. How the brain deals with problems in life.

46. According to Paragraph 4, who sorted correctly in the first test?
- A. Amy put the blue circles into a bin marked with a red square.
 B. Peter put the red squares into a bin marked with a blue circle.
 C. Lucy put the blue circles into a bin marked with a blue square.
 D. Sofia put the red squares in to a bin marked with a blue circle.
47. What can we learn from the article?
- A. Bilingual thinking is not good for our brains.
 B. Bilingual people have higher IQs than others.
 C. Bilingual people don't get dementia easily in old age.
 D. Bilingual thinking influences younger people the most.

四、信息还原（共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分）

Children's Games in Ancient (古代的) China

Unlike the children nowadays, the children during ancient times didn't have smart phones, iPads or computers to enjoy themselves. 48. Let's take a look.

Playing hide-and-seek

Hide-and-seek is a traditional game for children. Even nowadays, many children like playing it.

There are two ways to play. One way is covering a child's eyes while other kids run around to tease him. 49.

Flying kites

Kites have quite a long history. The earliest kites were made of wood, instead of paper.

Nowadays, the three most famous kites are the Beijing kite, Tianjin kite and Weifang kite. Each of them has special features. 50.

Kicking stone balls

During the Qing Dynasty, kicking a stone ball around was a popular sport in the northern part of China, and it was often played in winter to keep warm.

51

The closest thing to watching a film or television for entertainment during ancient times was going to see a shadow play. Folk artists manipulate puppets behind the screen, narrating stories and accompanied by music.

Setting off fireworks

Fireworks have a history of more than 2,000 years. It is said that there was a beast (兽) name Nian in ancient China 52. After gunpowder was invented, it gradually replaced the bamboo joints. Fireworks are still set off during Chinese Spring Festival.

- A. Watching shadow plays.
 B. For example, the swallow-shaped kite is a well-known Beijing style.
 C. Shadow plays were the popular entertaining form in ancient times.
 D. To scare off the beast, people burnt bamboo joints to make them explode (爆炸)
 E. The other way is that one child must try to find those hiding themselves.
 F. Instead, they came up with interesting games to play in their childhood.
 G. People were all afraid of the beast.

五、词汇检测（共20小题;每小题1分,满分20分）

第一节 根据下列句子所给的汉语注释、音标和首字母,根据上下文语境,在答题卡标有题号的横线上,写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。每空限填一词。

53. Chinese has an informal set of slang words and can help one _____ (交流) better.
54. Chen _____ (翻译) his poems into English and Japanese last year.
55. It is said that a cow has four _____ (胃) .
56. Sydney is on the north-east _____ (海岸) of Australia.
57. This kind of bird flies to _____ (南方的) places when spring comes.
58. Our dresses were the same _____ /ik'sept/mine was red.
59. The palaces used to be those _____ /'ru:ləz/.
60. Being _____ /ə'bɔ:d/ allows you to learn not only about others but also about yourself.
61. The study has been tested on _____ /maɪs/many times.
62. Amy, you are lucky enough to find the _____ /'hɪdn/secret.
63. ---Do you agree to help them?
--- No. Sometimes r _____ others may be a good choice.
64. ---Look! An old c _____ are walking hand in hand in the park.
--- I hope my parents will be like them in the future.
65. --- Is it better now?
--- Quite the o _____, it is worse, I'm afraid.
66. Our charity work was a great s _____ because so far we've raised at least 300,000 yuan for the poor children.
67. Dustin, it's none of your b _____ and you don't need to do anything.

第二节 请认真阅读下面的短文,从方框中选择适当的单词或者短语,在答题卡标有题号的横线上,填入其正确形式。每个单词或短语仅使用一次。

leave behind, be full of, describe, in his early 20s, be born into

Nalan Xingde (1655-1685) was a Qing Dynasty poet. Wang Guowei (1877-1927), a famous Chinese historian and poet 68 Nalan Xingde as the best poet since the Northern Song Dynasty.

Nalan Xingde had a tragic life, although he 69 a wealthy and powerful family. He made great literary (文学的) achievements. But he lost his beloved wife 70 and stopped living at 30. Every time I read his memorial poems for his late wife, my mind 71 sadness. I like Nalan Xingde and his poems because he shows plain emotion without too much flowery language. His life was short. But the treasure he 72 will stay with us forever.

六、短文填空（共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分）

请认真阅读下面短文,在答题卡标有题号的横线上,填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

One day it was raining 73 (heavy) . I was late for a meeting in a nearby city that I knew only by GPS, and my phone 74 (die) . I couldn't find out how to get there or how to reach my friends.

I stopped at a McDonald's in 75 poor part of a town and walked up to a mother and her daughter. "I'm sorry," I said. "Do you mind 76 I make a call with your phone? I need to let my friends know I'm 77 (lose) ."She handed me her phone and then told me I was lucky to make the last call --- she was about to turn it off because she didn't have enough money 78 (pay) her phone bill.

The young girl and the mother were 79 (hold) each other and talking together as I made the call. I got in touch 80 my friends. Thankfully, they knew where I was and told me how to get to 81 (they) .

As I was leaving, I reached into my wallet. Luckily, there was a \$20 bill. I put it into the mother's hand and then turned to leave quickly. As I walked through the doors, I heard the mother 82 (cry) .Her daughter called a term e and said, "You have no idea how you just helped us."

I still think back to that day even now. They had no idea how much they helped me, yet I was the one being thanked. It's funny how that works.

七、阅读表达（共3小题;每小题2分,满分6分）

请认真阅读短文,用英语回答短文后的问题,并将答案写在答题卡标有题号的横线上。

Lily was a cheerful girl. She always had a big smile on her face. One day, she noticed an old man named Grumble sitting beside a river. The old man looked sad. Lily wanted to make him smile, so she walked up to him with a friendly greeting. "Good morning, Mr Grumble! Why the long face?"she asked.

Grumble said, "What's there to be happy about, young one? Life is full of troubles." Lily laughed and replied, "Troubles are like big and scary thunderclouds, Mr Grumble. But just like clouds, they pass, making way for the sun to shine again. You should try looking on the bright side!"

Lily made a bet with Grumble, saying, "I bet I can make you smile by the end of the day." Grumble challenged her, "You're welcome to try, but it won't be easy."

For the rest of the day, Lily did all kinds of funny and silly things to make Grumble laugh. She told jokes, sang like nobody was watching, and even made faces, However, Grumble was still unhappy. As the sun began to set, Lily decided to give it one last try. She took a deep breath and broke into a joyous dance.

Surprisingly, Grumble couldn't help it. He let out a chuckle (咯咯笑声), and then another. Before he knew it, he was laughing heartily, his sadness giving way to happiness. Lily had won the contest, but more importantly, she showed Grumble that becoming cheerful was not difficult

Happiness is a choice, and we can find it.

83. What was Mr Grumble like as Lily walked up to him?

84. Why did Lily see troubles as thunderclouds?

85. What does the story teach us?

八、书面表达（共1题;满分25分）

小明因故意严重违反校规被学校处罚打扫操场,你觉得学校的做法对吗?请就此事用英语写一篇文章,说说你对这件事的看法以及你这样看待的理由。

要求:

- 1、字数100词左右,结合实际,适当发挥,使行文连贯;
- 2、文中不能出现真实学校名称和人名。

参考答案

二、完型填空

21-25 BDCAB 26-30 DDABC

三、阅读理解

31-34 CBDB 35-38 BCCD 39-43 BBDBA 44-47 CBCC

四、信息还原

48-52 FEBAD

五、词汇检测

53. communicate	54. translated	55. stomachs	56. coast	57. southern
58. except	59. rulers'	60. abroad	61. mice	62. hidden
63. refusing	64. couple	65. opposite	66. success	67. business
68. described	69. was born into	70. in his early 20s	71. is full of	72. left behind

六、短文填空

73. heavily	74. died	75. a/the	76. if	77. lost
78. to pay	79. holding	80. with	81. them	82. crying

七、阅读表达

83. He looked sad.

84. To show that troubles will go away.

85. Life is filled with troubles. Happy or not, it's up to you./it depends on you.

八、书面表达

One possible version :

I really give a thumbs up to the school because they set a good example to warn the students who always break rules and others following their steps.

In my eyes, school rules are made to tell us what we should do and what we mustn't, meanwhile, they are used to punish us when we make mistakes. I strongly think Xiao Ming deserves the punishment and should face the music. Otherwise, our living and learning environment would be worse and worse.

In fact, there are some students around us turning a blind eye to school rules. They should reap what they sow.