

## 八年级英语学科素养试卷

温馨提示：本试卷分为第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。第 I 卷共 65 分，第 II 卷 55 分，共 120 分。

（时间：90 分钟 满分：120 分）

### 第 I 卷（选择题部分 70 分）

第一部分：单项选择（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

- ( ) 1. We \_\_\_\_\_ our holidays in Hong Kong next year.  
A. visited B. spent C. are going to visit D. are going to spend
- ( ) 2. Of all the boys, John does his homework \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more careful B. the most careful C. more carefully D. the most carefully
- ( ) 3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a book sale in our school next month.  
A. will be B. will have C. was D. has
- ( ) 4. Mr Smith plans \_\_\_\_\_ here much longer because he has lots of things to do.  
A. to keep B. keep C. to stay D. stay
- ( ) 5. —Does your brother \_\_\_\_\_ play soccer? —Yes. He plays it every day.  
A. often B. never C. hardly ever D. sometimes
- ( ) 6. Our son is going to study medicine when he \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
A. leave B. leaves C. is leaving D. left
- ( ) 7. —Do you know Lin Shuhao? —Yes, he is one of \_\_\_\_\_ basketball player in NBA.  
A. popular B. more popular C. the most popular D. the more popular
- ( ) 8. —We'll have a picnic \_\_\_\_\_ it doesn't rain tomorrow. —Have a nice day.  
A. when B. because C. if D. since
- ( ) 9. Susan, get some eggs and butter and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mix up them B. mix them up C. mix up it D. mix it up
- ( ) 10. What \_\_\_\_\_ if I \_\_\_\_\_ to turn off water?  
A. will happen; forget B. Will happen; will forget  
C. happen; forget D. happen; will forget

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 55 分。第一节 11~20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分；第二节，21~40 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 40 分。）

第一节 完型填空 阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16~25 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出最佳选项

English breakfast is a very big meal--eggs, tomatoes, tea, coffee.

But 11 \_\_\_\_\_ many people lunch is a 12 \_\_\_\_\_ meal. In cities there are a lot of sandwich shops. There office workers can 13 \_\_\_\_\_ the kind of white bread and all kinds of salad and meat or fish for lunch. School children can have a hot meal at school, but many just take a sandwich, a drink and some fruit from 14 \_\_\_\_\_

"Tea" means 15 \_\_\_\_\_ things. It is a drink and a meal! Some people have afternoon tea with



sandwiches, cakes and a cup of tea. They usually have the evening meal quite early. 16 6:00 and 8:00, and often, all the 17 eat together.

18 Sundays many families have a traditional lunch. They have chicken, pork, potatoes, vegetable... The 19 like food from 20 countries, too, especially France, China, Italy and India. People often get take-away meals--they buy the food outside and bring it home to eat

- ( ) 11. A. to B. for C. in D. at  
( ) 12. A. slow B. big C. quick D. rich  
( ) 13. A. buy B. make C. cook D. send  
( ) 14. A. families B. home C. schools D. shops  
( ) 15. A. one B. two C. three D. four  
( ) 16. A. until B. from C. between D. at  
( ) 17. A. families B. peoples C. home D. members  
( ) 18. A. On B. In C. At D. For  
( ) 19. A. Japanese B. Chinese C. Englishmen D. Americans  
( ) 20. A. others B. other C. another D. the others

## 第二节、阅读理解 (每题 2 分; 共 40 分)

请阅读下面短文, 根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

### A

People have flown kites in Japan for over 1,000 years. There are different kinds of kites there. Some look like bats; others look like birds. Most have pictures on them.

There are many interesting stories about kites in Japan. One story tells about a thief who used a kite. He wanted to steal the gold from the top of a high tower. The thief and his friends made a large kite. One dark windy night he caught hold of the kite. His friends raised it into the air. Then they moved the kite near the top of the tower. The thief was able to steal the gold. Another story tells about a father and a son. They were in trouble on an island near Japan. The father made a large kite. His son flew in it back to Japan.

The young men of Japan have kite matches. When the kites are flying, the match starts. The young men try to break each other's kite strings. The last kite left in the sky is the winner.

21. People have flown kites in Japan for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. less than 1,000 years. B. more than 1,000 years.  
C. less than 1,500 years. D. more than 1,500 years.
22. Most kites in Japan \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are very large. B. are quite small.  
C. look small, but beautiful. D. look nice with pictures.
23. In the kite match the young men try to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stop each other's kites from flying in the sky B. make their kites fly high  
C. keep his own kite low to fall firstly. D. make very large kites themselves



24. The father in the passage made a large kite to help his son to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fly over the island  
 B. fly over the sea  
 C. return home  
 D. ask for some help
25. The passage mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. how to fly kites  
 B. how a kite match starts  
 C. something about the kites in Japan  
 D. the use of kites

# B

Steven Jobs, the designer (设计者) of Apple Computer, was not clever when he was in school. At that time, he was not a good student and he always made troubles with his schoolmates. When he went into college, he didn't change a lot. Then he dropped out (退学). But he was full of new ideas.

After he left college, Steven Jobs worked as a video game designer. He worked there for only several months and then he went to India. He hoped that the trip would give him some new ideas and give him a change in life.

Steven Jobs lived on a farm in California for a year after he returned from India.

In 1975, he began to make a new type of computer. He designed the Apple Computer with his friend in his garage (汽车库). He chose the name "Apple" just because it could help him to remember a happy summer he once spent in an apple tree garden.

His Apple Computer was such a great success that Steven Jobs soon became famous all over the world.

26. Steven Jobs was not a good student in school because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. never did his lessons  
 B. was full of new ideas  
 C. always made troubles with his schoolmates  
 D. dropped out
27. Steven Jobs didn't finish college, did he?  
 A. Yes, he did.  
 B. No, he didn't.  
 C. Yes, he didn't.  
 D. No, he did.
28. Steven Jobs designed his new computer \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in India  
 B. with his friends



- C. in an apple tree garden
- D. by himself

29. Steven Jobs was famous for his \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.

- A. new ideas      B. apple
- C. video games      D. Apple Computer

30. From this passage we know \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Steven Jobs liked trying new things and making his new ideas become true
- B. Steven Jobs liked travelling in India and California
- C. Steven Jobs didn't finish his studies in the college because he hated his schoolmates
- D. Steven Jobs could only design video games

### C

It is a cold and dry winter morning. When you wake up, you feel that your throat hurts. You begin to sneeze and later you may cough. You must have a cold! Wait a moment. Could it just be a common cold or the flu (流感) that's been going around?

A cold gives you a runny nose and cough. But it's usually easy to deal with. Some take medicine while others drink herbal tea or chicken soup. Usually you feel better after a week.

On the other hand, the flu can be much more dangerous. It usually gives you fever. Sometimes it can cause death. According to an American magazine, the worst flu killed about 50 million people from 1918 to 1919.

Don't worry. If you get a flu vaccine (疫苗), it can stop you from getting the virus (病毒). Flu vaccines work by giving the body a small amount of flu viruses. This causes your body to develop antibodies (抗体). So next time you get the flu, the antibodies should help you.

The flu virus changes every few years. Therefore, there are so many types of flu, such as H1N1 and H5N1. The antibodies for one type of flu can't help us against all types of flu. That's why we need to get the vaccine every year.

However, good health habits may also help stop you developing a cold or flu. Washing your hands often helps stop you from getting viruses. It is also important to get regular exercise and eat healthy food. All these can help you strengthen your immune system (增强免疫系统).

31. If you have a common cold, usually you'll feel better after \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a week      B. two weeks      C. ten days      D. twenty days

32. According to the passage, which is TRUE of the flu?

- A. It first happened in 1919.      B. It usually doesn't give you fever.
- C. It is easy to deal with.      D. It can kill people sometimes.



33. If you get a flu vaccine, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it can't stop you from getting the flu virus  
B. it won't cause your body to develop antibodies  
C. your body will develop antibodies  
D. your body will get a large amount of flu viruses
34. We need to get a flu vaccine every year because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we probably have a cold in winter  
B. the flu virus changes every few years  
C. the flu is very dangerous  
D. you don't need to take any medicine after that
35. The following ways can help stop the flu EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. staying indoors  
B. getting regular exercise  
C. eating healthy food  
D. washing our hands often

## D

Once a boy often made trouble. His mother gave him many nails (钉子). She told him to hammer (锤, 钉) one in the garden fence (栅栏) every time he lost his patience and fought with someone. The first day he hammered 27 nails. In the following weeks he learned how to control himself better and the number of nails hammered became smaller and smaller. He learned it was easier to control himself than to hammer nails.

The day finally came when he didn't hammer any nails. He went to tell his mother about it. Then his mother told him to pull off a nail from the fence each time he didn't lose his patience. After some days he told his mother that all the nails had been pulled off, so she took him to the fence and said to him, "You've behaved well, but look at all the holes in the fence. The fence will never be again like it was before. When you fight with someone, you leave wounds (伤口) in him like these. The trouble may be over, but the wounds will always be there."

So, learn to control yourself before you hammer the nail in the fence. Try not to leave any holes in your past.

- 36.Losing control may bring you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. good luck                      B. trouble  
C. nails                          D. a hammer
- 37.The boy used to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be polite                      B. be impatient  
C. be careless                  D. be friendly to others
- 38.Why did the mother give her son nails?  
A. To put the garden fence right.                  B. To put them away.  
C. To help him understand something.            D. To make him lose patience.
- 39.In what condition （条件） could the boy pull off a nail?  
A. He could control himself.                  B. He fought with others.  
C. He wanted to do so.                      D. His mother asked him to do so.

40. The writer wants us to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. praise the clever mother      B. correct our mistakes  
C. learn to control ourselves      D. know hammering nails is useful

## 第II卷（非选择题 50分）

### 第三部分.

#### 第一节 语法填空（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分。）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容或括号内单词的正确形式（不多于3个单词），把答案写在短文后1~10小题空白处。

Dear Tony,

Thanks a lot for your  1 (invite). I'm  2 (real)sorry that I can't go to your house on Saturday afternoon. I'm  3 (take)a vacation on the beach on Saturday and Sunday with my friends. On Monday, I'm studying for my science test. I feel  4 (worry) about it. On Tuesday, I'm going to my  5 (uncle)house to visit him. He phoned me last week and  6 (tell)me that he missed me very much. On Wednesday, I have to  7 (look)after my grandfather—he is very old. On Thursday, I'm helping my parents with some  8 (housework). And I have a guitar lesson on Friday afternoon. My mom thinks I can do much  9 (well)in the guitar in this way.

On Friday evening, I would like  10 (go)for a walk with my brother in the park. Can you come and join us?

Write soon.

Bob

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 第二节 阅读表达（共5小题，每小题2分，满分10分）



Have you ever thought about one question: why do we need to learn math?

It is an interesting question. Kids around the world have been asking it for



years. For US students, they may get the answer from a new exhibition called "Math Alive!" (1) 47 activities are designed(设计) to teach kids how math is used in everyday life. For example, at one exhibition station, visitors can test that a person's arm span(臂展) equals their height. At another station, visitors can control the robot with the help of math skills.

The exhibition (展览) will visit 15 US and international cities in the next five years. Organizers (组织者) say they want more kids to learn why math is important in daily life. Think of simple things, like clocks. They tell time, but only if you know how to read them. That means using math. How much longer until school ends? How long did you sleep last night? That's all math, too.

(2) When you go \_\_\_\_\_, you also do lots of \_\_\_\_\_. How much change(零钱) would you get if you paid for a 25.99-yuan sweater with two twenties? How would you calculate a 30% discount? Even when you're not doing math, it's all around you. The computer you use to surf the Internet is a machine to do binary(二进制) math very fast.

So enjoy math, not for exams, but for the wonderful world it helps to build.

1. 将(1)句译成中文。\_\_\_\_\_
2. 在(2)句的空白处分别填入一个适当的词使句意完整、上下文通顺。\_\_\_\_\_
3. 回答问题: Why will the organizers hold the exhibition in 15 US and international cities?
4. 在文中找出与 Math skills can help visitors control the robot at the exhibition.意思相近的句子。
5. 写出文章的主旨句。

### 第三节 情景交际 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

根据对话内容, 从方框中选择恰当的选项补全对话, 有两项多余。请把正确答案的序号写在题后的横线上。

A kind of little cars may some day take the place of today's cars. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ there will be less pollution in the car. There will also be more space for parking cars in cities, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Three such cars can fit in the space now needed for one car of the usual size. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ Driving will be safer, too, as these little cars can go only 65 kilometers an hour. The cars of the future will be fine for getting around a city, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Little cars will go 450 kilometers before needing to stop for more gasoline(汽油). If big cars are still used along with the small ones, 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Some roads will be used for the big, fast cars and other roads will be needed for the slower, small ones.

- A. The little cars will cost much less to own and to drive.
  - B. Two kinds of roads will be needed in the future.
  - C. So they will be useful for long trips.
  - D. If everyone drives such cars in the future,
  - E. The usual size of cars today are smaller than that of future cars.
  - F. and the streets will be less crowded.
  - G. but they will not be useful for long trips.

### 第四节 短文改错 (共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语



言错误，每句中最多有两处。错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号^，并在其下面写出该加的词。删除：把多余的词用(\)划掉。修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；2.只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

Scientists are now trying to make robots look like humans and do same things as we do. Some robots in Japan can walk or dance. We are fun to watch. However, some scientists believe *that* although we can make robots move like people, but it will be difficult make them really think like a human. For example, scientist James White think *that* robots will never be able to waking up and know *where* they are. But many scientists agree with Mr. White. They think that robots will even be able to talk like humans after 25 to 50 years.

#### 第五节 汉译英(10分)

- 1、你长大后打算做什么？
- 2、许多决定与自我提高有关。
- 3、100年后人们还会使用钱么？
- 4、你怎么制作香蕉奶昔？
- 5、汤姆直到下周四才离开。