

新冠疫情八年级英语检测卷

温馨提示：请仔细审题，细心答题，相信你一定会有出色的表现！**Good luck!**

一、完形填空（每空 1 分，共 20 分）

A

As the saying goes, “A hero is known in the time of misfortune（不幸）”. Zhong Nanshan is a hero like this. He is a doctor in Guangdong, who 1 many people's lives in 2003.

In 2003, SARS 2 in Guangdong. Later, it spread across China and other parts of the world. Patients coughed a lot and got fevers. Hundreds of 3 even died from the disease. Even many doctors and nurses got SARS when they treated patients. So everyone was afraid of it. But Zhong was 4 enough to fight the disease. Zhong spent days and nights to find the cause 5 the disease. And with his way of treating, many patients began to get better. Zhong finally won people's trust.

In early 2020, a disease called Novel coronavirus pneumonia hit Wuhan. It spread 6 around tens of thousands of Chinese people were infected. Zhong, 84, led 7 team to Wuhan to fight the illness. Zhong's team took many measures to cure the patients with Novel coronavirus pneumonia. He advised people to wear masks, 8 hands frequently（频繁地）, stay at home and not to go to crowded places.

Zhong likes sports very much. 9 he was 67, he could still play basketball. Now at the age of 84, Zhong still treats patients in the hospital and 10 young doctors. “I am just a doctor.” Zhong says. But we think he is a hero and a fighter.

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|----|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | A. helped | B. saved | C. liked | D. influenced |
| 2 | A. took out | B. found out | C. gave out | D. broke out |
| 3 | A. patients | B. adults | C. animals | D. birds |
| 4 | A. kind | B. poor | C. brave | D. silent |
| 5 | A. with | B. to | C. of | D. in |
| 6 | A. quickly | B. slowly | C. safely | D. luckily |
| 7 | A. my | B. his | C. her | D. their |
| 8 | A. weigh | B. pollute | C. shake | D. wash |
| 9 | A. When | B. Although | C. Unless | D. Because |
| 10 | A. thinks | B. trusts | C. teaches | D. asks |

B

The spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus has 11 more men wash their hands more often, especially after going to the toilet. A 12 survey of 2,000 men in the UK found that 32 percent of them did not wash their hands after 13 the toilet. However, social media reports that more men are washing their hands in public toilets 14 the outbreak of COVID-19. People on Twitter wrote that a month ago, it was unusual to see a man using the 15 in a public toilet. Since the outbreak, more men have been washing their hands in public toilets. Dan McCoy, a writer from New

York, said: "For ____ 16 ____, there are lines in men's restrooms as coronavirus makes men wash their hands for the first time."

Governments around the world have ____ 17 ____ the importance of regular hand-washing. This is not just after using the bathroom but also ____ 18 ____ the day. Doctors say regular hand-washing is the best way to stop the spread of the coronavirus. ____ 19 ____ authorities in the UK and USA have told people to wash their hands for at ____ 20 ____ 20 seconds each time - or the time it takes to sing "Happy Birthday" twice. A caller into a UK radio station spoke about the first time he realised men were washing their hands. It was when he stopped at the toilets on a highway. He said: "There were eight sinks and men were washing their hands in all of them." He also said the men were spending a long time carefully washing their hands.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 11 | A. taken | B. had | C. done | D. made |
| 12 | A. resent | B. recently | C. relent | D. recent |
| 13 | A. used | B. using | C. uses | D. usage |
| 14 | A. for | B. by | C. since | D. as |
| 15 | A. stinks | B. sins | C. sinks | D. slinks |
| 16 | A. once | B. only | C. one | D. ones |
| 17 | A. pressed | B. stressed | C. pressured | D. anxious |
| 18 | A. throughout | B. thoroughly | C. thought | D. thorough |
| 19 | A. Healthy | B. Health | C. Healthful | D. Healthfully |
| 20 | A. last | B. lest | C. least | D. lost |

二、阅读理解（每空 2 分，共 30 分）

A

On January 27, in order to win the new pneumonia Resistance War（抗击新型肺炎战），the Ministry of Education issued（公布）a notice on putting off the start time of school in spring 2020. It was said that school should not start before February 17. The exact start time of school will depend on situations and further notices.

However, many parents are very worried that putting off the start of school may affect children's studies. If they have such a long winter vacation, children will not learn any knowledge, read books or study at all. They may forget what they have learned before. Staying at home for a long time will make them keep eating, sleeping and playing, which seriously affect their physical and mental health.

In short, the close of school influences learning and develops bad habits, so how should we avoid these problems? Local education departments have also issued a notice, that is, to organize online teaching and create a network platform（平台），where necessary courses will be shown every day, and online teaching will be given by excellent teachers of the subject, and students can learn at home through computer or mobile network.

It should be said that such a method is very good. It can not only keep students indoors and not worry about the infection（感染）of the disease, but also make them study at home, improve their learning ability, and truly achieve "no suspension of classes". Both the platform itself and the recorded lesson resources are more useful, and are welcomed by parents and teachers.

Of course, except for learning at home, it is also necessary to teach children about health knowledge, especially how to keep away from touching virus and other knowledge popularization; at the same time, it is also necessary for children to do some physical exercises or some games, which is good for physical health at home.

1. The underlined word “suspension” means _____.
A. Plan B. Stop C. growth D. change
2. Which is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Students would rather go to school.
B. The date of going to school is decided.
C. Online teaching will help students study.
D. Parents believe children can teach themselves.
3. What’s the best title for this passage?
A. A Special Way to Learn at Home
B. A New War with a New Chance
C. A Way to Keep Mentally Healthy
D. A Method to Make Parents Worried

B

Wearing a mask while sleeping at home sounds a little crazy. But Wu Keying did so during the novel coronavirus outbreak. “I feared that I would be infected. Now I know it’s not necessary to do so. But I am still worried about when the epidemic will end,” said the 13-year-old from Chengdu, Sichuan province. Being stuck inside makes her feel anxious.

In fact, many people have experienced feelings like Wu. Nearly 80 percent of people are deeply worried about the outbreak, while 40 percent strongly fear it, according to a survey released on Jan 27 by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

These emotions (情绪) are normal for people who are going through stressful events, according to Wang Weihua, an expert on positive psychology (积极心理学). “Some stressful reactions (反应) can help us fight the virus,” Wang said. “We take more protective actions, such as wearing masks and washing hands often, for example.”

But if these feelings last too long, it will be bad for our mental health, Wang added. So how can we stay positive?

First, we should learn to accept unexpected changes in life, wrote Xiong Kewei, a psychological consultant (咨询师) at Beijing Normal University. We might learn new lessons from these changes, like respecting (尊重) nature and being more responsible (有担当的).

Another useful way to stay positive is to stick to a normal routine (正常作息).

“The key is to take good care of the body, arrange a reasonable schedule, ensure adequate sleep and diet, and get the necessary rest and relaxation,” Zhang Hong, deputy chief physician of Wuhan Mental Health Center, told China Daily.

4. Wu Keying wore a mask while sleeping because _____.
A. her parents told her to do so
B. it’s the best way to avoid infection

- C. one of her family members was infected
 - D. she was scared of being infected
5. What do we know from Paragraph 2?
- A. Many people feel worried about the virus.
 - B. We shouldn't worry too much about the virus.
 - C. Only 40 percent of people worry about the outbreak.
 - D. More than 80 percent of people wear masks while sleeping.
6. According to Wang Weihua, _____ can help us fight the virus.
- a. wearing masks b. being stress-free c. staying positive d. washing our hands
 - A. abc B. acd C. abd D. bcd
7. The last three paragraphs are mainly about _____.
- A. how to stay away from the coronavirus
 - B. how psychologists helped patients
 - C. suggestions on how to stay positive
 - D. how to receive psychological counseling

C

On Feb 26, when an Italian lawmaker (议员) went into the country's Lower Chamber with a mask to prevent the novel coronavirus, he was criticized (批评) by his colleagues for "causing panic (恐慌)". Articles from Western media carry headlines such as "No, you do not need face masks to prevent coronavirus." You might be surprised, as in China and other Asian countries, people have willingly put masks on during the outbreak.

Western thoughts about masks

In the West, people are taught to wear masks only when they get sick. Masks are seen as a tool to protect sick people and prevent the disease from spreading, so healthy people don't need to wear them. Therefore, during the novel coronavirus outbreak, overseas Chinese students said that they would be "stared at like a virus spreader" if they go out with a mask. According to a survey done by Global Times among some European and American people, wearing a mask in public can make them feel "worried", "shy", and "afraid of being looked at differently."

But as the number of COVID-19 cases continues to grow around the world, many people in the West are changing their attitudes (态度). In the US, for example, the need for masks is very high now. The US surgeon general (卫生局局长) has been asking people to avoid hoarding (囤积) masks, as they are more needed in hospitals than by the general public.

Mask culture in the East

In Asian countries like China and Japan, there has been a long tradition of mask-wearing. In China, for example, when doctor Wu Liande invented the modern medical mask during the pneumonic plague (肺鼠疫) in 1910, the mask became a symbol of China's position as a modern, scientific nation, according to Scottish medical anthropologist (人类学家) Christos Lynteris. The 2003 SARS epidemic again led to the wide use of masks as a form of anti-viral (抗病毒的) protection in China and elsewhere in East Asia.

In Japan, wearing masks has long been seen as a manner to reassure (使安心) others when one catches a cold or flu. Some Japanese also turn masks into fashion accessories (配饰), with different colors and patterns to match their clothes. Wearing masks is also a way to “hide” for young women when they don’t have their makeup (化妆) on.

In more collectivist (集体主义的) cultures in Asia, wearing masks might also be a symbol of solidarity (团结) during the outbreak, according to Lynteris. “Mask culture [in Asia] creates a sense of a fate (命运) shared, common obligation (责任) and civic (公民的) duty.” People wear masks “to show that they want to stick together” in the face of danger, Lynteris wrote.

8. Why don’t healthy people in the West wear masks?

- A. They don’t think masks can prevent disease.
- B. They think masks are for sick people to wear.
- C. Only medical workers need to wear masks.
- D. Wearing a mask looks funny.

9. Masks have been widely used in China since ____.

- A. the invention of the modern medical mask
- B. the pneumonic plague in 1910
- C. Christos Lynteris wore one publicly
- D. the outbreak of SARS in 2003

10. What does Lynteris mean in the last paragraph?

- A. People have no sense of duty if they don’t wear masks.
- B. Mask culture creates a sense of collective obligation.
- C. Asian people are more united in the face of danger.
- D. We are a community with a shared future for mankind.

11. The purpose of the story is to ____.

- A. explain why Westerners don’t wear masks
- B. prove the importance of wearing masks during an epidemic
- C. show how opinions about masks differ between different countries
- D. explain the history of masks

D

Getting sick is an invariable (永恒的) part of people’s lives. But their attitudes toward being sick and hospital visits vary from country to country. This difference hasn’t been more pronounced since the start of the novel coronavirus epidemic – when a great number of people are falling ill all at the same time.

The conditions in the US are getting worse quickly, which is largely due to the fact that there’s no universal healthcare system. According to the 2019 US Census, 28 million people are not covered or do not have adequate health insurance, meaning that they would probably avoid getting tested for the virus, for fear of the cost of being hospitalized.

“There is a strong financial incentive (动机) to conceal (隐瞒) symptoms, to try to keep working and caring for children, and by consequence, they’re spreading the virus ... simply because they have no other choice,” wrote reporter James Hamblin on

The Atlantic.

Germany, on the contrary, has one of the world's best-developed and most expensive public healthcare systems that covers every citizen. People in Germany – who have “high levels of job security”, according to the Los Angeles Times – are also more likely to follow the quarantine measures and stay at home without having to worry about losing their jobs.^v Both explain why the country seems to be weathering (经受) the pandemic better than its European peers.

“The conditions to deal with the virus in Germany are among the best in the world,” said German Chancellor Angela Merkel, according to the Los Angeles Times.

Japan also has universal public healthcare, but it brings another kind of problem: People tend to seek more medical care than necessary. According to Yusuke Tsugawa, a physician at Harvard University, Japan has three times more outpatient visits than in the US, and patients also stay in hospital for three times longer than in the US. This often wastes medical resources, which are even more critical and precious during a global pandemic.

“It isn't good to do tests just to ease public anxiety,” Kentaro Iwata, an infectious (传染的) disease expert at Kobe University, Japan, told Reuters. “If they test everyone with light symptoms, the medical system will puncture (破损).”

Indeed, a country's healthcare system is the key to keeping its people safe – it's also the key to whether a country can survive a crisis like the novel coronavirus pandemic.

12. For many people in the US, what might happen if they get infected by the novel coronavirus?

- A. They will lose their job right away.
- B. They will be forced to go through a series of tests.
- C. They will have to pay for treatment on their own.
- D. They will find it hard to get hospital care due to their insurance policy.

13. What can we learn from the text about the fight against COVID-19 in Germany?

- A. Germany's good healthcare system makes it easier to win the fight.
- B. There is a growing concern over unemployment due to the pandemic.
- C. Germany has taken the strictest quarantine measures in Europe.
- D. Angela Merkel expressed pressure while fighting against the virus.

14. What might Yusuke Tsugawa agree with in the fight against the pandemic?

- A. All those showing symptoms should be tested.
- B. A shortage of medical resources has presented a big challenge for Japan.
- C. Japanese hospitals haven't dealt with their medical waste properly.
- D. Some Japanese people take advantage of their public healthcare system.

15. What is this text mainly about?

- A. How the universal healthcare system works in different countries.
- B. Why people in different countries respond differently during the pandemic.
- C. How the novel coronavirus has affected healthcare systems across the world.
- D. What measures have been taken to fight the novel coronavirus worldwide.

三、语法填空（每空 1 分，共 20 分）

A

Alibaba Group's communication app DingTalk has begged China's school students to stop ____1____ (give) it poor grades when students ____2____ (make) to use it to have online classes.

Millions of Chinese are stay at home because ____3____ the coronavirus outbreak.

Schools are shut down until at least ____4____ end of February to try to stop the spread of the virus and many school students were hoping for ____5____ extended holiday.

So they were less than happy when DingTalk, ____6____ (original) designed for China's white collar workers, was used during the virus outbreak by ____7____ (offer) the service to help educate primary and middle school teenagers.

Its app, ____8____ new features, has got a flood of one-star reviews ____9____ angry students, such as homework grading, the ability to livestream classes and watch video replays.

On Monday, DingTalk had a score of 2.5 out of 5 stars, despite being No.1 in the business category.

"I know, young heroes, you were not expecting such a fulfilling holiday, it's difficult for you," it said in a music video with cartoons posted on its verified Weibo late on Sunday.

"Young heroes please spare ____10____ (I) life, you all are my papas," it said.

B

Over the past few years, Chinese people ____11____ (build) some of amazing constructions (建筑物) in the world. But what they just have done — building a 1,000-bed hospital in just 10 days — must be among their most amazing works.

China raced ____12____ time to build hospitals for COVID-19 patients in Wuhan. On January 23, the Wuhan government decided to build the Huoshenshan (Fire God Mountain) Hospital to treat people who ____13____ (infected) with the novel coronavirus. The construction began on January 24 and was done on February 2.

____14____ an area of 33,900 square meters and 1,000 beds, this hospital is a result of the around-the-clock efforts of over 7,000 workers. It was built in just 10 days. The "Chinese speed" left a deep impression on the world. "God made the world in seven days. I think God was Chinese," one of foreign Internet ____15____ (user) said on Twitter. And builders began work on the second hospital — the Leishenshan (Thunder God Mountain) Hospital, on January 26 and finished it on February 5. The Leishenshan Hospital is even ____16____ (big) than the first one. It has 1,600 beds.

China has a history of ____17____ (quick) building hospitals at times of crisis (危机), thanks ____18____ many Chinese people who are always willing to give their time and hard work. The designs for the two hospitals are based ____19____ Beijing's Xiaotangshan Hospital. It was built in a week during the SARS outbreak in 2003. It is believed to hold the world record for the ____20____ (fast) construction of a hospital.

新冠疫情八年级英语检测卷答案(简案)

一、完形填空（共20小题，每小题1分，满分20分）

1 B	2 D	3 A	4 C	5 C
6 A	7 B	8 D	9 B	10 C
11 D	12 D	13 B	14 C	15 C
16 A	17 B	18 A	19 B	20 C

二、阅读理解（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

1 B	2 C	3 A	4 D	5 A
6 B	7 C	8 B	9 D	10 B
11 C	12 C	13 A	14 D	15 B

三、语法填空（共 20 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

1. giving 2. were made 3. of 4. the 5. an
 6. originally 7. offering 8. with 9. from 10. my
 11. have built 12. against 13. were infected 14. with 15. users
 16. bigger 17. quickly 18. to 19. on 20. fastest