

# 江苏省无锡市 2023-2024 学年八年级上学期期末英语试卷 (A 卷) (解析版)

## 一、单项填空 (本大题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

1. —Do you enjoy the program *Readers* hosted by the famous host Dongqing on CCTV1?

—Yes, it is wonderful. I have never seen a \_\_\_\_\_ one.

- A. good                      B. well                      C. better                      D. best

2. —Why is the woman crying there?

— Because she is \_\_\_\_\_. Her only son is lost and no one can help find him now.

- A. hopeful                      B. useless  
C. cheerful                      D. helpless

3. We cannot wait for the wind to come when there is smog (雾霾). \_\_\_\_\_, we must take action to make the environment better.

- A. Moreover                      B. Otherwise                      C. Also                      D. Instead

4. We should do what we can \_\_\_\_\_ the hunters \_\_\_\_\_ the animals.

- A. to prevent; killing                      B. to prevent; to kill                      C. prevent; killing                      D. prevent; to kill

5. —How many cranes did you see on the lake last Sunday?

— \_\_\_\_\_. They all flew to the south last month.

- A. Nothing                      B. Nobody                      C. No one                      D. None

6. —Can you tell me how to make the toy truck run?

—Why not read the \_\_\_\_\_ yourself? My hands are full now.

- A. story                      B. instructions                      C. information                      D. report

7. The chairperson received about three \_\_\_\_\_ applications to join the Bird watching Club.

- A. hundred                      B. hundreds of                      C. hundred of                      D. hundreds

8. Do you want to be healthy? \_\_\_\_\_. Smiling can help you stay healthy.

- A. Smiling                      B. Smile                      C. To smile                      D. Smiled

9. When I arrived there, I found the girl looking at the snake \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in danger                      B. in trouble                      C. in need                      D. in fear

10. —Our headteacher is very hard-working. He spends most of his time with us.

— \_\_\_\_\_. He often talks with our parents in his free time.

- A. I hope so.                      B. What?                      C. That's for sure.                      D. Really?

## 二、完形填空

My dog, Hero, isn't afraid of most things. But he is afraid of one thing—the vacuum cleaner(吸尘器). Every 11 morning, Mother cleans the house. First she runs the cleaner in the living room. Hero 12 in the kitchen.

“The vacuum cleaner can't hurt you.” We laugh and say. 13 sometimes I am afraid of things, too. I am afraid to be alone in the dark. And I know the dark can't hurt me. I guess it's the same way with Hero. He is afraid without knowing 14.

Last Saturday, Mom was cleaning the house again. Barbie was sleeping in her room and Hero was in the living room. Mom began to run the cleaner in the living room. Hero 15 out from a chair. He ran towards my room. But then he stopped. He sat down at Barbie's. 16 Mum went on running the cleaner. She ran it closer and closer to Hero. But Hero didn't move! 17 Mum ran the cleaner right up to his front feet.

Hero shook all over. He was really afraid. But he didn't let Mum get by. “You can't take the cleaner into Barbie's room,” he 18 to say, “I am taking care of Barbie.” Mum says that Hero has the 19 name. He is a really hero. He is a brave. “Being brave is not the same as not being afraid,” Mum says.

Being brave 20 that you do what you have to do. You do it even if you are afraid. Hero knew what he had to do. He had to take care of Barbie. So he did!

- |                 |             |            |              |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 11. A. Saturday | B. Sunday   | C. Monday  | D. Friday    |
| 12. A. plays    | B. hides    | C. arrives | D. lies      |
| 13. A. But      | B. And      | C. So      | D. Because   |
| 14. A. what     | B. how      | C. when    | D. why       |
| 15. A. walked   | B. dropped  | C. jumped  | D. climbed   |
| 16. A. door     | B. bed      | C. window  | D. table     |
| 17. A. Once     | B. Suddenly | C. Sadly   | D. Then      |
| 18. A. wanted   | B. needed   | C. seemed  | D. tried     |
| 19. A. right    | B. wrong    | C. funny   | D. beautiful |
| 20. A. tells    | B. hopes    | C. agrees  | D. means     |

## 三、阅读理解（本大题共 30 分，每小题 6 分）

It was hot in the middle of summer and there were no trees along the street. Few people came out on such a hot day. Mr. Read had another bad day. The whole day no one had come to his small shop to buy anything. He closed his shop at half past five, and went out into the street and began walking to the bus stop. He was very fat.

The sun shone straight down the street and in a few minutes Mr. Read felt hot.

A small boy came out of another shop in the street and followed Mr. Read. He stayed very near him all the time, and he stepped on Mr. Read's shoes several times. Mr. Read looked at him angrily each time.

After the fourth time, Mr. Read stopped, turned round and said to the boy, "What are you doing? Stop following me like that! You're going to hurt my feet."

"I'm sorry, but don't stop me, please!" The small boy said, "It's very hot today and there isn't any shade anywhere else in the street."

21. Why did no one come to buy things in Mr. Read's shop?

- A. Because the shop was small.
- B. Because it was too hot.
- C. Because he closed it too early.
- D. Because he was too fat.

22. Which of the following words can best describe the boy?

- A. Kind.
- B. Helpful.
- C. Fun.
- D. Popular.

23. The boy followed Mr. Read so that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nobody would see him
- B. he could hurt Mr. Read's feet
- C. he could find the bus stop
- D. the sun wouldn't shine on him

Today, about 50% of people in the world wear glasses. But how much do you know about them?

No one knows who made the first set of glasses. However, it's sure that they were first made in 13th century. Glasses showed up around the same time in northern Italy and China. Early glasses weren't made of glass. That's because most glass at that time was not clear, so it wouldn't have worked well for glasses.

Glasses didn't look much like modern glasses until the 1700s. That's when people put ear stems (耳柄) to keep glasses on their faces. Around this time, reading and writing became more popular.

People didn't start seeing eye doctors for glasses before the 1800s. At that time, they just tried on different pairs of glasses before they found one to make their eyesight better. Then eye doctors showed up and changed that. They gave an eye test for people to tell whether (是否) or not they needed a pair of glasses.

★ One big change was bifocal (双光眼镜) in 1784. This made glasses help people see things that are both far away and very near. Sunglasses are about as old as glasses. People in China started wearing sunglasses in the 12th

century. Today, many people also wear contact lenses (隐形眼镜).

However, you should always take your contact lenses out at night. And some people wear glasses with no lenses at all. This is called fashion glasses. They come in many shapes and sizes to fit anyone's personal style.

24. How many kinds of glasses does the passage talk about in the passage?

- A. Three.                      B. Four.                      C. Five.                      D. six.

25. What made people wear glasses more often in the 1700s?

- A. Wearing glasses made people look better.  
B. More and more people liked reading and writing.  
C. People used ear stems to keep glasses on their faces.  
D. People had better eyesight with the help of eye doctors.

26. Which sentence can be put in ★?

- A. New glasses come out every year.  
B. Glasses have really changed our lives.  
C. It's important to choose the right glasses.  
D. Glasses have changed since a long time ago.

27. What is the main purpose(目的)of this passage?

- A. To tell us the history of glasses.  
B. To teach us how to choose glasses.  
C. To show different kinds of glasses.  
D. To make us know the importance of eyesight.

Three hours later, her parents walked up to the tree. Her mother was carrying a tray with a glass of orange juice and a bowl of organic(有机的) cereal. Her father was wearing a suit. He was ready to go to work.

“Holly, I've got some breakfast for you,” her mother said.

Holly looked out of the window. She had dark rings under her eyes.

“Oh, daring, you look terrible!”

“Thanks, Mum,” Holly replied.

“Now Holly,” her father said, “I'm going to the office now. And when I come home, I want to see you back in the house.”

That evening her father walked across the lawn(草坪) towards the end of the garden for the second time that day. He looked down at the empty glass and breakfast bowl, then he looked up at the tree.

“Holly!” he called out. “Are you up there?”

“Yes,” said Holly. She was in the tree house. She didn’t want to see him.

“How long are you going to continue with this ridiculous behaviour(行为)?” He asked. His face was going red.

“It depends,” said Holly.

“I’m not going to change my mind,” her father said, “I need a new office.”

“And I’m not going to change mine either,” said Holly.

Holly was playing with Eco, rolling a ball across the floor for Eco to catch, when she heard a different voice. Her sister’s!

“Holly,” Sophie said.

Holly waited.

And then she heard, “Mmmm, this is so cold.”

Holly was feeling very hot.

And finally she heard, “Mmmm, it’s delicious!”

Holly was feeling hungry. She looked down. Sophie was holding an enormous ice-cream.

“It’s strawberry,” said Sophie, “your favourite flavour. It’s a pity you can’t have any.”

“I don’t want any,” Holly said angrily. And she looked at the ice-cream again. It really did look delicious.

“Oh, by the way. Holly, this is Jason.”

A tall good-looking boy with dark hair stood next to Sophie.

“Jason’s my new friend.”

“Hi,” said Jason. He smiled at Holly.

“Jason,” said Sophie, “this is my sister Holly. Isn’t she funny? She doesn’t live in a house like normal people. She lives in a tree. She’s so weird.”

—Adapted from *Holly the Eco Warrior*

28. The underlined sentence “It depends” means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

- A. 看情况                      B. 我随便                      C. 我不放弃                      D. 我不妥协

29. Why did Holly live in the tree house?

- A. Because she liked the tree.  
B. Because her father wanted to cut down the tree for an office.  
C. Because she liked to live in the tree house.  
D. Because she wanted to make her parents angry.

30. According to the passage, Eco was a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. chick                      B. horse                      C. dog                      D. doll

31. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

- A. Holly's mother offered breakfast for her.
- B. Holly's father didn't love her.
- C. Holly didn't sleep well in the tree house.
- D. Holly's father wanted to see Holly back in the house.

One Saturday, Maria and I had a 30-mile bike ride. It seemed good. We started at 7: 00 a. m. in beautiful spring weather. At 10:30 a. m., when we stopped for a rest, we both felt wonderful. And then a brisk wind came. That was when our perfect day began to change.

By noon, we knew a serious thunderstorm was blowing our way. Dark clouds rolled up out of the south-west. A strong wind burned our faces. There was no way to stay out of the storm. We would have to wait it out, but where?

Then \_\_\_\_\_. We felt the sudden coldness. I looked up and saw the sky turned dark green. Trees and crops were bent over (被吹弯) by the wind. We couldn't see any animals.

Then a blue car stopped beside our bikes. The driver shouted, "Get in!" She looked afraid, and so did we. We did as she said. That was when the hail (冰雹), the size of golf balls, hit the windows of the car.

She drove fast to the north. Maria and I looked back at the black sky. Maria screamed, "Tornado (龙卷风)!" It was so close that I could see trees, doors, and all kinds of other things that this monster swallowed (吞).

My heart moved up to my throat and was beating so hard. I never felt so afraid. We could never run faster than the tornado! The driver turned to us and said calmly (平静地), "There's an overpass (立交桥) ahead. We'll stay under it for protection."

When we stopped the car, we jumped out of the car and ran to the wall of the overpass. Before I could count to 20, there came a loud noise. Then, it was over. We made it.

We were still shaking (发抖) but laughed with relief (轻松). What an amazing story I would tell at school!

32. What happened first when the tornado began?

- A. Dark clouds rolled up.
- B. The hail came suddenly.
- C. The sky turned dark green.
- D. Trees and crops were bent over.

33. Which of the following is suitable for \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. we found a safe place
- B. the storm stopped
- C. it seemed to get better
- D. things went worse

34. How did the writer feel when the tornado was all over?

A. Afraid but excited.

B. Tired and afraid.

C. Worried but angry.

D. Sad and surprised.

四、单词拼写（本大题共 10 分，每小题 1 分）根据括号中所给的汉语写出单词，使句子意思完整正确。

35. He \_\_\_\_\_ (碰) my book onto the ground when he walked past my desk.

36. Lucy is a beautiful girl with long \_\_\_\_\_ (笔直的) hair.

37. Never tell \_\_\_\_\_ (谎言). You should be honest.

38. Her bright \_\_\_\_\_ (微笑的) eyes make her look smart.

39. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (讨论) problems with his classmates after class.

五、根据句子意思，用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

40. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (nature) that teenagers may sometimes quarrel (争吵) with their parents.

41. \_\_\_\_\_ (human) can use the languages very well, but animals can't.

42. The temperature \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) again in Northeast China. The rivers and lakes were frozen.

43. I can't hear you clearly. Can you speak much \_\_\_\_\_ (loud), please?

44. The \_\_\_\_\_ (science) are having a discussion in the next room.

五、综合阅读 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正确形式。

先通读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在文章后的表格内填入最恰当的单词。

注意：每个空格只能填一个单词。

In the USA, there are many kinds of restaurants.

Fast food restaurants are very famous. You can find McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken in many countries around the world. You look at a menu (菜单) on the counter (柜台), and say what you'd like to eat. You pay the person who brings food to you. You take your food and sit down or take it away. There's no need to leave a tip (小费).

In coffee shops, you sit at the counter or at a table. You don't wait for the waitress to show you where to sit. She usually brings you coffee when you sit down. You tell her what you'd like to eat and she brings it to you. You pay the cashier (收银员) as you leave.

In family restaurants, the waitress leads you to your table. Often the waitress tells you her name, but you don't need to tell her yours. If you can't finish eating everything, your waitress gives you a bag to take the rest of food home. You should add fifteen per cent to the bill (账单) as a tip.

In top class restaurants, you had better order before you come, and you need to arrive on time. The waiter shows you where to sit. If there is wine there, he may ask you taste it. You can only refuse (拒绝) it if it tastes bad. When you get your bill, check it and then add fifteen to twenty per cent to it as a tip for the waiter.

The Restaurants in the USA		
	What you can do	Tips
Fast food restaurants	You can look at the menu and then order your food. You can <u>45</u> your food there or take it away.	You can leave the restaurant <u>46</u> a tip.
In coffee shops	After <u>47</u> at the counter or at a table, the waitress will bring you coffee.	You pay the cashier as you leave.
In family restaurants	The waitress shows you <u>48</u> you can sit. She tells you her name, but you needn't. You can take away the rest of food.	If your bill is \$100, your tip is \$15.
In top class restaurants	You had better order first, but don't be <u>49</u> . You can refuse the wine if it doesn't taste good.	If your bill is \$200, you can give the waiter a tip from \$30 to \$40.

阅读下面短文，然后根据短文内容回答问题。

If you live in the United States, the law says you can't have a full-time job until you are 16 years old. At 14 or 15, you can work part-time after school or on weekends, you can't earn (赚) your own money? Of course not! Kids who are between the ages of 10 and 13 can earn money by doing lots of things.

Valerie, 11, told us that she made money by cleaning up other people's yards. Lena, makes money by knitting (织) dog sweaters and selling them to her neighbors, and Riesa said she had started taking art classes and showing her work to people. People have asked her to draw pictures for them and they pay her for them. Jasmine, 13, writes articles for different magazines!



Earning is learning. By working to earn your own money, you are learning the skills you will need to succeed (成功) in life. These skills can include things like getting along with others, using technology and using your time. Some people think that asking for money is a lot easier than earning it; however, when you make your own money, you don't have to depend on someone else. The five dollars that you earn will probably make you feel a lot better in your hand than the twenty dollars you ask for.

50. When can kids have full-time jobs?

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51. When can a 15-year-old kid work to earn money?

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52. How does Riesa make money?

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53. What skills can kids learn while earning money?

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54. What kind of part-time job would you like to have to make money?

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## 六、书面表达（本大题共 20 分）

55. 英国牛津尖塔中学的师生来紫石中学参观。你与 Suzy 成为好朋友。请以“My English friend”为题，根据所给信息，介绍你的新朋友。

Looks	明亮的笑眼，使得看起来可爱。
Personality	彬彬有礼；乐于助人。
School life	最喜欢法语，觉得学外语有趣，有大量的时间进行课外活动。
A travel experience	两周前，乘飞机抵达中国；参观一些名胜古迹。
A DIY job	享受生活；对 DIY 很着迷。
Her hope	成为爱熊猫俱乐部 (Panda Lovers' Club) 的一员，因为……

### My English Friend

Suzy is my English friend.

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