

吉林大学附属中学2015-2016八上期末考试

一. 根据题意填空

1. _____ are people who are between thirteen and nineteen years old.
2. I'm afraid I'm not _____ this afternoon. Would you like to make it another time?
3. Mike _____ hands with me warmly and led me to his office.
4. We all know that nothing is _____ if you put your heart into it.
5. We are facing more and more serious _____, for example, noise is one kind of it.

二. 用所给词适当形式填空

6. I advised Mary _____ (not add) too much sugar in the coffee, because it would be too sweet.
7. Lucy always kept her worries to _____ (she), that is, she didn't talk with others about them.
8. Mike did his homework so _____ (care) that he often made lots of mistakes in exams.
9. The elephants are in great _____ (dangerous), so people should stop hunting them.
10. It is a _____ (tradition) custom to eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day.

三. 单项选择

11. I don't know if he _____ this afternoon. But **if** he _____, I will tell you.
A. will come; will do B. comes; will do C. will come; does D. comes; does
12. We need some _____ and a _____ to make the soup.
A. pieces of turkey; onion B. chickens, lettuce C. beef; cheese D. meat; tomato
13. Some old house _____ in my hometown last summer.
A. fall down B. fell down C. write down D. wrote down
14. —May I take a photo with you, Mr White? —_____
A. You're welcome B. Certainly C. Catch you later D. It doesn't matter
15. — _____? —It's Thursday December 31st, the last day of this year.
A. What day is today? B. What season is it? C. What's today? D. What's the time?
16. —How many people came to take part in CIMC during last summer vacation?
— I am not sure. Maybe _____ people, I think.
A. hundred of B. hundreds of C. four hundred of D. four hundreds of
17. —Shall we go for a picnic in Jingyue Park the day after tomorrow?
—Yes, we will do it _____ it rains hard.
A. unless B. if C. until D. when
18. Please cut _____ the banana _____ small pieces.
A. up; to B. up; into C. off; to D. off; into

19. —_____ will your father come back from Europe? —In two days.
 A. How long B. How often C. How soon D. How much
20. I'm looking forward to_____ you soon and I'm waiting for your coming.
 A. hear from B. hear of C. hearing from D. hearing of
21. Though I have no _____ in making Russian soup, I can find an _____ cook to help you.
 A. experience; experience B. experienced; experienced
 C. experience; experienced D. experienced; experience
22. —Can I talk to you for a minute, Mary? —Sure, I have _____ time.
 A. a few B. little C. few D. a little
23. Do you have a better solution _____ this problem?
 A. in B. on C. at D. to
24. It _____ that John will be very _____ to hear this exciting news.
 A. seems; surprising B. seem; surprising C. seems; surprised D. seem; surprised
25. _____ wants to go to the park besides Mary and Tom?
 A. What else B. Who else C. Where else D. Which else

四.交际部分

(On the way to school, Xiaocui and Yingying are chatting about TV.)

X: 26. _____.

Y: Yeah, only one, but over 70 channels.

X: Really? So many choices?

Y: Because of that we often have trouble. 27 _____.

X: What's your favorite program?

Y: I haven't got a single favorite, but I prefer sports shows 28 _____.

X: Then, what does your mother like?

Y: Well, she is a typical soap opera fan. When her program is on, my father and I can never get a chance.

X: 29. _____.

Y: That's sure. I sometimes think we need another set or even two.

X: 30. _____.

Y: Maybe you are right.

- A. I also like watching TV movies.
 B. Different people like different programs, you know.
 C. Voice of China is my favorite.
 D. Watching less and reading more is my opinion.
 E. I'm afraid you'll have to think of some ways to solve the problem.
 F. Only one TV set in your home?

五. 完形填空

Long ago there was a boy, he very much liked ____31____. For him, winning was ____32____.

One day the boy was going to have a competition with two other young boys in a race. A lot of people came to ____33____, including(包括) a wise old man.

The race began. Because he was a strong boy, he easily ____34____ the race. The people shouted happily. The little boy felt ____35____ and important. However, the wise man didn't say a word.

“Another race, another race!” cried the little boy. The wise old man came over and brought the little boy with two new runners: an old woman and a blind man.

The race started and the boy was ____36____ to cross the finishing line, and ____37____ two were still standing at the starting line. The little boy jumped up and down ____38____, but all the other people were ____39____. “Why aren't the people happy about my success?” he asked the wise old man.

“Race again!” answered the wise man, “But this time, all three of you finish ____40____.” This time, the little boy stood ____41____ the blind man and the old lady, and then took them by the hand. The race began and the little boy walked ____42____ to the finishing line. Finally, the three reached the finishing line ____43____. The wise man ____44____.

“Which one of us three do the people think is the best?” asked the little boy.

“For this race, you win ____45____ than ever before,” said the wise old man. “For this race, people cheer(欢呼) not for any winner!”

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|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ()31. A. clubs | B. study | C. success | D. friendship |
| ()32. A. something | B. nothing | C. anything | D. everything |
| ()33. A. join | B. run | C. watch | D. hear |
| ()34. A. failed | B. beat | C. won | D. lost |
| ()35. A. calm | B. sad | C. surprised | D. proud |
| ()36. A. the last one | B. the second one | C. the only one | D. no one |
| ()37. A. all of the | B. the others | C. the other | D. another |
| ()38. A. in excitement | B. in surprise | C. in sadness | D. in fear |
| ()39. A. happy | B. outgoing | C. friendly | D. quiet |
| ()40. A. well | B. together | C. away | D. off |
| ()41. A. across from | B. behind | C. in front of | D. between |
| ()42. A. slowly | B. quickly | C. easily | D. hardly |
| ()43. A. one by one | B. at the same time | C. not at all | D. differently |
| ()44. A. lost | B. smiled | C. held | D. caught |
| ()45. A. little | B. much | C. even less | D. much more |

六. 阅读理解

A

My problems started after I went to a boarding school(寄宿制学校). I was only 14, and at first I missed my family a lot. I often called them and cried on the phone. But after two weeks,I found I enjoyed being with my classmates at school.

I had many friends who were boys. I thought of them as my best friends - but only friends. I never guessed my friendships with boys would become a problem.

Then,three months later,my friends told me that some teachers and girls said I was hanging out with boys all day long in order to get attention from them. Seven months after that,the head teacher Mr. Wang asked the class to choose some students to join the Student Union. I thought I could win for I was doing well in school. I'd already won prizes for the best math and English exams. A week later,the list came out and it didn't include me. I was sad.

Mr. Wang came to me and said,“Don't be sad. I know you're excellent! Maybe you're a little distant from the girls in our class. They don't know much about you,so some of them didn't choose you. It doesn't matter. Do your best to get along well with everyone and I think you'll make it next time.“

46. What was the writer's problem when she first entered the boarding school?

- A、 She didn't like her new school.
- B、 She didn't get along well with her classmates.
- C、 She missed her family very much.
- D、 She didn't like her new teacher.

47. Many of the writer's friends in her new school were _____.

- A、 teachers B、 boys C、 girls D. women

48. Why did the writer fail to join the Student Union?

- A、 Her teachers didn't like her.
- B、 She was a poor student.
- C、 Some girls didn't choose her.
- D、 She likes showing off herself.

49. The underlined word “distant” means “_____”in English.

- A、 疏远的 B、 挑衅的 C、 热心肠的 D、 粗鲁的

50. Which of the following is NOT true, according to the passage?

- A 、 The writer won prizes for the best science and English exams.
- B 、 The writer didn't realize(意识到) that her friendships with boys would cause problems.
- C、 The writer was sad because she failed to join the Student Union.
- D、 The teacher thought she was an excellent student

B

Stress (压力) is everywhere in our everyday life. Not only men have it, but also women and young people.

The most important reasons of stress are: death, diseases, exams, making money, getting married, moving houses, changing jobs, ending friendships and so on.

How do you know whether you have stress? Could you give your answers to the following questions?

Yes No

Do you easily get angry?

Do you often sleep badly?

Do you get headaches a lot?

Do you take sleeping pills?

Do you find it difficult to relax?

Do you usually hide your feelings?

Do you smoke and drink a lot to keep quiet?

Do you find it difficult to put your heart into something?

If you answer "Yes" to more than two of these questions, you are one of those people with stress. So what can you do about it?

Doing relaxing exercises, talking with friends and listening to light music are all usual ways of relieving (减轻) stress. However, doctors now say that there are easier ways-people should laugh and smile more often. When you laugh and smile, your body relaxes. They also say that people, especially men, should cry more often, because crying is the natural way of relieving stress.

51. Who has got stress in everyday life?

- A. Men and women. B. Young people.
C. Only men D. Both A and

52. If you have over _____ problems listed in the table, you are the person with stress.

- A. two B. three C. four D. eight

53. Which of the followings is NOT the reason of stress?

- A. Taking exams. B. Moving houses
C. Making money. D. Losing matches

54. What's the easier way to relax your body?

- A. Talking with friends. B. Doing relaxing exercises.
C. Laughing, smiling and crying. D. Listening to light music

55. What does the passage mainly tell us?

- A. Crying is good for men.
B. Doing a survey about stress is necessary.
C. Stress is so terrible that it will break your life.

D. Stress is common for all the people, but there are ways to relax.

C

Jia Meng used to keep a diary (日记) in Chinese. But one year ago, the 14-year-old girl from Hei Longjiang began to write her diary in English, because Jia found her mother was reading her diary secretly. She changed the language because her mother can't read English. "It's like killing two birds with one stone." said Jia, "My privacy (隐私) became safe and my English improves a lot."

Jia's mother is not the only mom who reads her child's diary. Recently, Renmin University of China had a national survey among over 2, 3000 parents. The results show that 40% of parents read their children's secrets. That's why, like Jia, many teenagers try to find ways to protect(保护) their privacy.

Wu Lei, 15, of Shanxi, keeps a diary, too. But he doesn't write in on paper. He writes online which he thinks is perfectly safe because his parents "know nothing about the Internet."

Lu Huan, 13, of Guangdong, said her parents always secretly listened to the talk between her friends and her on the telephone in their room. To solve this problem, Lu asked her parents to buy her a mobile phone.

"Parents want to know what is going on in their children's lives," said Shao Xiazhen, a teenage expert in Beijing. "But sometimes they go about it the wrong way." Shao suggested to teenagers that instead of hiding their secrets, talking to parents is a better solution. "If your parents know that you are safe, they'll let you keep your secrets."

根据短文内容，判断下列句子正误。正确的用“T”表示，不正确的用“F”表示。

56. Jia Meng writes her diary in English in order to improve her English.

57. Recently, Renmin University of China had a national survey, and the results show that 40% of parents read their children's secrets.

58. Keeping a diary online is the best way to protect the privacy according to the article.

59. Lu Huan asked her parents to buy her a mobile phone in order to protect her privacy.

60. Shao Xiazhen thinks parents will let children keep their secrets if they talk to parents and parents know they are safe.

D

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. We don't like ads.
B. Young people sell to young people.
C. Ads don't make fashion.
D. Ads are around us.
E. It's not cool to copy the stars.</p> |
|---|

61. _____ Advertisements are everywhere! They're on the radio and TV, in newspapers and magazines, in buses and buildings. They're on websites and mobile phones. Companies give their products to film stars, pop stars and sports stars to wear or use so that fans will buy them in order to copy the stars.

62. _____ Advertisements have become so common that they aren't working any more. We don't like advertisements, so we try not to see them. We turn off the advertisements on computers. We refuse to watch them on TV, or read them in magazines. We no longer pay attention to the posters all around us. We don't copy the stars because we know they don't really like the things they make in ads.

63. _____ This means that advertising companies need a new way to sell. They can't make their products "cool" by showing ads. Ads aren't cool, and young people like students won't buy the things in ads just because the ads say they are fashionable. The latest way to advertise is not to advertise.

64. _____ Companies now use young people like students to make ads. They pay them to tell their friends about new products. Young people don't want to dress like anyone else and buy the things that everyone else has. They want to look different and have their own style. Students don't think it's cool to copy the stars or buy things they've seen in ads.

65. _____ Getting people to know about products is the best way to advertise. We students talk about products, their friends become interested and want to buy them. When cool young people wear clothes, they make fashionable, so their friends want to wear them, too.

E

When I was in middle school, I was the only Asian(亚洲的) student in the school. One day a student from Japan came to our school. Nobody knew how to talk with her, so some teachers called me to the office.

They didn't ask if I was Japanese. They just asked me to tell the girl something about the school and where her classroom was. I told them that I wasn't Japanese and didn't speak Japanese. But I still tried to talk with the girl.

I just used every easy word to tell some things to her. My mother didn't speak English, so I knew how to get someone to understand English when they didn't speak the language. From then on, I became the Japanese girl's interpreter when she was in our school. She studied with us for about half a school year.

When I talked with the girl, I used some Chinese and she used some Japanese if we really couldn't understand each other. Sometimes we found some of the words we used were the same. When it was time for her to leave our school, she could understand some English. At first, I didn't like being her interpreter, but later I found it was interesting and I got a lot from it.

66. Why did some teachers call the writer to talk with the Japanese girl?

67. What did the teachers want the writer to tell the girl?

68. How did the writer tell things to the girl in Para3(第三段)?

69. How long did the girl study in the writer's school?

70. What did the writer think of being the girl's interpreter at last?

书面表达

A. 假如你叫李华，和你度过三年初中生活的英国同学 James Bond 下周就要回国了。你打算要为他开个欢送会，特邀同学们来参加。下面是你写的邀请函，你有五个词不太确定，请大家帮忙。

Dear friends,

James will 71 _____ to Britain next week. We'll never 72 _____ the three years we spent together. It seemed that everything happened just like it did yesterday. But now, he will 73 _____. We are going to have a party for him from 6:30 pm to 8:30 pm on Friday in the school music hall. I'm happy to 74 _____ all of you to take part in the party. James' parents will also come to the party. They are not only our loving and caring foreign teachers but also our friends. So don't 75 _____ the good chance to say goodbye to them. See you all at 6:30 pm at the party.

B. 假设你是一名叫张华的中学生，你对于 10 年后的生活已经做了自己的规划，但是你的父母不同意你的想法，你需要想出办法解决这个问题。请你用英语写一篇短文，词数不少于 80 词，必须包括以下内容：

1. 你规划的 10 年之后的生活是怎样的？
2. 你的父母为什么反对你的想法？
3. 你打算如何解决这问题？