天津市耀华嘉诚国际中学 2019—2020 学年度第二学期线上学习阶段性评估检测



八年级英语试卷

第Ⅰ卷（本卷共三大题，共 **60**分）

一、单项选择（本大题共**20**小题，每小题**1**分，共**20**分）

1.—David, you got the first prize in the competition！

—Really? I can’t wait the news to my mother.

A. tells B. to tell C. tell D. telling

1. great picture! Who painted it?

A. How B. What C. How a D. What a

1. Tom was afraid of Chinese when he came to China for the first time.

A. talk B. speak C. talking D. speaking

1. My friend’s new restaurant in Wanda Plaza two years ago, but I there so far.

A. has opened; haven’t been B. was open; haven’t been

C. opened; haven’t gone D. has been open; haven’t gone

1. My uncle has \_ in travelling and he has interesting \_\_ .

A. much experience; many; experiences B. many experiences; much; experience

C. many experiences; many; experiences D. much experience; much; experience

1. Seeing their teacher into the classroom, they stopped at once.

A. walk; talking B. enter; to speak C. enter; speaking D. walk; to talk

1. My English teacher to many countries, so she knows a lot of different cultures.

A. has been B. has gone C. is going D. will go

1. All the workers are very tired, but of them would have a rest.

A. all B. neither C. any D. none

1. It’s impossible how large the Galaxy is.

A. imagine B. to imagine C. imagining D. imagined

1. As soon as the baby saw her mother, she \_\_\_\_\_.

A. was going to cry B. cried C. began to cry D. was crying

11. —Look! My mother a new dress for me.

—Wow, it looks very nice on you.

A. is making B. has made C. will make D. made

1. Peter with his classmates for the bus when the earthquake happened.

A. is waiting B. was waiting C. are waiting D. were waiting

1. Watching TV too much your eyes.

A. is harm to B. do harmful to C. is harmful to D. do harm to

14. — have you been like this? —Since last Friday.

A. How far B. How soon C. How long D. How much

15. My grandma has had a healthy diet for thirty years and she is in good \_\_ now.

A. situation B. environment C. information D. condition

16. —It’s time to work now. —OK, I’ll wake Carl up. He for an hour.

A. has fallen asleep B. has been asleep C. fell asleep D. falls asleep

1. Your answer her so much that she was very with you.

A. satisfying; satisfying B. satisfying; satisfied

C. satisfied; satisfying D. satisfied; satisfied

1. The naughty boy is always in his room. His mother is very angry.

A. tidy up B. cleaning up C. makes a mess D. making a mess

19. —Mum, the soup is sweet. I need \_\_\_\_\_salt. Would you please pass me some? —Sure,

dear.

A. a bit; a bit B. a bit of; a bit of C. a bit; a bit of D. a bit of; a bit

20. My grandpa knows the history and medical \_\_ of many plants.

A. wealth B. price C. value D. cost

二．完形填空（本大题共**10**小题，每小题**1**分，共**10**分）

What is bullying (霸凌), exactly? A bully is more than just a bad kid. A bully likes to give you a

1. time for no reason at all.

A bully calls you names, takes your things and makes you

1. afraid over and over again

for a long time.

Bullying can happen on the schoolyard, in your neighborhood or even bully at your school?

1. . Is there a

He corners you every morning,

1. your lunch money, and then
2. on your

shoelaces (鞋带) as you walk away. Or maybe it's a girl who calls you "ugly" and makes up bad

stories about you on WeChat.

If bullying happens to you, you are not

26 . Surveys show that one-fourth of the middle

school students have experienced ( 经历) bullying.

Bullying can make you feel terrible. Maybe you are afraid to go to school, or can't eat or sleep.

What can you do? First of all, remember to be proud of

1. you are. Don't take the bully's bad

words to heart. Also, keep in mind that it's not

1. fault (错误)—it's the bully who has the
2. . If you can, ignore (无视) the bully. Maybe he or she will get bored and

things don't work, tell your favourite teacher and your parents about the bullying.

1. . If these

And, of course, never be a bully. If you don't like someone, don't bully him or her and the world will be a much happier place.

21．A．happy B．surprised C．pleasant D．hard

22．A．feel B．grow C．keep D．turn

23．A．street B．journey C．online D．store

24．A．fights B．mops C．takes D．shows

25．A．puts B．steps C．brings D．works

26．A．asleep B．awake C．alive D．alone

27．A．where B．who C．which D．why

28．A．your B．his C．their D．our

29．A．question B．problem C．mistake D．miss

30．A．return B．accept C．stop D．support

三．阅读理解（本大题共**15**小题，每小题**2**分，共**30**分）

**A**

In Singapore, many middle school students spend a lot of their time on their studies. Good education is often regarded as a ticket to success in their future. So many of these students try their best to get a good mark in their examinations. They have a lot of homework every day and exams

（

are a big headache. Sometimes some of them are even made to go to remedial 补习的）classes after

school.

Schools run programmes outside school hours. The students can take part in sports and games, music and dance, hiking and rock-climbing, etc. They are also very active in community service（社

区服务）.

In their spare time, most students like to listen to pop music. Hollywood blockbusters(大片).

Hong Kong and Singapore movies are very popular among them. They understand IT very well. Some of them also spend their free time surfing the Internet, e-mailing their friends, playing computer and video games.

They sometimes go to cafes, fast-food restaurants, shopping centers and big bookstores.

So, it looks like life as a middle school student in Singapore is not easy but it is rich and colorful.

31．What is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A．Schoolwork. B．After-class activities.

C．Subjects. D．Things to do in the spare time.

32．Why do students work hard at school in Singapore?

A．Because they have a lot of homework.

B．Because they have to go to remedial classes.

C．Because they want to get a good future.

D．Because they have many outside school activities.

33．What does the underlined sentences mean in the first paragraph?

A．Students are afraid of exams.

B．Students have a headache before an exam.

C．Students have too many exams.

D．Students are in poor health because of exams.

34．Programmes outside school hours are \_.

A．the same as spare time activities

B．remedial classes after school

C．sports activities

D．popular among students

35．What do you know from the last sentences?

A．The middle school students live an easy life in Singapore.

B．The middle school students’ life in Singapore is amazing.

C．The middle school students’ life in Singapore is boring.

D．The middle school students’ life in Singapore is hard, but interesting.

**B**

How do you feel when you teacher asks you to work on a group project with other student? Do you like to work together with others or work alone?

The Programme for International Student Assessment, or PISA, carried out a survey of

student's ability to work together in groups. They found that students who do well on tests by themselves are also likely to be better at working with other people. This finding was true for many countries. Students in Japan, South Korea, Finland and Canada, where test scores are high, also did well in working together to solve problems.

But this was not the case for every country. Chinese students, who have high scores as well,

displayed just average collaborative （合作的）skills. "One reason might be that Chinese parents

and teachers focus too much on grades," said Zhao Zhongxin, former vice president of the Chinese Family Education Association. "Students have a lot of exam pressure and they see schools as places for competition." "However, collaborative skills are very important for preparing students for

today's society." he added. "Luckily, more Chinese parents and teachers are realizing the importance

of this and are thinking of ways to help students improve this skill."

Another interesting finding from the PISA survey was that girls can be better than boys at working together. They said girls show more positive attitudes （态度）to wards relationships,

which means they are more willing to listen to other' opinions.

PISA also found that the classroom environment can influence how well students collaborate. In classes where there are a lot of activities that require communication such as class debates, students might have better attitudes towards collaborating.

36．The PISA did the survey to find out the students' ability to \_\_.

A．work with other people B．get high scores on tests

C．solve difficult problems D．make plans for projects

37．What can we know from the findings of the survey?

A．Boys are better at working with others than girls.

B．Students who do well on tests are worse at working with others.

C．Collaborative skills are less important than scores for students' futures.

D．The classroom environment can influence students' ability to work together.

38．What do Chinese teachers and parents think of working together now?

A．They like it a lot.

B．They can't stand it.

C．They think it's important.

D．They think it's unnecessary

39．What can be done to improve students' ability to work together according to the passage?

A．Giving students high scores on every test.

B．Helping students to get used to exam pressure.

C．Making girls work with girls rather than boys.

D．Arranging more communicative activities in class.

40．What's the passage mainly about?

A．The popularity of PISA across the world.

B．Chinese students' ability to work with others.

C．The findings of a survey about working together.

D．The difference between boys and girls in working together.

**C**

When disaster (灾难) happens, you might find yourself without water, gas and electricity. You might even need to leave your home right away. So you are supposed to plan for the bad situations before the disaster comes. Here are some suggestions.

First, have a family meeting. Plan a way to get your family members together if they can’t find

each other after the disaster. Choose two places for everyone to go to if it isn’t safe to return home. The first should be near your house. You can go there in an emergency (紧急情况) like a fire. The

second meeting place should be outside your neighborhood.

Next, choose a person outside your area who can help your family get in touch with each other. After a disaster, it is often easier to communicate over a long-distance call than a local one. The person can pass messages between your family members.

Then, get a family disaster kit ready. It should include things your family needs. It can help you

survive (生存) at least for three days like bread, water, medicine and things like that. Put them in a

bag so you can carry it if you leave in a hurry. When doing it, remember that different people have different needs. Include special things necessary for elderly of young members of your family.

Finally, practice your emergency plan, and update (更新) it as necessary.

You may not be able to stop disasters, but with a little planting you can be helped.

41．There are suggestions mentioned in the passage.

A．3 B．4 C．5 D．6

42．You can’t return home after the disaster because it’s .

A．far B．near C．safe D．dangerous

43．The writer suggests choosing a person outside your area to \_.

A．send food and water to your family

B．help your family move to a safe place

C．choose two places for your family to go to

D．help your family get in touch with each other

44．The underlined word “kit” probably means \_\_ .

A．应急用品 B．救护车 C．搜救犬 D．防毒面具

45．The best title of this passage may be .

A．Practicing your Plan B．How Disasters Happen

C．Planning for Disasters D．Stay away from Disasters

第II卷（本卷共三大题，共 **40**分）

四．完成句子（本大题共**10**小题，每小题**2**分，共**20**分）

46.在学校我经常花很多的时间和朋友们一起演奏古典音乐。

I often a lot of time classical music with my friends at school.

47.——谁昨天赢得了那场网球赛？——杰克，他打败了其他所有人。

—Who \_\_\_\_\_\_ the tennis game yesterday? —Jack. He all the others.

48.昨天那个学生为他的迟到编造了一个借口。

That student an excuse for his being late yesterday.

49.如果你有任何问题，你可以和你的老师交流一下。

If you have any question, you can your teacher.

50.让我们在网上搜索一些关于太空旅行的信息吧。

Let’s some information about space travel on the Internet.

51.她买这辆自行车大约两年了。

She the bike for about two years.

52.这两个男孩自从上个月见面后就成了好朋友。

The two boys have been good friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they met each other last month.

53.他不断地与坏人作斗争。

He bad people.

54.我们可以利用睡前时间来发展我们的阅读兴趣。

We can our \_\_\_\_\_\_ in reading before bed time.

55.集邮占据了他所有的业余时间。

Collecting stamps all his spare time.

五．综合填空（本大题共**10**小题，每小题**1**分，共**10**分）

Just as a famous saying g 56．, “Reading is to success what water is to fish.” Reading is very important for all humans. It can open many d57．and can lead you into a path to success. It’s quite clear that every successful person has a good h58．of reading. This is b 59．reading is an important way to get the information required to understand something. For example, a good doctor has to know the latest development in m60．by reading.

Then, how can you develop an interest in reading? There is only one way. Let me explain this

to you. If you want to learn how to ride a bike, you have to get on the bike as many times as

possible u61． you can ride skillfully. It works the same way with reading. If you want to improve your reading, try to read as m62．as you can. When you finish reading your first book, take another book and do the same. If you are going out, take a magazine, a book, an article or something e63．to read. When you are reading, try to understand w64．message the writer is giving to you.

So, parents should help to get their children to read as early as possible. Studies have

s 65． that reading to your unborn child is very good. In this way, your child will like reading later. Reading is always a wonderful time. Good books are good friends.

六．书面表达（本大题共**10**分）

假定你是李华，你的英国笔友 John 对你的体育锻炼情况很感兴趣，请你用英语给他写一封回信，介绍相关情况。要点如下：

1.你班的体育课介绍（一周上课节数，主要的运动项目及上课地点）；

2.学校的运动会举办时间及同学们的参与情况；

3.你业余时间喜欢的运动项目；

4.你的运动收获(身体更加健康，结交朋友等）。注意：

1.词数 80 ~100，开头和结尾已给出，但不计入总词数；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3.文中不得出现真实的人名、校名等相关信息。

参考词汇：体育课 — PE class 运动会 — sports meeting

Dear John,

Thank you for your letter.\_\_

I’m looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours

Li Hua