**八年级英语单元检测** 2020.6



注意事项：

1. 本试卷分两部分。考试时间为100分钟。试卷满分为100分。

2. 所有答案必须写在答题卷各题目指定区域内相应的位置上。答案写在试卷其它部分无效。

**Ⅰ 听力部分**（共20分）

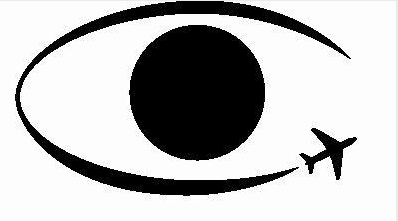
**一、**根据所听到的对话内容，选择正确的选项。（本大题共10分，每小题1分）

1. What sign can they see?



A. B. C.

1. Which organization does Jack’s sister work for?



A. B. C.

1. How will the woman go to Los Angeles?



A. B. C.

1. Where are they going tonight?



A. B. C.

5. When will the plane take off?

A. 7:15. B. 7:00. C. 7:30.

6. What kind of weather doesn’t the man like?

A. Cloudy days.      B. Hot days. C. Rainy days.

7. Why is the boy still in the library?

A. Because the book is interesting.

B. Because he forgets the time.

C. Because the bad weather prevents him from leaving.

8. How long has the woman been here?

A. For 5 minutes. B. For 20 minutes. C. For 15 minutes.

9. How much more money does the man need to buy the book?

A. 15 yuan. B. 10 yuan. C. 5 yuan.

10. What does the man think of the film?

A. Wonderful. B. Boring. C. Interesting.

二、根据所听到的对话或短文内容，选择正确的选项。（本大题共10分，每小题1分）

听第11段材料，回答第11-12小题。

11. How many times has the boy read the novel?

A. Never. B. Twice. C. Three times.

12. What will the girl probably do?

A. She’ll borrow the novel.  B. She’ll go to buy the novel. C. She’ll work in the bookshop.

听第12段材料，回答第13-15小题。根据短文内容，选择正确答案，完成信息记录表。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Joe Reed** | |
| Education background | ●studied in school for fourteen years  ●already 13 years old when he finished school |
| Father’s advice | ●go to town and get a good job  ●some clever people are needed to work 14 |
| Hunting for a job | ●a man took him into 15  ●Joe answered the questions quickly |

13. A. eighteen B. sixteen C. seventeen

14. A. in a computer company B. in the bank C. in the office

15. A. a small room B. a big office C. a small hotel

听第13段材料，回答第16-20小题。

16. Why was Father’s Day started?

A. Because there was a Mother’s Day.

B. Because few countries have a Father’s Day.

C. Because people liked their fathers very much.

17. Where was Father’s Day started?

A. In China. B. In Australia. C. In America.

18. Which of the following is **TRUE**?

A. Father’s Day has a long history.

B. Father’s Day has a short history.

C. Mother’s Day has a shorter history than Father’s Day.

19. What’s the writer’s idea?

A. Father’s Day is getting popular.

B. Father’s Day is a public holiday in China.

C. Fathers work harder than mothers.

20. What is the real meaning of Father’s Day?

A. To buy presents for fathers. B. To tell children what to do. C. To show love for fathers.

**二、单项选择**。**（15分）**

21. Is India \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ European country?

A. the B. an C. a D. 不填

22. Jim \_\_\_\_\_ ride to school. But now he \_\_\_\_ walking to school

A. was used to; used to B. got used to; is used to

C. used to; is used to D. used to; used to

23. It is good\_\_\_\_\_ them to donate money to UNICEF. They think it important \_\_\_\_ them to help poor children go to school.

A. to; for B. for; of C. of; to D. of; for

24.---It’s so hot here. Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_the window?

---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I will do it right now.

A. closing; Yes B. opening, You’d better not. C. closing; I hope D. opening; Of course not

25. Please don’t stand up in class until you \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. tell B.tell to C. are told to D.are told

26. Nobody seems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ready for the exam.

A．busy; to get B. busier; getting C.busier; to get D.busy, getting

27. —If I work hard at physics from now on, can I get better grades, Mr Smith?

—Sure, my dear boy. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. All rivers run into the sea B. It never rains but pours.

C. Better late than never D. Many hands make light work

28. It will be fine tomorrow,but a heavy rain is \_\_\_\_\_\_to arrive by Friday.

A. introduced B. prepared C.added D.expected

29. Nick sat \_\_\_\_ to his mother with his eyes half \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.closed ,opened B.close, open C.closely, opening D.close, opened

30. — Mmm, the meat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good!

— Of course! You know my father is a good cook.

A. cooks; smells B. is cooked; is smelt C. is cooked; smells D. cooks; is smelt

31. A lot of money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the charity show, but the cost of living \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot, so we still need to do much work to help the disabled people.

A. was raised; has risen B. was raised; were raised

C. rose; has risen D. rose; were raised

32. The young man \_\_\_\_leave his office by his boss around eight o’clock last night.

A.made to B. is made to C.was made D.was made to

33. — The secretary’s already on the way to the company, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she?

— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She was badly hurt in the accident and sent to the hospital.

A. hasn’t; Yes B. hasn’t; No C. isn’t; Yes D. isn’t; No

34. —Have you finished the report on your volunteer work last Sunday?

—Not yet. I’ll make it if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ another two days.

A. give  B. am given  C. will give D. will be given

35. —Madam, you are fined for over-speeding. Please sign here.

—Fined? Over-speeding? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. No worries. B. Never mind. C. Are you serious? D. Are you right?

**三、完形填空** （本大题共10小题，每小题1分，共10分）

This might sound like a usual day for you. You look at your phone in the morning and read news stories from around the world. Your parents take you to McDonald’s to have dinner, which kids of your age   15   also have for dinner in other countries. Then, your family starts to plan your trip abroad for the summer holiday.

So do you feel like you are a global citizen (世界公民)? More people are   16    themselves global citizens. Researchers from the BBC World Service asked more than 20,000 people from 18   17   about this as part of a report.

But   18   is “global citizenship”? For some, it means the easy communication. To others, it might be a   19   of responsibility (责任) about problems like weather change. And for many, it is about being able to   20   elsewhere, according to the BBC.

The BBC also found that people in rising economies (新兴经济体) feel like they are becoming   21  global. “They feel their voices are more likely (可能的) to be   22   than they were 20 years ago,” said the report’s author Lionel Bellier. However, people in developed countries are more likely to see the   23   sides of globalization, such as job loss.

But generally speaking, the world is   24  more and more interconnected.

36. A. must B. should C. might D. need

37. A. calling B. caring C. working D. imagining

38. A. families B. schools C. companies D. countries

39. A. why B. what C.how D. where

40. A. sound B. sense C. knowledge D. voice

41. A. fit B. leave C. move D.visit

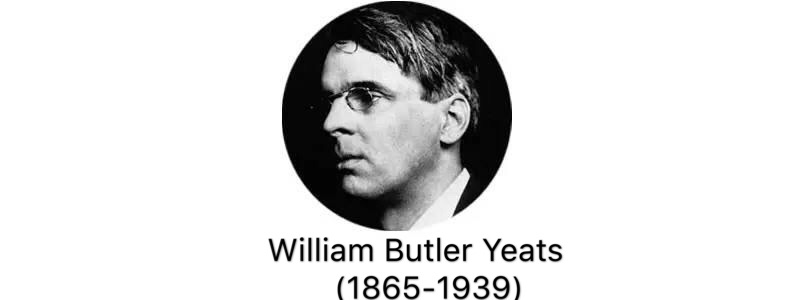
42. A. more B. less C. nearly D. hardly

43. A. refused B. forgot C. remembered D. heard

44. A. good B. dangerous C.bad D. bright

45. A. feeling B. leading C. becoming D. changing

**四、阅读理解** 阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在每小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。（本大题共10小题，每小题2分，共20分）

A

**Down by the Salley Gardens**

By William Butler Yeats

Down by the salley gardens

My love and I did meet;

She passed the salley gardens

With little snow-white feet.

She bid(嘱咐) me take love easy,

As the leaves grow on the tree;

But I being young and foolish,

With her would not agree.

In a field by the river

My love and I did stand,

And on my leaning shoulder

She laid(放置) her snow-white\_\_\_\_\_\_.

She bid me take life easy,

As the grass grows on the weirs.

But I was young and foolish,

And now am full of tears.

46. This may be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_written by Yeats.

A. story B. poem C. notice D. letter

47. The best word to fill in the blank of Line 12 should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hand B. face C. head D. arm

48. The writer wants to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he should take everything easy B. he is as foolish as he used to be

C. he passed the garden with love D. he is sorry with tears now

B

Weekday mornings are very busy for US middle school students. When your school doesn’t have a bus, and you live too far away to walk, you need a carpool (拼车). A carpool is a group of people sharing the responsibility (责任) of driving to school in the morning. There are usually four or five kids in a carpool and their parents take turns to drive the kids in their cars.

Someone’s car smells like wet dogs. Some kids get to eat desserts (甜点) for breakfast and some parents shout so much that all you try to do is to stay quiet and go unnoticed. When your mom or dad drives the carpool, your classmates get a close-up look at how strange your parents can be. It might be your first *sociological* (社会学) study and your first time to work with others.

Teamwork is really important in the carpool because nobody wants to make everyone else late. It’s a great lesson in responsibility. Imagine (想象) sitting in the car outside of a classmate’s house, watching the clock and counting the seconds. Then you start to understand how your carpool friends might feel when you are still inside the house at 7:48. You really begin to learn all your real life lessons just moments before the start of school—in the carpool.

49. What is a carpool?

A. Parents take turns to drive their kids to school.

B. Parents drive kids to schools on their way to work.

C. Kids go to school in their parents’ cars.

D. Kids drive their own cars to school.

50. What can students learn from a carpool?

A. How to drive a car. B. How to get along with others.

C. What to do with parents. D. Real teamwork.

51. Which of the following is **TRUE**?

A. If kids live far away from school, they are always late for school.

B. US children enjoy carpooling better than taking a school bus.

C. Kids can learn real life lessons in a carpool.

D. Kids often have enough time to study in a carpool.

**C**

Big data (大数据) is a lot of sets of information that are put together so they can be used by a computer program. The computer program looks for different kinds of answers or patterns in the data. Big data can have different kinds of information from many sources, such as information that comes from schools, social media sites, companies and governments. One set of data can have people’s names and addresses. Another set can have what they like, where they go to school, and how much time they spend on the computer

Big data can be used in many ways. The government uses it to understand how many people travel on buses or trains. This information is then used to make bus or train systems better. Some schools use big data to understand which children may need extra help in class. The teacher can then give certain students more help or support so those students can succeed in school. Companies use big data, too. It helps them understand who buys their products. For example, one company uses weather data to see when people eat the most ice cream.

Big data can be used for good reasons. Some hospitals use big data to predict (预测) if a baby who is born too early will get sick. The hospital can then take extra steps to take care of that baby so he, she does not get sick. Big data can also be used for bad reasons. It can be used to predict which kinds of people are likely to break the law or hurt others, even if they have not done anything wrong.

How can big data be used for good and bad things? It is because the computer programs used to look at big data and understand it are written by people. People think a certain way. Because they think a certain way, they build a model of those ideas. These ideas are then used to look at the data. Sometimes, these ideas are helpful for people or businesses. Other times, bad ideas can cause problems for certain groups of people.

52. What is the first paragraph about?

A. What big data is and how it is used.

B. Why we can use big data in a number of ways.

C. Where important data is collected and stored.

D. What big data is and how it is collected.

53. How does the writer show that big data is useful from the reading?

A. Big data is widely used in every field.

B. Big data seldom brings any harm to people.

C. Everyone can get information from big data easily.

D. People can make certain right decisions according to big data.

54. What can we infer from the reading?

A. If there is plenty of information, it is called big data.

B. Big data provides any information for the government.

C. we should make full use of big data to serve the society.

D. Big data only collects the latest information from the world.

55. The overall tone (总基调) of this reading is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sad and personal B. personal and scientific

C. informative but silly D. scientific and informative

**五、词汇运用** (本大题共8分，每小题1分)

(A) 根据句意和汉语注释，写出单词的正确形式。

56. The book's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is easy. I believe the students can understand it.（引言）

57. IT is so quickly that no one can tell what a smart phone will be like in ten years.（发展）

58.Jimmy felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (自豪) than anyone else because he was recommended as “the Most Helpful Student” in our school.

59. The mistake is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (同样的) to the one that you made in yesterday’s homework.

(B) 根据句意，写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

60.Valentina says she will do what she can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (save) Kitty’s life.

61. ----How is your father now? ---- He is still under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(treat) in hospital.

62. Many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (medicine) teams were sent to WuHan soon after the NCP broke out.

63.Everyone should take part in this activity , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(include) you.

**六、动词填空**  用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。(本大题共8分，每小题1分)

64. Diana is often heard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sing) in the hall after class by her classmates..

65. It’s a good chance for us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (learn) about the European history.

66. To Li Hai, the most important thing is (take) part in the competition.

67. It's thousands of years since the Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (build). How amazing!

68. — Dear Mom, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (grow) up. Please don't treat me like a child any longer.

—OK, I won’t. I promise, Stephen.

69. As soon as he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( offer) a well-paid job in the future, he will call his parents.

70.I am on duty today .Our classroom needs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(clean) every day.

71. More great changes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(take) place in China in the near future.

七、完成句子 按所给的汉语，用英语完成下列句子。 (本大题共9分，每句1.5分)

72. 他们付不起女儿的教育费用。

They can’t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

73. 需要更多的钱来继续开展我们的工作。

More money our work.

74. 你在巴黎期间有机会去参观卢浮宫吗?

Did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Louvre during your stay in Paris?

75. 孩子们在街上向人们分发传单。

Leaflets people in the street by some kids.

76. 我们应该立刻采取措施防止这种严重疾病的传播。

We should take action to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

77. 她已下定决心为妇女的权利工作。

She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of women.

**七.任务型阅读** 阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容完成表格中所缺信息，在答题卷上相应的横线上填写答案，每空限填一个单词。(本大题共5分，每小题1分)

Every day, it is easy to see advertisements in English all around us. Look at your own bags and clothes, and at the bags and clothes of your classmates. How many different advertisements can you see which use English words?

Often bags and clothes show the name of the company that made them. This is a popular form. Sometimes designers use a special picture or symbol called a logo. Logos appear(出现) on many different products(产品). They are popular because when you see a logo, it is hard to forget that product or company.

It is common to see advertisements on TV and hear them on the radio. Most advertisements are very short. Sometimes the advertisers use a short sentence which is easy for people to remember. Nike, for example, has a simple English sentence all around the world: “Just do it.” Advertisements often use funny situations as well. It is simple to remember it.

All advertisements are designed to make people buy a product. An advertisement for a soft drink, for example, might show a group of young people who are having fun. The young people are al1 drinking the soft drink. Advertisers are saying to you, “Why don’t you buy this drink and be like these people? You can be young and modern.”

You might think that advertisements are not after you, but the next time you buy a soft drink, ask yourself this question: Why am I buying this special product?

**Title:** Advertisements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| You can see advertisements in English 78 . | |
| On bags and clothes | ● Logos appear on products.  ● It is hard to forget a logo. |
| On TV and the radio | ● Advertisements use short sentences to make people remember them 79 .  ● Funny situations are often 80 as well. |
| The 81 of designing advertisements | ● Make people buy a product.  ● Advertisements are always 82 you. |

**八、书面表达(5分)**假设你是戴维，你想参加学校举办的“我想成为一名志愿者”为题的英语演讲比赛，你用英语写下包含以下要点的演讲稿。要点如下：

1．以前父母不在家时，你做事情有困难时，你总是会向邻居寻求帮助，现在你要向他们学习；

2．每年3月5日，你一定会去拜访孤独的老人；3．上周，你在学校里组织了次义演(charity show)，……

4．现在你已经帮助两个贫困的孩子重返校园，这些都很有意义；

注意：1. 信的开头和结尾已经为你写好，不计入总词数。 2. 词数：80左右。

Hi，everyone! My name is David．I want to be a volunteer. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**周庄中学八年级英语阶段性测试参考答案2020.5**

**一、听力**（每小题1分，计20分）

**ABBBA CCBCB CBACA ACBAC**

**二、单项选择**（每小题1分，计15分）

**CCDDC BCDBA ADDBC**

**三、完形填空**（每小题1分，计 10分）

**CADBB CADCC**

**四、阅读理解**（每小题2分，计26分）

BAD ADC DDCD

**五、词汇运用**（每小题1分，计8分）

56. introduction 57 developing 58 prouder 59. similar

60.to save 61. treatment 62. medical 63 including

**六、动词填空。**（共6小题；每小题1分，共6分）

64.to sing 65 to learn 66 to take 67.was built

68 have grown 69. is offered 70.cleaning/to be cleaned 71.will take

**七、翻译下列句子。**（共6小题；每小题1分，共6分）

72 afford to pay for their daughter’s education

73. is needed to carry on with

74.have the chance to /get to visit

75.are handed out to

76.prevent the spread of the serious disease

77. has made up her mind to work for the rights of women.

**八、任务型阅读**（共5空；每空1分，计5分）

78 everywhere79 easily 80. used 81. purpose 82 after

**九、书面表达**（共10分）