

# 2020—2021 学年度第一学期期中学情调研

## 八年级英语试卷

说明：本试卷共 8 页，试卷满分 120 分。注意：所有答案必须填涂到答题纸上。

### 一、听力理解（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

A. 听下面十段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，填涂在答题卡相应位置。每段对话读两遍。

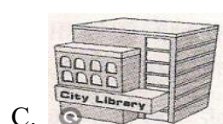
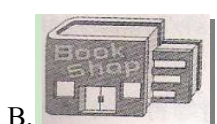
1. Where were the woman four years ago?



2. Which country does the woman want to visit?



3. Where does the dialogue happen?



4. Which subject does the man like best?



5. Why didn't the man catch the train?

- A. The traffic was too heavy.
- B. He lost his way to the station.
- C. He didn't start out early enough.

6. Who has the most books?

- A. Alice.
- B. Peter.
- C. Simon.

7. What does the man mean?

- A. The woman should stop smoking.
- B. Drinking coffee is better than smoking.
- C. The woman should stop drinking coffee first.

8. When will the supermarket close?

- A. At 5:00.
- B. At 5:15.
- C. At 4:45.

9. What will the woman probably do?

- A. Go to the cinema.
- B. Take an important exam.

C. Give a talk at the charity show.

10. What can we learn from the dialogue?

A. The story was very interesting.

B. The story was too difficult to read.

C. The girl couldn't remember the writer's name.

B. 听下面一段对话和两篇短文。对话和短文后有几个小题，请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，填涂在答题卡相应位置。对话和短文读两遍。

听一段对话，回答第 11、12 小题。

11. Why was Jim late for school?

A. Because he got up late.

B. Because there was lots of traffic on the road.

C. Because there was something wrong with his bike.

12. What did Miss Li want him to do?

A. To finish his homework.

B. To go to her office after class.

C. To get up early.

听一篇短文，回答第 13-15 小题，完成信息记录表。

John's school life	
His classmates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He has many new classmates.</li><li>• They are <u>13</u> to him.</li></ul>
His teacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mr Green is from <u>14</u>.</li></ul>
His friend's parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Li Hai's father is an office worker.</li><li>• His mother is <u>15</u>.</li></ul>

13. A. friendly

B. kind

C. polite

14. A. Japan

B. England

C. America

15. A. a teacher

B. an office worker

C. a nurse

听第二篇短文，回答第 16-20 小题。

16. How did Bob and Jenny go to London for a holiday?

A. By train.

B. By car.

C. By plane.

17. Why didn't Jenny go for a walk in Hyde Park?

A. Because she was too tired.

B. Because she was busy working.

C. Because she wasn't interested in it.

18. When did they visit the British Museum?

A. On Tuesday.

B. On Thursday.

C. On Wednesday.

19. What did Jenny do on Thursday morning?

A. She did some shopping.

B. She listened to a concert.

C. She sent some emails.

20. What did they think of the holiday?

A. Boring.

B. Great.

C. Terrible.

二、单项选择（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

21. Everyone likes to make friends with me because I'm ▲ honest boy.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. /

22. Be careful not to knock anything ▲ the floor when you pass the table.

A. onto                      B. down                      C. off                      D. from

23. Mike is better at Physics than ▲ in his class.

A. any other students                      B. the other student  
C. any student                      D. any other student

24. I like to wear cotton sweaters. And they cost ▲ than woolen ones.

A. far more                      B. much less                      C. much cheaper                      D. a lot fewer

25. —Is Dennis good at painting, John?

—No, Dennis doesn't paint ▲ others, but his ideas are the most wonderful.

A. as careful as                      B. more careful than                      C. as good as                      D. so carefully as

26. —▲ fine weather it is today! —Yes. Why not go fishing?

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

27. —What is the ▲ of your excellent spoken English?

—Practice makes perfect!

A. plan                      B. course                      C. sense                      D. secret

28. Which of the following underlined parts has a different pronunciation (发音)?

A. exactly                      B. badminton                      C. salad                      D. vacation

29. Last week, I had an unpleasant experience. In the word “unpleasant”, the **un-** means ▲.

A. not                      B. more                      C. less                      D. very

30. —Do you feel it is ▲ to read these English stories?

—Yes, I want to read them again if I have spare time.

A. interested                      B. interesting                      C. bored                      D. boring

31. The old woman looks happy because her family ▲ her and look after her well.

A. think about                      B. hear about                      C. talk about                      D. care about

32. The twin is crazy about playing games. She has no time ▲ her bedroom.

A. tidy                      B. tidying                      C. to tidy                      D. tidies

33. You'd better ▲ in the street. It's so dangerous!

A. don't play football                      B. not play football  
C. to not play football                      D. not to play football

34. Which sentence is likely (可能) to be spoken by Americans?

A. The vacation begins on July 1st.  
B. David Beckham is a popular football star.  
C. It doesn't rain often in this city in autumn.  
D. The shops all have big sales before Christmas.

35. —Could you show me how to make a fruit salad?

—▲. First, you need to choose some fresh fruit.

A. You are welcome                      B. Not at all  
C. With pleasure                      D. It doesn't matter

### 三、完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Johnson was 13 years old. He left Jamaica to live 36 his family in Hartford. But Johnson started to have a 37 with the food there.

“I didn’t like the 38. It wasn’t fresh. And the fruit tasted so bad too. In Jamaica, there were chickens everywhere. As for fruit, I’d just climb up a tree and get it 39,” Johnson said.

However (然而), Johnson found the stores around the city almost 40 processed (加工过的) foods. And his family really liked the cheap fast food.

Worrying about his family’s 41, Johnson joined *Grow Hartford*. This is a youth program that promotes (倡导) fresh, healthy food.

Johnson quickly became a leader of *Grow Hartford*. He gave 42 in high schools, teaching people 43 to keep a better eating habit.

He also hoped that schools can offer 44 and tastier school lunches, for example, an Asian food or Western food once a week. In this way, students would enjoy 45 tastes and eat less junk food.

The schools have taken his suggestions (建议). Because of his excellent work, he got the Hartford Food Safety Award.

- |                 |            |             |              |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 36. A. with     | B. in      | C. on       | D. at        |
| 37. A. taste    | B. chat    | C. problem  | D. look      |
| 38. A. fruit    | B. chicken | C. drink    | D. snack     |
| 39. A. himself  | B. itself  | C. yourself | D. myself    |
| 40. A. bought   | B. sold    | C. carried  | D. borrowed  |
| 41. A. health   | B. dream   | C. money    | D. wish      |
| 42. A. presents | B. life    | C. talks    | D. money     |
| 43. A. how      | B. when    | C. where    | D. what      |
| 44. A. slower   | B. cheaper | C. faster   | D. healthier |
| 45. A. light    | B. strange | C. heavy    | D. different |

#### 四、阅读理解（共 10 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 20）

##### (A)

What always comes after mid-term exams? It is the parents’ meeting. Is it a wonderful thing for you or is it even more terrible than exams? Let’s share the views of some students.

- Will you behave (表现) differently on the day of the parents’ meeting?
  - \* No, I will behave just as usual. (68.3%)
  - \* I will get very nervous. (19.5%)
  - \* Other answers. (12.2%)
- What don’t you want the teachers to say at the meeting?
  - \* Bad grades. (46.3%)
  - \* Bad behavior at school. (34.2%)
  - \* Nothing. ( \_\_\_\_\_ )
  - \* Other answers. (4.9%)
- What do you want the teachers to say at the meeting?
  - \* Praise. (85.4%)
  - \* Other answers. (14.6%)
- What is the most terrible thing when your parents come back from the meeting?
  - \* Nothing. (19.5%)
  - \* Scolding me for a very long time. (26.8%)
  - \* Other answers. (53.7%)

46. When does the parents' meeting come from the passage?  
 A. It comes at the end of the term. B. It comes after mid-term exams.  
 C. It comes before mid-term exams. D. It comes at the beginning of the term.
47. What should we fill in the blank (空格) in the passage above?  
 A. 46.3% B. 4.9% C. 19.5% D. 14.6%
48. The underlined word "solding" in the passage means "▲".  
 A. cheating (欺骗) B. blaming (责备) C. praising (表扬) D. encouraging (鼓励)

(B)

Some friends invite you and serve you a delicious dinner. Someone lends you his car while yours is broken. You are sick, and a friend comes to you and looks after you.

Here are some usual ways to say thank you.

You can write a thank-you note. People are very busy these days. A handwritten note shows you are grateful to him or her. Or you can call and thank the person. You must be surprised how this can make someone's day. Another idea is to send a thank-you email. It still shows your gratitude (感激).

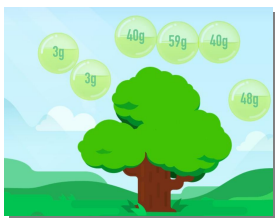
To say thank you in a creative way, you can:

- ◆ Choose some flowers from a shop. Write a thank-you note.
- ◆ Invite a friend to a movie, meal, snack or coffee.
- ◆ Give a gift card for a bookstore or a restaurant. In that way the person can pick out a favourite book or eat out.
- ◆ Find out what the person likes and give him or her something favorite.
- ◆ To say a big thank you to someone, have a party for that person.

As you can see, there are many ways to say thank you. Think of some ways of your own. You will feel good when you try one of the ways. When you thank a person, he will feel good too. It's a win-win situation (局面, 情形)!

49. According to the passage, you should say thank you when ▲.  
 A. you have a delicious dinner B. a friend takes care of you  
 C. there's something wrong with your car D. you are writing something
50. The underlined phrase "make someone's day" probably means ▲.  
 A. make someone happy B. make someone busy  
 C. spend someone's time D. spend someone's money
51. Which might be the best title for this passage?  
 A. Things to Be Grateful For B. Different Situations to Say Thank You  
 C. Ways to Show Your Gratitude D. Reasons for Saying Thank You

(C)



Taking a bus or underground or paying on the Internet — these activities can help turn China's deserts into forests if you are using Ant Forest.

*Ant Forest* is a part in the Alipay mobile payment app. It records users' low-carbon (低碳的) activities — taking a bus or walking to work, for example, and gives users "green energy". When the user's green

energy gets high enough, *Ant Forest* and its partners will plant a real tree for the user.

*Ant Forest* received the 2019 Champions of the Earth Award, the UN's highest environmental prize, for encouraging people to live greener lifestyles and protect the environment.

About half a billion (十亿) people have used *Ant Forest* since it came out in August 2016. *Ant Forest* and its partners have planted over 122 million trees in China's driest areas, including parts of Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Qinghai and Shanxi. The trees cover a total area of 112,000 hectares. This makes *Ant Forest* China's largest tree-planting project started by a private company.

Executive director of the United Nations Environment Programme said that *Ant Forest* shows us how we can use technology to solve environmental problems.

52. You can get "green energy" in *Ant Forest* by \_\_\_\_▲\_\_\_\_.

- a. taking a bus    b. paying online    c. walking    d. planting trees    e. opening the app  
A. a b c                      B. b d e                      C. a c d                      D. b c e

53. *Ant Forest* received the Award because \_\_\_\_▲\_\_\_\_.

- A. it helps people to save money  
B. it is the first company to plant trees  
C. it solved (解决) a main environmental problem  
D. it encourages people to protect the environment

54. What can we learn from **Paragraph 4**?

- A. Alibaba plants trees in poor areas.  
B. Alibaba planted millions of trees.  
C. More than half of China's population is using *Ant Forest*.  
D. The trees planted by Alibaba covered China's whole deserts.

55. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Planting trees is a good way.                      B. There are many low-carbon activities.  
C. Alibaba helps to protect our earth.              D. *Ant Forest* is the best part of Alipay.

## 五、词汇运用（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

A) 根据句意，用括号中所给词或音标的正确形式填空，**每空一词**。

56. —Kitty's English is so good. Who taught her? —Nobody. She taught \_\_\_\_▲\_\_\_\_ (she).

57. Although the ticket to the World Park is \_\_\_\_▲\_\_\_\_ (use), I will keep it forever.

58. A number of \_\_\_\_▲\_\_\_\_ (foreign) come to visit Nanjing Museum every year.

59. My cousin has a square face and strong body. He looks so \_\_\_\_▲\_\_\_\_ (['hænsəm]).

60. Mr Li is such a \_\_\_\_▲\_\_\_\_ (humour) teacher that his students love him very much.

B) 根据句意和汉语提示，写出各单词的正确形式，**每空一词**。

61. This kind of drink made Mary feel even \_\_\_\_▲\_\_\_\_ (口渴).

62. I enjoy \_\_\_\_▲\_\_\_\_ (讨论) the film stars with my friends between meals.

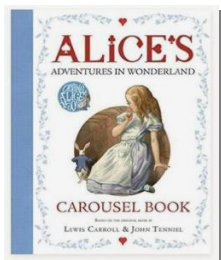
63. If you want the salad more delicious, you can \_\_\_\_▲\_\_\_\_ (增加) some grapes and lemons.

64.—Do you know the \_\_\_\_▲\_\_\_\_ (高度) of this building?

—Yes. It's about 85 meters high.

65. Many parents make their children \_\_\_\_▲\_\_\_\_ (参加) different lessons at weekends.

六、短文填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）



...  
“What a slow kind of country!” said the *Queen*. “Here, you see, you have to run very fast, just to keep in the same place. If you want to go to some d 66 places, you must run twice as fast.” “Now,” she went on, “I shall tell you what to do. While I'm speaking, I shall take five s 67, and at the fifth step, I shall go.”

She took two steps away from the tree and turned round. “A pawn goes two squares in its first move. So you'll go very q 68 through the Third Square—by railway, probably. Then you'll be in the Fourth Square, which belongs to Tweedledum and Tweedledee. The F 69 Square is mostly water, and the Sixth belongs to Humpty Dumpty. But w 70 haven't you said anything?”

“I didn't know I had to say anything,” said Alice.

“It's p 71,” said the Queen, “to say thank you for all this information. But never mind. Let's pretend you said it. The Seventh Square is all forest—one of the Knights will show you the w 72—and in the Eighth Square we shall be Queens together, and it's all parties and fun!”

Alice got up and curtsied (行屈膝礼), and sat d 73.

The Queen took another two steps and turned round a 74. “Speak in French when you can't think of the English word—and always remember who you are!”

She took a 75 step, and was gone. Alice did not know whether she had disappeared into the air, or run into the wood. But she had certainly gone, and Alice began to remember that she was a pawn, and that it would soon be time to move.

(From *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*)

七、任务型阅读（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

Are American and British English really so different? Let's read about it.

**Vocabulary**

The biggest difference between American and British English is vocabulary. American people and British people use are many different words in their daily lives. For example, Americans eat “cookies” while British people eat “biscuits”.

**Collective Nouns (集合名词)**

There are some grammatical differences, such as the use of collective nouns. Americans would say “The team is good”. However, British people might say “The team are good” or “The team is good.”

**Auxiliary Verbs (助动词)**

Another grammatical difference is about auxiliary verbs. Look at the auxiliary verb “shall”. British people sometimes use “shall” to express (表达) the future. For example, “I shall go home now.” Americans don't often use it in their conversations. They would use “I will go home now.”

**Past Tense Verbs**

Americans like to use the “-ed” ending while British people like to use the “-t” ending. For example, in American English, the past tense of “learn” is “learned”. But in British English, it is “learnt”.

**Tag Questions**

What is a tag question? Here are two examples, “The weather is fine, isn't it?” Or, “You don't

like him, do you?” Americans use tag questions less often than British people.

### Spelling

We can find differences in the American spelling of words like humor (from humour). Americans drop (丢掉) the letter "u" to make the spelling match the pronunciation.

British and American English have more similarities than differences. Most Americans and British people can understand each other without too much difficulty.

阅读以上信息，用恰当的词完成下面的表格，每空一词。

American and British English		
Six 76	Vocabulary	Americans and British people use a lot of different words in their <u>77</u> lives, such as cookies and biscuits.
	Collective Nouns	<u>78</u> people would say “The team is good.” But British people would say “The team are good.” or “The team is good.”
	Auxiliary Verbs	Sometimes British people use “shall” to express the future. Americans <u>79</u> use it in their conversations.
	Past Tense Verbs	Some past tense verbs <u>80</u> with “-ed” in American English <u>81</u> of “-t” in British English.
	Tag Questions	Americans do not use tag questions as <u>82</u> as British people.
	Spelling	Americans drop the letter “u” to <u>83</u> the spelling with the pronunciation.
Conclusion	British and American English have <u>84</u> differences than similarities. It's <u>85</u> for most Americans and British people to understand each other.	

### 八、书面表达（共 1 小题，满分 15 分）

*English Monthly* 英语校刊将举行英语征文比赛。请结合以下要点，以 “My best friend” 为题，介绍你最好的朋友 Kitty。

身份	Kitty, 14 岁，八年级学生
外貌	圆脸，笔直的长发，戴眼镜
性格	诚实，从不说别人的坏话；……（自拟 1-2 点）
爱好	喜爱旅行。今年暑假和父母游览了一些名胜。
	对 DIY 很着迷，花很多时间装饰自己的房间。
	加入野生动物俱乐部，……（自拟 1-2 点）
理想	……（自拟 1-2 点）

要求：

1. 层次清楚，语句通顺、意思连贯、书写规范；
2. 词数不少于 90 词；文章的开头已给出，不计入总词数；
3. 文中不得出现真实的人名、校名等信息。

#### My best friend

My best friend is Kitty.

认真检查，将所有答案填涂到答题卡相应位置！