

市、区、乡
学 校
班 级
姓 名
考 场
座 位 号






2022-2023学年第一学期教学质量检测—

八年级英语 译林版

(考试时间: 100分钟, 满分: 120分)

总 分 核分人

考 号		条形码粘贴区
考生禁填	除考生由监考员用黑色墨水笔填写准考证号并填涂右边的禁考标记。	
得 分	评卷人	一、听力理解 (20小题, 每小题1分, 共20分)
		第一节 听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。
() 1. What is said about Julie?		A. She is very humorous. B. She is very generous. C. She is very honest.
() 2. How many points did Daniel score?		A. 90. B. 85. C. 80.
() 3. How will the two speakers go to the Tian'anmen Square?		A. By bus. B. By taxi. C. By underground.
() 4. Who is Mary's best friend?		A. Suzy's sister. B. Suzy's brother. C. Suzy.
() 5. What does Sandy mean?		A. She likes watching TV very much. B. There are more advertisements on TV. C. There are fewer advertisements on TV.
第二节 听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话或独白读两遍。		
听下面一段对话, 回答第6至第7两个小题。		
() 6. Why does David want to be a reporter?		A. Because he likes to talk. B. Because he likes to sing. C. Because he likes to dance.
() 7. What does Helen want to be in the future?		A. A teacher. B. A reporter. C. A doctor.
听下面一段对话, 回答第8至第9两个小题。		
() 8. What was Nancy like in middle school?		A. Tall and pretty. B. Short and quiet. C. Tall and quiet.
() 9. What is the man interested in now?		A. Swimming. B. Travelling. C. French.
听下面一段独白, 回答第10至第12三个小题。		
() 10. How many terms are there in a school year in America?		A. One. B. Two. C. Three.
() 11. When does the first term in America usually begin?		A. In February. B. In January. C. In September.

() 12. What's the age of a child that can go to school in America?		A. Five. B. Six. C. Seven.		
听下面一段对话, 回答第13至第15三个小题。				
() 13. Can Linda speak Chinese?		A. Yes, very well. B. Yes, a little. C. No, she can't.		
() 14. What does Linda want to be?		A. An English teacher. B. A doctor. C. A singer.		
() 15. What do Linda's parents often do on Sundays?		A. Go to the zoo. B. Eat out. C. Make jiaozi.		
第三节 听下面一篇短文。按照你所听内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序。短文读两遍。				
				
16. _____	17. _____	18. _____	19. _____	20. _____
得 分	评卷人	二、阅读理解 (20小题, 每小题2分, 共40分)		
		阅读下面四篇语言材料, 根据材料内容选择最佳答案。		
		A		
		I have a good friend called Mr Black. He is a good doctor in a hospital. He's often busy and has no time to do the housework. His wife knows him well and does all at home.		
		Bad luck! Their daughter was hurt in a traffic accident last month and has to be in hospital now. Mrs Black has to look after her there and she can't go home. Mr Black often eats something in the restaurant. As he never did any tidying, the rooms were all in a mess.		
		Yesterday morning, before Mr Black got up, the telephone rang. He sat up to answer it. His friend told him to write down an important telephone number. But he could find neither a pen nor a piece of paper. He found there was much dust (灰尘) on the table and wrote the number on it. But soon he forgot it and went to work. Two hours later his wife came back and looked for a sweater for her daughter. Her husband came in while she was tidying the rooms. He couldn't see the number and shouted, "Who let you tidy the room?"		
() 21. What does Mr Black do?		A. A teacher. B. An office worker. C. A doctor. D. A waiter.		
() 22. Who does the housework at home?		A. Mr Black. B. Mrs Black. C. Mr Black's mother. D. Mr Black's father.		
() 23. Why is Mr Black's daughter in hospital?		A. She fell off her bike. B. She was hurt in a traffic accident. C. She fell off the tree. D. She had a bad cold.		
() 24. Where did Mr Black write the important telephone number?		A. In a book. B. On the paper. C. On the table. D. On the wall.		
() 25. Which statement (说法) is true?		A. Mr Black cleans the rooms every day. B. Mrs Black came back home yesterday afternoon. C. Mr Black never eats anything in the restaurant. D. Mrs Black looks after her daughter in the hospital.		
		B		
		Class Afloat is a Canadian school on a tall ship. The ship is 210 feet long and 30 feet wide, and		

it can take up to sixty students. The classrooms are well-equipped and comfortable, and there's even a library! It isn't necessary to know anything about sailing—students can learn on the ship.				
Not all the students are Canadian. There's usually a mix of nationalities. This year, there are also students from Mexico, the US, Germany, and Turkey. There's a mix of ages too. There are high school students sixteen to eighteen years old, and first-year college students.				
The teachers design special study programs for each student. Because the school is a ship, you can do some exciting classes, for example, Marine Biology (studying the animals and plants in the sea) and History of Geography courses about the places you visit. Students also learn all about sailing!				
Students don't just study. They must also clean, cook, and sail the ship. In their free time, students can rest, read, or watch a movie. In the evenings, they relax with friends and have club meetings.				
Every sixteen to twenty days, the ship stops in a port for three to six days. In the port there's lots for the students to do—homestays, camping trips, museum tours, cultural events, hiking, etc. They also go boating and do other water sports. Parents can meet up with the students in one port every term.				
Students also take part in two volunteer programs in Senegal and the Dominican Republic. They help local families in different ways, for example, with basic health matters or starting a business. Students learn how, with just a little money and time, they can make changes that improve other people's lives.				
() 26. Where is Class Afloat?		A. On a ship. B. On a farm. C. On a mountain. D. On a plane.		
() 27. In Paragraph 2 we can get the information about _____.		A. the ship. B. the students. C. the classes. D. the activities		
() 28. Which of the following statements is true?		A. Students must know how to sail before they join the ship. B. All the students take the same classes together. C. Students go home to see their parents on holidays. D. Besides studying, students also have to do jobs on the ship.		
() 29. Why are students required (要求) to take part in the volunteer projects?		A. They can learn how to help others. B. They can learn how to make money. C. They can learn how to start a business. D. They can learn how to do medical practice.		
() 30. The passage is mainly about _____.		A. learning to sail a tall ship B. sailing around the world C. a school on a sailing ship D. after-school activities		
A rule on educational punishment in primary and middle schools across China was carried out at schools on March 1 after it was introduced by the Ministry of Education.				
The rule allows schools and teachers for the first time to discipline (惩戒) the students for their misbehavior and ask them to correct it.				
To protect students as well as teachers, the rule on the one hand stipulates (规定) that schools and teachers can take disciplinary action when students make serious mistakes.				
On the other hand, the rule specifies the methods teachers may not use when punishing students, including corporal (肉体的) punishment. The rule also stops teachers from using insulting words that can hurt students' hearts.				
The new rule has become a hot topic online with nearly 200 million reactions on Sina Weibo after People's Daily announced the rule.				
Most people agree that teachers should be empowered (赋予权力) by punishing students and correcting their behavior, because it will make the school teaching orders be better protected.				
Cheng Fangping, a professor at the School of Education in Renmin University of China, told China City News that educational punishment is different from corporal punishment, because it aims to educate "ill-behaved" students by letting them know why they are wrong and correct their wrong doings, and help the students better their personal development.				

Cheng said that although (尽管) the rule stresses that teachers have an educational punishment right, teachers should not take the punishment as their first choice.

() 31. When was the rule on educational punishment carried out at schools?

() 32. What's the purpose (目的) of the rule on educational punishment?

() 33. What's the meaning of the underlined word "insulting" ?

() 34. What does Professor Cheng think of the rule on educational punishment?

() 35. What does the passage mainly talk about?

36. We all like to be close to someone. It is nice to have a friend, talk, laugh and do things with them. Sometimes we need to be alone. We don't always want people around. But we will feel lonely if we have no friends.

No two people are just the same. 37. That doesn't mean that we no longer like each other. Most of the time, we will make up.

Sometimes friends move away. Then we feel very sad. We miss them very much. 38. Maybe we will see them again. And we can make new friends.

39. Many places are named after men and women who are friendly to people in a town. Some libraries are named after this way. So are the schools. We think of these people when we go to these places.

There's more good news for people who have friends. 40. 根据材料内容, 从下面五个选项选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项, 使短文意思通顺、内容完整, 并将其标号填写在下面题号后的横线上。

A. So we call them and write to them.

B. They live longer than people who don't.

C. Everyone needs friends.

D. Sometimes friends make each other unhappy.

E. Families sometimes name their children after a close friend.

36. _____ 37. _____ 38. _____ 39. _____ 40. _____

得分	评卷人

Students in America always have a busy but wonderful school day.

They have classes for five days each week. From 41. to Friday students usually get up at seven. Then they wash their faces and have 42. . They usually have eggs, bacon (熏猪肉) , bread, fruit and a glass of milk. After that they go to school on foot or by yellow school 43. . Some students ride bikes. They get to school at about half past eight. Then they put their 44. in their

lockers and 45. only one book, a notebook and a pencil to each class. In a middle school, students have 46. for six hours. Their classes are English, writing, Maths, music, 47. and so on (等等) .

At noon students don't go home for lunch. They 48. have lunch at school. They often have meat, fruit, 49. bread and a drink. 50. most students like pizza, hot dogs and hamburgers better. Students don't have a short 51. . They go back to have classes 52. lunch until three o'clock. Then they go home.

Students don't do their homework after they get home. They usually play or watch TV before 53. . They have supper at six in the evening. The supper usually has soup, meat, vegetables, rice or pasta (面食) . After supper they do their 54. . Sometimes they play or talk with their 55. at home.

() 41. A. Monday B. Tuesday C. Wednesday D. Thursday

() 42. A. dinner B. breakfast C. lunch D. supper

() 43. A. car B. train C. bus D. bike

() 44. A. school bags B. clothes C. pencil boxes D. money

() 45. A. get B. plan C. catch D. take

() 46. A. meals B. a match C. a test D. classes

() 47. A. smiling B. sleeping C. drawing D. drinking

() 48. A. really B. seldom C. usually D. never

() 49. A. vegetables B. competitions C. books D. games

() 50. A. So B. And C. Because D. But

() 51. A. sleep B. talk C. drink D. vacation

() 52. A. at B. before C. after D. in

() 53. A. midnight B. supper C. rest D. work

() 54. A. homework B. housework C. cleaning D. washing

() 55. A. parents B. classmates C. teachers D. friends

得分	评卷人

had without country she care share many future easy important

Friends are very 56. to us. When in trouble, we need friends to offer us encouragement (鼓励) and help. With success achieved, we also need friends to 57. our joys. It's hard to imagine life 58. friendship.

A person should make as 59. friends as he can. The more friends he has, the more meaningful his life will be. Similarly, a 60. , too, needs friends. China today, for example, has friends all over the world. With the open policy (政策) being successfully carried out, 61. is going to make more friends in the 62. .

However, real friends are not 63. to find. That's why we highly value (重视) our friendship with them. There are also false friends around us. They may have a 64. influence (影响) on our character and ways of doing things. Therefore, we should take 65. in making friends.

56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____

第二节 阅读短文, 根据语篇要求填空, 使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词。

My ideal school is on 66. island. It's quiet and beautiful. No one can go to the island except (除了) the teachers and students. There 67. a big garden around the school with a lot of flowers in it. There is a large sandy beach around the garden. The weather is always warm 68. sunny.

All the students live on the island. There are large dormitories (宿舍) near the garden. Two students share a room. The room looks 69. a home and it can provide everything for the students. The students go 70. home once a month.

Every day the school bell rings at 9:00 a. m. So students don't need to get to school early. The most important thing is that it is free of charge. What a nice school it is!

66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

得分	评卷人

五、补全对话 (5小题, 每小题2分, 共10分)

根据下面的对话情景, 在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子, 使对话的意思连贯、完整。

A: Hi, 71. _____?

B: Yes, I can tell you something about my future plan. I like skiing and I hope I can be as famous as Gu Ailing.

A: Really? That sounds so amazing. 72. _____?

B: About two days every week. I must practice a lot. 73. _____?

A: I want to be a basketball player when I grow up. I like basketball best.

B: That's great! I believe your dream can come true. You are good at sports and you are one of the tallest students in our class. Do you join our school's basketball team?

A: 74. _____ I'm a member of the school basketball team. We practice twice a week. We have an important match this month. Would you like to watch the match?

B: 75. _____ I will cheer you up.

得分	评卷人

六、书面表达 (20分)

假设Tom是你最好的朋友, 请根据所给提示描述一下他。

要点提示: 1. 他高大帅气, 酷爱体育, 擅长打篮球。

2. 为人慷慨, 愿意与朋友分享他的东西。

3. 总是乐于助人…… (举个例子) 4. 长大后想做一名社会工作者。

写作要求: 1. 不能出现真实的姓名、校名。 2. 词数70词左右。

2022-2023 学年第一学期教学质量检测一
八年级英语 (译林版) 参考答案

1-5 B C A A B 6-10 A A B C B 11-15 C A B C C 16-20 C E A D B

21-25 C B B C D 26-30 A B D A C 31-35 A A D B B 36-40 C D A E B 解析 C 短文: 31. A 细节理解题。由第一段可知, 从 3 月 1 日起, 全国中小学开始实施教育惩戒制度。32. A 细节理解题。由第三段的第一句可知, 颁布这个规则的目的不但是为了保护学生, 也为了保护教师。33. D 词义猜测题。由下文的定语从句“伤害学生的心理”可知, insulting 意为“侮辱性的”。34. B 推理判断题。由倒数第一段可知, 程教授认为, 尽管该规则强调教师有教育惩戒权, 但教师不应将惩戒作为首选, 由此可推出, 他认为教育在先, 惩罚在后。35. B 主旨大意题。本文主要讲的是《中小学教育惩戒规则(试行)》于 3 月 1 日起实施, 并就此提及一些人的看法。故 B 项最适合做标题。 41-45 A B C A D
46-50 D C C A D 51-55 A C B A A 56. important 57. share 58. without 59. many 60. country
61. she 62. future 63. easy 64. bad 65. care 66. an 67. is 68. and 69. like 70. back 71. Can
you tell me something about your future plan 72. How much time do you spend on skiing 73. What do
you want to be when you grow up 74. Yes, I do 75. I'd love to

六、One possible version:

Tom is my best friend at school. He is tall and handsome. He has a round face and short hair. He looks very smart. Everyone likes his big bright eyes. He loves sports. He is good at playing basketball. He is generous and willing to share things with his friends. He is ready to help others. He often shares his things with his friends and helps me with my study. He often gives his seat to someone in need on the bus. He wants to be a social worker when he grows up.

书面表达, 20 分。评分原则: (1) 本题总分为 20 分, 按 4 个档次给分。(2) 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来衡量, 确定或调整档次, 最后给分。(3) 词数少于 80 或多于 120 的, 从总分中减去 2 分。(4) 评分时, 应注意的主要内容为: 内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。(5) 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面, 评分时, 应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。(6) 如书写较差以致影响交际, 将其分数降低一个档次。

各档次的给分范围和要求请参照中考标准。

听力材料

第一节

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话读两遍。

No. 1. M: Why do you like Julie so much, Millie?

W: Well, that's because she is very generous.

No. 2. M: I scored 85 points this time.

W: You had five points more than Daniel.

No. 3. M: Shall we go to Tian'anmen Square by taxi?

W: It's too expensive. Let's take a bus there.

No. 4. M: Is Suzy your best friend, Mary?

W: No, but her sister is my best friend.

No. 5. M: What's your school life like, Sandy?

W: It's like watching TV. But there are fewer advertisements.

第二节

听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 7 两个小题。

M: Helen, what do you want to be in the future?

W: I think I want to be a teacher.

M: A teacher? Are you sure? W: Yes, I am. I love children and school. What about you, David?

M: I want to be a reporter. Because I like talking to people.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至第 9 两个小题。

W: Hi, Paul. Don't you remember me?

M: Wow! You're Nancy.

W: That's right.

M: But you were short and quiet when we were in middle school.

W: Yes. When I was in middle school, I was a little shy when I talked to others.

M: But now you are different.

W: Yes. I like talking with people and making new friends. I remember you were interested in swimming before.

M: But now I don't often swim. I'm busy learning French.

听下面一段独白，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

American schools' beginning is usually in September after a long summer holiday. There are two terms in a school year. The first term is usually from September to January, and the second term is usually from February to June. Most American children begin to go to school when they are five years old. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they finish high school.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 15 三个小题。

W: Hello, Bob. I have a new friend. She's an English girl.

M: Great. Can you tell me something about her?

W: Her name is Linda. She is slim and has short hair. She can speak a little Chinese. Linda has a good voice. She wants to be a singer in the future.

M: Is she in Beijing with her parents now?

W: Yes, she is.

M: What do her parents do?

W: Her father is a doctor. He works in a big hospital here. Her mother is a teacher. She teaches English in our school.

M: Do they like Chinese food?

W: Yes, they like it very much. Jiaozi is their favorite Chinese food.

M: What do they often do on Sundays?

W: They often make jiaozi at home.

第三节

听下面一篇短文。按照你所听内容的先后顺序将下列图片排序。短文读两遍。

Kitty is my best friend. She lives next door and we have been friends for almost 10 years. Kitty is tall and slim. She has a square face and a long nose. I like her bright and smiling eyes. They make her look really pretty and kind. She works in a hospital. Her house is far from the hospital. She usually goes to work by train. She starts to work at eight in the morning and finishes her work at five o'clock in the afternoon. She works from Mondays to Fridays. On Saturdays and Sundays, she doesn't go to work. Sometimes she stays at home and reads some books.