

# 八年级第一学期第三次学情评估

## 英语 (人教版)

本试卷共 8 页。总分 120 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII				IX	X	XI	
得分								A	B	C	D			A)	B)

### 听力部分

得分	评卷人

I. 听句子,选出句子中所包含的信息(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

- ( ) 1. A. a heart                      B. a hand                      C. a head  
 ( ) 2. A. fall down                      B. cut down                      C. write down  
 ( ) 3. A. be a good cook                      B. read a good book                      C. do a good job  
 ( ) 4. A. They can't stand the film.  
       B. They talked about the film.  
       C. They played roles in the film.  
 ( ) 5. A. The two brothers do nothing.  
       B. The two brothers are quite different.  
       C. The two brothers are similar to each other.

得分	评卷人

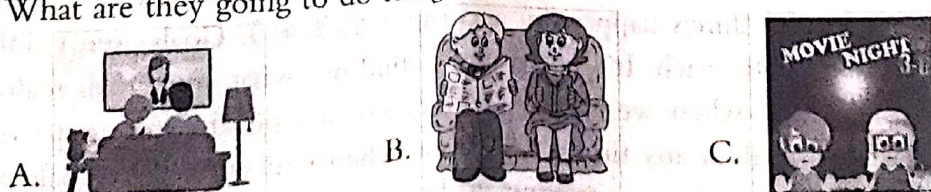
II. 听句子,选出该句的最佳答语(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

- ( ) 6. A. Good luck.                      B. Thank you.                      C. Sorry to hear that.  
 ( ) 7. A. Delicious.                      B. In a boat.                      C. Enjoy yourselves.  
 ( ) 8. A. See you then.                      B. Oh, I forgot it.                      C. Sure, I'd love to.  
 ( ) 9. A. Stop!                      B. Wonderful!                      C. No problem.  
 ( ) 10. A. Yeah, probably.                      B. That's too bad.                      C. I agree with you.

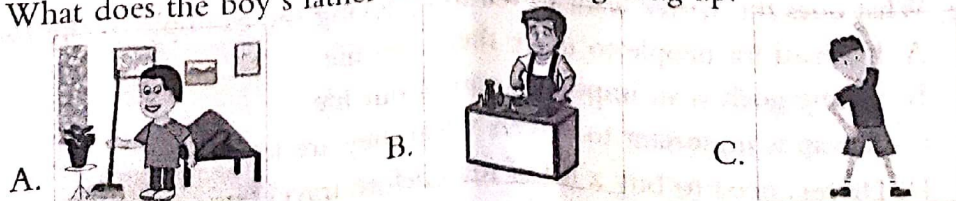
得分	评卷人

III. 听对话和问题,选择正确答案(共 8 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 8 分)

- ( ) 11. What are they going to do tonight?



- ( ) 12. What does the boy's father usually do after getting up?





- ( ) 13. When will the program about robots begin?  
A. At 7:40 p.m. B. At 8:00 p.m. C. At 8:40 p.m.
- ( ) 14. What can the new kind of robots do?  
A. Drive trains. B. Fly planes. C. Help people in danger.
- ( ) 15. Where did the girl get the news?  
A. On TV. B. On the radio. C. In a newspaper.

- ( ) 16. How many acts were there in the talent show?  
A. 15. B. 25. C. 45.
- ( ) 17. What prize did John win?  
A. The prize for the loudest performer.  
B. The prize for the funniest performer.  
C. The prize for the youngest performer.
- ( ) 18. What did Michael do in the talent show?  
A. He played the piano. B. He danced to rock music. C. He sang Beijing Opera.

得分	评卷人

#### IV. 听短文和问题, 选择正确答案(共 7 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 7 分)

- ( ) 19. Where did Mr. Wang spend the vacation?  
A. In a city. B. In a town. C. In a village.
- ( ) 20. Why did Mr. Wang go to the nearest town?  
A. To visit his friends. B. To pick some flowers. C. To buy some medicine.

- ( ) 21. Where does Mr. Smith exercise every morning?  
A. At home. B. At the teahouse. C. In the park.
- ( ) 22. What is Mr. Smith's eating habit?  
A. He never eats fruit. B. He always eats vegetables. C. He sometimes drinks.
- ( ) 23. What does Mr. Smith sometimes do with his friends?  
A. Play cards. B. Play chess. C. Take a walk.
- ( ) 24. How many times does Mr. Smith go to the library a month?  
A. Twice. B. Three times. C. Four times.
- ( ) 25. What does the speaker think of Mr. Smith's living habits?  
A. Healthy. B. Boring. C. Terrible.

得分	评卷人

#### V. 听短文填空(共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

#### Information Sheet

Name	Where is he/she from?	What does he/she like doing?	What does he/she want to be?
Jane	India	26. _____	an actress
Julia	27. _____	singing songs	a singer
Susan	America	writing 28. _____	a writer
Carl	China	studying 29. _____	a(n) 30. _____



得分	评卷人

### 笔试部分

VI. 单项选择。(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分) 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- ( ) 31. Weather plays an important part \_\_\_\_\_ farming.  
A. at B. in C. to D. of
- ( ) 32. —Who helped you make the paper plane? —\_\_\_\_\_. I did it all by myself.  
A. Someone B. Anyone C. Everyone D. No one
- ( ) 33. After practicing for a few months, Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ to cook well.  
A. able B. close C. afraid D. similar
- ( ) 34. Every evening Betty \_\_\_\_\_ a walk with her parents.  
A. takes B. was taking C. is taking D. will take
- ( ) 35. Li Lei made a \_\_\_\_\_ that he would give back my money soon.  
A. face B. team C. rule D. promise
- ( ) 36. —Guo Qiang's running shoes are as \_\_\_\_\_ as Li Gang's. —Yes. Only 88 yuan.  
A. cheap B. cheaper C. clean D. cleaner
- ( ) 37. \_\_\_\_\_ my sister didn't feel well this morning, she went to work as usual.  
A. If B. Because C. When D. Although
- ( ) 38. —\_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the movies, Lucy? —Every week.  
A. How long B. How often C. How many D. How far
- ( ) 39. Read the story and \_\_\_\_\_ the answer to this question.  
A. make sure B. find out C. take up D. care about
- ( ) 40. —\_\_\_\_\_ next year? —She is going to learn more about English.  
A. What does she do B. What's she going to do  
C. Where is she going D. When is she going to learn English

得分	评卷人

VII. 完形填空。(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分) 阅读下面短文,从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Ms. Brown is our English teacher. She is from England. She began to teach 41 English last year. But now she is leaving for her country. We are so 42 for this because she teaches well and is our good friend. We're going to have a 43 for her. We think it is the best way to say thank you 44 goodbye. We plan to have the party this Saturday. Now, we are getting ready for it.

Wang Lei and Wei Wei asked all of our 45 to share the time. Our Chinese teacher Miss Zhang 46 come. Her family is going to take a trip to Beijing this weekend. 47, the other teachers promised that they would come.

Li Ye is writing a thank-you note. We want to show 48 we're going to miss Ms Brown. Li Ye asks Wu Shan to read it to Ms. Brown, because Wu Shan 49 excellent English.

I'm going to play a piano piece for Ms. Brown at the party. And I will also 50 some fun games to play at the party. We hope the party will be very great.

- ( ) 41. A. us B. we C. she D. her
- ( ) 42. A. glad B. sorry C. relaxed D. excited
- ( ) 43. A. trip B. try C. party D. prize
- ( ) 44. A. or B. so C. but D. and
- ( ) 45. A. teachers B. friends C. students D. classmates
- ( ) 46. A. will B. can't C. has to D. don't
- ( ) 47. A. Probably B. Usually C. Luckily D. Seriously
- ( ) 48. A. how long B. how many C. how often D. how much





- ( ) 49. A. writes  
( ) 50. A. send for

- B. speaks  
B. wait for

- C. likes  
C. grow up

- D. shares  
D. think of

得分	评卷人

VIII. 阅读理解。(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分) 阅读 A、B、C、D 四篇材料,然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

### A

What do you usually do on the Internet?

**Miss Wu** (a worker): I love shopping on the Internet. It's fast. I can sit in front of the computer for hours. I shop every day. I can always find cheap but good things online. Sometimes I watch dressing-up videos (视频) or listen to songs.

**Li Hui**: As a student, I'm always busy from Monday to Friday. I only surf the Internet on weekends to relax. I often play computer games online. Of course I look for some information about my subjects.

**Mr. Liu** (a trader): I can't work without the Internet. I need it to send and get e-mails. I write at least twenty e-mails every day. When I am free, I also love to read news.

**Mrs. Tao**: I'm a housewife and I like cooking. I usually do some writing about my cooking and upload (上传) the photos of my dishes every day. In my free time, I'd like to watch some talk shows. They make me laugh.

- ( ) 51. What is Miss Wu good at?  
A. Dressing up. B. Making videos.  
C. Singing songs. D. Finding cheap but good things.
- ( ) 52. Who often plays computer games on the Internet?  
A. Miss Wu. B. Li Hui. C. Mr. Liu. D. Mrs. Tao.
- ( ) 53. What does Mr. Liu do on the Internet?  
A. He works. B. He shops.  
C. He watches talk shows. D. He learns to cook.

### B

Why is setting goals (目标) important? Because goals can help you do everything you want in life.

Successful people in life think how their life should be and set lots of goals. By setting goals, you can make your own life. It's like having a map to show you where you want to go. Think of it in this way. There are two drivers. One has a destination (目的地) in mind, and he can find it on a map. He can drive there easily. The other driver has no goal or map. He starts off at the same time from the same place. But he drives around, never getting anywhere, just using up fuels (用尽燃料). Which driver do you want to be?

Successful people set goals and follow them. They decide what they want in life and then get it by setting goals and making plans. Unsuccessful people don't think goals are important. They just let things happen by accident (偶然地). Goals aren't difficult to set, and they aren't difficult to reach. It's up to you to find out what your goals really are.

A study shows that when we write a goal down, it's possible for us to reach it. We may read the written goals at any time. ▲ Also when you write your goals in your own way, you are making yourself closer to your goal by working hard.

- ( ) 54. What does the writer want to tell us by giving the example of the two drivers?  
A. It's hard for people to make their own life.  
B. Setting goals is an important part of our life.  
C. A map is important to drivers when they are lost.  
D. Drivers need to buy a lot of fuels before traveling.



- ( ) 55. What does the underlined word "They" refer to (指代)?  
A. Things. B. Plans. C. Goals. D. Unsuccessful people.
- ( ) 56. What can we know from the third paragraph?  
A. Winners always let life happen by accident.  
B. Setting goals isn't as easy as we usually think.  
C. People should give up when goals are difficult to follow.  
D. Successful people decide what they want and then set goals.
- ( ) 57. Which of the following sentences could be in "▲"?  
A. They are hard to forget. B. They are boring to read.  
C. They are difficult to write. D. They are interesting to think about.

C

If someone is 2.57 meters tall, we would say this person is super tall. Can this person be the tallest on record (记录)?

The tallest man in history was Robert Pershing Wadlow. He was 2.72 meters tall! When he was born, he was just like other babies. But as he was growing, he became different from other children. Let's take a look at the timeline of Robert's early years of life:

**1918** Robert Pershing Wadlow was born on February 22. He weighed (重) 3.9 kilograms. That was common. When he was six months old, he weighed 13.6 kilograms.

**1919** When he was 18 months old, he weighed almost 30 kilograms.

**1923** Robert went to kindergarten—the place like a school or class for children aged five. He was already 1.7 meters tall. He could wear the clothes of a 17-year-old boy.

**1926** When Robert was eight years old, he was over 1.8 meters tall.

**1927** Robert could carry (搬运) his father up the stairs (楼梯) of their home.

- ( ) 58. How tall is the tallest person in history?  
A. 2.57 meters. B. 2.75 meters. C. 2.27 meters. D. 2.72 meters.
- ( ) 59. In which year did Robert weigh almost 30 kilograms?  
A. In 1919. B. In 1923. C. In 1926. D. In 1927.
- ( ) 60. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. Robert was just like other babies at birth.  
B. At the age of six, Robert weighed 13.6 kilograms.  
C. In 1926, Robert could carry his father up the stairs.  
D. Robert was 1.7 meters tall when he was eight years old.

D

Airships can fly because they are lighter than air, like balloons (气球).

But they also have engines (发动机), so they can fly long ways. In the 1920s and 1930s, airships carried passengers (乘客). They could fly from Europe to the U.S. in two days. That was much faster than the same trip by ship. The biggest airships had restaurants and bedrooms and carried up to 100 passengers.

The airships of that time were kind of dangerous, and many of them broke down. In 1937, a famous airship called the Hindenburg fell down near New York, and thirty-six people died. After that, passenger airships stopped flying. Planes became the most important way of carrying things and passengers because they were faster and safer.

Now a number of companies around the world are making airships again. They are much safer than the airships of the 1920s and 1930s. They are not for passengers, and they only carry things.





There are four main good points of airships:

- (1) They don't need airports. They can land in places where planes can't.
- (2) They can carry much more things than helicopters (直升机) can.
- (3) They use much less fuel than planes and helicopters, so they are better for the environment.
- (4) They can stay in the air for a long time, so they are good for the scientific work.

Today most things still travel on planes, ships, trains and trucks. But in the future, a lot more things could travel by airship because it is cheaper and better for the environment. Maybe there will be airships for passengers again too.








- ( ) 61. During the 1920s and 1930s, airships \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. couldn't carry people                      B. were faster than ships  
 C. were safer than planes                      D. could only fly for short trips
- ( ) 62. What does the underlined word "safer" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?  
 A. Less larger.                      B. Less expensive.                      C. Less dangerous.                      D. Less cheaper.
- ( ) 63. What happened after the Hindenburg broke down?  
 A. Airships stopped carrying passengers.  
 B. People built more airships similar to it.  
 C. People stopped flying, and only used ships.  
 D. Many more passenger airships also broke down.
- ( ) 64. Which is one of the good points of airships?  
 A. They can fly without fuel.                      B. They can take more passengers.  
 C. They can land in any place.                      D. They are more friendly to the environment.
- ( ) 65. What is the passage mainly about?  
 A. The history of airships.                      B. The good points of airships.  
 C. The story of a famous airship.                      D. The reasons why people stop using airships.

### 选择题答题框

涂卡注意事项: 1. 使用考试专用扁头 2B 涂卡铅笔填涂, 或将普通 2B 铅笔削成扁鸭嘴状填涂。

2. 涂卡时, 将答题纸直接置于平整的桌面上, 或将答题纸置于硬质垫板上填涂。一定不能将答题纸置于软垫或纸张上填涂。

3. 修改时用橡皮擦干净后, 重新填涂所选项。

4. 填涂的正确方法:  错误方法:      

- |                    |                    |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 6 [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 11 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 16 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 2 [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 7 [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 12 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 17 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 3 [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 8 [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 13 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 18 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 4 [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 9 [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 14 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 19 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 5 [A] [B] [C] [D]  | 10 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 15 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 20 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 21 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 31 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 36 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 41 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 22 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 32 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 37 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 42 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 23 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 33 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 38 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 43 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 24 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 34 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 39 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 44 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 25 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 35 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 40 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 45 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 46 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 51 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 56 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 61 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 47 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 52 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 57 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 62 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 48 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 53 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 58 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 63 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 49 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 54 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 59 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 64 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 50 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 55 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 60 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 65 [A] [B] [C] [D] |





得 分	评卷人

IX. 任务型阅读。(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)  
阅读下面短文, 按要求完成 66~70 题。

What will things be like in the year 2080? No one knows. But it is fun to have a guess at it. Here is a story about one of your days in the year 2080.

You wake up at seven in the morning. You get dressed. Guess what the clothes are made of. Paper? Glass? Or something we don't even know about today? Then your robot brings a cup of refreshing tea to you. You drink down without stopping. The breakfast is no work to do. Why? The food is ready for eating.

Now you start to work. But you don't go by car. You step onto a moving sidewalk. It moves you along to a train station. There you take a train. How will it run? On one rail high over the street? Or will it ride in the air? Three o'clock comes. Your work is over for the day. "I'll call John, a friend of mine," you say.

John answers the videophone. You and he can hear and see each other.

"What are we going to do this Saturday?" you ask, "Are we going to put on our rocket belts and take a short trip? Or are we going for a trip in a flying boat?"

John says, "I want to ride in a rocket ship! Let's fly to the moon!" You agree with each other that when Saturday comes, you will start your trip and enjoy the beautiful moon.

66 题完成句子; 67、68 题简略回答问题; 69 题找出并写下全文的主题句; 70 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

66. You \_\_\_\_\_ first after you get dressed.

67. How do you get in touch with your friend John?

68. What will you and John do this Saturday?

69. \_\_\_\_\_

70. \_\_\_\_\_

得 分	评卷人

X. 词语运用。(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词(有提示词的, 填入所给单词的正确形式)。

What is a robot? Can you name some robots and what they do? Robots 71. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) everywhere. They can be in people's homes, in space, in the sea, and 72. e \_\_\_\_\_ into volcanoes (火山)! People can 73. \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) think of the future with robots doing almost everything. In the future, robots might see and talk like humans. Some scientists say people will make friends 74. \_\_\_\_\_ robots in a few years. But if that 75. \_\_\_\_\_ (happen), robots must have feelings (感情). Scientists are 76. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) robots that can act like animals.

"Today, robots are like actors — they may show feelings but they don't really feel 77. \_\_\_\_\_ (they)," scientist Steels says, "I want to change that."

Robots will be more like humans in the future. 78. \_\_\_\_\_ most of them will still only do jobs that humans don't do. Robots never get 79. \_\_\_\_\_ (boring), tired or scared. So they are right for working in 80. \_\_\_\_\_ (factory) and terrible places.





得分	评卷人

# **XI. 基础写作。**(包括 A、B 两部分;A 部分 5 分,B 部分 15 分,共 20 分)

## **A)连词成句。**(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

将所给词语连成句子,要求符合语法,语句通顺,大小写正确,词语不得重复使用。句末标点已给出。

81. a, girl, Linda, is, hard-working

82. be, she, to, an artist, wants

83. for, it, famous, high mountains, is

84. in, look at, the, yourself, mirror

85. sure, we, she, well, are, paint, can

## **B)书面表达。**(满分 15 分)

86. Tony 是一名来自英国的交换生。他在石家庄二中学习已经有一个月了。假如你是 Tony,请你根据提示写一封邮件向父母汇报近况。

Tony 的近况	
学习	每周两次阅读课;每周……
交友	新朋友 Mike;他比我……;而我更加……
活动	上周六和同学去爬了西山;上周日……
计划	下个月参加才艺表演

要求:(1)包含所有信息,可适当拓展;(2)70 词左右(开头、结尾已给出,不计入总词数)

Dear Dad and Mom,

How are you going? I'm writing to tell you my life here.

Yours,  
Tony

