

姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

# 2022 年下学期八年级教学质量监测

## 英 语

注意事项：

1. 考试时间120分钟，试卷满分150分。
2. 答题前将姓名、座位号、身份证号、准考证号填在答题卡指定位置。
3. 所有解答内容均需涂、写在答题卡上。
4. 选择题须用2B铅笔将答题卡相应题号对应选项涂黑，若需改动，须擦净另涂。
5. 非选择题在答题卡对应题号位置用0.5毫米黑色字迹笔书写。

### 第一部分 听力（共两节；满分30分）

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段短对话。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选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

1. Which animal are the speakers talking about?  
A. Snakes. B. Tigers. C. Elephants.
2. How was the weather in Shanghai?  
A. Cloudy. B. Sunny. C. Rainy.
3. Why won't Wendy go back to her home town by train?  
A. Because it's slow. B. Because it's noisy. C. Because it's crowded.
4. What's the relationship (关系) between the two speakers?  
A. Coach and player. B. Policeman and driver. C. Shopkeeper and customer.
5. Where may the conversation take place?  
A. At a shoe shop. B. At a sports hall. C. At a train station.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段长对话或独白。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选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料回答第6至第7两个小题。现在你有10秒钟的时间阅读下面两个小题。

6. How does Amy feel?  
A. Bored. B. Tired. C. Worried.
7. What's Charlie's suggestion?  
A. Learn English songs. B. Join an English club. C. Read English novels.

听第7段材料，回答第8至第10三个小题。现在你有15秒钟的时间阅读下面三个小题。

8. Why is Paul going to Shanghai?  
A. To go sightseeing. B. To visit his uncle. C. To do some shopping.
9. How will Paul come back?  
A. By train. B. By car. C. By bus.

10. How long will Paul be away?

- A. For one day.                      B. For a week.                      C. For two days.

听第8段材料，回答第11至第13三个小题。现在你有15秒钟的时间阅读下面三个小题。

11. Where did Jimmy have the accident?

- A. In the zoo.                      B. On the road.                      C. At the park.

12. Who took Jimmy to the hospital?

- A. The bus driver.                      B. His teacher.                      C. His classmates.

13. What does the girl think of Jimmy?

- A. Brave.                      B. Careless.                      C. Hard-working.

听第9段材料，回答第14至第16三个小题。现在你有15秒钟的时间阅读下面三个小题。

14. What was the man doing before watching TV?

- A. Doing his homework.                      B. Watching TV.                      C. Having sports.

15. When was the beginning of the tennis match?

- A. 8:30.                      B. 9:00.                      C. 10:30.

16. What does the woman think of the tennis match?

- A. Too short.                      B. Exciting.                      C. Boring.

听第10段材料，回答第17至第20四个小题。现在你有20秒钟的时间阅读下面四个小题。

17. When did the story happen?

- A. On Friday.                      B. On Saturday.                      C. On Sunday.

18. What was the lady doing before she fell down?

- A. Sending a message.                      B. Looking out of the window.                      C. Making a call.

19. Who called 120?

- A. The lady.                      B. The driver.                      C. The girl.

20. What is Sally's purpose (目的) of sharing the story?

- A. To tell people to learn first aid.  
B. To hope people to try to help others.  
C. To warn old people not to go out alone.

## 第二部分 知识运用 (共两节; 满分30分)

第一节 语法和词汇知识 (共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分)

从A、B、C三个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. —Did you see \_\_\_\_\_ movie *Leap* yesterday?

—Yes, we all cheered for the Chinese Women's Volleyball Team.

- A. a                      B. an                      C. the

22. —I don't know how to use the word "practice". Can you help me?

—Sure. You can find some \_\_\_\_\_ in a dictionary.

- A. examples                      B. symbols                      C. letters

23. Tom and his friends sold their toys to \_\_\_\_\_ money for children in poor areas.

- A. accept                      B. raise                      C. cost

24. Mobile phones are \_\_\_\_\_ in our everyday life now. Even old people use them every day.

- A. possible                      B. boring                      C. common

25. As the population of this city grew, the government decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a new school.  
A. look for                      B. set up                      C. close down
26. —Everyone learned about the first aid in this morning's class \_\_\_\_\_ Tom.  
—What a pity! He missed the class.  
A. except                      B. with                      C. from
27. —Betty, there are some black clouds in the sky. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain later.  
—Don't worry, Mum. I will take an umbrella.  
A. can                      B. might                      C. should
28. \_\_\_\_\_ Mike didn't win the race, he was still wearing a smile on his face.  
A. If                      B. As                      C. Although
29. —Betty, I didn't see you at the party. Where were you?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ a report about pollution at home.  
A. wrote                      B. write                      C. was writing
30. —Mum, I am sorry I broke a dish just now.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. Pay more attention next time.  
A. Never mind                      B. Pretty good                      C. No idea

## 第二节 完形填空 (共20小题; 每小题1分, 满分20分)

先通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从31—50各题所给的三个或四个选项中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

### A

Everyone needs friends. But do you know \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ to find real friendship (友谊) and keep it? An American writer named Sally tells young students some good ways to find friends.

Sally says finding friendship is just like \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ a tree. You plant the seed (种子) and \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ it to make it grow. She says you should first choose someone who can be a good friend. It doesn't matter whether he has money or good looks. A good friend should be kind and \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_. If you have a bad day, a good friend should \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ your complaints (抱怨) and do his \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ to help you. If you want to make a friend, you should make each other happy. But things cannot always be happy. \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ the best friends may have quarrels (吵架). What should you do when you quarrel with your friend? You may try to have an honest talk with him when there is no one around. If he \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ want to talk, you can write a letter to tell him how you are feeling.

Sally also tells us some small but important things, \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ example, celebrating your friend's success. Remember that friendship is the \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ important thing in your life. Life is great if you have friends!

- |                  |              |                 |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 31. A. how       | B. what      | C. when         |
| 32. A. watering  | B. planting  | C. decorating   |
| 33. A. take off  | B. take away | C. take care of |
| 34. A. beautiful | B. helpful   | C. thankful     |
| 35. A. look at   | B. listen to | C. hear from    |
| 36. A. well      | B. better    | C. best         |
| 37. A. Even      | B. Though    | C. If           |
| 38. A. doesn't   | B. don't     | C. didn't       |
| 39. A. to        | B. for       | C. in           |
| 40. A. much      | B. more      | C. most         |

## B

Karie checked the words on her spelling paper again. If she got a perfect 41 today, she'd win her class's Spelling Bee and a new dictionary. Three more words to go. N-i-c-e-l-y. S-l-o-w-l-y. H-o-n-e-s-t-y. Wait! She 42 honesty (诚实), not honestly! Then she changed t-y into l-y before handing in her paper.

Fifteen minutes later, Ms McCormack returned to the classroom. Karie got a score of 100! The whole class 43 as she got the new dictionary from Ms McCormack. There was also a note: *To Karie Carter, for your perfect score in spelling.*

After getting back home, Karie showed Mum her spelling test and the dictionary 44.  
“Mum, can you spell nicely? And slowly and honestly, and...?”

Karie's smile suddenly 45. H-o-n-e-s-l-y?

“Karie, what's the matter?” asked Mum.

“I don't feel so good,” Karie said, putting the paper into her bag and ran to her bedroom. 46 could she tell the class she shouldn't get the dictionary? But why wasn't Ms McCormack more careful? Karie picked up her pencil. If she put the missing “47” back in, no one would ever know.

The next morning, Karie handed her teacher the paper and the 48. “I can't keep this. I made a mistake of honestly, and you didn't 49 it.”

For a moment, Ms McCormack stood quietly reading the note on the dictionary. Then she crossed out the word “perfect” and wrote “honest”, and gave it back to Karie. Karie felt really 50. “I can keep this? Really?”

“For a perfect score, no.” Ms McCormack smiled. “But for your honesty, yes.”

- |                   |               |                |              |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. score      | B. gift       | C. show        | D. holiday   |
| 42. A. read       | B. understood | C. spelled     | D. practised |
| 43. A. stayed     | B. stopped    | C. cheered     | D. cried     |
| 44. A. angrily    | B. happily    | C. suddenly    | D. slowly    |
| 45. A. went away  | B. warmed up  | C. closed down | D. came out  |
| 46. A. When       | B. Where      | C. Why         | D. How       |
| 47. A. I          | B. t          | C. y           | D. n         |
| 48. A. dictionary | B. pen        | C. magazine    | D. book      |
| 49. A. match      | B. meet       | C. use         | D. notice    |
| 50. A. relaxed    | B. surprised  | C. worried     | D. bored     |



## 第三部分 阅读理解（共两节；满分40分）

### 第一节 阅读理解（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的几个选项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

There are many special buildings in the world. Let's take a look!

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>What a Big Basket!</b></p> <p>This is the Basket Building. It is a seven-floor office building in the US. It took two years to finish the building in 1997. The most interesting part is that people who work here sell baskets. The baskets might sell very well!</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>This House Is Melting（融化）!</b></p> <p>In fact, the building just looks like a melting ice cream. The Crooked House is a shopping centre in Poland. It was built in 2004. The building has a green roof（屋顶）, yellow walls and colourful glass windows. There are three floors in this building. Every year, many visitors come here to see this special building.</p>



This building looks quite different from most buildings. It looks like a picture frame (框). The building is in Dubai and it's named Dubai Frame. It's 150 metres high and 93 metres wide. There is a museum on the first floor. It shows the city's history. On the top of the building, there is a bridge. People can see the city from a glass window.

51. When did people start to build the Basket Building?  
A. In 1995.                      B. In 1997.                      C. In 1999.
52. What colour are the walls of the Crooked House?  
A. Green.                      B. Yellow.                      C. Blue.
53. On the first floor of Dubai Fram, you can\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have meals                      B. take photos                      C. know about Dubai's history
54. Which of the following is **TRUE**?  
A. The three buildings are from different countries.  
B. The Dubai Frame is 150 metres wide and 93 metres high.  
C. People can buy baskets and ice creams in the Basket Building.
55. The writer writes this material to\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tell us the history of some buildings                      B. show some strange buildings  
C. ask people to visit some buildings

## B

Roads in the UK seem (似乎) to be much safer—there were fewer road accidents in the UK in the past few years. The number of accidents there was smaller than that in any other country. If you go there, you should try to drive the same way English people do. Here is some advice for visitors.

Drive on the left side of the road. In most countries, people drive on the right side. Many visitors have accidents because they don't really know what to do in different situations. If there is a line of cars, don't try to go past other cars and get to the front of the line. This is called “jumping the line”. If you do this other people will get angry (生气) with you.

Stop at a red light. In the UK, drivers always stop when the light is red, even if there aren't any cars or people around. Don't honk your horn (鸣喇叭) too much. If you do, people will think you are **impolite**.

If other drivers flash (闪光) their lights, they may try to tell you that they will wait for you to go first.

If you have an accident, you can ask the police for help, but don't give money to them. If you do, they will think you try to bribe (贿赂) the police.

56. What do we know from Paragraph 1?  
A. Visitors can't drive cars in the UK.  
B. There aren't many cars on the roads in the UK.  
C. Fewer road accidents happen in the UK than in other countries.
57. Which of the following is allowed when you drive in the UK?  
A. Driving on the left side of the road.                      B. Driving past other cars quickly.  
C. Running a red light when there are no other cars around.
58. The underlined word “**impolite**” means “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
A. dangerous                      B. rude                      C. careless



59. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. It's OK to jump the line where there are many cars.
  - B. If a driver flashes his lights, you can go first.
  - C. Some drivers don't stop when the light is red.
60. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_ in the UK.
- A. the advantages of traffic
  - B. the problems of road accidents
  - C. some advice about driving

### C

One moonlight evening, Beethoven was walking in a street when he suddenly stopped outside a little house. "What is that? It is from my Sonata (奏鸣曲) in F. How well it is played!" He was attracted by the music.

After a sudden break, someone cried, "I can't play any more. This piece of music is so difficult to play. How I wish I could hear Beethoven himself play it!"

"Ah, my sister, but we are so poor," said a young man. "The ticket to his concert is too expensive."

"▲, my dear brother," said the girl. "I just said that for fun."

Hearing that, Beethoven knocked at the door and it opened. In the weak light of a candle, a young girl was playing the piano and a young man was making shoes by a table.

"Pardon me," said Beethoven. "But I heard the music. You wish to hear..." He stopped. To his surprise, he found the girl couldn't see anything. "Excuse me. Then you play by ear? But where did you hear the music?"

"I heard a woman practice pieces in the opposite house before. Her windows were open and I stood outside to listen to her."

Beethoven said no more. He sat down before the piano. The moon shone bright through the window. He looked up thoughtfully to the sky and stars. He said to himself, "I will improvise (即兴创作) a piece of music." Then his hands dropped on the keys and began to play. Listening quietly, the brother and sister lost themselves in it.

Later Beethoven ran to the place where he was staying and spent a whole night writing down the piece of music he had played at the girl's house. He called it the Moonlight Sonata.

61. The underlined words "was attracted by" mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. thought of
  - B. showed an interest in
  - C. learned from
  - D. looked forward to
62. Which sentence can be put in ▲?
- A. Don't be sad
  - B. Of course not
  - C. You work so hard
  - D. I'm sorry to hear that
63. From whom did the girl learn the music?
- A. Her friend.
  - B. A music teacher.
  - C. A woman nearby.
  - D. Her brother.
64. Beethoven went into the girl's house to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. make the girl's wish come true
  - B. give her a ticket to his concert
  - C. enjoy the music played by the girl
  - D. teach the girl how to play the piano well
65. Which of the following can be the best title for the story?
- A. An Expensive Concert.
  - B. A Difficult Piece of Music.
  - C. The House in the Moonlight.
  - D. Beethoven and His Moonlight Sonata.

## 第二节 阅读填空(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

阅读短文,根据短文内容,从短文后的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

### Reading Tips:

**Predicting.** When we read a passage with a title and pictures, we think about the words we may find in the passage, and the questions we may want to ask before we start to read. For example, before we start to read a story, we may 66, and think what it is about. "When? Where? Who? What? How? Why?"

**Skimming.** We look quickly through a piece of writing 67. We read the topic sentences (eg. The first sentence, the last sentence) in each paragraph, the headline and photographs a little more carefully.

**Scanning.** We move our eyes quickly down the page to find specific information, that is, the information needed or important, interesting information. 68 because we know what we are looking for.

**Guessing.** We use the context 69. The context means the sentence before, the sentence after or the whole paragraph. Sometimes, we can also use other clues (线索) to guess the meaning of a word.

**Thinking.** 70 when you read. Don't accept what the writer says without question. Be prepared to question the writer's viewpoint.

- A. We search for the key words or ideas
- B. to guess the meaning of the words we do not know
- C. Think for yourself
- D. read the title and the pictures first
- E. to find the main idea without reading every word

## 第四部分 写作(共三节;满分50分)

### 第一节 单词填空(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

根据句意及汉语或所给的词首字母提示写出所缺单词,并将该单词的完整形式写在答题卡相应的横线上。

71. Other people walk along the beach at night, so I didn't pay any \_\_\_\_\_ (注意力) at first.
72. For students, staying up too late at night could be \_\_\_\_\_ (有害的).
73. Mary will \_\_\_\_\_ (很可能) enter the writing competition this year.
74. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (想象) we will take a holiday on the moon one day?
75. Fifty dollars for such a shirt! You \_\_\_\_\_ (一定, 必须) be joking!
76. Is this your car? Can't you see the sign "No P \_\_\_\_\_" here?
77. It's our duty to warn students to keep c \_\_\_\_\_ of danger in school.
78. People would rather drink tea w \_\_\_\_\_ anything in it in China.
79. It's easy to find problems with spelling and grammar when we read a \_\_\_\_\_.
80. The doctor s \_\_\_\_\_ people should drink plenty of water every day.

## 第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内所给单词的正确形式, 并将答案写在答题卡相应的横线上。

Once you decide to study in the US, you should know which city is right 81 you. Let's look into one of 82 (exciting) and famous cities—Seattle.

Seattle is a large coastal city with about 3.2 million people. Because of 83 (it) evergreen forests, Seattle is a good place to have outdoor activities such as camping, 84 (climb) . hiking and so on.

There's always something to do in Seattle. You'll be 85 (interest) in film festivals, fan clubs and concerts. Hundreds of films around the world are shown during the Seattle International Film Festival. 86 wonderful!

While you 87 (study) in Seattle, it is important to have a university experience. Seattle is the home to lots of famous 88 (university) which will surely meet your needs.

If you want to learn 89 (much) information about Seattle, search on the Internet. But do remember to take 90 umbrella—it does rain from time to time.

## 第三节 书面表达 (满分25分)

假如你叫李华, 你校八年级同学正在开展一场讨论, 主题是八年级同学要不要参加体育锻炼。请根据下面表格所提供的信息, 用英语给某英语报刊写一封信, 介绍讨论的情况, 并谈谈你的看法。80词左右, 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

70%的学生	锻炼能增强体质, 保持健康; 使人放松
30%的学生	锻炼浪费时间; 使人疲劳; 锻炼中可能会受伤
你的看法	.....

Dear editor,

Our school held a discussion on whether eighth-grade students should take part in the physical exercise.

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Yours,  
Li Hua