

# 八年级英语阶段性质量调研（2023.05）

（考试时间 100 分钟，总分：120 分）

一、听力（共20 小题，1-10 小题每题1 分，11-20 小题每题 1 分，满分 20 分）

I. 听对话，选择正确答案。每组对话读两遍。

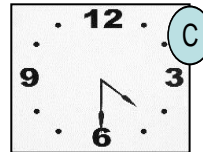
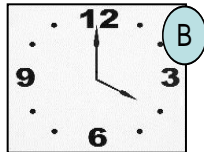
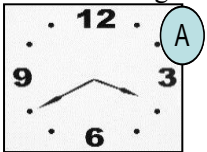
1. Which sign didn't the woman notice?



2. What does David need?



3. When will the game be finished?



4. Where has the woman been?



5. What is the woman worried?

- A. It will be too hot.                      B. They will leave too early.  
C. There will be too many people if they don't leave early.

6. How much did the woman pay for all those things?

- A. 25 yuan.                                      B. 18 yuan.                                      C. 32 yuan.

7. What does Betty spend her money on now?

- A. Clothes.                                      B. Shoes                                      C. Books.

8. Who thinks driving is more exciting?

- A. Diana.                                      B. Betty                                      C. Ricky.

9. Why is the woman against the plan?

- A. Because the plan is necessary.  
B. Because the shoe factory will bring a lot of money.  
C. Because the environment will be harmed(损伤).

10. What does the woman mean?

- A. She has enough notes for both of them.                      B. She has another pen for him.  
C. She herself has no more pens.

II. 听对话或短文，选择正确答案。每段对话或短文读两遍。

听一段对话，完成 11-12 小题。

11. Where is the man going?  
 A. To the city library.      B. To the railway station.      C. To the new park.
12. Why can't the man find his place?  
 A. This is his first time to come here.      B. He has a wrong map.  
 C. Things have changed a lot.

听第一篇短文，完成 13-15 题。

Information about the call	
The number of people	<u>13</u> .
The time of arriving	The guests will arrive <u>14</u> .
Other notes	The table must be <u>15</u> .

13. A. Two      B. Three      C. Four
14. A. at 5:00      B. at 4:30      C. at 5:30
15. A. near the door      B. next to the window      C. by the flower table

听第二篇短文，完成 16-20 题。

16. Why is a bicycle sometimes better than a car in the town?  
 A. It has a basket at the front      B. It is much cheaper than a car.  
 C. It is often faster than a car.
17. Who can the speaker take to school and the library by bicycle?  
 A. Her little son.      B. Her little daughter.      C. Her husband.
18. In which season does the speaker use her bike most?  
 A. In summer.      B. In winter.      C. In autumn.
19. When does the speaker's husband use the bicycle?  
 A. When he goes for a picnic.      B. When he goes to his office.      C. When he goes to see his friends.
20. What can we learn from what the speaker said?  
 A. Riding saves her a lot of money.      B. Riding is good for her daily life and her health.  
 C. Riding is her favourite sport.

二、单项选择（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

- ( ) 21. Mr. Jiang, as ▲ elderly man, took part in the Special Games for ▲ elderly, and finished ▲ second in the race.  
 A. a; the; the      B. an; the; /      C. an; an; the      D. the; an; /
- ( ) 22. The drama Yuhuayao ▲ citizens in Nanjing with a chance to listen to and learn the Party's history.  
 A. provided      B. guarded      C. compared      D. protected
- ( ) 23. The gate is too narrow to ▲, so he is too angry to say ▲.  
 A. go; nothing      B. go through it; anything  
 C. go through; nothing      D. go through; anything
- ( ) 24. The Chinese girl Han Meimei can speak good English ▲. Her English is ▲ that of Lucy.  
 A. as well; as well      B. as well; as good as  
 C. too; as good      D. as well as; as well as
- ( ) 25.— It's important ▲ the young ▲ two foreign languages.—I think so.  
 A. for; master      B. of; to master      C. of; master      D. for; to master
- ( ) 26.—When will he leave here? — ▲ he ▲ the work tomorrow.  
 A. till; finishes      B. till; will finish      C. not until; finishes      D. not until; will finish

- ( ) 27. —Jack left the stove ▲ when he was out. —He is too careless.  
A. burn B. burning C. to burn D. burnt
- ( ) 28.— Hard work brings us ▲. But if we're lazy, we won't be ▲.  
—I couldn't agree more.  
A. success; successfully B. successful; success  
C. successful; successfully D. success; successful
- ( ) 29. My sister isn't at home. She ▲ Singapore. She ▲ there three times.  
A. has been to; has gone B. has gone to; has been  
C. has been to; has been D. has gone to; has been in
- ( ) 30. Lisa, don't do many things at one time, or you'll be tired out. You can't ▲.  
A. burn the candle at both ends B. provide for a rainy day  
C. put all your eggs in one basket D. do as the Romans do when in Rome

三、完形填空 (共 10 小题: 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

My parents have always loved everything about India, so a year ago we went on holiday there. It's a wonderful 31 with beautiful scenes (风景) and interesting people. However, I didn't enjoy Indian 32 very much. On the second day we planned to see an old palace. At the 33 they said, "If you go by train, it'll take you only two hours to get there." However, the hot 34 took over four hours. I was very 35 when we got there, so we had some rice and vegetables with bread in a small restaurant. We were 36 to find it was quite nice. I wasn't full at all and I saw a man nearby eating some little meatballs.

I said to my dad, "I've been eating rice all week. Can I have some meatballs please?" Well, they looked delicious so I ate the first one very 37. I was just putting the second one in my mouth when I felt myself 38—my mouth was on fire! I started to cough (咳嗽) and there were tears (泪水) in my eyes. I couldn't 39 how spicy (辛辣的) it was! I drank about ten glasses of water but the worst thing was everyone was laughing at me. You couldn't make me eat another Indian meatball for all the 40 in the world! It was really an unforgettable experience!

- |                   |              |             |               |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 31. A. town       | B. city      | C. country  | D. restaurant |
| 32. A. food       | B. scenes    | C. people   | D. costumes   |
| 33. A. palace     | B. hotel     | C. airport  | D. entrance   |
| 34. A. sail       | B. walk      | C. drive    | D. trip       |
| 35. A. hungry     | B. curious   | C. cheerful | D. nervous    |
| 36. A. interested | B. surprised | C. bored    | D. tired      |
| 37. A. quietly    | B. easily    | C. quickly  | D. gently     |
| 38. A. burning    | B. watering  | C. crying   | D. smiling    |
| 39. A. describe   | B. believe   | C. think    | D. know       |
| 40. A. diet       | B. luck      | C. time     | D. money      |

四、阅读理解 (共 15 小题: 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

(A)

Someone took my rose gold iPhone at Sun West Park on Hudson Road on Saturday night, Oct 13. Photos never uploaded (上传) to iCloud. They are very important. Reward for return. Call Tiffany Yang at 479-3081. — posted by Tiffany Yang	Found a luxury Swiss watch in Las Vegas. If you lost your watch, please email louis_423@gmail.com with the brand, model, serial number(s) and description of the watch, as well as where you think you lost it. If it matches the watch I found, I'll work with you to return it.— posted by Dan Jedlicka
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Lost my 18-month-old cat Lucy. Grey with dark stripes (斑纹) on back. Dark gold eyes. She was taken from Dan Jedlicka's house at 106th Ave on Dec 14. I will pay \$500 to anyone who finds her. If you find her, please call me at 973-3787. – posted by Louis_423	Young black dog, very friendly, found in Boiling Springs on Dec 12. If you know the owner of this dog, please let them know or message @terry_johnson. Please share this page on your social media networks to help me find the owner. – posted by Terry_Johnson
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41. What do we know about the missing cat called Lucy?
- A. She was Johnson's cat. B. She was all black.  
 C. She has dark green eyes. D. She went missing on Dec 14.
42. Where can you see the above information?
- A. On TV. B. In a supermarket.  
 C. On a website. D. At a school board
43. what can we tell from the four ads?
- A. there are many photos on the missing iphone.  
 B. Someone found a Japanese watch in Las Vegas.  
 C. An 18-month old dog was taken from its owner's house.  
 D. The owner of the cat will pay a \$100 reward for the cat.

**(B)**

How could we tell time if there were no watches or clocks anywhere in the world?

The sun might be the world's first "clock", except in the far north, where the Eskimos (爱斯基摩人) live. There, it's dark most of the winter, and light most of the summer. But in most of the world, if you don't have a clock that shows time, you still know that when the sun shines, it's day, and when it's dark, it's night. The sun can not only tell you whether (是否) it's day or night but also it's morning, noon, or afternoon. When the sun is almost directly (恰好) overhead, it's noon.

People who live near the sea learn from the tides. In the daytime, for about six hours, the water rises higher and higher on the beach. And then it goes down and down for about six hours. The same thing happens again at night. There are two high tides and two low tides every 24 hours.

Seamen on a ship know time by looking at the moon and the stars. The whole sky is their clock. In some places in the world the wind comes up at about the same time every day or changes direction or stops blowing. In these places the wind can be the clock.

A sand clock is an even better clock. If you had fine dry sand in a glass like the one in the picture, you would have what is called an hourglass. The sand in the hourglass goes from the top part to the bottom part in one hour. When the hourglass is turned over, the sand will take another hour to go back again.

44. The Eskimos in the far north can't use the sun for a clock because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they know very little about the sun  
 B. the sun there never goes down in winter  
 C. it's too cold for them to go out to watch the sun  
 D. it has long day and long light during summers
45. The underlined word "tides" in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 洋流                      B. 潮汐                      C. 海啸                      D. 波浪

46. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. Different Ways to Tell Time                      B. How the Clock Was Invented  
C. The Development of the Clock                      D. A Useful Machine to Tell Time

(C)

Gordon Williams's hobby may seem strange to people when they meet it for the first time. But it is a traditional craft (手艺). He builds model ships inside old bottles.

Gordon loves ships. His interest in them began many years ago when he visited a museum in Ottawa, Canada. There was a show of model ships in bottles. Gordon thought the show was wonderful. But he wondered how the craftsman got the ship through the thin neck of the bottle. Gordon decided to find it out.

He found an old master craftsman who was willing to teach him the necessary skills. First, Gordon takes an old bottle. Then he puts in a layer of putty (一层油灰), shapes, paints and makes it look like the sea. Next he builds the ship. To get the ship through the thin neck of the bottle, Gordon has to carefully hold down the masts (桅杆). This step needs special skills. When the ship is inside the bottle, he uses a long, thin tool to raise the masts.

Gordon has completed well over one hundred models. His wish is to build bigger model ships, such as aircraft carriers. This will be more challenging (富于挑战性的), as he will have to build the ship actually inside the bottle. His hobby certainly needs time, patience and steady hands.

47. How did Gordon become interested in ships?

- A. He met a craftsman who would like to teach him.  
B. He collected many sailing ships.  
C. He had a journey to Canada.  
D. He saw a show of model ships in bottles.

48. For Gordon, the most difficult step is     ▲    .

- A. to shape the bottle like a ship                      B. to paint the layer of putty like the sea  
C. to get the ship through the neck of the bottle                      D. to put the layer of putty into the bottle

49. Which of the following pictures shows the last step of Gordon's work?



50. Gordon's new plan is more challenging because he will     ▲    .

- A. build a bigger model ship inside the bottle                      B. build more than one hundred ships  
C. put a bigger model ship inside the bottle                      D. make an aircraft carrier

(D)

阅读以下内容，从其后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，有两项是多余的。

Many parents want their children to be famous one day.     51     A new play "Hi, Ke'ai" is on at

Beijing Children's Art Theater. 52 His parents would like him to become a musician one day. They teach him to play the violin, but Ke'ai doesn't enjoy these activities. Then one day Ke'ai parents see Liu Xiang win a gold medal at the Olympic Games. and they want him to be a sportsman.

"Why do they want me to be someone else? " Ke'ai asks and says "53". The play is good for parents to learn to understand their children. 54 Young audience (观众) enjoy the story very much. 55 One of them, "Ke'ai Song" is very easy to learn, so the audiences can sing the song on their way home after the play!

- A. But do children have the same dreams?
- B. They also like the music in the play.
- C. It tells the story of a boy called Ke'ai.
- D. Parents don't like it.
- E. It helps parents to think about what kids want to do.
- F. The story is interesting.
- G. I only want to be myself.

#### 五、词汇运用 (共 10 小题: 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

从方框中选择恰当的词并用其适当的形式填空 (每个词只能用一次)

necessary explain blindness blood expect practice background help coach achieve

56. After the long-term preparation, Sam is highly ▲ to win the match.
57. ▲ makes perfect. If you keep practising English, you will be better at it.
58. Take an umbrella if ▲ because there may be a sudden change in the weather.
59. The teacher spends as much time as he can ▲ everything to us.
60. Many people from different ▲ provided support and help for the disabled.
61. If we give a ▲ hand, he may get well soon.
62. How many ▲ are there in your school basketball team?
63. If you work hard, I'm sure you ▲ success some day.
64. He is a ▲ person. It's wrong of you to laugh at him.
65. Many volunteers donated their ▲ to help people in need during the earthquake.

#### 六、句型转换 (共 5 小题: 每空一词, 每空 0.5 分, 满分 5 分)

66. Mum, the house is so small that we can't live in it any longer. (同义句转换)  
Mum, the house isn't ▲ ▲ for us to live in any longer.
67. Could you tell me when we will hold our school sports meeting? (改为简单句)  
Could you tell me ▲ ▲ hold our school sports meeting?
68. Mike was so careless that he made too many mistakes. (同义句转换)  
It is ▲ ▲ Mike to make too many mistakes.
69. They provided support for the athletes. (同义句转换)  
They ▲ the athletes ▲ support.
70. I've really enjoyed swimming in winter since I was twenty. (对划线部分提问)  
▲ ▲ have you really enjoyed swimming in winter?

#### 七、阅读填空 (共 20 小题: 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

A) 根据短文内容及所给首字母提示写出所缺单词, 使短文意思完整, 每空一词。

Long long ago, in a small, lonely village, there was a place known as the House of 1000 Mirrors. A

small, happy, little dog heard of this place and decided to pay a v 71. He ran all of his way with a happy heart. When he r 72 there, he jumped happily up the stairs to the doorway of the house. There was a hole in the door. He looked t 73 the hole with his ears lifted high and his tail shaking fast. To his surprise, he found h 74 looking at 1000 other happy little dogs with their tails shaking just as fast as his. He smiled a great smile, and was answered with 1000 great smiles just as warm and f 75 as his. As he left the house, he said to himself, this is a wonderful place. I will come back and visit it often.

In this same village, a 76 little dog, who was sad and in blue all the day, decided to visit the house, too. He slowly climbed the stairs and hung his head low as he looked into the hole in the door. To his great s 77, he saw the 1000 unfriendly dogs looking at him, so he shouted at them right away. Then he was frightened to see 1000 little dogs s 78 back at him at the same time. He left the house q 79 and thought to himself, "That is a terrible place, and I will never come back and visit it.

Life is like a mirror. If you smile at it, it will smile b 80 at you. All the faces in the world are mirrors of our different lives.

B) 根据短文内容在文章后表格中的空白处填入一个最恰当的词，每空一词。

Wind is a powerful force(力量) in nature. Wind energy is one of the causes of great waves in the world's oceans. Winds can help create powerful storms, but wind is a force you can't see but can surely feel. Its power can be used to create electricity for cities and the countryside.

Wind can also power many expressions in American English. Let's start with a simple one. If you run like the wind, you are a very fast runner. After running, sometimes you can feel full of energy. The runner gets what we call a second wind. We use this expression when we are tired, but then get more energy to finish something. For example, sometimes I feel tired after work. But after a short rest and a cup of tea, I get my second wind. I'm ready to do something fun with my friends and family. If you are doing something difficult, it is good to have the wind at your back. In this way, it is easier to go forward. It's always more difficult to do something in a strong wind—unless you are sailing.

Knowing the direction of the wind is the most important part of sailing. When wind fills a sail, it makes the boat go faster. If you take the wind out of someone's sails, you prevent them from reaching their goals. You create a barrier(障碍) or stop them in some way. In life, it's lucky to have friends who want to fill your sails with wind and not take it out. Let's turn from sailing to music. Many songwriters use the image(形象) of wind in their songs. If something such as an idea is blowing in the wind, it is being discussed but has yet to be decided. When a singer sings "you don't need a weatherman to know which way the wind blows," he means that you don't need someone in power to confirm something for you. Just trust yourself. You can find it out on your own. So, when you know which way the wind blows, you know what is going on.

Now you know which way the wind blows. Then how can you use these expressions properly? First, read them aloud and keep them in mind. Then, practice using them and test yourself. You know, practice makes perfect.

Do you know which way the wind blows?		
A powerful force in nature	Wind may <u>81</u> great waves in the world's oceans, can help create storm and be used to create electricity.	
Wind and its <u>82</u>	About running	A person who runs like the wind is a very <u>83</u> runner. When the runner gets a <u>84</u> wind after running, he feels full of energy again.
	About sailing	If you are sailing, it's much <u>85</u> to go forward with the wind at your back. When a sail is <u>86</u> with wind, the boat will go faster. You are <u>87</u> to have a friend who wants to take the wind out of your sail.
	About music	The image of wind is <u>88</u> by many songwriters.  When an idea is blowing in the wind, it hasn't been decided and needs <u>89</u> . When you know which way the wind blows, you know what is going on.
<u>90</u> on learning	Read them aloud and remember them. Practice using them and test yourself.	

#### 八、书面表达（共 1 题；满分 15 分）

帮助他人，快乐自己。李华一家常在周末去社区志愿者活动。假如你是李华的同学，请根据提供的信息介绍李华一家，描述他们上周做的事，你对他们的做法何感想？你是否愿意参与类似的活动？说明理由。

人物	职业与爱好		具体活动
爸爸	电脑工程师	修理	为邻居检修电脑
妈妈	公司经理	DIY	为社区老人包粽子
李华	中学生	下棋	教小学生下棋
你	...		

要求：

1. 所写内容必须包括提供的所有信息，可适当发挥。
2. 评价李华一家的做法：表达你的意愿，并说明理由。
3. 文章不少于 90 词，开头已给出，不计入总词数。
4. 语气通顺，意思连贯，语法正确，条理清楚，字迹工整。
5. 文中不得出现真实的姓名、校名及地点。

I am Li Hua's classmate and I've known that he and his parents often go to the community centre to do some voluntary work. \_\_\_\_\_

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