

2022~2023 学年度（下）教学质量监测

八年级英语

（试卷满分:120 分，考试时间:120 分钟）

考生注意：请考生在答题卡上认真作答，不能在本试卷上作答，答在本试卷上的一律无效。

第一部分 选择题（五大题；共 75 分）

听力试题

一、短对话理解（共 8 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 12 分）

听下面 8 段短对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is Lucy going to give to some homeless people?
A. Food. B. Clothes. C. Money.
2. Whose car is broken?
A. Michael's. B. Jenny's. C. Jack's.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Shadow puppet plays. B. Ancient Chinese history. C. Chinese knots.
4. What did John begin to do at the age of 6?
A. To watch cartoons. B. To draw cartoons. C. To buy cartoons.
5. How did Doris' class raise money for her school?
A. By selling old toys.
B. By organizing a dance competition.
C. By holding a book fair.
6. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a hospital. B. In a restaurant. C. In a clothes shop.
7. When will the speakers meet?
A. At 6 p.m. B. At 7 p.m. C. At 8 p.m.
8. Why do people kill elephants according to the woman?
A. To protect the forest.
B. To cut down their number.
C. To get their teeth.

二、长对话理解(共12小题;每小题1.5分,共18分)

听下面4段长对话。每段对话后有三道小题,从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你将有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。

听第9段材料,回答第9至11题。

9. Where did the thing from the sky fall?

- A. Into the lake. B. Into the house. C. Into the forest.

10. What did the police find?

- A. Some pieces of metal. B. Some feathers. C. Some glass.

11. What did the man's father think the thing from the sky was?

- A. A plane. B. A bird. C. A UFO.

听第10段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. How old is the woman's daughter?

- A. Seven years old. B. Eight years old. C. Nine years old.

13. What does the woman think of birds?

- A. Usually quiet. B. Usually lazy. C. Usually noisy.

14. How many rabbits will the woman buy?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Five.

听第11段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. Why is the boy feeling bored?

- A. He has nothing to do.
B. No one plays football with him.
C. He takes ballet lessons with girls.

16. How often does the girl take ballet lessons?

- A. Every day. B. Once a week. C. Twice a week.

17. What hobby may the boy choose at last?

- A. Playing football. B. Reading. C. Playing the piano.

听第12段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. When will the man go to America?

- A. Next Monday. B. Next Friday. C. Next Sunday.

19. How is it for a foreigner to see a doctor in America?

- A. Convenient. B. Expensive. C. Difficult.

20. What's the weather like in America now?

- A. Cold. B. Cool. C. Warm.

笔试试题

一、单项填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 0.5 分; 满分 5 分)

从A、B、C、D中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. Pandas live high up in _____ mountains of Central and Western China.
A. a B. an C. the D. (不填)
22. It's hard for me to make a _____ between the two types of computers.
A. choice B. mistake C. joy D. noise
23. Do not give food to the bears. If you feed _____, they might attack you.
A. it B. him C. us D. them
24. It was _____ of Mary to lose her camera.
A. careful B. silly C. careless D. safe
25. Someone _____ rocks at a duck in the park, but I was not brave enough to tell him to stop doing it.
A. throws B. was throwing C. will throw D. has thrown
26. He rushed into the fire to save the kid _____ it was dangerous for him to do so.
A. if B. because C. although D. when
27. It was raining so _____ that we couldn't go outside to do some shopping.
A. badly B. softly C. lightly D. heavily
28. The children in the children's hospital all _____ serious illnesses.
A. suffer from B. care for C. prepare for D. decide on
29. — Do you know _____ to help disabled children?
— By raising some money.
A. what B. how C. why D. when
30. — _____! You're going to fall.
— Thanks.
A. Excuse me B. I'm sorry C. Watch out D. Never mind

二、完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 10 分)

阅读短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从A、B、C、D中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Lily came from a very poor family in New York. When she was sixteen years old, her mother died. Her father couldn't _____ 31 _____ her, so she became homeless. Sometimes she stayed with friends, _____ 32 _____ usually she spent all night in the underground. With the help of a _____ 33 _____ teacher, she finished high school in just two years and went to Harvard University. Now she gives _____ 34 _____ about her experiences. Her story was _____ 35 _____ into a popular film.

Ark is from a small country in Africa. When he was six years old, he and some _____ 36 _____ young boys ran away from home because of war. They _____ 37 _____ for hundreds of kilometres to find safety. During the _____ 38 _____, some of his friends died because they had no food. Ark _____ 39 _____ made it to another country. He wrote a book and told people about his _____ 40 _____. The money from the book goes to help people of his country.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 31. A. refuse | B. support | C. remind | D. receive |
| 32. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. so |
| 33. A. kind | B. serious | C. careful | D. lonely |
| 34. A. presents | B. books | C. speeches | D. reasons |
| 35. A. made | B. written | C. read | D. invented |
| 36. A. another | B. other | C. the other | D. the others |
| 37. A. spent | B. drove | C. took | D. walked |
| 38. A. journey | B. behaviour | C. program | D. friendship |
| 39. A. unluckily | B. finally | C. specially | D. terribly |
| 40. A. message | B. meaning | C. news | D. story |

三、阅读理解

第一节 (共 16 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 24 分)

阅读下列四篇短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Christmas is around the corner!
It only comes once a year.
It's a time to spread cheer,
To those we love and hold so dear.

Christmas is a time for us to get along.
It's a time for those like you and me,
To sit beneath (在.....下面) the Christmas tree,
And share happiness with each other.

Christmas is a time to exchange gifts with
friends and family.
Everybody feels happy and warm when they
receive gifts during the holiday.
Christmas is a time to celebrate the passing of
another year.
It is a time to show loved ones how much we
care about them.

41. What does Christmas spread?
A. Patience. B. Joy. C. Worry. D. Truth.
42. Where do we sit to share happiness with each other?
A. Around the corner. B. In the corner.
C. Under the Christmas tree. D. In the Christmas tree.
43. Who do we exchange gifts with at Christmas according to the poem?
A. Boys. B. Girls. C. Friends. D. Students.
44. Why do people feel happy and warm at Christmas?
A. Because they receive gifts.
B. Because they let time pass.
C. Because they are meeting family.
D. Because they are waiting for a new year.

B

"Giving brings more joy than receiving." We often hear these words from many great people. But do you know who shows this best? They are volunteers.

Volunteers usually spend some of their free time helping others. They may help to look after old and sick people. They may also help to protect animals and the environment.

Usually, people can volunteer to help others in their local cities. But sometimes, they need to work in hard places, such as Africa.

When volunteering, it is important to find a right way to help others in need. Everyone has different reactions to a disaster or bad event. Not all of them are ready for

your help. Show your respect to them and be a good listener.

If you can't help everyone, don't worry. Remember you can still play an important role (角色) to help others. Just try your best to bring the positive (积极的) side of life to people in need.

45. Who shows the words "Giving brings more joy than receiving." best?
A. Great people. B. Volunteers. C. Sick people. D. Old men.
46. What does the underlined word "reactions" mean?
A. decisions B. places C. answers D. duties
47. Which of the following is the proper way to help others as a volunteer?
A. Look after all the people in need.
B. Be ready to go to some hard places.
C. Respect them and be a good listener.
D. Try your best to give them some money.
48. What advice does the author (作者) give volunteers?
A. They should worry about everyone.
B. Remember to play an important role.
C. They should try their best help everybody.
D. Bring hope and confidence to people in need.

C

Health is important to everybody. If you want to lose weight and be healthier, please do these things.

1. Stop snacking.
 - a. Feeling hungry is OK.
2. Change what you eat.
 - a. Add more green, red and orange vegetables. Eat more carrots, broccoli, and beets.
 - b. Eat less white vegetables and starches (淀粉). Eat less potatoes, pasta and white bread.
 - c. Eat less meat.
 - d. Eat more fibre (纤维制品), like beans.
3. Eat fruit.
 - a. Fruit juice is full of sugar and calories. Eat the whole fruit instead.
4. Eat less sugar.
 - a. Make cakes, cookies, ice cream and candy a treat. Eat them once a week.
5. Walk or bike everywhere you go.
 - a. Walking and biking are nice exercises. They burn calories.
 - b. Walk before breakfast and after dinner.

You never finish. You cannot stop and go back to your old ways. To stay healthy, you must do this forever.

49. What is the best title of the text?
A. Eat fruits B. Lose weight
C. Steps to a healthier life D. Do much more exercises
50. What does the author suggest eating more?
A. Meat. B. Sugar.
C. White vegetables. D. Orange vegetables.
51. What does the author think of walking and biking ?
A. New. B. Old. C. Bad. D. Good.
52. How many steps of being healthier are mentioned (提及) in the text?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

D

Exam time! Most kids would say it's the worst thing about school. But do you know why you take exams? And what's the best way to study for them? Read on and find out the answers. You never know – exams might not be that bad after all.

Most kids don't like exams. But interestingly, we can't live without them. They play an important role in our lives.

Exams are not all the same. There are two kinds.

One kind tests (考查) your knowledge and skills. School exams are of this kind. And it's the same with certificate (证书) exams. For example, you need to pass a certificate exam to become a doctor. This shows you're able to treat patients.

The other type helps find talents (人才). For example, the college entrance examination (高考). Universities use it as a fair way to choose students.

At middle school, exams are about answering questions on paper. At university, exams are about writing essays (论文). Doing an experiment or even drawing a painting can also be university exams.

Kids in different countries take different exams. In the US, many school students do a book report or science report as part of their exams. In Australia, middle school students need to use what they learn in class to make presentations (展示) or speeches. Sometimes, teamwork is part of an exam.

So, exams are your lifetime "friends". Be nice and patient with them. They will help make you a better person.

53. Which of the following exams tests your knowledge and skills?

A. An exam for finding talents.

B. An exam in middle schools.

C. The college entrance examination.

D. The high school entrance examination.

54. What are exams at middle school about according to the text?

A. Writing essays.

B. Drawing a painting.

C. Doing much more experiments.

D. Answering questions on paper.

55. Where do school students need to do a science report as part of their exams?

A. In America.

B. In Australia.

C. In China.

D. In Canada.

56. What does the author want to tell us?

A. We should worry about exams.

B. We should be friendly to exams.

C. Exams should be more difficult.

D. We should take different exams.

第二节 (共4小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分6分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的五个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余选项。

Chinese people are among the most hospitable (热情好客的) people in the world. They are happy to invite you to visit their home. 57

As a welcome, the host usually makes tea for you. Then he will offer you snacks like nuts or candy. 58 They will never let you feel lonely.

At the same time, other family members of the home will be cooking a meal for you. Chinese people treat (招待) their guests with a big dinner. 59

On the table, the guests must be the first to eat. And the host usually picks food for the guests. They make sure that you enjoy eating like you are at home. As you finish eating, the host will usually say: "You didn't eat much. 60" Although you tell them you have had enough, they will still put more food in your bowl.

Does your family welcome guests like this?

- A. Someone in the home will also talk with you.

B. Please eat more.

C. You always feel their warmth at their home.

D. They like to visit your home.

E. They always cook more food than a guest can eat.

第二部分 非选择题 (四大题, 共45分)

四、阅读填空 (共7小题, 每小题1分; 满分7分)

阅读短文, 然后用短文括号中所给词的适当形式填空。

John's parents want him to be a pilot like his brother. But John is afraid of 61 (be) up in the air.

When his brother heard this, he said to John, "You can have a try on my helicopter (直升机) 62 (one). Don't worry about anything. Everything looks much 63 (small) from up in the sky. There's nothing to be afraid of."

Hearing this, John wanted 64 (give) it a try. When they got on the helicopter, there was a very loud sound. John was so afraid that he closed his eyes 65 (quick). After about five minutes, he opened his eyes, looked out of the window of the helicopter, and said to his brother: "How high 66 (us) are! Look at those people down there. They look as small as ants (蚂蚁), don't they?"

"They are ants," 67 (answer) his brother. "We haven't taken off yet."

五、阅读问答 (共4小题, 每小题2分; 满分8分)

阅读短文, 然后根据内容回答所提问题。

A Chinese knot is usually made of a thin rope. It can be in the shape of an animal, a flower or a Chinese character with a special meaning. Red ropes are usually used because red is a lucky colour for Chinese people.

Many Chinese knots have special meanings. People think that these knots can bring them happiness or good luck, so they carry the knots with them or put them up at home.

68. Why do people usually use red ropes to make a Chinese knot?

69. What do Chinese people think the knots can bring them?

70. Where do Chinese people put the knots up?

71. Is a Chinese knot made of a thick rope?

六、任务型阅读（共5小题，每小题2分；满分10分）

阅读短文，然后按要求完成下面五个试题。

Chinese painting is one of the oldest forms of painting in the world.

Chinese artists first (A) began painting more than two thousand years ago, and painters in China are still using many of the same methods today.

Chinese painters often paint natural scenes, animals or people. (B) 建筑很少被包括, unless they make up a small part of a natural scene.

There are two kinds of traditional Chinese paintings. The (C) _____ is the *gongbi* style (风格). This style of painting takes a lot of time to make, as everything is painted in great detail (细节). (D) Often this style also uses a lot of colour. Long ago, most professional (职业的) painters in China used the *gongbi* style.

The second style of Chinese painting is ink-wash painting (水墨画). Ink-wash paintings are done very (E) quickly, and may not always have much colour.

Ink-wash paintings also have less detail, because the painter is trying to get across the impression of the scene with just a few brush strokes (笔画). Long ago, most ink-wash artists did not work as painters, (F) _____ painted as a hobby.

However, a good ink-wash artist could still become famous.

72. 写出文中划线部分 (A) 和 (E) 的同义词或近义词。

73. 将文中划线部分 (B) 译成英语:

74. 在文中 (C) 和 (F) 的空白处分别填入适当的单词。

75. 将文中划线部分 (D) 改写为: Often this style often uses a lot of colour, _____.

76. 从文中找出中国画家通常所画的两种内容。

七、书面表达（满分20分）

假定你是李华，你的英国笔友 Mike 对中国传统文化非常感兴趣，他来信想让你介绍有关中国传统文化。请你给他写一封回信，内容包括：

1. 表达写信目的；

2. 介绍一项中国传统技艺；

3. 表达邀请和期盼。

注意：1. 词数 80-100。开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数；

2. 短文须包括所给内容信息。可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Mike,

I'm glad to receive a letter from you. _____

Yours,

Li Hua