

# 八年级英语知识点检测(三)

## 试题卷

考生须知:请将试题的答案写在答题卷相应的位置上,写在试卷上无效。

一、听力。(本题有 15 小题,其中 1—10 小题每题 1 分,11—15 小题每题 2 分,共 20 分)

第一节:听下面五段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的选项。每段对话仅读一遍。

- ( ▲ )1. How did Jane go to Qingdao?  
A. By ship.                      B. By bus.                      C. By plane.
- ( ▲ )2. What did the girl do last weekend?  
A. She went to the old people's home.  
B. She visited the sick kids and cheered them up.  
C. She volunteered in an after-school study program to teach kids.
- ( ▲ )3. What is Lucy going to do now?  
A. Sweep the floor.      B. Do the dishes      C. Fold the clothes.
- ( ▲ )4. Which country is the oldest of the three?  
A. China.                      B. America.                      C. Ancient Egypt.
- ( ▲ )5. What was the girl doing at 9:00 pm yesterday?  
A. She was reading books.      B. She was playing basketball.  
C. She was painting at home.

第二节:听下面两段较长对话,每段对话后有 2 至 3 个小题,请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话,回答第 6~7 两小题。

- ( ▲ )6. What are they doing?  
A. They are learning English.      B. They are practicing math.  
C. They are playing a game.
- ( ▲ )7. Who is the tallest?  
A. Jim.                      B. Tom.                      C. Peter.

听下面一段较长对话,回答第 8—10 三小题。

- ( ▲ )8. What was the weather yesterday?  
A. Sunny.                      B. Rainy.                      C. Cloudy.
- ( ▲ )9. What was the girl doing at the time of the rainstorm?  
A. She was waiting for the bus.      B. She was doing homework at home.  
C. She was reading at the library.
- ( ▲ )10. Was the girl's mother waiting for the bus when the rainstorm came?  
A. Yes, she was.      B. No, she wasn't.      C. We don't know.

第三节:听下面一段独白,独白后有 5 个小题,请从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的选项,完成下面的信息记录表。独白读两遍。

| Mary's Day                                                  |                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| In the past                                                 | Now                                                          |
| She used to <u>11</u> with her friends.                     | There is no time for her to listen to music any more.        |
| She used to watch TV or chat online in the evening.         | She spends two or three hours <u>12</u> before going to bed. |
| Her parents used to take her out for <u>13</u> on weekends. | She has to <u>14</u> .                                       |
| She lived a happy life.                                     | She is really <u>15</u> .                                    |

学号

姓名

班级

学校

密封线内不要答题

- ( ▲ )11. A. play game                      B. go to the movies      C. go to the concerts  
 ( ▲ )12. A. reading  
           B. doing her homework  
           C. watching TV  
 ( ▲ )13. A. shopping                      B. picnics                      C. dinner  
 ( ▲ )14. A. take different classes      B. do housework              C. play the piano  
 ( ▲ )15. A. interested                      B. happy                      C. bored

二、完形填空。(本题有 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

When I was a college student, I lived in England. During college time, one of my tasks was to help children with special 16.

I was chosen to work in a school with disabled children. The teacher asked me to 17 Nancy, a 10-year-old girl. One of 18 hands could not move. At her school, the teachers would think it was an achievement 19 she was able to put on her own coat. But I saw more in her. She had always wanted to put a string(细绳) 20 the hole of a key.

For the five years Nancy went to the school, the teachers always 21 to help her but always ended up 22 all the work for her. I knew Nancy could do 23, so I encouraged her to do something by herself. At first Nancy often failed and became 24. Sometimes I wanted to give up, too. 25, after a week Nancy was able to do 26 she had wanted to do alone for so many years. Her teacher cried with 27 when she saw what she was able to do with just a little encouragement.

Disabled people should 28 be told they can't do something. With just some encouragement they can do it. The 29 on that girl's face when she was able to do it herself meant a lot to me. I hope everyone will encourage people to do all they want by themselves 30 telling them they can't do it.

- ( ▲ )16. A. memories                      B. gifts                      C. needs                      D. hobbies  
 ( ▲ )17. A. look after                      B. look for                      C. look at                      D. look over  
 ( ▲ )18. A. his                      B. her                      C. my                      D. your  
 ( ▲ )19. A. before                      B. though                      C. if                      D. until  
 ( ▲ )20. A. through                      B. across                      C. over                      D. under  
 ( ▲ )21. A. failed                      B. refused                      C. agreed                      D. tried  
 ( ▲ )22. A. do                      B. did                      C. doing                      D. to do  
 ( ▲ )23. A. less                      B. more                      C. many                      D. few  
 ( ▲ )24. A. excited                      B. pleased                      C. afraid                      D. upset  
 ( ▲ )25. A. And                      B. However                      C. But                      D. So  
 ( ▲ )26. A. which                      B. that                      C. what                      D. how  
 ( ▲ )27. A. anger                      B. happiness                      C. sadness                      D. regret  
 ( ▲ )28. A. never                      B. always                      C. often                      D. sometimes  
 ( ▲ )29. A. fear                      B. worry                      C. smile                      D. pain  
 ( ▲ )30. A. instead of                      B. because of                      C. together with                      D. rather than

三、阅读理解。(本题有 17 小题, 31-38 每小题 1 分, 39-47 每小题 2 分, 共 26 分)

A

Computers are good tools(工具). The Internet is also good. But some people spend too much time online. They can't stop. Doctors say this is a new sickness. They call this sickness Internet Addiction Disorder(互联网成瘾症)(IAD).

People with IAD are online a lot. They spend hours chatting to their friends or playing online games. Many people with IAD spend more time on the Internet than with family or friends. Some people with IAD even quit(辞掉) their jobs!



- D. go to their brothers and sisters for help
- ( ▲ )37. The sentence "Your answers are welcome." Means "\_\_\_\_\_."
- A. You are welcome to discuss the questions with us  
 B. We've got no idea, so your answers are welcome  
 C. Your answers are always right  
 D. You can give us all the right answers
- ( ▲ )38. Which of the following is the writer's attitude(态度)?
- A. Parents should choose friends for their children.  
 B. Children should choose everything they like.  
 C. Parents should understand their children better.  
 D. Teenagers should only go to their friends for help.

C

The world is becoming smaller by using modern traffic, TV, telephone and so on. So life today is easier than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has also brought new problems. One of the biggest is pollution. Pollution comes in many ways. We see it, smell it, drink it and even hear it.

The more people, the more pollution. Years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. Man is now slowly polluting the whole world.

Air pollution is still the most serious. It's bad to all living things in the world. Water pollution kills our fish and pollutes our water. Noise pollution makes us become angry more easily. The pollution of SO<sub>2</sub> is now the most dangerous problem of air pollution. It is caused by heavy traffic. We are sure if there are fewer people driving, there will be less air pollution.

Many countries are making rules to fight pollution. They stop people from burning coal(烧炭) in houses and factories in the city. So the less pollution there is, the better life people will have.

- ( ▲ )39. Why is the world becoming smaller?
- A. Because there are fewer people.  
 B. Because of science development.  
 C. Because the earth is polluted.  
 D. Because of the rise of sea level.
- ( ▲ )40. There are kinds of pollution. The underlined(下划线的) word "it" in Paragraph One refers to \_\_\_\_\_ pollution.
- A. noise                      B. air                      C. water                      D. light
- ( ▲ )41. Why is air pollution the most serious kind of pollution?
- A. It makes much noise.  
 B. It has made our rivers and lakes dirty.  
 C. It's bad to all living things in the world.  
 D. It makes us hard to breathe.
- ( ▲ )42. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. All countries are making rules to fight pollution.  
 B. The pollution of the earth grows as fast as the world's population does.  
 C. The problem of pollution is not so serious because there are so many people.  
 D. All of the above.

D

More and more parents leave their home and come into the big cities to make

money. But their children can't go with them because their children must go to school in their hometown. They are called home-left children. The problems of home-left children become more and more serious. And it becomes a big problem of our society(社会). The first problem is that some home-left children become very lonely without parents' love. And they are too young to tell right or wrong in many things. So they are fooled very easily by others.

Xiao Mei, a 14-year-old girl, is a home-left child. Her parents are all in Shanghai. She is in her hometown with her grandpa. She likes playing games on the Internet. Her parents and grandpa only give her money and food. They seldom care for her studies. One day, she had no money to pay for the games in the net bar. So she stole some money from her neighbor. Just at that time, Xiao Fang, a 9-year-old girl saw it. Xiao Mei was afraid that Xiao Fang would tell others about it. She cut Xiao Fang's throat with a knife, then she cleaned the blood(鲜血) on her hand and went to school just like nothing happened. Xiao Fang was saved by the doctor. When she opened her eyes and wrote the fact to the policeman with a pencil, everybody was very surprised. This sad story reminds the parents to care for their children no matter how busy they are.

Are you one of the home-left children? What do you want to get from your parents? Food, money or love? I think most children need love mostly. Let's care for the group together.

- ( ▲ )43. More parents have left their children at home when they go to the big city \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| A. to travel     | B. to visit friends |
| C. to make money | D. to look for gold |
- ( ▲ )44. Home-left children are very \_\_\_\_\_ because their parents can't live with them.
- |           |         |           |        |
|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| A. lonely | B. glad | C. afraid | D. sad |
|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|
- ( ▲ )45. Some home-left children are \_\_\_\_\_ to tell right or wrong in many things.
- |               |              |             |            |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| A. too clever | B. too young | C. too lazy | D. too old |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
- ( ▲ )46. Xiao Mei likes \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet, so she often goes into the net bar.
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. playing games  | B. chatting        |
| C. making friends | D. sending e-mails |
- ( ▲ )47. Everybody was very \_\_\_\_\_ when they got the facts about Xiao Mei.
- |            |          |          |              |
|------------|----------|----------|--------------|
| A. worried | B. angry | C. happy | D. surprised |
|------------|----------|----------|--------------|

四、任务型阅读。(本题有4小题,每小题1分,共4分)

阅读下面段落,从A—E中选出符合各段落意思的最佳主题。(其中有一项是多余的)

- ( ▲ )48. Getting your children to talk to you can be hard. One way to make them talk with you is to ask them questions. When you listen, they will talk to you even more about the things that are important to them.
- ( ▲ )49. Being a parent can be hard work. Don't be afraid if there are things you don't know or understand. Talking to your friends, other parents, or your own parents can be helpful.
- ( ▲ )50. Let your children talk about their future. Show them that you support their goals and will help them set goals.
- ( ▲ )51. Children need to know that you love them. Give them space to grow. When they make mistakes, it's very important to let them know you still love them. Try saying things like this, "I love you, but I don't know your

behavior. ”

- A. Help your children set goals.
- B. Listen when your children give their answers.
- C. Make your children know that you love them.
- D. Spend as much time as you can with your children.
- E. Being a parent is hard. Don't be afraid of asking others for help.

**五、单词拼写。(本题有 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)**

根据短文内容和所给中文提示,在空白处写出单词的正确形式,每空限填一词。

Here is some advice on how to 52 (实现) our dreams. Never 53 up(放弃) is the key to make our dreams come true. We may 54 (跌倒) over from time to time, but we can learn from failure, correct our mistakes and try again until we make it. Our life is like a long 55 (旅程) with rain, wind and flowers. Working together is also 56 (必要的). We can't solve problems 57 (独自) sometimes. 58 (也许) we should learn to share ideas with one another. The last thing is that we should learn to check out our abilities because it helps us get a full 59 (控制) of 60 (我们自己).

No one is perfect in the world, so don't be afraid to face 61 (挑战)! Let's start now!

**六、语法填空。(本题有 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)**

阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,在空白处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

Many American students have to work after class or school. This is necessary because higher education in the United States is not free, but 62 (cost) a large amount of money. It is possible that parents are not rich enough to give children all money they need at school, so students have to make money by 63 (them).

It is easy for them to find part-time jobs in school. Their school may need people to be teaching assistants(助教), workers in offices and factories, waiters or waitresses in 64 (restaurant). They can work there 24 hours a week and be paid by the hour. It is also possible for them to work outside their school, in factories, stores and supermarkets, or help families clean rooms.

At many colleges, students have a three or four 65 (month) summer holiday. It is 66 very good chance for them to work full-time somewhere and get 67 (much) money than they can get from part-time jobs. American students are usually active. In class, they like to ask questions and enjoy discussing 68 each other or teachers. A professor's lecture may be interrupted(打断) from time to time by questions. This doesn't make him 69 (happy) or angry 70 questions show that students are listening to him 71 (careful) and they are using their heads.

**七、书面表达。(15 分)**

假如下周日是你们学校的志愿日(volunteer day),你们打算去敬老院和幼儿园(kindergarten)做志愿者工作。请你为你们班制定一个计划。80 词左右。

参考词汇: sing, dance, cheer up, play games, read, tell stories, in the morning/afternoon

▲  
\_\_\_\_\_  
▲  
\_\_\_\_\_  
▲  
\_\_\_\_\_  
▲  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 八年级英语知识点检测 (三)

## 答题卡

得分:

**注意事项:**

1. 答题前, 考生先将自己的姓名和考试号填写清楚。
2. 选择题部分必须使用2B铅笔填涂; 非选择题部分必须使用0.5毫米及以上的黑色墨水签字笔书写, 要求字体工整、笔迹清楚。
3. 请按照题号顺序在各题目的答题区域内作答, 超出答题区域书写的答案无效; 在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
4. 保持答题纸清洁, 不折叠、不破损。

**选择题填涂说明:**

正确填涂  错误填涂 [A] [B] [C] [D]

缺考 (考生禁填) [ ]

缺考考生, 由监考员用2B铅笔填涂上面的缺考标记

**考试号**

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] |
| [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] |
| [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] |
| [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] |
| [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] |
| [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] |
| [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] |
| [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] |
| [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] |
| [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] |

姓名:

**一、听力 (本题有15小题, 1-10小题每题1分, 11-15小题每题2分, 共20分)**

- |               |                |                |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 [A] [B] [C] | 6 [A] [B] [C]  | 11 [A] [B] [C] |
| 2 [A] [B] [C] | 7 [A] [B] [C]  | 12 [A] [B] [C] |
| 3 [A] [B] [C] | 8 [A] [B] [C]  | 13 [A] [B] [C] |
| 4 [A] [B] [C] | 9 [A] [B] [C]  | 14 [A] [B] [C] |
| 5 [A] [B] [C] | 10 [A] [B] [C] | 15 [A] [B] [C] |

班级:

**二、完形填空 (本题有15小题, 每小题1分, 共15分)**

- |                    |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 16 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 21 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 26 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 17 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 22 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 27 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 18 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 23 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 28 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 19 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 24 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 29 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 20 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 25 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 30 [A] [B] [C] [D] |

学校:

**三、阅读理解 (本题有17小题, 31-38每小题1分, 39-47每小题2分, 共26分)**

- |                    |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 31 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 36 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 41 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 32 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 37 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 42 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 33 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 38 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 43 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 34 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 39 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 44 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 35 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 40 [A] [B] [C] [D] | 45 [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 46 [A] [B] [C] [D] |                    |                    |
| 47 [A] [B] [C] [D] |                    |                    |

四、任务型阅读（本题有4小题，每小题1分，共4分）

48. \_\_\_\_\_ 49. \_\_\_\_\_ 50. \_\_\_\_\_ 51. \_\_\_\_\_

五、单词拼写（本题有10小题，每小题1分，共10分）

52. \_\_\_\_\_ 53. \_\_\_\_\_ 54. \_\_\_\_\_ 55. \_\_\_\_\_ 56. \_\_\_\_\_  
57. \_\_\_\_\_ 58. \_\_\_\_\_ 59. \_\_\_\_\_ 60. \_\_\_\_\_ 61. \_\_\_\_\_

六、语法填空（本题有10小题，每小题1分，共10分）

62. \_\_\_\_\_ 63. \_\_\_\_\_ 64. \_\_\_\_\_ 65. \_\_\_\_\_ 66. \_\_\_\_\_  
67. \_\_\_\_\_ 68. \_\_\_\_\_ 69. \_\_\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_\_\_ 71. \_\_\_\_\_

七、书面表达（15分）

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