# 八年级下册阶段测试

**（本试卷共四大题，满分 100 分）**

## 一、单项选择。（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

1. It is difficult for me to do this job because it a lot of experience.

A．asks B．wants C．has D．requires 2．When we the small island, we found there was nobody on it at all.

A．got B．arrived C．went D．reached 3.--They will a play in the school hall tonight.

--Great! Would you like to enjoy it?

A. put on; going B. put on; to go

C. put out; going D. put out; to go 4.--How is your grandma?

--She's [fine.](http://www.21cnjy.com/) She used to paper cuttings at home. But now she is used to out for a walk.

A. make; going B. making; go C. making; going D. make; go

1. -- Excuse me. I'm some toys for my son.

-- Sorry. The last one yesterday.

* 1. looking after; was selling
  2. looking for; was sold
  3. looking after; was sold
  4. looking for; was selling

6.-- Does she like English songs?

--Yes. She to sing English songs in her room.

1. singing; often heard
2. singing; is often heard
3. sing; is often heard
4. sing; often heard
5. --The [boy c](http://www.21cnjy.com/)an speak both English and Japanese he is only ten.

--Wow! clever boy!

A. if; What a B. although; How

C. although; What a D. if; How

1. -- The table looks very nice. What's it made ?

-- Wood. And it is made Shanghai.

A. from; in B. of; in

C. from; by D. of; by

1. --Was the cup broken by him just now?

--Yes,

A. it was B. it did C. he was D. he did

1. --My classmate hurt his leg while he was skating.

--

A．That's all right. B．Sorry to hear that.

C．How wonderful! D．Any problem?

## 二、完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

As the saying goes, “A hero is known in the time of misfortune（不幸）”. Zhong Nanshan is a hero like this. He is a doctor in Guangdong, who 11 many people’s lives in 2003.

In 2003, SARS 12 in Guangdong. Later, it spread across China and other parts of the world. Patients coughed a lot and got fevers. Hundreds of 13 even died from the disease.

Even many doctors and nurses got SARS when they treated

patients. So everyone was afraid of it. But Zhong was 14 enough to fight against the disease. Zhong spent days and nights to find the cause of the 15 . And with his way of treating, many patients began to get better. Zhong finally won people’s trust.

In early 2020, the Novel Coronavirus (新型冠状病毒) hit Wuhan. It spread 16 around the country. Tens of thousands of Chinese people were infected (感染). Zhong, 84, led his team to Wuhan to fight against the illness. Zhong’s team took many measures to 17 the patients infected by the Novel Coronavirus. He advised people to wear masks, 18 hands frequently ( 频 繁 地 ), stay at home and not to go to crowed places.

Zhong likes sports very much. 19 he was 67, he could still play basketball. Now at the age of 84, Zhong still treats patients in the hospital and 20 young doctors. “I am just a doctor.” Zhong says. But we think he is a hero and a fighter.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11 | A. | helped | B. | saved | C. | liked | D. | influenced |
| 12 | A. | took out | B. | found out | C. | gave out | D. | broke out |
| 13 | A. | patients | B. | doctors | C. | animals | D. | plants |
| 14 | A. | kind | B. | poor | C. | brave | D. | silent |
| 15 | A. | patient | B. | flood | C. | disease | D. | pollution |
| 16 | A. | quickly | B. | slowly | C. | safely | D. | luckily |
| 17 | A. | protect | B. | cure | C. | warn | D. | harm |
| 18 | A. | wave | B. | pollute | C. | shake | D. | wash |
| 19 | A. | When | B. | Although | C. | Unless | D. | Because |
| 20 | A. | criticize | B. | trusts | C. | teaches | D. | asks |

## 三、阅读理解（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

(A)

More than 2,000 years ago, Emperor ( 皇 帝 ) Wu's favourite wife of the Han Dynasty died of illness. The emperor missed her so much that he didn't want to do anything. One day, a minister (大臣) saw children playing with dolls. The shadows on the floor were interesting. The smart minister had an idea. He made a puppet of the emperor's favourite wife and painted it. As night fell, he asked the emperor to watch a puppet show behind a curtain. The emperor was very happy and became interested in it. In this way, puppet shows began.

Shadow puppets were first made of paper, later from the hides of donkeys (驴皮). That's why their Chinese name is pi ying. Shadow puppet plays were very popular during the Tang and Song dynasties in many parts of China.

Today, shadow puppet plays face extinction like other traditional art forms such as Nuo Drama. We should do something to protect them. Shadow puppet plays in Shaanxi are the most famous. The Academy Gate Cultural Street in Xi'an is a wonderful place for you to buy shadow puppets. There you can choose from hundreds of figures (人物) in different sizes and poses (姿势).

1. What or who helped the minister have the idea of shadow puppets?

A. His wife's painting. B. A movie behind a curtain.

C. The shadows of some trees. D. Children playing with dolls.

1. Why did the minister make a puppet show?

A. To make the emperor happy. B. To remember Emperor Wu.

C. To celebrate New Year. D. To make his life interesting.

1. The underlined words " face extinction" mean " ".

A. will save B. will disappear C. will begin D. will be popular

1. What can visitors do in the Academy Gate Cultural Street in Xi'an?

A. Make their own shadow puppets. B. Enjoy the delicious traditional food.

C. Buy shadow puppets. D. Know more traditional art forms.

1. Why did the writer write the passage?
   1. To let us enjoy shadow puppet plays.
   2. To show what shadow puppets were made of.
   3. To show how shadow puppets were made.
   4. To introduce an ancient Chinese art form.

（B）

Few words are spoken more often every day on the streets of Britain than “I'm sorry”. This phrase has become such a common response（反应）that it has taken on a lot of meanings.

Saying “Sorry” means to apologize（道歉）. This is simple and easy to understand.

We learn it both as a native speaker and as a student of foreign languages.

But in Britain, it takes on another meaning. It is a cultural expression. Imagine this: a man walks down the street, looking down at his phone. A woman is walking in the opposite direction, towards the man. She sees him, but she can't get out of the way in time. The man bumps（碰撞）into the woman. Who should say sorry? Naturally, the man should say sorry, because it was he who wasn't looking where he was going. Yet in Britain, it is common for both to apologize.

It is known that British people, like most people, do not enjoy conflict（冲突）.

So to quickly calm the situation, British people will apologize to each other.

Other times it may sound funny to hear “sorry”. Some of my friends say it at restaurants, as they ask the waiter: “Sorry, but can I order another drink?” It is not to apologize, but just to express that we need the waiter. In Britain, sorry doesn't always mean exactly what you think.

1. According to the passage, “saying sorry” is a cultural expression in .

A. the USA B. the UK C. the WWF D. the UN

1. What does the underlined phrase “take on” mean in Paragraph 1?

A. 从事 B. 雇佣 C. 呈现 D. 拿起

1. The example in the third paragraph is used to\_ .
   1. describe a situation that people should avoid
   2. describe how "sorry" has another meaning in Britain
   3. explain why people should say sorry to each other
   4. show how polite British people are
2. The restaurant example shows that "sorry" can be used to .

A. Apologize B. calm a situation down

C. explain what you're thinking about D. ask a waiter to bring something

1. What might be a good title for this passage?
   1. “I'm Sorry” Is More Than just an Apology
   2. Traditional British Manners
   3. How to Best Catch Others' Attention
   4. Finding a Way out of a Difficult Situation

## 五、写作（共五节，共 50 分）

**第一节、根据首字母填写单词（每题 1 分，共 5 分）**

1. Doctor Smith worked late in the evening and got everything r for his speech.-
2. My mother goes out for a walk after supper every evening. She wants to keep f .
3. Catherine looks quite 1 in that pink dress.
4. After getting into the house, my father took off his cap and h it on the wall.
5. A he is only eight years old, he can speak English very well.

## 第二节、用所给词的适当形式填空（每题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. There are two (fisherman) on the boat.
2. Young trees require\_ (plant) in Spring.
3. Doing exercise every day keeps us (health)
4. The story (write) by the writer in the 1990s.
5. The girl (call) Little Sweet because she likes smiling.

## 第三节、完成句子（每空 1 分，共 20 分）

1. 如果你不想上学迟到，你最好早点出发。

If you don’t want to be late for school，you’d better \_ earlier.

42 .你准备好聚会所需的饮料了吗？

Have you the drinks the party?

1. 我的车最多能坐四个人。

I can take four people in my car.

1. 昨天的会上问了很多问题。

Many questions at yesterday’s meeting.

1. 我们会一直练习唱歌。

We will practice .

1. 昨天的坏天气阻止我们出行。

The bad weather us out yesterday.

1. 传统技艺不像以前那么受欢迎。

Traditional skills are before.

## 第三节、课文填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

Wang Damin is a 48 . Although he is over 65, he is very 49 and still enjoys working.

Damin uses cormorants to catch fish. They can 50 down and stay under the water for up to two minutes.

Damin usually sets off in the late afternoon and gets the cormorants 51 for work. First, he 52 a piece of grass around their necks to stop them from eating big fish. Then when Damin’s boat 53 the right place in the river, he pushes them into the river. Damin uses several ways to 54 fish. During the day, he jumps up and down on his boat. After dark, he 55 a light on a post at the front of the boat. The cormorants bring the fish back to the boat. The fish are then taken and 56 into a big basket by Damin. No nets are 57 for this type of fishing.

## 第四节、书面表达（10 分）

**根**据以下提示，写一篇 80 词左右的英语短文。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 人物：李阿姨年龄：40 多岁  外貌性格：中等身材，友好善良  特长：用糖吹出不同形状的东西，比如鱼、老鼠、龙等等。它们很好吃，也很漂亮。人们对她做的东西很感兴趣。  我的观点：1.很特别，非常喜欢  2…..（可适当发挥） |

参考词汇和句型

1. 词汇 medium build, friendly, sugar, blow, dragon
2. 句型 Aunt Li is good at ...

People are interested in…. I like ... very much

# 八年级下册 Unit3 单元测试答题卷

**班级**

**姓名**

**分数**

## 四、写作（共五节，共 50 分）

**第一节、根据句意和首字母提示完成单词（每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）**

31.

32.

33.

34. 35.

## 第二节、用所给词的适当形式填空（每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

36.

37.

38.

39. 40.

## 第三节、完成句子（每空 1 分，共 20 分）

41.

42.

43.

44.

45.

46.

47.

## 第四节、课文填空（每空 1 分，满分 10 分）

48.

49.

50. 51.

52.

53. 54.

55.

56. 57.

## 第五节、书面表达（10 分）

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|  | 人物：李阿姨年龄：40 多岁  外貌性格：中等身材，友好善良  特长：用糖吹出不同形状的东西，比如鱼、老鼠、龙等等。它们很好吃，也很漂亮。人们对她做的东西很感兴趣。  我的观点：1.很特别，非常喜欢  2…..（可适当发挥） |

参考词汇和句型

1. 词汇 medium build, kind, friendly, sugar, blow, taste
2. 句型 Aunt Li is good at ...

People are interested in…. I like ... very much

2019-2020学年越秀区铁一八下 U3检测卷

参考答案

一、单项选择（1.5\*10=15）

1-5 DDBAB 6-10 BCBAB

二、完形填空（1.5\*10=15）

11-15 BDACC 16-20 ABDBC

三、阅读理解（2\*10=20）

21-25 DABCD 26-30 BCBDA

四、写作

第一节 根据首字母填写单词（1\*5=5）

31.ready /33.lovely 35.Although

32.fit 34.hung

第二节 用所给词的适当形式填空（1\*5=5）

36.fishermen 38.healthy 40.is called

37.planting 39, was written

第三节 完成句子（1\*20=20)

41. set off/ out 小学 45.singing, all the time

42. got, ready for 46.stopped/ kept, from going

43.up to 47.not as popular as

44. were asked

第三节、课文填空（1\*10=10）

48.fisherman 51.ready 54.attract 57.required

49.fit 52.ties 55.hangs

50.dive 53.reaches 56.thrown

第四节 书面表达（10）