漯河三中2019—2020八年级英语下册第一次月考试卷



考试时间：100分钟 满分：120 分

一． 听力测试。 (共20分)

第一节 听一遍

根据你所听到的句子，从A、B、C三个选项中选出最恰当的答语。

( )1. A. I’m going to be a pilot. B. Of course. C. Never mind.

( )2. A. I hope so. B. See you then! C. Sure, go ahead.

( )3. A. Yesterday morning. B. It was too bad. C. Three days.

( )4. A. Skating. B. You should drink much water. C. They need to have a rest.

( )5. A. I’m sorry to hear that. B. Thanks a lot. C. Yes, you must.

( )6. A. No, you don’t have to. B. At my house. C. Let’s make it half past five.

第二节 听一遍。

根据你所听到的对话和问题，从A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案。

( )7. What will the speakers do?

A. Go swimming. B. Play baseball. C. Go skating.

( )8. What’s the time now?

A. It’s 2:30. B. It’s 2:15. C. It’s 2:00.

( )9. What’s the boy’s favorite meat?

A. Fish. B. Beef. C. Chicken.

( )10. Where will the speakers go?

A. To the cinema. B. To the park. C. To the school.

( )11. Where are the speakers?

A. In a zoo. B. In a hotel. C. In a hospital.

( )12. What did the boy do last night?

A. He watched a movie. B. He did his homework.

C. He watched a football match.

第三节 听两遍

根据你所听到的长对话，从A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案。

听第一段材料，回答第13和14小题。

( )13. Who did the boy go to the gym with?

A. His sister. B. His brother. C. His cousin.

( )14. What did they do there?

A. They played baseball. B. They had a swim. C. They played tennis.

听第二段材料，回答第15和16小题。

( )15. What are the speakers going to do?

A. Go skating. B. Go cycling. C. Go fishing.

( )16. What time will they meet?

A. At 2:00 pm. B. At 2:15 pm. C. At 2:30 pm.

第四节.听两遍。

根据你所听到的短文内容，从A、B、C三个选项中选出正确答案。

( )17. Linda is a student in Grade\_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing.

A. Seven B. Eight C. Nine

( )18. Linda’s mother went to work\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A .on foot B. by bus C. by car

( )19. Now Linda’s mother reads the newspaper\_\_\_\_\_ every day.

A. for two hours B. for ninety minutes C. for an hour

( )20. Linda’s father liked \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. Smoking B. playing sports C. listening to music

二、阅读理解（20小题，每小题2分，共40分）

阅读下面四篇语言材料，然后按文后要求做题。

A

Once upon a time, there was a happy monkey in the forest, eating delicious fruit when hungry and resting when tired.

One day he got up very early and came upon a house, where he saw a bowl of the most beautiful apples he had ever seen. He took one in each hand and ran back into the forest, He sniffed（闻）the apples but smelled nothing. He tried to eat them but hurt his teeth. The apples were made of wood, but they were beautiful. When he saw other monkeys, he held them even more tightly(紧紧地). The little monkey took pride in his apples．He loved them so much that he didn't even notice his hunger at first. A fruit tree reminded him of it, but he didn't want to put down the wooden apples. In fact, he couldn't relax, either. He couldn't climb trees to get fruit with his hands full, so the proud but less happy monkey kept walking around.

What if he just let go? Letting go of such valuable things seemed crazy, but what else could he do? He was so tired. Seeing the next fruit tree, he dropped the wooden apples to have breakfast. He became happy again.

Like the little monkey, we sometimes carry things that seem too \_\_\_\_to let go. If the monkey hadn’t let the wooden apples go, he might have been found dead because of hunger, under a beautiful fruit tree, with his wooden apples in his hands.

( )21.The story probably took place\_\_\_\_.

1. in the morning B. at noon C. in the afternoon D. in the evening

( )22.What does the underlined word “it” refer to?

A. The house. B. The monkey's hunger.

C. The monkey's pride. D. The fruit on the tree.

( )23. From the passage, we can learn that the monkey .

A. Didn’t take pride in his apples

B. Didn’t value the wooden apples very much

C. Didn’t let the wooden apples go at first.

D. Wanted to share the wooden apples with others

( )24. The word “ ” can be put in the blank in the last paragraph.

A. Small B. Dangerous C. Silly D. Valuable

( )25. What does the writer want to tell us?

A. Seeing is believing. B. Accidents will happen.

C. Sometimes we have to let it go.

D. Whatever difficulties we face, we should never give up.

B

On December 1 of 2019,Zhengzhou began to carry out a new litter-sorting rule. Everyone in the city must sort(将……分类) his or her litter according to the following kinds :wet ,dry, harmful and recyclable.

This sounds like a great idea. If we can sort our litter properly, we can reduce(减少)waste and recycle things better. But I wonder—will people really follow this rule?

In fact, most Chinese cities already have these recycling rules. Outside of my apartment building, there are four bins—kitchen waste, recyclable waste, harmful waste and other waste. Guess how many people put their litter into the correct bin? Most people don’t notice these signs and just put their litter into whatever bin they want.

Look, I understand. Sorting litter correctly can be hard. Not everyone knows the difference between “wet” litter and “harmful” litter, for example. And it takes time to sort it properly. How can we deal with this problem?

In fact, it can be done. In some cities, such as Shanghai, every family must sort their litter correctly. If they don’t, they have to pay a fine.

But in small towns like my hometown, we still don’t carry out litter sorting. The litter truck just comes once a week and collects our litter. However, if we take our empty cans or bottles to the store, we can recycle them and get some money.

Personally, I don’t think it would be hard for me to sort my litter. I don’t sort it now, but maybe I will later.

（ ）26.How many kinds of litter should a person in Zhengzhou sort?

A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

（ ）27.Why is sorting litter correctly hard for some people?

A. Because there aren’t enough bins.

B. Because the litter trucks don’t come regularly

C. Because they are used to throwing litter around in the street.

D. Because not everyone knows the difference between different litter

（ ）28.Which of the following words can best describe the new rule in Zhengzhou?

A. Useful but impossible B. Possible but useless

C. Difficult but hopeful D. Meaningful but hopeless

（ ）29.What will the writer do in the future?

A. Try to sort litter. B. Stop others from sorting litter

C. Throw litter everywhere D .Do nothing about sorting litter.

（ ）30.What’s the best title for the text?

A. Litter sorting B. 2Rs—Reuse and Recycle

C. The history of litter sorting D. Different litter, different use

C

John has been a heavy smoker for over 20 years.  However， he finally decided to give up.  So he paid a visit to a doctor to get some advice.

   The doctor told John he used to smoke， too. “When I first tried giving up， " he said， “I told myself that cigarettes (烟) are awful， harmful to my health， dangerous to my family and damaging to my job. "

   “After this fight in my mind, I gave up for a while.  But several days later I would wake up again and forget about my decision completely. Maybe smoking is not so terrible.I would rationalize (找理由). And what if I don't smoke around my family and go where nobody can see me？”

     He kept giving up and then starting again. His rationalization made him pick up cigarettes again and again. Finally， he decided to try a different way.

    “I took a cigarette in my hand， looked at it and told myself: Yes， this cigarette will make me happy.  I want to smoke it.  But I will give up"' the doctor said excitedly.

    “This way worked，and I have not smoked a cigarette since. The reason I think I succeeded is that I didn't fool myself into trying to create a bad image (形象) of cigarettes.  Instead， I agreed that I wanted it， but I chose to control my desires (欲望). "     “So be honest with yourself，" said the doctor.  “Don't pretend（假装） you dislike playing computer games or eating fast food. Instead， tell yourself that these things are all fine only if you can control your desire for them. Moderation is the key. "

 （ ）31. Why did John pay a visit to a doctor？

   A. They were good friends.      B. He wanted to give up smoking.

     C. He knew the doctor used to smoke， too.

D. He wanted to ask him for some medicine.

（ ）32. What does the third paragraph talk about？

   A. The doctor fought against smoking and won.

B. The doctor found himself excuses for smoking again.

C. The doctor went to smoke where nobody could see him.

     D. The doctor always forgot his decision when he woke up.

( )33. What's the reason the doctor thinks he gave up smoking successfully？

  A. Following people's advice.      B. Trying a different way of smoking.

     C. Trying to imagine the bad things of smoking.

 D. Treating smoking correctly and controlling himself.

（ ）34. What does the underline word “Moderation" mean in English？

     A. Asking advice from doctors.            B. Making fun of oneself.

   C. Being self-controlled.                 D. Knowing the truth.

（ ）35. What's the best title of the passage？

   A. Stay away from bad habits. B. Create a bad image of cigarettes.

C. Never too late to give up smoking.

D. Break bad habits with a strong will.

D

"Can I have a glass of hot water?"36. But if you go abroad, you may find that meals in the West tend to come with tall glasses of ice water. Are you curious about this difference?

For most Chinese people, drinking hot water is part of everyday life. 37.

One idea suggests that water of a warm temperature (25-30℃ ) is good for people's health, especially for the stomach. It also helps to stop digestion (消化) problems. ,

38. One possible reason is that in western countries people can drink water directly from the tap (水龙头) , rather than having to boil it. And it's not only drinking water that they have cold. After exercise, it's normal to jump into a cold shower, to bring the heart rate down.

However, there is one common thing encouraged by both the East and the West: 39. As sweating (出汗) is a good way to cool off in summer, hot drink makes you hotter and you begin to sweat.

40. The more comfortable our body feels, the better it is.

根据材料内容，从下面五个选项中选出能填入文中空缺处的最佳选项，使短文意思通顺，内容完整，并将其标号填涂在答题卡相应位置。

A. But for many Western people, they drink cold water even in winter.

B. More importantly, it is strongly connected with traditional Chinese medicine.

C. One can cool down by drinking a hot drink in summer.

D. This is a very common question for Chinese customers in a restaurant.

E. Of course, it doesn't matter if you drink hot or cold water.

36. 37. 38. 39. 40.

三、完形填空（15小题，每小题1分，共15分）

As a writer, I ever volunteered as a “Reading Mom” in a primary school. A boy called Ronny attracted my attention. He looked like every other kid in the first-grade classroom but he was 41 — he had a speech problem.

Every time when it was Ronny’s turn to 42 ,he sat very close to me and opened the book as if he was opening a box of treasure（财宝）. I watched his fingers move 43 under each letter as he tried his best to speak . If he read a word with a 44 pronunciation(发音) successfully, the biggest smile would spread across his face. After several days, Ronny made great progress although he was still 45 the level of his grade.

A few weeks before the school year ended, I 46 Ronny a book—one of those Little Golden Books that only cost＄5.He was so surprised at my gift that tears ran down 47 face.

A few days later, I 48 Ronny on a chair near the playground, the book open in his lap（大腿部）. His teacher said,“49 you gave the book to him, he read it every day. Do you know that’s his 50 book he’s ever actually owned? ”

Hearing that, I felt so 51 . I walked towards Ronny and asked, “Will you read me your book, Ronny?”He 52

And then, for the next few minutes, he read to me more clearly than I’d ever thought. When he finished reading, Ronny closed his book and said with a great53 ,“Good book!” What a powerful contribution（贡献） the 54 of that Little Golden Book had made to the life of a disabled child!

At that moment, I knew I should do55 a writer should do—care enough to write a story that changed a child’s life, care enough to make a difference.

（ ）41、A. warm B. cool C. friendly D. different

（ ）42、A. read B. write C. ask D. tell

（ ）43、A. quickly B. slowly C. easily D. closely

（ ）44、A. wrong B. common C. strange D. bad

（ ）45、A. above B. behind C. below D. around

（ ）46、A. borrowed B. presented C. sold D. returned

（ ）47、A. his B. her C. their D. our

（ ）48、A. knew B. caught C. followed D. noticed

（ ）49、A. Before B. After C. If D. Although

（ ）50、A. first B. second C. third D. fourth

（ ）51、A. angry B. moved C. afraid D. anxious

（ ）52、A. argued B. nodded C. refused D. cried

（ ）53、A. smile B. worry C. with D. word

（ ）54、A. fun B. owner C. writer D. leader

（ ）55、A. how B. what C. why D. when

四 语篇填空 (本题共15分，每小题1分)

第一节：阅读短文，从方框中选择适当的词并用其正确形式填空，使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词，每次限用一次。

seven with sing one be practice set become father when

Michael Jackson 56 born in Indian，America，on August 29,1958. He was the 57 of the nine children in his family.

His father，Joe Jackson，58 up the family band“The Jacksons”.It later became“The Jackson 5”.Little Michael always watched his brothers 59 singing. When he was about 5 years old, he joined the group and 60 the lead singer of “The Jackson 5”.

Michael’s 61 public show was at a school program in his first grade in 1963. Wearing black trousers and a white shirt, he sang Climb Every Mountain. Michael said, “Everybody gave me a big hand \_62\_\_I finished singing. I just couldn’t believe it. I didn’t think I had done anything special. I was just \_\_63\_\_the way I sang at home every night. I just open my mouth and sing”.

Michael’s father was very strict 64 his sons. With their\_\_65.\_\_\_help,Michael and “The Jackson 5”Started collecting trophies(奖杯)at talent shows.

56 57 58 59 60

61 62 63 64 65

第二节 阅读短文，根据语篇要求填空，使短文通顺、意思完整。每空限填一词。

If you spend a whole week working or studying, will you get up early on weekends? Lots of people say that they are 66. tired to get up early on weekends. When they finally get up, they 67. already missed breakfast, but lunch is still a few hours away. So what will they do 68. they are hungry?  
 Well, brunch is a good choice. Brunch gets its name 69. the first two letters of breakfast and the last four letters of lunch. Sometimes, it raises breakfast to an artistic (艺术的) level. For example, blueberry pancakes might take 70. place of ordinary pancakes for brunch.  
 Brunch is becoming more popular among young people. Beautiful brunches help them get more "likes" on social media. In Melbourne, brunch culture is also popular.

66.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_67.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_68.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_69.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 70.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

五、补全对话（每小题2分，共10分）

根据下面的对话情景，在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子，使对话的意思连贯、完整。

A: Hey, Peter! 76 ?

B: I'm going to Mr. White's office. I did so badly in the physics test. I think I need a second chance.

A: Oh, Cod, maybe I have to go with you.

B: Why? 77 .

It's impossible that you can't pass the test.

A: But this time, the problems are too difficult. I want to ask Mr. White some questions.

B: OK. Let's go together. 78 ?

A: Yes, I like it very much. Physics is so interesting. Don't you like it?

B: No, I don't. It's too difficult for me.

A: 79 ?

B: English. I find it easy and very useful. My dream is to travel around the world. Speaking English well can help a lot.

A: Yeah, you are right. My English is very poor. 80 ?

B: Good idea! I help you with English and you help me with physics. So great ！

A: So it is!

六．书面表达：(20分)

生活节奏加快，竞争日益激烈，让大多数中学生在生活和学习上或多或少产生了压力，如何应对压力是大家不可回避的问题。为了更好地发现及解决同学们中存在的心理压力问题,你们班特意开展了一次以"Less Pressure, Better Life"为主题的英语演讲比赛,请你准备发言稿,谈谈你的一些缓解压力的好办法,与同学分享,内容包括:

(1) 同学们普遍存在的压力是什么;

 (2) 我的压力是什么;

(3) 我是如何成功缓解我的压力的。

注意:文中不得出现真实的姓名和校名。词数80~100。

参考答案：

1. 听力：

1-6 BCCAAB 7-12 CCBBCC

13-16 CBCB 17-20 CBCA

二．阅读理解：

21—25 ABCDC 26---30 DDCAA

31---35 BBDCD 36---40 DBACE

三．完形填空：

41——55 DABCC BADBA BBACB

四．语篇填空

56. was 57. seventh 58. set 59. practice 60. became

61. first 62. when 63. singing 64. with 65.father’s

66. too 67. have 68. If /when 69. from 70. the

五．补全对话：

76. Where are you going

77. You are so good at physics/You work so hard at physics/…

78. Do you like physics/Is physics your favorite subject

79. What’s your favorite subject/Which subject do you like best

80. Why don’t we help each other/Shall we help each other with our study/…