

# 深圳市民治中学 2019-2020 学年第二学期 3 月月考

## 八年级英语试题

(满分 100 分, 考试时间为 100 分钟)

### 第一部分 听力测试 (25 分)

在线完成 (习习向上或高分说指定内容, 考前 10 分钟发布)

### 第二部分 笔试 (75 分)

#### I. 词汇测试 (10 分)

i. 从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出可以替换划线部分的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。(共 8 小题, 每小题 1 分)

- ( ) 1. Sam doesn't have any difficulty finishing his homework alone.  
A. trouble            B. question            C. method
- ( ) 2. A big earthquake took place in the small town last night.  
A. happened            B. ended            C. continued
- ( ) 3. — Do you take exercise every day, John?  
— Of course. I take exercise every day to keep fit.  
A. warm            B. confident            C. healthy
- ( ) 4. Miss Chen is a young lady of good appearance.  
A. feelings            B. opinions            C. looks
- ( ) 5. — Is everyone here now, Jenny?  
— No, Sam isn't here. If Sam gets here, we'll set off for the train station right away.  
A. leave for            B. take off            C. get down
- ( ) 6. — Cindy didn't pass the mid-term exam, so she looks sad now.  
— Let's go to raise her spirits.  
A. pick her up            B. cheer her up            C. give her up
- ii. 根据句子意思, 从下面每小题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出恰当的词语完成句子。(共 7 小题, 每小题 1 分)
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the quality of being brave when you are in danger, in pain or in a difficult situation.  
A. Energy            B. Courage            C. Experience
- ( ) 8. Jack thought Peter's advice was helpless, so he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. realize            B. accept            C. offer
- ( ) 9. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a movement of part of your body, especially your hands or head, to show what you mean or how you feel.  
A. gesture            B. feeling            C. impression
- ( ) 10. — Smoking is bad for people's health.  
— That's true. A report says that many smokers are \_\_\_\_\_ a lung (肺) disease.  
A. suffering from            B. making from            C. coming from

## II. 完形填空 (15 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给的三个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将相应的字母编号涂黑。(共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分)

Jeremy Pang and a team of helpers planned to help feed London's homeless people at an event in Britain on Tuesday. They wanted 11. \_\_\_\_\_ 1,300 meals for those in need.

Pang and some 180 12. \_\_\_\_\_ made 4,000 dumplings, 700 bowls of noodles, and 700 liters of massamancurry (玛莎曼咖喱菜) in 13. \_\_\_\_\_ four hours on a cold morning.

Now in its third year, Jeremy Pang would like to make people 14. \_\_\_\_\_ food waste and food poverty(贫乏)in the UK. Pang 15. \_\_\_\_\_ a cooking school in London's Covent Garden, and he led a team of 16. \_\_\_\_\_ cooks and taught volunteers how to cook the dishes. The event was part of Pang's work to help to stop food waste. Pang said after he learnt about the 17. \_\_\_\_\_ of food waste, he decided to do something.

"We 18. \_\_\_\_\_ 1,300 meals to around 10 charities (慈善机构) across London who are fighting food poverty," Pang said. "The 19. \_\_\_\_\_ comes from a saying: 'small steps for big changes'. Although it's a big event, it's still quite a 20. \_\_\_\_\_ step in showing people that one person can easily cook for 10 people and feed a lot of people in need."

- |                           |                |                   |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| ( ) 11. A. cooks          | B. to cook     | C. cooking        |
| ( ) 12. A. students       | B. teachers    | C. volunteers     |
| ( ) 13. A. only           | B. still       | C. quite          |
| ( ) 14. A. thinking about | B. think about | C. to think about |
| ( ) 15. A. trained        | B. hosted      | C. started        |
| ( ) 16. A. secret         | B. excellent   | C. shy            |
| ( ) 17. A. problem        | B. decision    | C. result         |
| ( ) 18. A. sold           | B. offered     | C. chose          |
| ( ) 19. A. notice         | B. invitation  | C. idea           |
| ( ) 20. A. main           | B. similar     | C. small          |

## III. 阅读理解 (30 分)

### A

#### Diseases from the past can still teach us today

The recent NCP (新冠肺炎) outbreak has reminded many people of the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak of 2002-03. It hit 32 countries and regions around the world. China was hit the hardest, with 5,327 cases and 349 deaths on the Chinese mainland.

Just like NCP, SARS is caused by a type of corona virus (冠状病毒) that causes flu-like symptoms, such as coughing and difficult breathing. The overall fatality rate (死亡率) of SARS is around 10 percent.

About nine years later, another powerful corona virus caused the spread of Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS, 中东呼吸综合征). Although this disease affected far fewer people than SARS (about 2,500 cases), it killed 858 of

them, giving it a fatality rate of 34 percent, according to NPR.

Both diseases are caused by viruses, which makes them very difficult to treat. However, we have learned from these previous outbreaks.

China's experience with fighting SARS helped it respond faster to NCP. China has also learned to seek international help and cooperation while fighting the disease.

Li Bin, vice minister of the National Health Commission, told reporters that Beijing is now sharing all relevant (相关的) data on NCP with international organizations, including WHO. With experience from fighting SARS and the help of the public, it is hoped that NCP will soon be defeated (战胜).

- ( ) 21. The SARS outbreak of 2002-03 has hit \_\_\_\_\_ countries and regions.  
A. 2002            B. 32                    C. 349                    D. 10
- ( ) 22. People with NCP will NOT have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. coughing            B. flu-like symptoms  
C. difficult breathing    D. stomachaches
- ( ) 23. From the story, we know that SARS \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is also caused by a type of corona virus  
B. is the deadliest (致死率最高的) virus in the world  
C. only affected China in 2003  
D. killed around 5,000 people
- ( ) 24. What do we know about MERS?  
A. MERS doesn't affect old people.  
B. No people died from MERS.  
C. MERS affected more people than SARS.  
D. MERS has a higher fatality rate(死亡率) than SARS
- ( ) 25. To fight against NCP (新冠肺炎), according to Li Bin, China \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is putting more money into medical research  
B. is seeking (寻求) international help and cooperation  
C. is developing a vaccine(疫苗) to treat NCP  
D. is learning from other countries' experience

### B

Each country has many kind people who volunteer to take care of others. For example, some high school and university students in the US often spend many hours as volunteers in hospital or old people's homes. They read books for the people or they just visit them and play games with them or listen to their problems.

Other young volunteers go and work in the homes of the sick people. They clean up their houses or do the shopping. For boys who don't have fathers there is an organization called "Big Brothers". University students and other people take these boys to play baseball games and help them get to know things that boys usually learn from their fathers.

Each city has a lot of clubs where boys and girls can go to play games or take part in other activities. Some of these clubs show movies or have short trips to the mountains, the beaches or the museums. Most of these clubs use a lot of high school

and university students as volunteers because they can understand the problems of these boys and girls more easily.

Volunteers believe that some of the happiest people in the world are those who help to bring happiness to others.

- ( )26. Which place is not mentioned about volunteering in the US ?  
A. Sick people's homes.    B. Hospital.    C. Old people's homes.    D. Zoos.
- ( )27. What is "Big Brothers" ?  
A. It's a name of a club.  
B. It's the name of famous movie.  
C. It's the home for children who have no brothers.  
D. It's an organization for boys who don't have fathers.
- ( )28. Why do most of the clubs use a lot of high school and university students as volunteers?  
A. Because they can understand the problem children.  
B. Because they are young enough to get on well with the child.  
C. Because they know the things the young children usually learn from their fathers.  
D. Because they have more free time.
- ( )29. What do volunteers believe ?  
A. The happiest people in the world are those who join some clubs.  
B. Bringing happiness to others make them the happiest people in the world.  
C. The happiest people in the world are those who make themselves happy.  
D. The happiest people in the world are those who are young and healthy.
- ( )30. What is the best title of the passage?  
A. Clubs in the United States  
B. Students in the United States  
C. Big brothers in the United States  
D. Volunteers' work in the United States

### C

BODY language is the quiet, secret and most powerful language of all! It is said that our body movements communicate about 50 percent of what we really mean while words themselves only express 7 percent. So, while your mouth is closed, just what is your body saying...

**Arms.** How you hold your arms shows how open and receptive you are to people you meet. If you keep your arms to the sides of your body or behind your back, this suggests you are not afraid of taking on whatever comes your way. Outgoing people generally use their arms with big movements, while quieter people keep them close to their bodies. If someone upsets you, just cross your arms to show you're unhappy!

**Head.** When you want to appear confident, keep your head level. If you are monitor in class, you can also take on this position when you want your words to be taken seriously. However, to be friendly in listening or speaking, you must move your head a little to one side.

**Legs.** Your legs tend to move around a lot more than normal when you are nervous or telling lies. If you are at interviews, try to keep them still!

**Posture (姿势).** A good posture makes you feel better about yourself. If you are feeling down, you normally don't sit straight, with your shoulders inwards. This makes breathing more difficult, which in turn can make you feel nervous or uncomfortable.

**Mouth.** When you are thinking, you often purse your lips (噘起嘴). You might also use this position to hold back an angry comment you don't wish to show. However, it will probably still be noticed, and people will know you're not pleased.

- ( ) 31. How many kinds of body language are mentioned in this passage?  
A. three            B. four            C. five            D. six
- ( ) 32. When may you cross your arms?  
A. when someone helps you            B. when someone upsets you  
C. when someone hits you            D. when someone pleases you
- ( ) 33. You should hold your head level if you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. want others take your words serious            B. want to be friendly in listening  
C. want to be polite            D. want to make fun of others
- ( ) 34. What does the underlined word mean?  
A. arm            B. head            C. posture            D. mouth
- ( ) 35. Which statement is not true?  
A. Your legs tend to move around more when you are nervous  
B. A good posture may be of help.  
C. You may keep your shoulders inwards when you feel down.  
D. A good posture can make you feel uncomfortable.

#### D

Chinese painting is one of the oldest forms of painting in the world. Chinese artist first began painting more than two thousand years ago, and the painters in China are still using many of the same methods today.

Chinese painters often paint natural scenes(自然风景), animals or people. Buildings are seldom included, unless they make up a small part of a natural scene.

There are two kinds of traditional Chinese paintings. The first is the gongbi style(工笔画). This style of painting takes a lot of time to make, as everything is painted in great detail. This style often uses a lot of colour(颜料), as well. 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 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, but painted as a hobby. However, a good ink-wash artist could still become famous.

- ( ) 36. Chinese paintings usually does not include \_\_\_\_\_  
A. natural scenes            B. animals            C. people            D. buildings

- ( )37.Which of the following is NOT TRUE about gongbi style(工笔画) ?
- A.It takes a lot of time to make.  
B.It is colourful.  
C.Everything is painted in great detail.  
D.Few professional painters used gongbi style.
- ( )38.Ink-wash paintings often have less detail than gongbi style because the artists\_\_\_\_\_.
- A.don't have much time to do it  
B.don't use much colour  
C.want to get across the impression of the scene  
D.take painting as a hobby
- ( )39.What is the similar meaning of the underline word?
- A. understand            B. get along            C. make up            D. put over
- ( )40.What is the best title for this passage
- A.Chinese calligraphy            B.Chinese painting  
C.Ink-wash painting            D.Traditional styles

#### V. 语法填空 (10 分)

##### Building blocks(积木)

Building blocks are still one of the most popular traditional **41.**\_\_\_\_\_ (toy) today. Their interesting design and easy use **42.**\_\_\_\_\_ (attract) children of all ages. Most traditional toys, like building blocks, were first **43.**\_\_\_\_\_ (make) of wood. Today, wooden building blocks are still used, but now there are several other types of building blocks to choose from, like plastic (塑料的) building blocks.

Children build all kinds of things that they see in everyday life with building blocks. This gives them the chance **44.**\_\_\_\_\_ (learn) new things and life skills.

**45.**\_\_\_\_\_ (build) blocks can help children practice the language skills. Most children talk to each other **46.**\_\_\_\_\_ they build things with these traditional toys. This type of toy also helps develop the skills that children need in life. As they begin **47.**\_\_\_\_\_ (join) groups playing with building blocks, they learn to take turns, share, and solve problems with others. However, these are not the only advantages of playing with building blocks.

Building blocks can also help develop children's skills in math and science. They allow children **48.**\_\_\_\_\_ (work) according to the steps of scientific discovery, which are first to watch and think, and then to test. Traditional toy building blocks also come **49.**\_\_\_\_\_ different shapes, colors and sizes. These types of building blocks encourage children **50.**\_\_\_\_\_ (development) skills in dividing (分开) things.

Playing with building blocks is not only fun but also very helpful. Maybe that is the reason why building blocks are still popular today.

#### VI. 书面表达 (10 分)

假设这个月是你们学校的学雷锋月，学校举行了一系列的志愿者活动。请根据下面表格的提示，写一则通知，告诉本班学生这次活动的具体情况。通知的标题已给出。

要求：格式正确；80 词左右，可适当发挥。

地点	人民敬老院
时间	这周日早上 9: 00
集合地点	学校操场
需要带的东西	为老人购买的食物和衣服
活动内容	帮助老人洗衣服; 打扫卫生; 带残疾老人出去散步……

Voluntary work at Renmin Old People ' s Home

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