

八年级英语秋学期第一次月考模拟试题（国庆作业）

本卷听力部分可扫码在【人工智能听力训练】内完成
国庆期间学生可扫码提交本卷答案获得人工智能批改
国庆假期后老师可扫码查看本卷批改报告
所有同学扫码完成【英语竞赛】报名和笔试课程学习
以上项目全部免费 2018-9-28



（本卷满分：140分 考试时间：110分钟）

第 I 卷 选择题 (80分)

一、听力部分（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，计 20 分）

听对话回答问题。本部分共有 10 道小题，每道小题你将听到一段对话，每段对话听两遍。在听每段对话前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读题目；听完后，你还有 5 秒钟的时间选择正确答案。在听到嘀的信号后，进入下一小题。

1. Which animal does Mary like best?



2. Where is Mr. Green going?



3. Which kind of fruit is the cheapest?



4. Who wants to know how to search the Internet?



5. How many books does Sandy have?

A. 5.

B. 14.

C. 19.

6. What kind of music does Sam like better?

A. Rock music.

B. American country music.

C. Chinese pop music.

7. How often does the girl go to the sports club?

A. Once a week.

B. Twice a week.

C. Three times a week.

8. When did Jim get to school this morning?

25. People in Britain say “autumn” while people in the USA say _____.
- A. fall B. movie C. yard D. vacation
26. American students have _____ weeks _____ in summer holiday than Chinese students.
- A. more; on B. fewer; on C. more; off D. less; off
27. Nobody is as _____ as Sandy, so we all like to make friends with her.
- A. politely B. carefully C. really D. friendly
28. _____ us all, _____ our earth is very important.
- A. Among; protecting B. To; protect C. Among; protect D. To; protecting
29. — Why don't we go climbing tomorrow? — _____.
- A. You're great. B. That's true. C. Sounds good! D. What about you?
30. The little girl kept _____ the house because she wanted to keep it _____.
- A. cleaning; clean B. cleaning; cleaning C. clean; clean D. clean; cleaning
31. — _____ exercise every day should a Grade 8 student take to keep healthy?
— An hour at least.
- A. How often B. How much C. How many D. How long
32. — Can you help me with the bike?
— Sorry, I'm a little busy now. Read the instruction. It _____, “Do it yourself”.
- A. speaks B. talks C. tells D. says
33. _____ great fun it was to work for the nineteenth Jiangsu games in Yangzhou!
- A. What B. How C. What a D. How a
34. — Do you learn to cook at home?
— Yes. _____ to cook is great fun.
- A. Learn B. Learning C. To learning D. We learn
35. — You look _____. What happens?
— Some people are not willing to talk with me. It's _____ me a lot.
- A. worry; worrying B. worried; worrying C. worrying; worried D. worried; worried

三、完型填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

We students enjoy our school life. But sometimes we feel unhappy. It's every student's bad dream: 36 time. During the last three days of every term, we 37 six exams.

Last week I finished my end-of-year exam. My 38 exam was Math. All of its questions were from earlier exams. So I finished it soon. The Biology exam was hard. At first, I thought I would 39 it. It asked about lots of things 40 never studied in class though we could 41 our textbooks. And there wasn't enough time to check every question. I guessed at many of them. But my teacher said I did well 42 it.

In the Computer exam, we had a lot to do. I 43 I need more time, but some of my classmates didn't think so. They just 44 wrote down some answers and then played games. I didn't think I could get a good score in the English exam. We had to 45 a passage about the books we had read in class. 46 I didn't study hard enough.

At our school, we can “test out（免修）” of some 47. That means students can study by themselves and then take the exam. If they pass, they don't have to 48 that class. I tested out of both Art and Health classes.

Studying for those exams was terrible. Those classes would 49 on for six months. I had to teach myself everything in three weeks.

I'm so 50 it's all over. Now it's the summer holiday and I can enjoy it

36. A. lunch B. game C. exam D. homework
37. A. want B. have C. collect D. do
38. A. easiest B. hardest C. worst D. best
39. A. fail B. pass C. miss D. beat
40. A. you B. they C. we D. it
41. A. look B. use C. find D. look for
42. A. in B. for C. to D. at
43. A. thought B. wondered C. allowed D. found
44. A. slowly B. quickly C. clearly D. fast

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 45. A. discover | B. copy | C. write | D. find |
| 46. A. And | B. But | C. So | D. Yet |
| 47. A. Physics | B. exams | C. classes | D. subjects |
| 48. A. make | B. listen | C. take | D. go |
| 49. A. go | B. put | C. try | D. take |
| 50. A. frightened | B. sad | C. glad | D. sorry |

四、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

We can find *ads* (广告) everywhere. Here are four ads. Please read them carefully.

(1) WANTED
Are you hard-working? Do you like to meet people? If your answer is "Yes", then we have a job for you as a waiter. Call AL Hotel at 8556779!
(2) SUMMER JOB
Do you like to talk with people? Do you like to write stories? If you want to work for our magazine as a reporter, please call Karen at 85558366.
(3) HELP WANTED
Do you like babies? Can you look after one baby for two days? If you are sure to take good care of it, call us at 8766588. \$80 or more. Today! Hurry!
(4) CLEANER WANTED
Can you make a large house clean and tidy? You can get \$ 20 each day. If you hope to get the job, call us this evening 18 : 00~20 : 00. Tel: 8633800

51. The above job ads are probably from _____.
- A. a newspaper B. a story book C. a science book D. a *guide* (导游) book
52. If the owner of the large house asks a cleaner to clean his house once a day, how much will the cleaner get in a week?
- A. \$ 20 B. \$ 80 C. \$140 D. \$160
53. If you're a college student who enjoys writing, during your summer holidays you will be more interested in the job in _____.
- A. Ad(1) B. Ad(2) C. Ad(3) D. Ad(4)

B

There is a famous English saying "You are what you eat", and it means what you put in your mouth will become part of you. Many *experts* (专家) use it to tell people it's important to have a good eating habit. For example, too much sweet food makes a person overweight. To avoid being fat, kids are told to keep off sweet food. However, a team of American scientists have discovered something new about eating sweet food.

"When we say some people 'sweet', we mean they are kind and friendly to us. Perhaps this word can help us learn more about people's feelings and acts." Said Brain Meier, a scientist from the study team. "Taste is something we experience every day. What we have done is to find whether we can know someone's *character and behavior* (性格和行为) depending on their taste."

In one of their *experiments* (试验), college students were asked questions about their character – whether, for example, they were soft-hearted or not. Then they were asked to make a list of their favourite food. According to their answers, the scientists found that the students who liked sweet food were nicer.

In their another experiment, the scientists found that people who preferred sweet food such as cookies and chocolate were more willing to help other people in need, and those who ate non-sweet food such as chips weren't. For example, people with a sweet tooth were more likely to volunteer to clean up their city, visit sick children in the hospital and so on.

The result of the experiments is that people's helpfulness or being nice has something to do with their taste for sweet food. So eating sweet food is a useful way to make people nice and helpful. Next time, try some ice cream.

54. The underlined word 'it' *refers to* (指代) _____.
- A. the sweet food B. the eating habit C. the American team D. the English saying
55. According to the result of the experiments, sweet food makes people _____.

- A. overweight B. excited C. relaxed D. friendly
56. The scientists found that the people who preferred _____ were less helpful.
A. ice cream B. chocolate C. chips D. cookies
57. It can be learnt from the passage that _____.
A. scientists asked college students questions about their future
B. scientists told college students not to eat sweet food
C. people with a sweet tooth are more willing to help others
D. people's character has nothing to do with their taste

C

At noon the rush hour passed. There were few *guests* (顾客) in the snack bar. It was not crowded. When the boss was about to take a break to read a newspaper, in came an old lady and a little boy.

"How much money is a bowl of beef soup?" the grandma sat down, counted the money in her purse and ordered a bowl of beef soup. The grandma pushed the bowl to the little boy, who *swallowed* (吞咽) his *saliva* (口水), looking at his grandma and saying, "Grandma, did you really have lunch?" "Of course." His grandma *chewed* (咀嚼) a piece of *radish* (萝卜泡菜) slowly. Very quickly, the little boy ate up the meal.

Seeing this, the boss went over to them and said, "Old lady, congratulations, you are lucky to have the free food, for you are our 100th guest."

Afterwards, over a month or more, one day, the small boy *squatted* (蹲) across the snack bar, where he seemed to be counting something, which shocked the boss when he happened to look out of his office window.

When the small boy saw a guest walk into the snack bar, he would put a small stone into the circle he drew, but the lunch time had almost passed, the small stones he put into the circle were hardly 50.

The boss was quite worried and called up all his old guests. The guests started coming one after another.

"81, 82, 83..." the small boy counted faster and faster. At last, when the 99th small stone was put into the circle, the little boy hurried to pull his grandma's hand and went into the snack bar.

"Grandma, this time it's on me," the little boy said proudly. The grandma who became the real 100th guest was served a bowl of beef soup by her grandson. As his grandma as before, the little boy chewed a piece of radish in his mouth.

58. Grandma ordered only one bowl of beef soup because _____.
A. Grandma only liked radish
B. Grandma didn't like beef soup
C. Grandma loved her grandson more than herself
D. There was only one bowl of beef soup left in the snack bar at that time
59. What do you think of the boss of the snack bar?
A. Impatient. B. Warm-hearted. C. Very rich. D. Hard-working.
60. Why did the boy put the small stones into the circle he drew?
A. He played games with his friends.
B. The boss asked the boy to count the guests.
C. He wanted to get the free beef soup for his grandma.
D. He only wanted to know the number of the small stones.
61. Which can be the best title of the passage?
A. The 100th guest. B. A snack bar. C. A boy counting stones. D. A poor grandma.

D

Some of the greatest problems we face today are the *destruction* (破坏) of our environment. Brown clouds, polluted water, endangered wild animals ... these problems seem so huge.

So my family does what we can. We take cloth bags to stores instead of using plastic bags. We walk where we don't have to drive...

But does it do any good? When I am the only one in line at the market with cloth bags, am I doing any good? Does my walking to stores make any real difference to the world?

I recently learned something about *flamingos* (火烈鸟) which like to get together in groups of a thousand or more. Every year, when the time comes for *migration* (迁徙), a few of them first take off from the lake. But none of the others seem to notice, so the small group returns. However, the next day they try again. This time a few more fly along with them, but most of them still pay no attention, so they return again. They try for several times. Every time a few more birds join in but, since the thousands of others still take no notice, the great migration plan is once more stopped.

your need.

Join a book club, please. It helps you know who else likes the same books as you, and you can read books that other members have read and have a good discussion about them.

Finally, read the first part of each book. If that holds your *attention* (注意), read a few more pages. If it still holds your attention, then it's probably a book for you. If you have many books, this can take much time to choose. Keep doing this until you have a few good books.

How to <u>76</u> a good book	
Go to the library	Use the computer to search books by <u>77</u> or interests. Search up a book that you like, read its summary and <u>78</u> whether to read on.
Search your house	Look through the good books that lie <u>79</u> in your house for long. You will probably find a good one that has been forgotten.
Ask someone for recommendations	Turn to your <u>80</u> friend or teachers for excellent book recommendations. Ask those who share the same <u>81</u> in certain types of books with you.
Join a book club	It gets you to <u>82</u> those who like the same books as you. You and other members read the same books and <u>83</u> them together.
Read the first part of each book	If the first part attracts you, keep <u>84</u> to see if it is a good for you. <u>85</u> a few good books from many will take much time.

七、短文填空 (每空一词; 共 10 空, 每空 1 分, 满分 10 分)

Making friends is a skill. Like most skills, you can *improve* (提高) it if you are patient. If you want to meet people and make friends, you must be w86 to take action. You must first go where there are people. You won't make friends staying home a 87.

Joining a club or a group, talking to those who like the same things as you do is much e88. Or join someone in some activity.

Many people are s89 and nervous when talking to new people. After all, meeting strangers means seeing the unknown. And it's human nature to feel a bit unpleasant about the unknown. Most of fears about dealing with new people come from *doubts* (怀疑) about ourselves. We *imagine* (想象) other people are judging us—finding us too tall or too short, too this or too that. But don't forget that they must be feeling the s90 way. Try to accept yourself as you are, and try to make others feel at home. You'll all feel more c91.

Try to be brave even if you don't feel that way when you e92 a room full of strangers. Walk straight, look *directly* (直接地) at other people and smile.

If you see someone you'd like to speak to, say s93. Don't wait for the other person to start a conversation.

Just meeting someone new does not mean that you'll make f94 with that person. Friendship is based on *mutual* (相互的) likings and "give and take". It t95 time and effort for us to develop friendship. And there are things that stop a new friendship from growing.

八、书面表达 (计 30 分)

A. 根据所给汉语完成下列句子。(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)

96. 你认为我的新电脑怎么样?

97. 父母叫我做个诚实的孩子, 任何时候都不要撒谎。

98. 中国学生暑假比英国学生少几个星期。

99. 长着方脸的那名男孩在比赛中做得最好。

100. 我们的学校生活与美国的有点不一样。

B. 写作 (计 20 分)

假设你有一个好朋友叫 Andy, 请你根据以下提示, 介绍你的这位朋友。

Andy	Appearance (外貌)	又高又壮, 戴眼镜, 总是面带笑容
	Nationality (国籍)	美国
	Personalities (个性)	幽默, 慷慨, 乐于助人 (请举一例)
		喜欢旅游, 上个月去了北京, 参观了许多名胜。
Future plan	长大后想当一名社会工作者。(说明原因)	

要求: 1. 必须包含以上所有提示, 可适当发挥;

2. 词数:100 左右,文章开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

I have a good friend named Andy.

全国中学生英语能力竞赛

参赛日历



2018-09-01: 学生扫码进班, 免费报名初赛、免费学习竞赛课程、免费领取往年试题。

2018-10-03: 学生扫码进班, 提交第一次月考模拟试题答案, 免费获得人工智能批改。

2018-10-19: 学生初赛报名截止。

2018-10-20: 学生扫码进班, 可提交往年竞赛试题答案, 免费获得人工智能批改。

2018-11-11: 学生免费参加初赛。

2018-11-12: 老师批阅初赛试题, 老师扫码进班, 推荐优秀学生参加决赛。

2018-11-17: 学生扫码进班, 可提交各自初赛答案, 免费获得人工智能批改。

2018-11-19: 老师决赛推荐截止。

2018-12-03: 学生扫码进班, 查看并打印《参赛证》

2018-12-09: 学生按《参赛证》指定考点, 自愿自费自行参加决赛。

2019-01-08: 学生查看决赛成绩奖项。

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