门头沟区 2022-2023 学年度第一学期期末调研试卷

八年级英语

2022.12

第一部分

本部分共 33 题，共 40 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

一、语法填空（共 6 分，每小题 0.5 分）

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

It was a cold and snowy morning after the winter vacation. Actually, it was my ___1___ (one) day at my new school. I was walking slowly and worrying about lots of things. It was early and there ___2___ (be not) many people on the road, A girl on a bike passed ___3___ (I) quickly. She was riding on ice when ___4___ (sudden) she fell off again. ___5___ thinking, I went over and helped her stand up. She said, "Thank you," with a smile and then rode away. The words "Thank you" ___6___ (warm) me and this small event made me ___7___ (feel) less nervous about my new school.

Finally, I got to school. The teacher led me to the classroom and asked me to sit down beside a girl. I was so nervous. I ___8___ (know) some of the students were looking at me but I didn't dare to look at them. Soon the first class started. It was English. They used a different textbook from my old school and I didn't have a copy. As I ___9___ (wonder) what to do, a book appeared in front of me. "Let's share," the girl next to me said. "And hi, I'm Carrie." I looked up. It was the girl I helped that morning. What a surprise!

From then on, we ___10___ (become) good friends. She was my first and ___11___ (good) friend at my new school. ___12___ (help) her also helped me find a friend.

二、完形填空（共 8 分，每小题 1 分）

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

I was born an albino (白化病人) in Pennsylvania in 1945. No one in my family had ever known what an albino was and what it ___13___ to be an albino.

My family and friends never treated me as anybody else. That was just about the ___14___ thing they could have done. It helped me trust myself, so when troubles came along, I could deal with them.

Like most albinos, I had terrible eyesight, but the fact that I could hardly see didn't trouble me that much.

Kids would make fun of me, calling me "Whitey". People looked at me when I held reading materials right at the tip (尖) of my nose so that I could ___15___ it well enough. Even when I was eight, movie-theater workers started asking me to pay full price because I looked older.

The worst part for me was that because my eyesight was so bad, I couldn't play sports very well. I didn't give up   16   , though. I shot hoops (篮筐) every day. And I studied hard.

Finally, I got better at school and loved it. By the time I got to college, I was double majoring (专业), going to summer school and busying myself with every activity I could find. I had learned to be proud of being a(n)   17   . I did my best to make "albino" a good word. And I decided to make my living with my eyes and in sports.

I couldn't see very well to play sports, but with a solid education and a drive to do it, I could   18   what I loved to make a living. I've done it now for over thirty years in print and in video, and now in cyberspace（网络空间）. People make jokes about how I'm the only "blind editor" they know, but some of the jokes show me   19   .

I was just a proud albino kid from Pennsylvania. I now   20   that being born an albino helped me to overcome (克服) difficulties and be proud of myself.

13. A. mattered   B. called   C. meant   D. had
14. A. easiest   B. bravest   C. luckiest   D. best
15. A. hear   B. see   C. smell   D. feel
16. A. trying   B. living   C. working   D. reading
17. A. student   B. player   C. albino   D. worker
18. A. change   B. choose   C. collect   D. avoid
19. A. respect   B. happiness   C. politeness   D. agreement
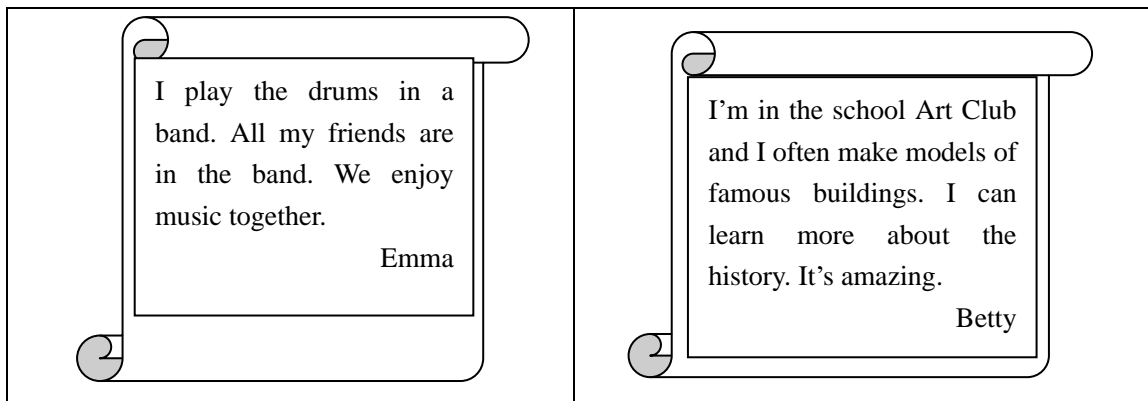20. A. realise   B. hear   C. explain   D. imagine

三、阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选择最佳选项。（共 26 分，每小题 2 分）

A

My Team

I love playing football. I started playing on a football team four years ago. Everybody has to be clear about his role and cooperate with all the other players.
Adam

I'm in the school Maths Club. I don't like maths but I like going to the Maths Club. We do lots of puzzles. Well, sometimes we "argue" but it's fun.
Peter

I play the drums in a band. All my friends are in the band. We enjoy music together.

Emma

I'm in the school Art Club and I often make models of famous buildings. I can learn more about the history. It's amazing.

Betty

21. Who is in the school Art Club?

    A. Adam.　　　　　B. Peter.　　　　　C. Emma.　　　　　D. Betty.

22. Peter _____ in the Maths Club.

    A. cooperates with others　　　　　B. does lots of puzzles

    C. plays the drums　　　　　D. makes models of buildings

23. What do we know about Emma?

    A. She loves playing football.　　　　　B. She doesn't like maths.

    C. She enjoys music.　　　　　D. She likes learning history.

B

Home, Safe Home

Monty was angry, again. His mother didn't let him go to his friend's place. "You have to help me," she said.

Monty didn't think it was fair (公平). He always had to help her. His sister just had to look after the baby. Nobody cared about him, he thought. He should run away. He was always saying he was going to run away. But he never did. Well, this time he would.

Monty climbed over the fence. Then he found his dog, Trip. "Go home!" shouted Monty. "I'm running away!" But Trip was like a rabbit and he was off through the trees. Monty began to run after Trip, but Trip was running like a racehorse. Suddenly, Monty stopped. There were tall trees all around him. Monty went one way and then the other. He was lost. Monty was scared.

It was getting dark. The trees seemed to be coming closer and closer. Monty felt like a fly in a spider's web. He lay and covered himself with the leaves. He heard a noise in the dark and began to shake.

It was Trip that found Monty. Trip woke him up with his warm, wet tongue. "Trip!" Monty shouted. "Home! Go boy!"

When Monty got home, there were people everywhere. His mother was crying. Even his sisters were crying! His dad was there too and he lived hours away!

Monty hid behind a tree and watched. It was only a minute, but it was enough. All these people cared about him, Monty!

Home was safe. Home was where he wanted to be.

24. Monty was angry because his mother didn't _____.

    A. let him go to his friend's place　　　　　B. ask him to look after the baby

    C. ask him to walk the dog　　　　　D. let him go home in the dark

25. Monty was _____ when he was lost.

A. angry   B. bored   C. scared   D. surprised

26. From his experience, Monty realised _____.

     A. he couldn't follow his dog   B. his families loved him

     C. his father didn't care about him   D. his sisters liked crying

C

Language students often think they have memory problems. They worry because they can't remember words. In fact, the problem is not usually with their memory. The problem is with how they study.

To remember words better, you need to understand how memory works. There are two kinds of memory: short-term and long-term. When you see, hear, or read something, it goes first into short-term memory. But short-term memory lasts for only a few seconds. You will only remember something longer if it goes into long-term memory. Your long-term memory is like a very big library with many, many books. And like a library, it's organized (有条理的). When you put away a book or memory, you can't just leave it anywhere. You have to choose a place where you can find it again.

How can you do this with vocabulary? The answer is to work with the word and think about the word in new ways. You can do this by writing new sentences that include (包含) it. Even better, you can make a little story about the word, with people or places that you know. Another way is to make a picture in your mind with the word. For example, if the word is height (高度), you can think of the tallest person you know and try to guess his or her height. All of these activities are good ways to think about words. They make the meaning of words stronger in your long-term memory. And they give a way to find a word when you need it.

27. In the writer's opinion, students can't remember words because _____.

     A. they are too worried   B. they don't like to study

     C. they have memory problems   D. they don't use a right way

28. What do you know about memory according to the passage?

     A. Short-term memory is seldom used.

     B. What we see goes into long-term memory first.

     C. We will never forget a word if it goes into long-term memory.

     D. We will forget a word soon if it goes into short-term memory.

29. Which is one example of "thinking about the word in new ways" in Paragraph 3?

     A. Talking with people that you know.   B. Listening to some funny stories.

     C. Making sentences with the word.   D. Drawing pictures of the word on paper.

30. This passage mainly tells us about _____.

     A. how to improve ways to remember words   B. how to make the meaning of words stronger

     C. short-term and long-term memory   D. language students' problems in study
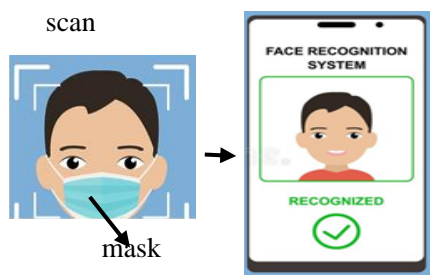
D

Facial-recognition cameras are everywhere, even in your smartphone. Many people use this technology to unlock their phones, open doors, or make quick payments. But during the pandemic (疫情), can it still work when people put on masks?

The answer is no. Scientists are trying to solve this problem. For example, Engineering & Technology (E＆T) magazine reports that Hanwang, a tech company in Beijing, has made a new system. It can recognize 95 percent of people when they wear masks.

What's the secret? It's all about your eyes.

scan

mask

Marios Savides from Carnegie Mellon University, US, studies facial recognition. As we get older, he says, our faces change. But the area around our eyes doesn't. It stays the same—even if we put on weight. As long as there is enough information from the area of our eyes, the cameras can recognize us.

Tech 5 is another facial-recognition company. The Swiss company's software (软件) scans the shape of your face. It also scans your iris (虹膜), which is the colored part of your eyes. Tech 5 hopes to leave out all of the face below the nose.

This kind of software is more important than just unlocking your phone. "It can search for criminals (罪犯) even when they wear masks," said Huang Lei from Hanwang. Hanwang's technology is used by Chinese police in places like stations and airports.

Huang pointed out one big weakness: it can't work when people wear both a mask and sunglasses. "In this situation (情况), all of the key facial information is lost," Lei said to E&T.

31. The writer leads to the topic by _____.
    A. giving an example   B. telling stories   C. listing numbers   D. raising a problem
32. The new system can recognize 95 percent people by scanning _____.
    A. the face   B. the eyes   C. the nose   D. the mouth
33. We can infer that the new system _____.
    A. can recognize all people with masks in the future
    B. can help the police to look for criminals
    C. has brought plenty of money to Tech 5
    D. can recognize a person even when he loses some weight

第二部分

本部分共 6 题，共 20 分。根据题目要求，完成相应任务。

四、阅读短文，根据短文内容回答问题。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

Teahouse is one of Lao She's most famous plays. He wrote it in 1957. The play has three acts and shows the lives of common people in China from the end of the nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century. It tells us the story of Wang Lifa and the customers of his teahouse in Beijing. It describes the changes in Chinese society (社会) over fifty years.

Lao She was born in Beijing in 1899. His mother sent him to a teacher's school in 1913. In 1918, he became a head teacher of a primary school. In 1924, Lao She left home and went to England. He taught Chinese at a college (学院) in London and returned to China five years later. He wrote many plays, novels and short stories about people's lives. Lao She is one of the greatest Chinese writers of the twentieth century.

Today Lao She Teahouse in Qianmen is a good place to visit. Visitors can drink tea and eat delicious Beijing food. If you like the Beijing Opera, traditional music or magic shows, you can enjoy them at the teahouse. Lao She Teahouse gives a warm welcome to everyone from all over the world.

34. When did Lao She write *Teahouse*?

35. What does *Teahouse* describe?

36. What did Lao She do in 1918?

37. Where is Lao She Teahouse?

38. Would you like to introduce the play *Teahouse* or Lao She Teahouse to foreigners? Why or why not?

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

39．从下面两个题目中任选一题，根据所给提示，完成一篇不少于 50 词的英语文段写作。文中已给出内容不计入总词数。所给提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

题目①

    假定你是李华，1 月份你班将在线上举办"英语周"(the English Week) 活动，主要内容有：读书报告会、演讲比赛、歌唱比赛等，活动时间为 1 月 5 日—9 日。请写一封邮件，告知交换生 Sam 活动的内容、时间、地点以及规则等相关内容。

    提示词语：online, a book report, have a speech competition, must, video

    提示问题：● When and where will we have the English Week?

                ● What will we do in the English Week?

                ● What rules are there？

Dear Sam,

    I'm glad to tell you something about the English Week.

    I hope you can take part in the activity. Please feel free to ask for more information.

Yours,

Li Hua

题目②

    目前，校刊英文版发起了"健康生活"为主题的征文活动。假定你是李华，请用英语写一篇短文投稿，谈谈你对健康生活的认识，以及你是如何保持健康的。

    提示词语： bones, exercise, sun, improve, habit

    提示问题：● What do you think of healthy living?

                ● How do you keep healthy?