

北京师范大学广州实验学校 2020-2021 学年第一学期英语考试

八年级英语问卷

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本试卷共 10 页，五大题，满分 100 分。考试用时 90 分钟。

一、语法选择（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Cathy was fourteen years old. She hated going to school. Her parents were always strict ___1___ her. She couldn't stand (忍受) that. ___2___ she left home quietly ___3___ a cold morning.

Cathy dreamed to be ___4___ but she was in her high school for just one year. She couldn't take ___5___ job and she had to ask for food in the street for several weeks. Her parents missed her very much. They never stopped ___6___ for her. Everywhere she went, she ___7___ see a big photo of herself on the wall. "Is it my mother?" She moved nearer and read the words below: I still love you, my dear daughter...

Cathy cried. She hurried home in the evening. To her ___8___, the door opened itself. Cathy came in and saw her parents ___9___ in the living room.

The door of parents' love for their children will never be ___10___.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. with | B. on | C. about | D. for |
| () 2. A. Yet | B. So | C. Or | D. But |
| () 3. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. by |
| () 4. A. richer | B. richest | C. rich | D. more rich |
| () 5. A. the | B. a | C. an | D. / |
| () 6. A. look | B. to look | C. looking | D. to looking |
| () 7. A. can | B. could | C. may | D. must |
| () 8. A. surprised | B. surprises | C. surprising | D. surprise |
| () 9. A. slept | B. to sleep | C. sleeping | D. to sleeping |
| () 10. A. closes | B. closing | C. close | D. closed |

二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Once there was a very helpful and kind-hearted man. He would help anyone ___11___

wanting anything in return.

One day, while walking along a dusty road, the man saw a wallet, so he ____12____ the wallet. But then he found it was ____13____. Suddenly a woman and a policeman turned up and caught him.

The woman kept on asking where her ____14____ was, but the man answered, "It was empty ____15____ I found it." The woman shouted at him, "Please give it back to me, and it's my son's tuition(学费)." The man saw that the woman really felt sad so he handed over all his money. He could see the woman was a single mother. The woman left and the policeman asked the man more ____16____.

One day while the woman was going to her son's school, she noticed that ____17____ was walking behind her. She thought that he ____18____ rob her, so she walked to a policeman. He was the same policeman that she had taken along to take back her money. The woman told him about the man following her. They ran to him, and saw that he was the same man that they had caught a few days ago.

He looked very weak and the woman was ____19____. The policeman said to the woman, "He wasn't the thief that day, but having heard about your situation he gave you his money."

Then the man told the woman, "Please go ahead and pay your son's tuition. I saw you and followed you to make sure that no one would steal your money again." The woman was too moved to say anything.

Life may give you a strange experience: sometimes it shocks you, ____20____ sometimes it may also surprise you. Be kind and generous. Learn to appreciate what you are given.

- () 11. A. by B. without C. for D. with
- () 12. A. threw away B. put down C. looked for D. picked up
- () 13. A. empty B. dirty C. heavy D. cheap
- () 14. A. bag B. son C. money D. home
- () 15. A. before B. when C. until D. unless
- () 16. A. questions B. advice C. reasons D. examples
- () 17. A. everyone B. anyone C. someone D. no one
- () 18. A. should B. can't C. mustn't D. might
- () 19. A. happy B. excited C. surprised D. successful
- () 20. A. for B. so C. and D. or

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Tim Berners-Lee is not the most famous inventor in the world. However, his invention has changed our lives.

He was born in London, England in 1955. When he was a small boy, Tim was interested in playing with electrical things. He studied science at Oxford University. He made his first computer from an old television at the age of 21.

Tim started working on early computers. At that time, they were much bigger than now. He worked in England and then Switzerland. Tim was really interested in two things, computers and how the brain works. How could the brain connect so many facts so quickly? He had to work with people all over the world. They shared information about computers. It was hard to manage all the information. He answered the same questions again and again. **It** took a lot of time. It was even difficult for computers in the same office in Switzerland to share information. Tim also forgot things easily. Could a computer work like a brain? Could it “talk” to other computers?

There was an Internet already but it was difficult to use. In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web (WWW) all by himself. This had a special language that helped computers talk to each other on the Internet. When people wanted to share information with others, they used the World Wide Web. The Internet grew quickly after that.

Tim Berners-Lee doesn't think he did anything special. He says that all of the ideas about the Internet were already there. All he did was to put them together. He says that many other people worked together to make the Internet what it is today .

Most inventors want to become rich. But Tim gave away the World Wide Web for nothing. He now works in America. He helps people share technology and wants the Internet to be free for everyone to use. Maybe he is the most important but least famous inventor in the world today!

- () 21. What was Tim Berners-Lee interested in?
- A. Looking for jobs in different cities.
 - B. Talking to people around the world.
 - C. Studying how to connect computers.
 - D. Exploring how to improve memory.
- () 22. The underlined word “It” in Paragraph 3 refers to “_____”
- A. working on early computers
 - B. connecting different facts together
 - C. travelling to the office in Switzerland
 - D. repeating the answers to the same questions
- () 23. Why is Tim Berners-Lee one of the most important men in the world?
- A. He made information sharing on the Internet possible.
 - B. He made the first computer when he was 21 years old.
 - C. He helped people understand better how the brain works.
 - D. He invented the Internet and made it free for everyone to use.
- () 24. In what order did the following events take place?
- a. Tim worked in England.
 - b. Tim worked in Switzerland.
 - c. Tim made his first computer.
 - d. Tim invented the World Wide Web.
 - e. Tim studied science at Oxford University.
- A. c-e-d-a-b B. e-b-a-c-d C. c-d-a-e-b D. e-c-a-b-d
- () 25. What does the writer think of Tim Berners-Lee?
- A. He is not famous because he is not rich.
 - B. He has changed our lives and he is great.
 - C. He did nothing special but make people a good life.
 - D. He has made great achievements in memory research.

B

Most of us are using our phones, iPads, and computers. But what if you're blind? Are you able to do it? Of course! Blind people use assistive technology (AT) to help themselves. There are many types, and different technologies help to deal with different disabilities.

How would you use a computer if you could not see the screen? Don't worry. Screen readers can help you. With them, blind people can use a system of keyboard orders instead of a mouse to get where they need to go.

Screen readers can read aloud the words on the screen to the blind, or they can be connected to refreshable Braille displays (盲文显示机). Refreshable Braille is an electronic way of reading Braille. Refreshable Braille displays can turn the words on the screen into Braille. They can then appear on the screen and can be read with a finger. When the person finishes reading some words, the following words will appear. Refreshable Braille displays are very helpful to people who are deaf and blind.

Blind students use AT in the classroom to catch up with their classmates and do homework. Students who have poor eyesight can use an electronic magnifier (放大镜) to see what the teacher is writing on the blackboard.

Blind students use refreshable Braille displays to quietly read an e-book. Textbooks can be read with AT, such as hardcopy Braille, refreshable Braille, or the audio format, according to the students' abilities and hobbies.

The development in AT makes it more possible for disabled people to learn, compete, and communicate with normal people.

() 26. What does the first paragraph show us?

- A. AT is becoming better and better.
- B. The new technology can bring health to blind people.
- C. AT makes it possible for disabled people to live a normal life.
- D. Most of the disabled people use the same technology.

() 27. What is the use of screen readers?

- A. They can read Braille to users.
- B. They can teach keyboard orders.
- C. They can turn the words on the screen into sounds.
- D. They can help users read in a slower way.

- () 28. What is the main idea of Paragraph 4?
- A. Blind students' learning ability.
 - B. The challenges of AT in schools.
 - C. Blind students' physical problems.
 - D. The use of AT in the classroom.
- () 29. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. With the screen readers, the blind people can get anywhere with a mouse.
 - B. Screen readers can't work alone to help blind people with their reading.
 - C. Refreshable Braille displays can help blind students to read an e-book aloud.
 - D. Textbooks with AT will change for different students' use.
- () 30. Who may be interested in reading this passage?
- A. Doctors
 - B. Blind people.
 - C. Workers.
 - D. Computer users.

C

The London Travelcard is a paper ticket that is used on all London public transport.

Online only: you cannot buy a paper 7 Day Travelcard from Underground stations in London—it can only be bought in advance(提前).

Unlimited(无限制的)travel: the Travelcard gives you unlimited travel on London's public transport network.

No queuing: while other visitors wait in line at the train station with their heavy bags, you'll be ready to travel as soon as you arrive in London.

Question: Should I buy an Anytime Travelcard or an Offpeak Travelcard?

Answer: It depends on what time of day you will be travelling. Anytime Travelcards can be used at any time. Offpeak Travelcards are cheaper, but cannot be used on Monday to Friday before 9:30am.

Question: Which zones(区)do I need a Travelcard for?

Answer: The center of London, including most major attractions, is in **Zones 1-2**. Most suburban(郊区) areas of London are with **Zones 1-4**. Almost the whole of London, including London City airports, is in **Zones 1-6**.

Ticket prices:N/A: Not applicable(不可用的)

	Zones 1-2	Zones 1-3	Zones 1-4	Zones 1-5	Zones 1-6
1 Day Anytime	N/A	N/A	Adult: £12.10 Child: £6.00	N/A	Adult: £17.20 Child: £8.60
1 Day Off Peak (非高峰)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Adult: £12.10 Child: £6.00
7 Day Anytime	Adult: £32.40 Child: £16.20	Adult: £38.00 Child: £19.00	Adult: £46.50 Child: £23.30	Adult: £55.20 Child: £27.60	Adult: £59.10 Child: £29.60

Adult(16+)

Child(11-15):Under 11 travel free,11+ need their own travel ticket

London Travelcards can be used on:

- London Underground(the Tube)
- Overground and National Rail trains in London
- London buses(in any Zone)
- Trams(有轨电车)in South London

() 31. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the London Travelcard?

- A. You can buy it from Underground stations in London.
- B. It saves you a lot of time waiting in line to get a ticket.
- C. The use of Travelcards is limited on London public transport.
- D. Offpeak Travelcards cannot be used on Monday to Friday.

() 32. If Jerry wants to travel from the centre of London to the London City airports, which ticket can be choose?

- A. 7 Day Anytime Zone 1-2
- B. 7 Day Anytime Zone 1-6
- C. 7 Day Anytime Zone 1-4
- D. 1 Day Anytime Zone 1-4

() 33. If Jack takes his kid(aged 15) to travel in the centre of London with the 7 Day Anytime tickets, he should pay_____.

- A. £32.40
- B. £48.60
- C. £64.80
- D. £81.00

- () 34. A London Travelcard CANNOT be used on_____.
- A. London buses in Zones 1-6
 - B. National Rail trains in central London
 - C. Trams in North London
 - D. the London Underground
- () 35. Where could be the best place for you to find this passage?
- A. In a travel guide
 - B. In an encyclopedia.
 - C. In a hotel advertisement.
 - D. In a storybook.

四、阅读填空（共 5 小题，满分 5 分）

Paper is one of the most important inventions of all time. The word“paper”comes from the word “papyrus” . It is a thin paper-like material made from the papyrus plant.

36._____ In AD 105, a Chinese man named Cai Lun invented paper by using pieces of old cloth, etc.

For centuries, people all over the world used this Chinese way to make paper.

37._____ Today, most of the paper we use is made from wood. Paper money was invented in the 11th century in China. 38._____ Because there wasn't enough copper (铜) to make coins.

Today, it's hard to imagine life without paper. Take toilet paper for example.

39._____ Walter Alcock later had the idea of putting toilet paper on rolls (卷轴). In 1942, toilet paper became softer and St. Andrew's Paper Mill in England began selling the first two-ply (两层的) toilet paper. 40. _____

- A. Joseph Gayetty invented the toilet paper in 1857.
- B. The government began using paper money.
- C. It is believed that ancient Egyptians first used papyrus.
- D. Today this kind of toilet paper is used in many countries.
- E. In the early 19th century, Charles Fenerty invented a new way of papermaking using wood.

五、写作（共四节；13 小题，满分 40 分）

第一节 语篇填空（共 5 小题，满分 5 分）

Millions of years ago, the world was much warmer than it is now. There was never any winter or snow. Warm rain fell on the land. Even the sea was warm. Some beasts lived in this warm world. They were called (41) d_____. Some has (42) w_____, others have long necks or short arms. (43) S_____ they lived on the Earth, they have been the kings of the world for a long time. However, one day they (44) s_____ all died out. In the days of the dinosaurs, there were no human beings, so (45) n_____ knows what happened. Maybe because of the cold weather. But we are not sure. All we know is that the dinosaurs were the kings of the world for a long time. And no animals like them have ever been seen again.

第二节 首字母填空（共 2 小题，每空 1 分，满分 2 分）

46. Ted doesn't feel well today, so Jim will go to the meeting i_____.

47. The p_____ of the model plane is too high. I can't afford it.

第三节 完成句子，每条横线限填一个单词。（共 5 小题，每空 1 分，满分 18 分）

48. 双十一格林家买的东西和布朗家一样多。

The Greens buy_____ the Browns on November 11th.

49. 科学家们每天都花大量的时间和精力研制新型冠状病毒疫苗。

Scientists _____ much time and energy _____ vaccine of NCP.

50. 他期待着从事老师的工作。

He was looking _____ a teacher.

51. 对孩子们来说，远离危险是非常明智的。

It's very _____ children _____ off the danger.

52. 在我心里，这个礼物比其他礼物都特别得多。

This gift is _____ any other one in my heart.

第四节 书面表达（共 15 分）

我校从七年级开始使用平板（tablet）实施智慧课堂教学，许多学生都很喜欢使用平板，但平板的使用对学生而言有利有弊。请你根据下表提供的信息用英语写一篇 80 词以上的短文，描述**在校使用平板的优点和缺点**，谈谈自己的看法以及自己会怎么做。

参考词汇：平板 tablet，个性化学习 personalized learning，bad effects

优点	缺点
1. 平板很实用，有利于个性化学习； 2. 有利于小组间相互挑战，使学生对学习产生兴趣； 3. 有利于获得大量的信息，抄写笔记。	1. 无法上网查资料 ； 2. 经常拍照、看平板里的视频导致浪费时间； 3. 过多依赖平板，直接抄答案。
你的看法和做法.....	
