



单元测试 AB 卷

八年级 英语 (下)

丛书主编/李永清

本册主编/许 剑

单元分层卷	层层过关
阶段测试卷	段段提升
期中期末卷	热身演练

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本册编者 袁晓辉 刘 为 王一凡

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网址: <http://www.tjrm.com.cn>

电子信箱: tjrmchbs@public.tpt.tj.cn

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前 言

随着教育改革的深入进行,素质教育和创新教育已融入教学实践。天津地区的教材改革也取得了可喜的成绩。为了更好的推广我市教学改革的优秀成果,有效的帮助同学们在单元学习后的自检、自测,我们组织了一大批熟悉新教材、新教法、有丰富教学经验的初中教师和教研人员编写了本套丛书。

本套丛书汇集了有助于掌握各单元所学内容的精典型题,使同学们能够从题海之中解放出来。每单元我们准备了两套卷子,所出题型符合我市教学大纲的要求,与我市教材完全同步。A卷为基础卷,B卷为能力卷。作A卷可以复习所学,作B卷可以提高能力。同学们可以通过作题检测自己对本单元知识的掌握程度。丛书按年级、科目(语文、英语、代数、几何、物理、化学)编写、出版。

为了便于同学们自检、自测,各书均附有标准答案。

由于编写时间紧迫,编写水平有限,书中难免有不妥之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

本书编写组

2006年1月

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Unit 13 The world's population

A 卷

I. 词汇

A 根据句意及首字母完成单词

1. He can h _____ speak French.
2. Have you ever been to Tina's home S _____
3. What's the p _____ of Germany in 2000?
4. What did you do d _____ last summer holiday?
5. Move along and make r _____ for me.
6. Let's have a d _____ about the problem.
7. M _____ ten by three is thirty and ten m _____ by thirty is three hundred.
8. You can buy a s _____ car as little as \$ 300.
9. He drew a d _____ to help explain his idea.
10. Jim p _____ to learn English r _____ t _____ Maths.

B 适当形式填空

1. The doctor told Billy that he _____ (feel) better after he _____ (take) the medicine.
2. What _____ you _____ (do) when Tom went to see you yesterday?
3. We _____ (learn) about 10 English songs this term.
4. At the beginning of this term I _____ (not do) well in physics, but I'm sure I _____ (catch) up with others at the end of this term.
5. If everyone _____ (try) his best to do something to stop the pollution, the river _____ (become) clean sooner or later.
6. I have _____ (few) apples than him.
7. Lucy has been ill for two weeks. Our Chinese teacher feels _____ (worry) about her lessons.
8. There are as _____ (many) as 2,000 students in our school.
9. Although he didn't want to go with Rose, he refused her _____ (polite).
10. All of us are busy getting ready for the _____ (come) exam.

C 选择与画线部分意思相近的词

- () 1. The Great Wall was built centuries ago.
A. one hundred years B. one thousand years
C. hundreds of years D. one thousands years
- () 2. Mary has gone shopping with her aunt for about two hours. She'll be back in a minute.
A. very soon B. in one minute

- ## II. 单项选择题

- 2 •

- () 12. she comes from England, _____ ?
 A. doesn't she B. isn't she
 C. didn't she D. wasn't she
- () 13. It's your turn now. _____.
 A. So it is B. So is it
 C. So am I D. So I am
- () 14. I won't let you in _____ you show your pass.
 A. so B. until C. by D. if
- () 15. She said she _____ the next month.
 A. comes back B. come back
 C. has come back D. would come back
- () 16. Could you tell me _____ ?
 A. where shall we go B. where we shall go
 C. where should we go D. where we should go
- () 17. My grandma _____ carefully, but she couldn't _____ a word at all.
 A. listened; listen to B. listened; hear
 C. heard; hear D. heard; listen to
- () 18. Peter _____ me that he would go there with me the next day.
 A. hoped B. told
 C. wanted D. asked
- () 19. Everyone in my class knows that English is the most widely _____ in the world.
 A. said B. told
 C. talked D. spoken
- () 20. Could you help me with my English from now on? _____.
 A. Bad luck. B. Thanks.
 C. Not at all. D. With Pleasure.

III. 句型转换

- She said to me, "I will buy a used car because it's much cheaper." (宾语从句)
 She _____ me that _____ buy a used car because it _____ much cheaper.
- We saw a woman go into a shop. (被动语态)
 A woman _____ into the shop by us.
- They prefer to stay here rather than go there. (同义句)
 They _____ staying here _____ there.
- Will they buy a computer? Tom asked me. (合为一句)
 Tom asked me _____ they _____ buy a computer.
- They can hardly decide what they will do next. (同义句)
 _____ for them to decide what _____ next.
- The car cost him 120,000 yuan. (对画线部分提问)
 _____ did the car _____?
- The car is so expensive that we can't afford it. (同义句)

The car costs _____ for us _____.

8. Will you have a meeting tomorrow. Bob? asked Jack. (同义句)

Jack _____ Bob _____ have a meeting _____.

9. "Don't get up too late tomorrow morning." Mother said to him.

Mother told him _____ get up too late _____ morning.

10. They used to make bikes in that factory. (同义句)

Bikes _____ in that factory.

IV. 补全对话

John, it's late! Why are you still in bed? You must get up and get ready for school. If you don't leave soon, you'll be late for class.

Mum, _____

Oh, dear! _____

I don't know. _____

Really? If you are ill, you must see the doctor.

No, you mustn't eat anything until you see the doctor.

Mum, _____

A. Can I have some breakfast first?

B. What's wrong?

C. Where's the doctor?

D. I feel a little better now.

E. I don't feel very well.

F. The doctor has been ill, too.

G. But my head hurts.

V. 根据文章填空

My grandfather was a teacher. He was the headteacher of a school for boys between the ages of thirteen and eighteen. I know that he was a kind man because when I was young (and he was old), he gave me presents, and sat me on his knee, and told me stories. But I believe the boys at his school were afraid of him.

At school, when he walked into a room full of noisy boys, they stopped talking at once. When he looked at a boy with a certain look in his eyes, that boy went red in the face, and looked down at his shoes. If a boy brought him poor, careless work, my grandfather picked up the boy's book and threw it across the room, shouting, "Do it all again, and bring it back first thing in the morning!" If the boy was late, or if he forgot to bring the work, he had to do it again, and again, and yet again. My grandfather never forgot.

At school, he was very different from the man I saw day by day in his own home.

根据短文内容完成短文改写,每空限填一词。

When I was young, I studied at a 1 _____ school. We were all 2 _____ thirteen and eighteen. Our headmaster was 3 _____ old man. He was kind, but all of 4 _____ were afraid of him. For example, we were playing, talking and laughing 5 _____ he came in. At once, the classroom became quiet. If a boy didn't 6 _____ his homework well or carefully, he would be very 7 _____, and asked the boy to do it again and 8 _____. But his 9 _____ told us that he never did things 10 _____ that at home.

Unit 13 The world's population

B 卷

I. 单项选择

- () 1. The big desk takes up too much _____.
A. room B. the room C. a room D. rooms
- () 2. He worked _____ until midnight.
A. hours after hours B. hour after hour
C. an hour after hour D. an hour after an hour
- () 3. Who _____ broke the beautiful glass?
A. on earth B. on the earth C. in earth D. in the earth
- () 4. Summer is coming, the day gets _____.
A. longer B. shorter
C. longer and longer D. shorter and shorter
- () 5. You have nothing _____.
A. to worry B. to worry about C. worrying D. worrying about
- () 6. _____ the beginning of the class, the teacher told us _____.
A. In; interesting something B. On; something interesting
C. At; something interesting D. During; anything interesting
- () 7. China has the first _____ population in the world.
A. most B. largest C. more D. smallest
- () 8. May I put my bike here?
No, you _____. You should put it over there.
A. couldn't B. needn't C. mustn't D. won't
- () 9. What a nice bike! How long _____ you _____ it?
A. will; buy B. did; buy C. are; having D. have; had
- () 10. How many members are there in the team?
Eight this term. But there will be ten _____ next term. I'm not quite sure.
A. at all B. at least C. at last D. at once
- () 11. The teacher said that we _____ an exam the next month.
A. had had B. had C. will have D. would have
- () 12. Just think how _____ people there will be in one year.
A. much more B. many more C. more D. much
- () 13. She asked if they _____ their minds in two days.
A. have changed B. had changed C. will change D. would change
- () 14. There are many _____ in the building, but now there's no _____ for me even to

- _____
- A. rooms; romms; live in B. rooms; rooms; live
C. rooms; room; live in D. room; rooms; live
- () 15. The world's population _____ faster and faster.
A. is increased B. is increasing
C. has increased D. increased
- () 16. The new house almost _____ their all saving.
A. spent B. paid C. took D. cost
- () 17. Don't worry. There are still twenty minutes _____.
A. to leave B. be left C. leaving D. left
- () 18. Has your father returned home?
No, he will be back _____ time.
A. in a week B. in a week's C. after a week D. after a week
- () 19. Would you like to go to the concert with us?
No, I _____ stay home watching TV.
A. hope B. decide C. prefer to D. wish
- () 20. There is hardly _____ milk in the bottle, _____ there?
A. no; isn't B. some; is C. little; isn't D. any; is

II. 完成句子

1. 中国人比美国人多。

The _____ China is _____ than _____ of USA.

2. 人们离不开水和空气。

Man can't live _____ water.

3. 在本学期初;我们制定了学习计划。

We made our study _____ this term.

4. 我不同意你俩的看法。

I don't _____ you _____.

5. 不断增加的人口可能是世界上面临最大的挑战。

The _____ may be the greatest _____ in the world.

III. 完型填空

Do you know how to study better and make your study more effective? We all know that Chinese students usually study very hard for long 1 _____. This is very good, but it doesn't 2 _____ a lot, for an effective student must have enough sleep, enough food and enough rest and exercise. Every day you need to go out for a walk or visit some friends or some nice places. It's good for your study. When you return 3 _____ your studies, your mind will be refreshed and you'll learn more 4 _____ study better. Psychologists 5 _____ that learning takes place this way. Here take English learning 6 _____ an example. First you make a lot of progress and you feel happy. Then your languages study seems 7 _____ the same. So you will think you're learning 8 _____ and you may give up. At some point your language study will again take another big 9 _____. You'll see that you really have been learning all along. If you get enough sleep, food, rest and exercise, studying English can be very effective and 10 _____. Don't give up along the way. Learn slowly and you're sure to get a good result.

- () 1. A. days B. time C. hours D. weeks

- () 2. A. help B. give C. make D. take
 () 3. A. after B. for C. at D. to
 () 4. A. yet B. and C. or D. but
 () 5. A. have found B. have taught C. told D. said
 () 6. A. with B. for C. as D. to
 () 7. A. to have B. to make C. to take D. to stay
 () 8. A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything
 () 9. A. work B. jump C. walk D. result
 () 10. A. hard B. common C. interesting D. possible

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

Now, Tom, Listen to me carefully. I'm going to give you some medicine. You must take it four times a day before meals. And go on taking it even when you feel better. You mustn't stop taking it until you've finished the bottle. You must drink all of it. Now, you must stay in bed today. It's the best place for you at the moment. You can get up tomorrow if you like. You needn't stay in bed all the time when you start to feel better. But you mustn't do any work at all. you need rest. You can eat a little if you like, and keep drinking water. You must drink as much water as you can. You'll probably be all right again next week, so you needn't call me again unless you feel worse. But I'm sure the worst is over.

True or False

- () 1. Tom must take the medicine four times a day before meals.
 () 2. Tom can stop taking the medicine if he feels better.
 () 3. Tom must stay in bed all the week.
 () 4. Tom can do a little work if he feels better, but he mustn't go outside.
 () 5. Tom mustn't eat anything but he must drink as much water as he can.

(B)

Happiness is for everyone. You don't need to care about those people who have beautiful houses with large gardens and swimming pools or those who have nice cars and a lot of money and so on. Why? Because those who have big houses may often feel lonely and those who have cars may want to walk on the country roads at their free time.

In fact, happiness is always around you if you put your heart into it. When you are in trouble at school, your friends will help you, when you study hard at your lessons, your parents are always taking care of your life and your health, when you get success, your friends will say congratulations to you, when you do something wrong, people around you will help you to correct it. And when you do something good to others, you will feel happy, too. All these are your happiness. If you notice a bit of them, you can see that happiness is always around you.

Happiness is not the same as money. It is feeling of your heart, when you are poor, you can also say you are very happy, because you have something else that can't be bought with money. When you meet with difficulties, you can say loudly you are very happy, because you have more chances to challenge yourself. So you cannot always say you are poor and you have bad luck. As the saying goes, life is like a revolving(旋转的) door. When it closes, it also opens. If you take every chance you get, you can be a happy and lucky person.

- () 1. Those who have big houses may often feel _____.
 A. happy B. lonely C. free D. excited

- () 2. When you fall down in a PE class, both your teacher and your classmates will _____.
 A. laugh at you B. play jokes on you
 C. quarrel with you D. help you up
- () 3. What will your friends say to you when you make great progress?
 A. OH, so do I. B. Congratulations. C. Good luck D. It's just so-so.
- () 4. Which idea is NOT RIGHT according to the passage?
 A. People who have cars would never like to walk in the open air.
 B. You can get help from others when you make mistakes.
 C. You can still be a happy person even if you have little money.
 D. Happiness is always around you though difficulties come towards you.
- () 5. Which of the following is that passage about?
 A. Bad luck. B. Good luck. C. Happiness. D. Life.

V. 综合填空

Trees are useful to people in two very important ways _____ they give them wood, and they stop the wind from blowing the earth away.

But in many parts of the world, people have not really understood that. They cut trees down in large numbers and only found that when _____ them people have lost the best friends. They don't know the _____ thing will happen.

Two thousand years ago, a rich country cut down its trees to make war ship. The country won _____ the war but the earth became harder and poorer. The country found it _____ faced with starvation(饥饿).

In some places, villagers use _____ wood to cook food, and they get money by selling _____ wood to people in towns. So more and more trees are cut down they don't plant or _____ look after new trees, the forests are slowly going _____.

This does not only mean _____ that the villagers' sons and grandsons will have few _____ trees. It is even worse _____. The wind will blow the earth away, a lot of rich land will be lost. There will be less rain. Where can they grow crops? How can they get food? More _____ trees must be planted right now. Young trees must be taken good care of not only in our country but in the world.

VI. 书面表达

根据中英文提示词写一篇短文。

1. 人口问题是世界当今面临的最大的问题。
2. 它对世界的发展有着重大的影响。
3. 尤其是在发展中国家,发达国家的人口增长速度很慢。
4. 中国是世界上人口最大的国家,每年的新生儿可以顶上整个澳大利亚的人口。
5. 我们想了个很好的政策就是计划生育,这大大减缓了中国人口的增长。
6. 80字,注意文章连贯性。

English: the population problem, the developing countries, the developed countries, the largest population, the same as the population of Australia, slow down

Unit 14 Shopping

A 卷

I. 词汇

A 根据句意及首字母填空

1. My glasses are old. I want to buy another p_____.
2. Do you know what he is doing at the m_____?
3. How much does it c_____? Two yuan.
4. They can o_____ some flowers for Mother's Day.
5. He found some useful i_____ about English on the internet.
6. People who use c_____ cards to buy things on the internet should be careful.
7. Lei Feng will live in hearts f_____.
8. He wanted to buy a d_____ camera online.
9. Would you like to t_____ on this new sweater?
10. He felt too tired to walk any f_____.

B 适当形式填空

1. I made a good _____ (decide) at last.
2. He looked at me in _____ (surprised).
3. Jim passed the final exam _____ (success) last week.
4. She _____ (not return) this book yesterday because she _____ (read) it.
5. A week _____ (late) I received the camera I had ordered.
6. There they saw some people _____ (fly) kites.
7. This is one of the best _____ (build).
8. I heard someone _____ (knock) at the door.
9. We spent the whole afternoon _____ (play) the computer games.
10. I need to buy a new pair of shoes. My old shoes are _____ (wear) out.

II. 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出与所给句子画线部分意思相同或相近的一项。

- () 1. I wonder if he will come here.
A. don't believe B. want to know C. am sure D. don't think
- () 2. Thirty more trees will be planted around the lake.
A. Thirteen different B. Another thirty C. As many as D. More than thirty
- () 3. Our home is near our school.
A. close B. closely C. close to D. closed to
- () 4. Two years went by before I knew it.
A. past B. passed C. ended D. over

- () 5. Who's the girl beside your mother?
A. next B. next to C. behind D. nearly

II. 选择填空

- () 1. Things _____ quickly from bad use.
A. give out B. went out C. tear out D. sell out
- () 2. When you answer the question correctly, a screen comes up that _____ "Congratulations! You are right."
A. write B. read C. writes D. reads
- () 3. The shop assistant asked what size dress she _____.
A. put on B. wear C. wore D. worn
- () 4. The socks _____ that nobody bought any of them.
A. cost so much B. costed so much
C. costs so much D. costs too much
- () 5. How much did you _____ for the second-hand computer?
A. spend B. pay C. give D. sell
- () 6. The thief was made _____ the truth soon.
A. of B. tell C. to tell D. told
- () 7. Move along and make some _____ for the old man.
A. room B. rooms C. chair D. seat
- () 8. The teacher put the picture on the blackboard _____ every student could see it.
A. because B. as for C. in order D. so that
- () 9. I'd like to buy a shirt. _____ size do you want?
A. Which B. What C. How D. How big
- () 10. This pair of trousers is very nice. Can I _____, please?
A. try on it B. try on them C. try them on D. try it on
- () 11. Hearing the _____ news, everyone felt _____.
A. excited; exciting B. exciting; excited
C. exciting; exciting D. excited; excited
- () 12. The boy's _____ tired.
A. much too B. too much C. a bit of D. much
- () 13. Did she _____ any pictures of her trip?
A. buy B. take C. make D. use
- () 14. By the time my parents reached home yesterday, I _____ the dinner already.
A. had cooked B. cooked C. have cooked D. cook
- () 15. Wu Dong was _____ tired that he couldn't keep his eyes _____.
A. too; open B. so; closed C. too; closed D. so; open
- () 16. They are _____ little children that they can't carry the heavy bookshelf.
A. so B. such C. quite a D. a very
- () 17. The Great Wall is one of the most wonderful places of _____ that I have ever visited.
A. interested B. interesting C. interest D. interests
- () 18. We are going to the cinema, why not come along _____?
A. as well B. also C. as well as D. either

()19. The young man looks _____, so all of us like him.

A. quiet B. quietly C. strange D. strangely

()20. By the end of last year, they _____ planted 300,00 trees.

A. have planted B. has planted C. planted D. had planted

IV. 句型转换

1. The camera was so expensive that she couldn't buy it. (同义句转换)

The camera _____ much _____ her _____.

2. "I saw the film yesterday" She said to me (同义句转换)

She told me that she _____ the film yesterday.

3. This camera seemed to offer the most at the best price. (同义句)

_____ this camera _____ the most at the best price.

4. She got up early so that she could get to school on time. (同义句)

She got up early _____ get to school on time.

5. He also found the same ad on the internet. (同义句)

He found the same ad on the internet _____.

6. Linda said to Robert. "Can you give me a hand?" (同义句)

Linda asked Robert _____ give _____ a hand.

7. Li Lei has been to Beijing twice. (同义句)

_____ has Li Lei been to Beijing?

8. I have to stay at home on Saturday evening. (一般疑问句)

I have to stay at home on Saturday evening, _____?

9. We haven't got the shoes in that size. (对画线部分提问)

_____ haven't you got?

10. He didn't know much English. (同义句)

He _____ a _____ English.

V. 补全对话

(A)

A: Can I help you?

B: I'm _____ 1 _____ for a black pair of shoes.

A: _____ 2 _____ size do you want?

B: Size 6.

A: I'm _____ 3 _____ we haven't got any black ones in that size now. But we've got some blue _____ 4 _____.

B: Have you got any _____ 5 _____ kind.

A: What about those shoes over there?

B: Well that _____ 6 _____ looks nice. What's it made of?

A: Cotton.

B: How much do they _____ 7 _____?

A: Eighty yuan.

B: That's a _____ 8 _____ expensive. Can I try them _____ 9 _____, please?

A: Certainly.

B: They're just right, I'll _____ 10 _____ them.