

中学英语

300

训练系列

十年畅销 全新拓展

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初中英语单元测试卷

(八年级下)

· 沪版新课标 ·



紧扣中考最新题型

THE ENGLISH MODEL TESTS



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

内容提要

本书是“中学英语 300 训练系列(拓展版)”之一,针对八年级下学期英语教学与测试编写。本书根据八年级英语教学的要求和进度,编写了 12 套单元测试卷及期中期末复习卷,以供教师和学生巩固教学成果,检验教学效果之用。

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前 言

本书是为八年级同学们设计的一套练习卷。它集八年级英语学习中的重点、难点于“练”中。通过与每个 Unit 紧密联系的单元练习和各个模块的综合练习以及期中和期末综合复习,帮助同学们理清学习重点,消灭学习中的盲点,随时检测阶段学习成果,力求做到课课精练。本书主要特点如下:

一、根据现行课本,精心设计与教学进度相匹配的练习题,夯实基础,突出重点,突破难点。通过这样的练习,学生们能够举一反三,触类旁通。

二、紧扣现行的课程标准,力求角度新颖,思维独特,切实提高分析问题和解决问题的能力。

三、练习中的阅读文章,取材广泛,力求贴近生活,体裁多样,语言地道,可读性强。阅读练习的设计符合课程标准和考试要求,注重对思维能力和对文本内容的感悟能力的培养,对提高阅读能力将大有裨益。

本书虽然集聚了优秀教师参与编写,但是缺点错误在所难免,敬请不吝指正!

编 者

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听力材料及参考答案

Unit 1 Trees

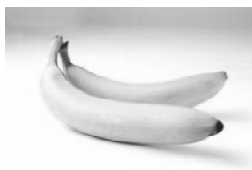
Part 1 Listening

(第一部分 听力) (共 20 分)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片): (共 5 分)



A



B



C



D



E



F

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案): (共 5 分)

- () 1. A. Two weeks. B. Only a week. C. Three weeks. D. Five weeks.
- () 2. A. On the fifth floor. B. On the third floor.
C. Next to the library. D. In the language lab.
- () 3. A. Two daughters. B. Two sons.
C. Two daughters and a son. D. Two daughters and two sons.
- () 4. A. Tea. B. Coffee.
C. Water. D. Tea and coffee.
- () 5. A. By bike. B. By taxi. C. On foot. D. By bus.

III. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示): (共 5 分)

- () 1. The world's biggest desert, the Sahara, is in America.

- () 2. If people cut down trees, the soil will become weak.
- () 3. People can build houses, hospitals, or schools in the desert.
- () 4. Planting more trees and farming less can make the soil stronger.
- () 5. People can do nothing to stop the Sahara from growing.

IV. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks (听短文, 填写空格): (共 5 分)

- Every year, on _____ 12th, people go out to plant trees.
- Miss Zhang and _____ other teachers went with them.
- A truck _____ many young trees to the park.
- They took _____ to dig holes in the ground.
- They pushed the _____ down hard with their feet.

Part 2 Vocabulary and Grammar

(第二部分 词汇和语法) (共 48 分)

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案): (共 20 分)

- () 1. Trees are the biggest and oldest living things on the earth. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?
A. /'lɪvɪŋ/ B. /'li:vɪŋ/ C. /lɪ'vɪŋ/ D. /li:'vɪŋ/
- () 2. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation with others?
A. She hardly drinks coffee, because coffee is bad for her stomach.
B. Tommy enjoys playing cards with his friends at the weekend.
C. The escaped prisoner was brought back under armed guard.
D. I can hear him singing in the kitchen.
- () 3. The clean water and fresh air in the countryside keep me _____ and healthy.
A. alive B. lived C. living D. live
- () 4. Trees can protect themselves _____ producing a chemical.
A. by B. from C. with D. in
- () 5. Though we live in different countries, we often _____ each other by phone or emails.
A. communication with B. communicate with
C. contact with D. communicate in
- () 6. They are playing chess over there. Let's go and _____ them.
A. take part in B. attend C. join D. join in

- () 7. We must try our best to fight _____ pollution.
A. for B. against C. with D. to
- () 8. The seafood his mother cooked tasted so _____ that everyone ate a lot.
A. delicious B. well C. terribly D. badly
- () 9. As we all know, people _____ live without oxygen.
A. shouldn't B. may C. can't D. can
- () 10. Be quiet! My sister _____ for her exam in the next door.
A. prepares B. prepared
C. has prepared D. is preparing
- () 11. The water here is not mixed with anything else because it is not polluted by any industrial wastes.
A. polluted B. clean C. pure D. dirty
- () 12. —Shall we go out for a walk?
—Sorry, I can't. I _____ my homework.
A. did B. am doing C. do D. have done
- () 13. Don't make so much noise. The students _____ a Chinese class.
A. are having B. had C. have D. were having
- () 14. John is from Britain. He _____ English.
A. will speak B. speak C. speaks D. is speaking
- () 15. Students will make great progress if they _____ a subject.
A. are interesting in B. are interesting
C. are interested in D. are interested
- () 16. Everyone _____ except Jack. He is going over his lessons in the sitting room.
A. are sleeping B. is sleeping C. sleeping D. sleep
- () 17. All of us _____ for the Shanghai World Expo theses days.
A. prepare B. has prepared
C. are preparing D. is preparing
- () 18. So many trees are _____ that birds have no place to live in.
A. cut up B. cut down C. taken in D. taken down
- () 19. Mary can't help you now, because she _____ her homework.
A. does B. do C. are doing D. is doing
- () 20. My parents _____ me, so I often talk with my friends.
A. are not understanding B. don't understand
C. doesn't understand D. isn't understanding

II . Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空格限填一词,每词只能填一次): (共 8 分)

A. careless B. unfortunately C. realized D. provide E. careful
--

Trees are important to man in three different ways: They 1 him with wood and other products; they give him shade and help to prevent drought (干旱) and flood.

 2 , in many parts of the world, man has not 3 that the third of these serious facts is the most important. In his eagerness to make money from trees, he has cut them down in large numbers. And besides, he is usually too 4 to plant and look after young trees. So the forests slowly disappear.

A. experts B. pleasure C. funny D. choose E. possible

Reading for pleasure is the easiest way to become a better reader in English. It is also the most important way.

Some students say they don't want to read for 5 . They say they want to use their time to learn the rules of the language and new words. They say that pleasure reading is too easy.

Many 6 say pleasure reading is very important for learning English. Dr. Stephen Krashen, a famous expert on learning languages, says that pleasure reading helps you learn many important things about English. Students learn more grammar and more words when they read for pleasure. They also learn more about good writing.

Dr. Krashen tells us that pleasure reading helps each student to learn something for himself. Pleasure reading makes it 7 for each student to learn what he or she needs.

Reading for pleasure is not the same as studying. When you read for pleasure, you 8 your own books, and you don't have to remember everything. There are no tests on your pleasure reading books. Pleasure reading will help you:

- learn how English speakers use English
- read faster in English
- find examples of good writing in English
- learn new words
- learn about the cultures of English speakers

III . Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms(用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子): (共 8 分)

1. My grandpa gets up early every morning to _____ (breathe) fresh air.

2. Spiders are _____ (nature) enemies of certain animals in the forest.
3. The workers used a _____ (chemistry) to kill mice in the factory.
4. We must take action to stop that factory from _____ (pollution) the river as soon as possible.
5. My brother drove so quickly that I felt my life was in _____ (dangerous).
6. With the development of technology, more and more cars have been _____ (product) in this factory.
7. David's ambition is to become a great _____ (science) in the future.
8. Though I'm only a student, I'll try my best to _____ (fighter) against pollution.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填一词): (共 12 分)

1. The Grade Eight students are planting trees over there. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ the Grade Eight Students _____ trees over there?
2. I have already eaten something. (改为否定句)
I haven't eaten _____.
3. People can take photos there. (对划线部分提问)
_____ can people _____ there?
4. Linda always gets up early in order not to be late for school. (对划线部分提问)
_____ Linda always get up early?
5. We must thank John. He helped our son with his English. (保持句意不变)
We must thank John _____ our son with his English.
6. cool, trees, clean, and, air, can, both (连词成句)

Part 3 Reading and Writing
(第三部分 阅读和写作) (共 32 分)

I. Reading comprehension (阅读理解)

A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案): (共 6 分)

A long time ago, there was a huge apple tree. A little boy loved to come and lay around it everyday. He climbed up the tree, ate the apples, took a nap in the shadow. He loved the tree and the tree loved to play with him. As time went by, the little boy had grown up and he no longer played around the tree everyday. One day, the boy came back to the tree and he

looked sad. “Come and play with me,” the tree asked the boy. “I am no longer a kid, I don’t play around trees anymore.” The boy replied, “I want toys. I need money to buy them.” “Sorry, but I don’t have money, but you can pick all my apples and sell them. So, you will have money.” The boy was very excited. He grabbed all the apples on the tree and left happily. The boy never came back after he picked the apples. The tree was sad.

One day, the boy returned and the tree was so excited. “Come and play with me,” the tree said. “I don’t have time to play. I have to work for my family. We need a house for shelter. Can you help me?” “Sorry, but I don’t have a house. But you can chop off my branches to build your house.” So the boy cut all the branches off the tree and left happily. The tree was glad to see him happy but the boy never came back since then. The tree was again lonely and sad.

One hot summer day, the boy returned and the tree was delighted. "Come and play with me!" the tree said. "I am sad and getting old. I want to go sailing to relax myself. Can you give me a boat?" "Use my trunk to build your boat. You can sail far away and be happy." So the boy cut the tree trunk to make a boat. He went sailing and never showed up for a long time. Finally, the boy returned after he left for so many years. "Sorry, my boy, but I don't have anything for you anymore. No more apples for you..." the tree said. "I don't have teeth to bite" the boy replied. "No more trunk for you to climb on..." "I am too old for that now." the boy said. "I really can't give you anything... the only thing left is my dying root." the tree said with tears. "I don't need much now, just a place to rest. I am tired after all these years." The boy replied. "Good! Old tree root is the best place to lean on and rest. Come, come to sit down with me and rest." The boy sat down and the tree was glad and smiled with tears...

- () 1. Where did the little boy take a nap?
- A. On the tree top B. At home
- C. In the shadow D. On the branch
- () 2. What happened as the boy grew up?
- A. He came to the tree every day.
- B. He no longer played around the tree everyday.
- C. He often played around the tree.
- D. He came to the tree once a week.
- () 3. What did the tree give to the boy when he said he needed money to buy toys?
- A. Branches B. The tree trunk C. Apples D. Leaves
- () 4. Why did the tree give its branches to the boy?
- A. Because he needed money. B. Because he wanted a boat.

- C. Because he needed a house. D. Because he wanted furniture.
- () 5. Why did the boy come to the tree when he was old?
- A. To get more apples. B. To get more branches.
- C. To get more tree trunk. D. To have a rest.
- () 6. What is the relationship between the boy and the tree like?
- A. Teachers and students. B. Parents and children.
- C. Shop assistants and customers. D. Doctors and patients.

B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文): (共 6 分)

Can trees talk? Yes, but not in words. Scientists have reason to believe that trees do 1 each other. Not long ago, researchers have some surprising findings. First a willow tree (柳树) attacked in the woods by caterpillars (毛毛虫) changed the 2 of its leaves and made them taste so 3 that the caterpillars got tired of the leaves and stopped eating them. Then even more astonishingly, the tree sent a special vapour—a signal causing its neighbours 4 the chemistry of their own leaves and make them less tasty.

Communication, of course, doesn't need to be in 5. We can talk to each other by smiling, raising our shoulders and moving our hands. We know that birds and animals 6 a whole vocabulary of songs, sounds, and movements. Bees dance their signals by flying in certain patterns that tell ways of sending messages.

- () 1. A. talk to B. communicate with
C. say to D. communicating with
- () 2. A. color B. shape C. chemistry D. appearance
- () 3. A. good B. delicious C. terribly D. terrible
- () 4. A. to change B. changing C. change D. to be changed
- () 5. A. sound B. voice C. words D. action
- () 6. A. make B. has C. use D. are

C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给): (共 6 分)

Some of the world's biggest l 1 trees are the giant sequoias (红杉) in northern California in the USA. They are close r 2 of pines. Many giant sequoias measure more than 60 meters from their roots to their tallest b 3. The biggest one is an enormous tree which is 83 metres tall and has a trunk more than 31 metres round. Some giant sequoias are about 3,000 years old. The trees are c 4 with red bark (树皮) which is up to 60 centimetres thick. This p 5 them from fires, allowing them to live longer. Since these

trees are so huge, some have had holes made in their bases. These holes are w 6 enough for cars to drive through.

D. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题): (共 6 分)

Do you know something about tree rings (年轮)? Do you know they can tell us what the weather was like, sometime even hundreds of years ago?

A tree will grow well in a climate with lots of sunshine and rainfall. And little sunshine or rainfall will limit the growth of climate by studying the tree rings. For example, to find out the weather of ten years ago, count the rings of a tree from the outside to the inside. If the tenth ring is far from the eleventh ring, then we're sure that it was sunny and rainy most of that year. If it is near to the eleventh ring, then the climate that year was bad.

Tree rings are important not only for studying the history of weather but also for studying the history of man. Many centuries ago there lived a lot of people at a place in New Mexico. But now you can find only sand there—no trees and no people. What happened?

A scientist studied the rings of dead trees there. He found that the people had to leave because they had cut down all the trees to make fires and buildings. As all the trees had gone, the people there had to move.

1. What can tell us what the weather was like many years ago?

2. How can a tree grow well?

3. How can people find out the weather of ten years ago?

4. If the tenth ring is far from the eleventh ring, what was the weather like that year?

5. Are tree rings only useful for studying the history of weather?

6. Why did people have to leave the place in New Mexico?

II. Writing (写话): (共 8 分)

Write at least 60 words about the topic "Trees are Our Friends" (以“树是我们的朋友”

为题写一篇不少于 60 个词的短文,标点符号不占格)

Suggested questions:

- 1) What can trees do for us?
- 2) What should we do for trees?

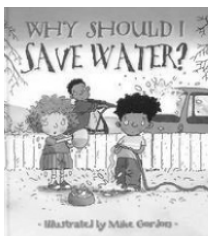
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训练系列

Unit 2 Water

Part 1 Listening

(第一部分 听力) (共 20 分)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片): (共 5 分)



A



B



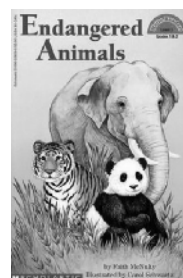
C



D



E



F

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案): (共 5 分)

- () 1. A. By bike B. By bus C. on foot D. by taxi
- () 2. A. 6 yuan B. 12 yuan C. 18 yuan D. 24 yuan
- () 3. A. In a school B. At a hotel C. In a supermarket D. At a restaurant
- () 4. A. Tom's dad B. Tom's mum C. Tom D. Tom's brother
- () 5. A. Monday B. Tuesday C. Wednesday D. Thursday

III. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示): (共 5 分)

- () 1. Ben was good at diving.
- () 2. Ben went to the river every day.
- () 3. Sometimes he was able to catch some fish and sometimes he wasn't.
- () 4. When Ben couldn't catch any fish, he felt angry.
- () 5. Ben lived near the sea with his parents.

IV. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks (听短文,填写空格): (共 5 分)

- 1. We should help everyone as much as we can because we often need help _____.
- 2. An ant was drinking at a small river and _____ in.
- 3. With the wood, the ant reached the _____ again.
- 4. The man was walking without shoes on his feet and _____ a gun in his hand.
- 5. The ant bit him in one of his feet and the bird _____ away.

Part 2 Vocabulary and Grammar

(第二部分 词汇和语法) (共 48 分)

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案): (共 20 分)

- () 1. We shouldn't waste time, because it is very precious. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?
A. /'prefəs/ B. /'præʃis/ C. /'prəʃiəs/ D. /'prefəs/
- () 2. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation with others?
A. Would you prefer rice or noodles?
B. Many people were forced to leave their homes because of the flood.
C. The hungry finished the food on their plate immediately.
D. My memories of childhood are episodic.
- () 3. Tom is very shy. When the teacher asks him questions, he always keeps silent.
A. maintains B. remains C. contains D. protects
- () 4. This pipe can take the dirty water to the water treatment _____.
A. works B. work C. job D. jobs
- () 5. The food in the fridge is not fresh. It is _____.
A. freeze B. frozen C. freezing D. freezes
- () 6. Sometimes we change ice into a _____. We call it water.

- A. solid B. vapour C. gas D. liquid
- () 7. "I don't know." He replied in a _____ voice.
A. loud B. faint C. loudly D. faintly
- () 8. Water is pouring into the sink and disappearing down the drain. The underlined part means "_____".
A. freezing B. vanishing C. floating D. flowing
- () 9. Recycling of rubbish costs money and requires special _____.
A. equipments B. appliances C. equipment D. tool
- () 10. A dove is often used as a _____ of peace.
A. mark B. sign C. symbol D. signal
- () 11. Everybody, young or old, _____ the Oriental Pearl TV Tower.
A. enjoy to visit B. enjoys to visit C. enjoy visiting D. enjoys visiting
- () 12. Scientists have collected _____ about the ocean.
A. many information B. a lot of information
C. quite a few informations D. a lot information
- () 13. The letter from my aunt was short. There wasn't _____ news.
A. a few B. many C. much D. few
- () 14. There are only _____ new words in the article, but I know _____ of them.
A. some; all B. lots of; a few C. a few; none D. few; none
- () 15. —You look very tired today. What did you do yesterday?
—I did _____ Christmas shopping.
A. a lot of B. a few C. a number D. many
- () 16. —We have to hurry. The train leaves at 10:35.
—Don't worry. There is _____ time to go.
A. some B. little C. few D. a few
- () 17. I'm not feeling well, maybe it's because I have eaten _____.
A. too few B. too little C. too much D. too many
- () 18. Though I could speak only _____ French, I managed to communicate with local people.
A. few B. little C. a few D. a little
- () 19. She has lived in Shanghai for many years, but she has made _____ friends.
A. many B. much C. little D. few
- () 20. Since there are not _____ apples for all of us, I'll go to the supermarket to buy _____.

A. few; some

B. enough; some

C. enough; any

D. many; any

II . Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空格限填一词,每词只能填一次): (共 8 分)

A. undrinkable

B. survive

C. resources

D. breathe

E. oxygen

People can't imagine life without water. Without it, the earth we live on would be a dead one. There would be no trees, no crops, no animals and no people. So water is considered to be next to 1 in importance.

Although nearly three quarters of the earth's surface is covered with water, it is sea water and 2. The demand for water is increasing, while water 3 are scarce. Agricultural production needs enormous amounts of water, so does industry. Besides, the rapid growth of population makes it more and more difficult for people to 4 because of the water shortage. So water shortage has become one of the most serious problems.

A. polluted

B. popular

C. forests

D. population

E. fall

Thirty years ago, Lake Ponkapog in Hartwell, New Jersey, was full of life. Many birds and animals lived beside the water, which was full of fish. Now there are few birds, animals, and fish. The lake water is 5. It is in a colour of dirty brown, and it is filled with strange plants.

How did this happen? First, we must think about how water gets into Lake Ponkapog. When it rains, water comes into the lake from all around. In the past, there were 6 all round Lake Ponkapog, so the rainwater was clean.

Now there are many homes around the lake. People often use the chemicals (化学制品) in their gardens. They use other chemicals inside their houses for cleaning and killing insects. There are also many businesses. Businesses use chemicals in their machines of shops. Other chemicals 7 onto the ground from cars or trucks. When it rains, the rainwater picks up all the chemicals from home and businesses and then carries them into the lake. They pollute the water and kill the animals.

Boats on the lake are also a problem. Lake Ponkapog is a 8 place for motorboats (汽船). But oil and gas (汽油) from boats often get into the lake. So more bad chemicals go into the water this way.