

义务教育课程标准实验教科书

教学单元目标检测

英语 (新目标)

八年级下学期



(与 **人 民 教 育 出 版 社** 版 教科书配套使用)

“义务教育课程标准实验教科书教学单元目标检测”编委会 编

学校 _____ 班级 _____ 姓名 _____

云南教育出版社



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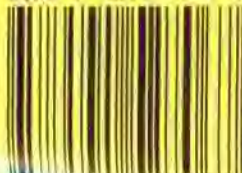
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编写说明

为配合国家课程改革的顺利推行，由云南教育出版社牵头、云南省各地州市教研单位配合，我们组织经验丰富且教学、教研成果丰硕的教学一线特级、高级教师和教研员编写了这套“义务教育课程标准实验教科书教学单元目标检测”。2003年，经云南省中小学教材审定委员会审定通过，供各实验区一至九年级师生与相应教科书配套使用。

这套书以教育部制订的义务教育各科课程标准为依据，紧扣实验教科书内容编写。每个教学单元均根据课程标准和教材特点，充分吸收发达地区相关教参、教辅的优点，并结合我省的教学实际编写一套重点突出、兼顾提高学识与能力的检测题，旨在帮助学生巩固或自测课程标准要求的知识与技能，也为教师检查教学效果和家长辅导孩子提供方便。同时，根据教学计划和学生认知规律，期中、期末也各编拟一套检测题，供阶段复习、测验使用。为帮助九年级学生中考应试，在九年级下学期所有中考科目的检测题中，增加两套综合检测题，供总复习时测验使用。各套检测题均在相应书后附有“参考答案”。

为方便任课教师和家长检测或学生自测，各单元检测题和参考答案均可自行裁下，独立使用。

为不断提高这套书的质量，使之更切合课程标准实验教科书的教学实际，我们会不断采纳最新的教研成果，适时进行修订和更新。

欢迎广大师生和家长们在使用过程中提出批评和建议。

“义务教育课程标准实验教科书教学单元目标检测”编委会

二〇〇三年七月

“义务教育课程标准实验教科书教学单元目标检测”
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第一单元目标检测题

得分 _____ 班 _____ 姓名 _____

一、听力 (每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

A. 听对话, 选择正确的答案。读两遍。

() 1. —Where are they?

—

- A. In a park. B. At school. C. At home. D. In a shop.

() 2. —Where did Joe go the winter vacation?

—

- A. Yunnan. B. Hainan. C. Beijing. D. Tibet.

() 3. —How did he go to Yunnan?

—

- A. By bus. B. By bike. C. By plane. D. By train.

() 4. —Where will he go next summer holiday?

—He will go to _____.

- A. the USA B. China C. Canada D. Australia

() 5. —How old is his grandma?

—She is _____.

- A. 60 B. 70 C. 80 D. 90

B. 听短文, 选择正确的答案。读两遍。

() 6. Mother told John to _____.

- A. go fishing B. go shopping
C. go to school D. go swimming

() 7. Mother asked John to buy _____.

- A. oranges and eggs
B. eggs and tea
C. oranges, eggs and tea
D. oranges and tea

() 8. The two boys were _____ in the street.

- A. playing B. working C. talking D. studying

() 9. Then John met _____.

- A. his teachers B. his classmates C. his friends D. his father

() 10. At the end mother had _____ eggs.

- A. three B. seven C. ten D. six

二、词汇 (每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

A. 用框里的词语填空。

from now	two more	betting on	credit card	clean up
pay phone	far away	space station	come true	World Cup

1. I think in the future we will use _____ instead of paper money.
2. Most football players want to win the _____.
3. What will the world be like fifty years _____?
4. He spends all his money _____ horses.
5. Please _____ the room before you leave.
6. He drives his car to work every day because he lives _____.
7. —Lily, do you have enough candles?
—No, Mom. I need _____.
8. Working hard can make your dream _____.
9. In the future, people can go into the space and live in a _____.
10. —Excuse me, is there a _____ near here?
—Yes. It's over there near the post office.

B. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

11. In our school we have three teaching _____ (build).
12. My bike is broken. So I _____ (take) a bus to school today.
13. I want to go _____ (hike) this weekend.
14. There is something wrong with the _____ (heat) in my car.
15. Most of the children are _____ (interest) in the interesting film.

三、选择题 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

- () 1. Who can do it better with _____ money and _____ people?
A. fewer, fewer B. less, less C. fewer, less D. less, fewer
- () 2. He is _____ cleverer than you.
A. many B. much C. more D. most
- () 3. I _____ a doctor in ten years.
A. am B. will am C. will be D. was
- () 4. The young couple fell in love _____ the house as soon as they saw it.
A. with B. at C. in D. on
- () 5. The book is worth _____.
A. read B. to read C. reading D. reads
- () 6. —_____ everyone in your class like football?
—I don't think so.
A. Is B. Does C. Do D. Are
- () 7. —Where is Jim?
—He _____ in his room.

- A. is doing his homework B. reads C. will watch D. slept
- () 8. You are too busy at your work. You should _____ time for fun.
A. take B. get C. find D. make
- () 9. —How much did you _____ on the dress?
—Ninety *yuan*.
A. pay B. take C. spend D. cost
- () 10. Don't keep _____ such questions.
A. ask B. asking C. to ask D. asked

四、把下列句子按逻辑顺序重新排列 (10分)

- A. Thank you. I hope you will have a good holiday.
B. Is it very important?
C. Summer holiday will begin next month. What are you going to do?
D. The same to you.
E. Oh, why not tell me earlier? Congratulations.
F. What are you going to do there?
G. Yes, I'll speak at the meeting.
H. I'll go to Shanghai with our classmates.
I. I hope I can. But I'll have a meeting to attend (出席).
J. We'll visit some modern buildings and some places of interest. Would you like to go with us?

正确的排列顺序为: _____ → _____ → _____ → _____ → _____ → _____

→ _____ → _____ → _____

五、阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

A

People could land on Mars in the next 20 to 30 years if scientists can find water on the red planet, the head of NASA's surface exploration mission (美国国家宇航局地表探测任务小组) said on September 16, 2004.

Asked how long it could be before astronauts land on Mars, Arthur Thompson, mission manager for MER surface operations ("火星探测漫游者" 地表探测任务小组负责人) said, "My best guess is 20 to 30 years, if that becomes our primary priority (首要目标的话)."

The two MER robots, named Spirit and Opportunity (火星探测机器人 "勇气号" 和 "机遇号"), have found ancient evidence (迹象) that water was once plentiful and important for scientists hoping to know if there was once, or could still be life on Mars.

Without water, the dream of sending astronauts to Mars, which has rocks and where the sky is red and sunsets are blue, couldn't unravel (无法实现).

"If we cannot find water, it really makes it difficult to send humans. Water is the key (关键因素)," said Thompson, who was attending a mining engineers conference.

Such a mission (任务) would take 11 to 12 months to get to Mars and it would be impossible

to carry enough water for the astronauts, plus the water needed to make rocket fuel (火箭燃料) for the return journey, to cool the spacecraft and to generate (产生) energy.

Thompson said scientists had found a canyon (峡谷) on Mars "that makes the Grand Canyon (美国大峡谷) look like a small canyon," where water could still be present.

"There are indications (有迹象表明) that there is actually water that seeps out (渗出) the side of the canyon, and going down the side it evaporates (蒸发). We believe it's an ongoing process (这个过程还在进行中)," he said.

Three satellites now orbiting (环绕) Mars are constantly gathering (不断收集) information, and Thompson said, "If there is water, we believe the chances of finding life are greatly increased (增加)."

根据短文内容, 判断句子的正误, 正确的在括号内填 T, 错误的填 F.

- () 1. The American Astronauts landed on Mars on September 16, 2004.
- () 2. The Americans sent up two robots to Mars.
- () 3. Without water, people couldn't send astronauts to Mars.
- () 4. The canyon on Mars is smaller than the Grand Canyon in USA.
- () 5. Astronauts could land on Mars one day if there is water on Mars.

B

Bill Gates was born on October 28, 1955. He grew up in Seattle, Washington. He was a very clever boy. His favourite subjects at school were science and maths. When he was 13 years old, Bill started to play with computers. At that time, computers were very large machines. Once he was very interested in a very old computer. He and some of his friends spent lots of time doing unusual things with it. In the end, they worked out a software program (软件程序) with the old machine. Bill sold it for \$4,200 when he was only 17.

In 1973, Bill went to Harvard University. In his third year, he left Harvard to work for a company called Microsoft. Bill began his company in 1975 with his friend Paul Allen. They thought the computer would come into every office and every home soon. So they began developing the software for personal computers. They improved (改进) the software to make it easier for people to use computers.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- () 6. Bill Gates grew up in _____.
A. Canada B. Australia C. America D. Germany
- () 7. —What subjects did Bill like best at school?
— _____
A. Science and maths. B. Language and art.
C. Maths and English. D. Music and P.E..
- () 8. Bill and his friends worked hard at _____.
A. Making large machines B. playing computer games
C. mending old computers D. developing software

- () 9. Bill started to play with computers _____ .
 A. in 1955 B. in 1968 C. in 1973 D. in 1975
- () 10. The word "personal" means _____ .
 A. 个人的 B. 公众的 C. 大型的 D. 昂贵的

C

I think life will be very different in 100 years' time. Some things will be better and some things will be worse.

Firstly, people won't live on the surface (表面) of the earth. 11 Special machines will provide oxygen (提供氧气) and light but the environment won't be the same. Trees and plants won't grow because there won't be any soil (土壤). 12 Food will mainly be in the form of pills (药丸). If the sea isn't too polluted, people will eat fish. What is more, I think people's everyday life will be different. 13 No one will have to do housework either. So, people will have more free time and they will be able to enjoy the things they like — sports, for example. Finally, I believe that everyone will be able to travel to the moon, to other planets (行星) and perhaps even to other galaxies (星系) for a holiday.

In a word, 14 Whatever happens, though, I'm sure the future will be an interesting place to live in.

阅读短文, 从下面的框中选择适当的句子填入文中横线处, 使短文内容完整正确, 然后完成第 15 题。

- A. They won't have to work long hours because computers and robots will help them.
 B. Our cities will be under the sea, in large domes (圆顶屋).
 C. I think that life in the future won't be anything like it is now.
 D. As a result (结果), people won't be able to grow crops (庄稼).

11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____

() 15. —What is the best title of the passage?

_____ .

- A. Life under the sea B. The future world
 C. Future life in my mind D. An interesting place to live in

六、书面表达 (15分)

以 "My life in ten years" 为题, 写一篇约 70 个词的短文, 设想一下你 10 年后的生活。

七、选做题 (每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

从第 II 栏中找出第 I 栏各题的正确译文, 并将其字母代号填在题前的括号内。

I

- () 1. Fried bread stick
- () 2. Boiled dumplings
- () 3. Steamed dumplings
- () 4. Steamed buns
- () 5. Rice and vegetable roll
- () 6. Egg cakes
- () 7. 100-year egg
- () 8. Salted duck egg
- () 9. Soybean milk
- () 10. Stinky tofu (Smelly tofu)

II

- A. 水饺
- B. 油条
- C. 馒头
- D. 蒸饺
- E. 皮蛋
- F. 蛋饼
- G. 饭团
- H. 豆浆
- I. 臭豆腐
- J. 咸鸭蛋

第二单元目标检测题

得分 _____ 班 _____ 姓名 _____

一、听力 (A、B 部分每小题 1 分, C 部分每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

A. 听句子, 选择能代表下列各题横线处所需内容的图画。每小题读一遍。

() 1. It's _____ today.



A



B



C



D

() 2. You should _____ every day.



A



B



C



D

() 3. He should _____ every day.



A



B



C



D

() 4. —What's the sign?
—_____.



A



B



C



D

() 5. —What's it?
—It's _____.



A



B



C



D

B. 听句子, 选出与你所听到的内容最为接近的句子。每小题读一遍。

- () 6. A. I have plenty of money with me to buy the shoes.
 B. The shoes cost more than I have with me.
 C. I have just enough money for the shoes.
 D. I need 5 more dollars to pay for the shoes.
- () 7. A. I don't think you're right. B. I think you are right.
 C. You're not wrong, I think. D. You're right, I think.
- () 8. A. He found the different sheep.
 B. It was difficult for him to find the sheep.
 C. It wasn't easy for him to fall asleep.
 D. He wanted to go to bed very much.
- () 9. A. It's better to do something late than never to do it.
 B. It's too late to do it.
 C. It's better not to do it.
 D. Let's do it as soon as possible.
- () 10. A. The radio says the cloud will come very quickly.
 B. The radio says it will be raining quite soon.
 C. The weather report says the cloud will go still higher quite quickly.
 D. The weather report says the cloud will soon pass away.

C. 听短文, 判断句子的正误, 正确的在括号内填 T, 错误的填 F。读两遍。

- () 11. Li Ping and Wei Fang once worked in different factories.
 () 12. One day Li Ping borrowed ten dollars from Wei Fang.
 () 13. Wei Fang didn't give back the money to Li Ping and went to work in another town later.
 () 14. It was a year before Li Ping learned that Wei Fang was in another town.
 () 15. Wei Fang wasn't in the room.

二、词汇 (每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

A. 从第 II 栏中找出与第 I 栏各词相符的解释, 并将其字母代号填在题前的括号内。

I

II

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| () 1. robot | A. telephone somebody |
| () 2. pet | B. quarrel |
| () 3. allow | C. a machine that can move and do some of the work of a hu- |

man being

- () 4. call up D. start
() 5. ancient E. let somebody do something
() 6. argue F. three times
() 7. aunt G. an animal kept in the home for pleasure
() 8. triple H. against the law
() 9. begin I. the sister of your mother or father
() 10. illegal J. of long ago

B. 选择能替换句中画线部分的选项。

- () 11. There are more than fifty students in my class.
A. just B. only C. over D. many
- () 12. —Mary, could you lend me some money?
—No, I won't lend you the money, you've had it.
A. I have lent you some money
B. You have lent me some money
C. It's easy to save money
D. It's no use hoping
- () 13. Would you like one more orange?
A. one B. another C. other D. the other
- () 14. Don't worry. Your son will be all right soon.
A. well B. ill C. happy D. nice
- () 15. Hurry up! The film will start in a minute.
A. last B. stay C. pass D. begin

C. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

16. Can you cut this big pear into two _____ (half)?
17. Eating much sugar is bad for your _____ (tooth).
18. Is there anything important in _____ (today) newspaper?
19. Do you think you have the _____ (free) to do what you like?
20. Who's the _____ (own) of this house?

三、选择题 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

- () 1. My parents want me _____ all day.
A. play B. to study C. cooking D. slept
- () 2. They always argue _____ money.
A. with B. about C. against D. on
- () 3. You've got a bad cold. You should _____ to see a doctor.
A. go B. to go C. going D. went
- () 4. — _____
—Sorry. You've got the wrong number.

- A. I'm looking for Jack.
 B. May I have a word with you?
 C. Can I speak to Mr White, please?
 D. Are you Mr Black, please?
- () 5. I want to _____ at the bus station.
 A. drop in B. drop from C. drop out D. drop off
- () 6. Just now I saw them _____ near the river.
 A. to play B. play C. playing D. played
- () 7. —Would you like some more tea?
 — _____
 A. No, I don't want it. B. No, I wouldn't.
 C. No. Thanks. D. Sorry, I don't.
- () 8. —No noise, Jack. The baby's sleeping.
 — _____
 A. No, I don't. B. Oh, I'm sorry.
 C. Oh. I don't know. D. No, I didn't know.
- () 9. —You are looking very beautiful today.
 — _____
 A. No, I'm not. B. You're right.
 C. You're more beautiful than me. D. Thank you. So are you.
- () 10. — _____
 —The sooner, the better.
 A. When shall I come again? B. How much shall I pay you?
 C. How long shall I stay here? D. How often shall I water the flowers?

四、完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Mom, I want to tell you that I'm too 1 . Every morning I must 2 early to read English then ride my bike to 3 . At school I must listen to the 4 carefully and do a lot of exercises. I'm 5 enough, but you 6 me to have piano lessons on Saturday 7 to study painting on Sunday. I have to work from Sunday to Saturday. Mom, I'm 8 enough to 9 what I should do. I 10 time to play or time to just sit and think.

- () 1. A. happy B. old C. tired D. fat
 () 2. A. rise B. get C. go to bed D. sleep
 () 3. A. work B. school C. the cinema D. the shop
 () 4. A. workers B. classmates C. parents D. teachers
 () 5. A. busy B. lazy C. free D. talking
 () 6. A. keep B. push C. let D. make
 () 7. A. or B. while C. but D. and
 () 8. A. young B. tall C. old D. thin

- () 9. A. know B. ask C. take D. clean
 () 10. A. have B. must C. bring D. need

五、阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

A

The best way of learning a language is using it. The best way of learning English is talking in English as much as possible. Some times you'll get your words mixed up (混合) and people will not understand you. Sometimes people will say things too quickly and you can't understand them. But if you keep your sense of humour (幽默感), you can always have a good laugh at the mistakes you make. Don't be unhappy if people seem to be laughing at your mistakes. It's better for people to laugh at your mistakes than to be angry with you, because they don't understand what you are saying. The most important thing for learning English is: "Don't be afraid of making mistakes because everyone makes mistakes."

根据短文内容, 判断句子的正误, 正确的在括号内填 T, 错误的填 F。

- () 1. The writer thinks the best way for you to learn a language is using it.
 () 2. You should speak English as much as you can if you want to learn English well.
 () 3. When people laugh at your mistakes, you should stop using English at once.
 () 4. When you make a mistake, you should keep your sense of humour.
 () 5. Everyone makes mistakes when they learn a language.

B

Once there was a man in a village. He had two children, a boy and a girl. The boy was good-looking but the girl was not.

One day they got a mirror (镜子) and for the first time they saw what they looked like. The boy was very happy and he said to his sister, "How nice I am! I look much nicer than you!"

The girl didn't like his brother's words and said, "Go away!"

Their father saw this and went up to them and said to the boy, "You mustn't only look good. You must be good." Then he said to the girl, "My dear, if you help everyone and do your best to make him happy, everyone will love you. It doesn't matter that you are good-looking or not."

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- () 6. The man had a boy and a girl, and _____ good-looking.
 A. the boy was B. the girl was
 C. the children were both D. neither the boy nor the girl was
- () 7. The father told the son _____.
 A. to look after his sister B. to be a good boy
 C. not to look at himself in the mirror D. not to help others
- () 8. The word "good-looking" means _____.
 A. happy B. strong C. tall D. beautiful
- () 9. The man was _____.
 A. a good father B. a bad father

- C. a good-looking father D. a tall father
- () 10. From the story we know a person must _____ .
- A. only look good B. laugh at others
- C. do his best to make himself happy D. be helpful to others

C

Most Americans don't like to get advice from members of their family. When they feel troubled and need advice, they don't usually ask people they know. Instead, many Americans write letters to newspapers and magazines, which give advice on many different subjects, including (包括) family problems, the use of language, health, cooking, childcare, clothes, and how to buy a house or a car.

Most newspapers regularly (定期地) print (出版) letters from readers with problems. Along with the letters there are answers written by people who are supposed (被认为) to know how to solve (解决) such problems. Some of these writers are doctors, others are lawyers (律师) or educators (教育家). But two of the most famous writers of advice are women without special training (特殊培训) for this kind of work. One of them answers letters addressed to (写给) "Dear Abby", the other is addressed as (被称为) "Dear Ann Landers". Experience (经验) is their preparation for giving advice.

There is one writer who has not lived long enough to have much experience. She is a girl named Angel Cavaliere, who started writing advice for newspaper readers at the age of ten. Her advice to young readers now appears regularly in the Philadelphia Bulletin (《费城简讯》). She is addressed as "Dear Angel".

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- () 11. When Americans feel troubled and need advice, they most likely _____ .
- A. turn to their family members
- B. ask people they know
- C. read newspapers and magazines
- D. write to newspapers and magazines
- () 12. _____ is not given in this passage as the subject on which newspapers and magazines give advice.
- A. The use of language B. Childcare
- C. How to buy a house or a car D. How to make a plane
- () 13. Readers with problems can get answers from _____ .
- A. radios B. newspapers C. TV D. e-mails
- () 14. Two of the most famous writers of advice are _____ .
- A. women without special training for this kind of work
- B. doctors well-known all over the country
- C. famous lawyers with much experience
- D. well-known educators loved by the readers

- () 15. Angel Cavaliere is _____ .
- A. a little girl who didn't live long
- B. a girl who started writing advice for newspaper readers at the age of ten
- C. a young reader who helped the newspaper answer other young readers' letters
- D. a writer of advice with much experience but little special knowledge of the work

六、书面表达 (10 分)

以 "Some advice" 为题, 给你关注的人或事提几点建议。

七、选做题 (每小题 2 分, 共 20 分)

从第 II 栏中找出第 I 栏各题的正确翻译, 并将其字母代号填在题前的括号内。

- | I | II |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| () 1. 稀饭 | A. Glutinous rice |
| () 2. 糯米饭 | B. Rice porridge |
| () 3. 蛋炒饭 | C. Sliced noodles |
| () 4. 刀削面 | D. Fried rice with egg |
| () 5. 麻辣面 | E. Rice noodles |
| () 6. 米粉 | F. Spicy hot noodles |
| () 7. 炒米粉 | G. Fried rice noodles |
| () 8. 鱼丸汤 | H. Egg & vegetable soup |
| () 9. 蛋花汤 | I. Fish ball soup |
| () 10. 紫菜汤 | J. Seaweed soup |