

湘教考苑

# 单元测试卷

D A N Y U A N      C E S H I J U A N

本书编写组 编



英语  
八年级上册  
(人教版)

CS 湖南教育出版社

①考生要写清校名、姓名和班级(或准考证号)

②不换题、不讲题、监考人不解答问题

③用钢笔或签字笔答题,字迹要清楚,卷面要整洁

注意事项

县(区) 乡 年级 班级

学校 姓名

# Units 1-2 单元复习卷

## RJ 八年级上册英语

### 知识点一 高频词

- 精彩的;绝妙的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 母鸡(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 猪(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 厌倦的;烦闷的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 日记;记事簿(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 活动(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 决定;选定(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 尝试;设法;努力(*v. & n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 鸟(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 自行车;脚踏车(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 建筑物;房子(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 商人(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 想知道;琢磨(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 差别;差异(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 顶部;表面(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 等待;等候(*v. & n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 伞;雨伞(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 湿的;潮湿的;下雨的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 足够的;充足的;充分的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 饥饿的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 不喜爱(的事物);厌恶(的事物) (*v. & n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 家务劳动;家务事(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 几乎不;几乎没有(*adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 节目(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 忙的;满的;充满的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 大概;或许;可能(*adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 咖啡(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 健康;人的身体(或精神) 状态(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_

- 结果;后果(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 在线(的);联网(的) (*adj. & adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 电视节目;电视机(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 虽然;尽管;即使(*conj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 以;凭借;穿过(*prep.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 头脑;心智(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 身体(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 在一起;共同(*adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 消失;灭亡;死亡(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 作者;作家(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 牙科医生(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 杂志;期刊(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 几乎;差不多(*adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_
- 得分;点(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_

### 知识点二 词汇联想与派生

#### I. 写出与所给单词相关联的复合不定代词

- one \_\_\_\_\_
- thing \_\_\_\_\_
- body \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 写出下列单词的反身代词

4.

|        |       |       |       |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| I      | we    | you   | you   |
| myself | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| he     | she   | it    | they  |
| _____  | _____ | _____ | _____ |

#### III. 写出下列单词的派生词

- wonder \_\_\_\_\_
- bore \_\_\_\_\_
- act \_\_\_\_\_
- build \_\_\_\_\_
- difference \_\_\_\_\_
- health \_\_\_\_\_
- little \_\_\_\_\_

### 知识点三 重点短语

1. 给……的感觉;感受到 \_\_\_\_\_ like...
2. 因为 because \_\_\_\_\_
3. 几乎从不 hardly \_\_\_\_\_
4. 垃圾食品 \_\_\_\_\_ food
5. 例如 such \_\_\_\_\_
6. 多于 \_\_\_\_\_ than
7. 少于 \_\_\_\_\_ than
8. 度假 go (be) \_\_\_\_\_ vacation
9. 一些特殊的事情 something \_\_\_\_\_
10. 为考试学习 study \_\_\_\_\_ tests
11. 很久不见 long time \_\_\_\_\_ see
12. 似乎很乏味 seem to be \_\_\_\_\_
13. 去购物 go \_\_\_\_\_
14. 决定做某事 \_\_\_\_\_ to do sth.
15. 试着做某事 try \_\_\_\_\_ sth.
16. 在过去 \_\_\_\_\_ the past
17. 开始下雨 start \_\_\_\_\_
18. 等火车等了一个多小时 wait over an hour \_\_\_\_\_ the train
19. 足够的钱 \_\_\_\_\_ money
20. 玩得很开心 have a fun \_\_\_\_\_
21. 激动得上下跳动 jump up and down \_\_\_\_\_ excitement
22. 上线 go \_\_\_\_\_
23. 这些问题的答案 answers \_\_\_\_\_ the questions

### 知识点四 核心句型

1. 怎么回事?  
How \_\_\_\_\_?
2. 通过上网或者看综艺节目来放松是很好的。  
It is good \_\_\_\_\_ relax \_\_\_\_\_ using the Internet or watching game shows.

3. 运动是最好的放松方式。

The best \_\_\_\_\_ to relax is \_\_\_\_\_ exercise.

4. 尽管有很多学生喜欢看运动节目,但综艺节目仍是最流行的。

\_\_\_\_\_ many students like to watch sports, game shows are the \_\_\_\_\_ popular.

5. 我的同学要我坚持下去。

My classmate told me \_\_\_\_\_ keep \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 我想知道这儿过去的的生活是什么样的。

I \_\_\_\_\_ what life was \_\_\_\_\_ here in the past.

7. 仅有的问题是这儿晚上除了看书就没有什么事情做了。

The only problem was \_\_\_\_\_ there was nothing much to do in the evening \_\_\_\_\_ read.

8. 趁来得及,开始运动吧。

Start exercising \_\_\_\_\_ it is \_\_\_\_\_ late.

### 知识点五 交际用语

1. “你周末通常干什么?”“我有时……”

— What do you \_\_\_\_\_ do on weekends?

— I \_\_\_\_\_ ...

2. 你多久锻炼一次?

How \_\_\_\_\_ do you exercise?

3. 或许我不是很健康,虽然我有一个健康的习惯。

So maybe I'm not very healthy, \_\_\_\_\_ I have one healthy habit.

4. “你应该喝一些茶。”“听起来是个好主意。”

— You \_\_\_\_\_ drink some tea.

— That \_\_\_\_\_ a good idea.

5. 拥有健康的生活方式并不难,均衡饮食很重要。

It's easy \_\_\_\_\_ a healthy lifestyle, and it's important \_\_\_\_\_ a balanced diet.

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# Units 1-2 单元测试卷

## RJ 八年级上册英语

| 题号 | 第一部分 |     | 第二部分 |     |     |     | 第三部分 |     |     |
|----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|
|    | 第一节  | 第二节 | 第一节  | 第二节 | 第三节 | 第四节 | 第一节  | 第二节 | 第三节 |
| 分值 |      |     |      |     |     |     |      |     |     |

### 第一部分 知识运用(共两节,计30分)

#### 第一节 语法填空(共10小题,计10分)

- ( ) 1. (2015 呼和浩特改编) Mr. Smith told his son \_\_\_\_\_ the football match because of the exam.  
A. not to watch                      B. to not watch                      C. not watching
- ( ) 2. (2015 郴州) Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ it to me when you finish reading the book.  
A. to bring                              B. bringing                              C. bring
- ( ) 3. (2015 福州) — Doctor Wang, I'm feeling much better. Must I go on taking the medicine?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You'll get well soon.  
A. can't                                  B. mustn't                                  C. needn't
- ( ) 4. (2015 陕西改编) It's every policeman's dream to keep people \_\_\_\_\_ and the traffic in good order.  
A. safe                                      B. healthy                                      C. busy
- ( ) 5. (2015 郴州) — Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in today's newspaper?  
— Yes. A terrible accident happened in Hubei.  
A. special something                      B. anything special                      C. something special
- ( ) 6. (2015 郴州) — John, I called you yesterday morning, but nobody answered the phone.  
— Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ basketball at that time.  
A. play                                      B. playing                                      C. was playing
- ( ) 7. (2015 福州) — \_\_\_\_\_ does your father go to the fitness center?  
— He exercises there twice a week.  
A. How soon                                  B. How often                                  C. How long
- ( ) 8. (2015 南充) Roy thinks he works as \_\_\_\_\_ as his friend, Dan.  
A. hardly                                      B. harder                                      C. hard

- ( ) 9. (2015 呼和浩特改编) — What do you think of the woman singer?  
— Her voice sounds \_\_\_\_\_. I like her songs.

A. sweet                                      B. sweetly                                      C. bad

- ( ) 10. (2015 福州) \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin is very young, \_\_\_\_\_ she can help with the housework.

A. Once; /                                      B. Though; but                                      C. Although; /

#### 第二节 词语填空(共10小题,计20分)

阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选择最佳答案。

Last Sunday we had a fantastic (极好的) trip. My father, my mother and I 11 to a summer camp. We went to the mountains. First we 12 to the foot (脚) of the mountain 13 bus. In the middle of the mountain there was a river. The water was clean. I washed my face (洗脸) 14 the water. It was warm. There 15 some fishes in the river. In the mountain there were flowers. They were very 16. At 12 o'clock, many people got together (在一起), and they were very 17. We made our lunch in the mountain. The food was very 18, and we liked it very much. After lunch, we went on our trip. Last, we got to the top of the mountain. We were very 19. It was really 20.

- ( ) 11. A. go                                      B. goes                                      C. went
- ( ) 12. A. get                                      B. got                                      C. gets
- ( ) 13. A. by                                      B. on                                      C. in
- ( ) 14. A. on                                      B. with                                      C. in
- ( ) 15. A. is                                      B. were                                      C. was
- ( ) 16. A. ugly                                      B. hungry                                      C. beautiful
- ( ) 17. A. smart                                      B. sad                                      C. busy
- ( ) 18. A. awful                                      B. delicious                                      C. expensive
- ( ) 19. A. happy                                      B. unhappy                                      C. interesting
- ( ) 20. A. terrible                                      B. cold                                      C. fun

### 第二部分 阅读技能(共四节,计50分)

#### 第一节 阅读判断(共5小题,计10分)

阅读下面的短文,并根据短文内容判断文后句子的正(T)误(F)。

Are you interested in country music? I like it very much! It will take me away for a while after I am tired. The guitars and songs will take me to mountains and fields.

Country music usually talks of everyday life and feelings. It's the spirit of America, easy to understand, slow and simple.

Country music developed in the Southern United States. It was the folk music of American countryside. Many of songs tell about the lives of farmers. They talk about love, crops or death.

The life of the countryside can be hard, so the words in country music are often sad. At first, people played the music only at family parties. But it became more popular later. In the 1920s, people played country songs on the radio, and they made them into records.

When people in the countryside moved to towns and cities to look for work, they took their music with them. Country music continued to change and became popular across America.

John Denver was one of America's most famous country singers in the 1970s. His song "Take Me home, Country Roads" is well-known and people still play it today.

- ( ) 21. John Denver was one of America's most famous country singers in the 1920s.  
 ( ) 22. Country music developed in the Southern United States.  
 ( ) 23. The words in the country music are often sad.  
 ( ) 24. Country music is simple and slow but difficult to understand.  
 ( ) 25. The writer of this passage doesn't like country music.

**第二节 阅读选择(共 10 小题, 计 20 分)**

阅读下面的短文, 根据短文内容从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案。

**A**

**My Favorite Sweater**  
 By Bonnie Highsmith Taylor

My favorite sweater grows too small.  
 I love that sweater best of all.  
 My grandma made it when I was three.  
 She made that sweater for me.

I picked the yarn(纱线), a special blue.  
 The color of bluebells(野风信子), wet with dew(露珠).  
 When I was three I was very small.  
 But now I'm five and much too tall.

I have a new jacket now that's green.  
 So I gave my sweater to our cat Queen.  
 Queen just had **kittens** out in shed(小屋).  
 My favorite sweater is now their bed.

- ( ) 26. Who is the writer of the poem?  
 A. The grandma.            B. Miss Taylor.            C. Mrs. Taylor.
- ( ) 27. The girl in the poem is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.  
 A. 3                            B. 4                            C. 5

- ( ) 28. Whose name is Queen?  
 A. The girl's.                B. Her grandma's.            C. The cat's.
- ( ) 29. What color is the girl's new jacket?  
 A. Green.                    B. Blue.                        C. Red.
- ( ) 30. The underlined word "kitten" in this poem most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a kind of food            B. a baby cat                C. a kind of drink

**B (2015 乐山)**

Do you know something about the holiday camps in Hong Kong? The students in Hong Kong used to take part in an English holiday camp in their holidays. And their parents weren't with them, though they were very young.

Now they still enjoy taking part in many kinds of holiday camps without their parents. Many parents let their children take part in some kinds of holiday camps in order to learn some practical (实用性的) knowledge in their life and also learn some knowledge about living skills, science, reading and writing... The most important for the children is to learn to look after themselves.

Holiday camps in Hong Kong are not so expensive. Most families can afford to send their children there for further study or for making their bodies strong.

It is said that students in Hong Kong have much knowledge about many things. Perhaps it has something to do with all kinds of holiday camps.

- ( ) 31. Students in Hong Kong usually took part in \_\_\_\_\_ in the past.  
 A. an English holiday camp    B. a maths holiday camp    C. a science holiday camp
- ( ) 32. When students in Hong Kong are in holiday camps, their parents \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have to look after them    B. don't go with them        C. must stay at home
- ( ) 33. The most important thing for the students to take part in holiday camps in Hong Kong is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to learn some practical knowledge in life  
 B. to learn about living and learning skills  
 C. to learn to look after themselves
- ( ) 34. The cost of taking part in a holiday camp is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. very high                B. not fair                    C. low
- ( ) 35. The students who often take part in holiday camps usually \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. know a lot about many things  
 B. show much interest in sports  
 C. have a strong love for further study

**第三节 摘录要点(共 5 小题,计 10 分)**

阅读下列材料,然后在表格中完成内容摘要,每空不超过三个单词。

Last week I had a pretty (相当) good vacation with my family. We had great fun in different places. On Monday the weather was sunny and hot. We went to White Beach and swam in the water. On Tuesday, it was cloudy and humid (潮湿的). We walked in the city. We visited three parks. We had a picnic there. On Wednesday and Thursday, it was rainy and windy. We walked in the city. We bought some clothes and ate something nice. On Friday, the weather was cool. We went hiking (远足) in the mountain. We were very tired but felt very happy. I really enjoyed my vacation. How wonderful it was!

| Time                   | Weather       | Things  |
|------------------------|---------------|---|
| 36. _____              | Sunny and hot | Went to White Beach and swam in the water.                    |
| Tuesday                | 37. _____     | Walked in the city, visited three parks and had picnic there. |
| Wednesday and Thursday | 38. _____     | Walked in the city, 39. _____ and ate something nice.         |
| Friday                 | Cool          | 40. _____ in the mountain.                                    |

**第四节 阅读回答问题(共 5 小题,计 10 分)**

阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容回答问题。

Many years ago, there was a family called Franklin. They lived in America. There were five girls and six boys in the family. In 1706, another baby boy was born. The boy's mother and her husband (丈夫) gave the boy a name — Benjamin.

He was the cleverest (最聪明的) of all the children. He could read when he was 5 and he could write at the age of 7. When he was 8, they send him to school.

In school Benjamin was good at reading and writing but not good at math. He read all of his father's books. And whenever (每当) he had a little money, he bought a book with it. He liked books. They told him how to do something. At that time he invented (发明) the paddles (脚蹼) for swimming.

41. Where did the family live?

\_\_\_\_\_

42. When was Benjamin born?

\_\_\_\_\_

43. How old could Benjamin read?

\_\_\_\_\_

44. Was Benjamin good at math?

\_\_\_\_\_

45. How many children were there in the family?

\_\_\_\_\_

**第三部分 写作技能(共三节,计 40 分)**

**第一节 翻译语篇(共 5 小题,计 10 分)**

阅读下面的短文,将画线的句子译成英文或中文。

Without Thomas Edison, the world might still be in the dark. 46. He lit up the whole world with the electric light. However, the electric light was not his only invention. He also invented 1200 other things. About every two weeks he created something new.

Thomas Edison was born in 1847. He attended school for only three months. His mother taught him at home, but Thomas was mostly self-educated. He started experimenting at a young age. 47. 他花了很多时间寻找第一份工作。 When he was 12 years old, he became a newsboy on a train. He did experiments on the train in his spare time. Unluckily, his first work experience did not end well. 48. They fired him because the train caught fire by accident. Then Edison worked for five years as a telegraph operator, but he continued to make his experiments.

Thomas Edison was totally deaf in one ear and hard of hearing in the other, but he thought of his deafness as a blessing in many ways. It kept conversations short, 49. 以便于他有更多时间忙于他的发明。 He always worked 16 out of every 24 hours. Sometimes his wife had to remind him to sleep and eat.

Thomas Edison died at the age of 84. 50. He left a number of inventions that improved the quality of life.

46. \_\_\_\_\_

47. \_\_\_\_\_

48. \_\_\_\_\_

49. \_\_\_\_\_

50. \_\_\_\_\_

**第二节 补全对话(共 5 小题,计 10 分)**

通读下面的对话,根据上下文补全对话内容。

Bella: Good morning, Tina.

Tina: 51. \_\_\_\_\_, Bella.



# Units 3-4 单元复习卷

## RJ 八年级上册英语

### 知识点一 高频词

1. 爱交际的;友好的;外向的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
2. 喧闹地;大声地;响亮地(*adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_
3. 轻声地;轻柔地;安静地(*adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_
4. 工作努力的;辛勤的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
5. 比赛;竞赛;竞争(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
6. 极好的;了不起的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
7. 清楚地;清晰地;明白地(*adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_
8. 获胜;赢;赢得(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
9. 有才能的;有才干的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
10. 真正;确实(*adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_
11. 在意;担忧;关心(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
12. 严肃的;稳重的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
13. 镜子(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
14. 必需的;必要的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
15. 成绩等级;评分等级(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
16. 谚语;格言;警句(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
17. 伸手;到达;抵达(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
18. 手(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
19. 感动;触摸(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
20. 内心;心脏(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
21. 现实;事实(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
22. (使)破;裂;碎;损坏(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
23. 手臂;上肢(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
24. 笑;发笑(*v.*);笑声(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
25. 分享;共享;公用;分摊(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
26. 响亮的;大声的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
27. 相像的;类似的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
28. 最初的;最早的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
29. 信息;消息(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_

30. 戏院;剧场(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
31. 使人舒服的;舒适的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
32. 座位;坐处(如椅子等)(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
33. 银幕;屏幕(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
34. (在空间、时间上)接近(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
35. 票;入场券(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
36. 最差(的);最坏(的);最糟(的) \_\_\_\_\_
37. 便宜地;低廉地(*adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_
38. 选择;挑选(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
39. 细致地;小心地;谨慎地(*adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_
40. 记者(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
41. 新鲜的;清新的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
42. 舒服地;舒适地(*adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_
43. 更差;更坏;更糟 \_\_\_\_\_
44. 接待;服务(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
45. 相当;十分;很(*adv.*);漂亮的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
46. 菜单(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
47. 扮演(角色)(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
48. 有创造力的;创造性的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
49. 天资;天赋(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
50. 作用;职能;角色(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
51. 获胜者;优胜者(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
52. 奖;奖品;奖金(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
53. 实例;范例(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
54. 贫穷的;清贫的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
55. 严重地;严肃地;认真地(*adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_

### 知识点二 词汇联想与派生

#### I. 写出下列单词的过去式和过去分词

1. win \_\_\_\_\_
2. break \_\_\_\_\_
3. choose \_\_\_\_\_
4. give \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 写出所给单词的比较级和最高级

5. good/well \_\_\_\_\_
6. bad/badly \_\_\_\_\_
7. cheap \_\_\_\_\_
8. lazy \_\_\_\_\_
9. comfortable \_\_\_\_\_

① 考生要写清校名、姓名和班级(或准考证号)  
 ② 不涂题、不讲题、监考人不解答问题  
 ③ 用钢笔或签字笔答题,字迹要清楚,卷面要整洁

注意事项

县(区) \_\_\_\_\_ 乡 \_\_\_\_\_ 年级 \_\_\_\_\_ 班级 \_\_\_\_\_  
 学校 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_

III. 写出下列单词的副词形式

10. loud \_\_\_\_\_
11. quiet \_\_\_\_\_
12. clear \_\_\_\_\_
13. true \_\_\_\_\_
14. serious \_\_\_\_\_
15. necessary \_\_\_\_\_
16. comfortable \_\_\_\_\_
17. cheap \_\_\_\_\_
18. careful \_\_\_\_\_

知识点三 重点短语

1. 关心;在意 care \_\_\_\_\_
2. 只要 as \_\_\_\_\_ as
3. 与……不同 be different \_\_\_\_\_
4. 使显现;使表现出 bring \_\_\_\_\_
5. 和……相同 the \_\_\_\_\_ as ...
6. 事实上 \_\_\_\_\_ fact
7. 与……相似 be similar \_\_\_\_\_ ...
8. 离……近 be close \_\_\_\_\_ ...
9. 有……相同特征 have ... \_\_\_\_\_ common
10. 各种类型的 all \_\_\_\_\_ of
11. 由……决定 be \_\_\_\_\_ to ...
12. 在……发挥作用 play a \_\_\_\_\_ in ...
13. 编造 make \_\_\_\_\_
14. 例如 \_\_\_\_\_ example
15. 认真对待 take ... \_\_\_\_\_
16. 让某人大笑 \_\_\_\_\_ sb. laugh
17. 在……有天才 be talented \_\_\_\_\_ ...
18. 与某人分享某物 share sth. \_\_\_\_\_ sb.
19. 到目前为止 \_\_\_\_\_ far
20. 看其他人展示他们的才能  
\_\_\_\_\_ other people \_\_\_\_\_ their talent

知识点四 核心句型

1. 那就是我为什么喜欢读书的原因。  
That's \_\_\_\_\_ I like \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 结交朋友对于我来说并不容易。  
\_\_\_\_\_ not easy \_\_\_\_\_ me to \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
3. 只要他们好,你没有必要需要很多的朋友。  
You don't need a lot of friends \_\_\_\_\_ they are good.
4. 没必要相似。  
It \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ to be the same.
5. 这些节目的一个亮点是它们提供了人们实现梦想的途径。  
One great thing about them is that they \_\_\_\_\_ people a \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ their dreams come true.
6. 最重要的事是要学习新事物并享受快乐。  
The most important thing is \_\_\_\_\_ something new and have fun.
7. Tom 和 Tina 一样努力。  
Tom works \_\_\_\_\_ hard \_\_\_\_\_ Tina.
8. Tom 比 Sam 更聪明吗?  
Is Tom \_\_\_\_\_ Sam?
9. 这家餐馆的服务最不好。  
This restaurant has \_\_\_\_\_ service.
10. 他和他姐姐一样友好。  
He is \_\_\_\_\_ his sister.
11. 才艺表演越来越流行。  
Talent shows are getting \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

知识点五 交际用语

1. 我们班上英语学得最好的是谁?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 镇上最差的餐馆是哪个?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 谁在学校更努力?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Tara 比 Tina 更外向吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 你觉得音乐俱乐部怎么样?  
\_\_\_\_\_

①考生要写清校名、姓名和班级(或准考证号)

②不涂题、不讲题、监考人不解答问题

③用钢笔或签字笔答题,字迹要清楚,卷面要整洁

注意事项

县(区) 乡 年级 班级

姓名 学校

# Units 3-4 单元测试卷

## RJ 八年级上册英语

| 题号 | 第一部分 |     | 第二部分 |     |     |     | 第三部分 |     |     |
|----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|
|    | 第一节  | 第二节 | 第一节  | 第二节 | 第三节 | 第四节 | 第一节  | 第二节 | 第三节 |
| 分值 |      |     |      |     |     |     |      |     |     |

### 第一部分 知识运用(共两节,计30分)

#### 第一节 语法填空(共10小题,计10分)

- ( ) 1. (2015 陕西) We have done much to protect the environment. So the river is getting \_\_\_\_\_ than before.  
A. dirtier                      B. dirty                      C. cleaner
- ( ) 2. (2015 云南改编) — Can you speak Chinese, Steve?  
— Yes, only \_\_\_\_\_. I have been in China for only one month.  
A. few                      B. a few                      C. a little
- ( ) 3. (2014 杭州改编) Of the two shirts, I'd like to choose the \_\_\_\_\_ one to save some money for a cap.  
A. cheapest                      B. cheaper                      C. more expensive
- ( ) 4. (2015 云南改编) — You shouldn't eat too much junk food. It's bad for your health.  
— You're right. \_\_\_\_\_ junk food I eat, \_\_\_\_\_ I will be.  
A. The less; the healthier      B. The less; the healthy      C. The more; the healthier
- ( ) 5. (2015 衡阳) Look! This house is as \_\_\_\_\_ as that one.  
A. the most beautiful              B. more beautiful              C. beautiful
- ( ) 6. (2014 淄博改编) — Do you like Zhou Libo's talk show?  
— Yes. His talk show is very funny. It always makes people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. laugh                      B. laughed                      C. laughing
- ( ) 7. (2015 郴州) I will send you an e-mail as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ in London.  
A. arrived                      B. arrive                      C. will arrive

- ( ) 8. It's up to the headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ on the style of the uniform.  
A. decide                      B. decides                      C. to decide
- ( ) 9. (2015 云南改编) You are supposed to be more careful to make fewer \_\_\_\_\_ while you are writing.  
A. trouble                      B. matter                      C. mistakes
- ( ) 10. (2015 福州) — So beautiful flowers! I can't decide \_\_\_\_\_ for my mom.  
— For Mother's Day, it can't be better to take some carnations (康乃馨).  
A. when to choose              B. which to choose              C. how to choose

#### 第二节 词语填空(共10小题,计20分)

阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选择最佳答案。

People need friends. We all like to feel close (亲近的) to someone. 11 is nice to have friends to talk, laugh, and do things with. Certainly, sometimes we need to be alone. We don't always want people 12. But we would feel lonely (孤独的) if we 13 had a friend.

No two people are 14. Friends 15 don't get on well with each other. That doesn't mean that they no longer (不再) like each other. Most of the time they will make up and become friends again.

Sometimes friends move away. Then we feel very 16. We miss them very much, but we can 17 them, write to them and email them. It could be that we would even see them again. And we can 18 new friends. It is surprising (惊讶的) to find out how much we like new people when we get to know them.


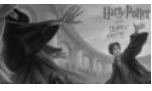


There's more good news for people who have friends. They live longer than people who don't have friends. Why? It could be that they are 19. Being happy helps you stay well. Or it could be just knowing that someone cares. If someone cares about you, you take 20 care of yourself.

- ( ) 11. A. It                      B. He                      C. There
- ( ) 12. A. alone                      B. away                      C. around
- ( ) 13. A. ever                      B. never                      C. just
- ( ) 14. A. friendly                      B. kind                      C. just the same
- ( ) 15. A. always                      B. sometimes                      C. often
- ( ) 16. A. angry                      B. sad                      C. lonely
- ( ) 17. A. call                      B. ask                      C. tell
- ( ) 18. A. look for                      B. find                      C. make
- ( ) 19. A. happier                      B. stronger                      C. kinder
- ( ) 20. A. less                      B. better                      C. little

第二部分 阅读技能(共四节,计50分)

第一节 阅读判断(共5小题,计10分)

(2015 南宁)阅读下面的短文,并根据短文内容判断文后句子的正(T)误(F)。

|   |  |
|---|--|
|  | Total sales:516 million units<br>iPhone users can listen to music, visit websites and play games—just by touching the screen. The iPhone 5S and 5C were the two top-selling smart phones in February,2014.   |
|  | Total sales:450 million copies<br>As from mid-2013, about 450 million Harry Potter books had been sold in 73 different languages. This made it the best-selling book series (系列) of all time.  |
|  | Total sales: \$4.6 billion at the box office<br>Star Wars is one of the best science fiction films in the US. Luke Skywalker, a farm boy, trains to be a hero and saves a princess and the galaxy.   |
|  | Total sales:350 million units<br>Forty years ago, Hungarian Professor Erno Rubik wanted to find a way to teach students geometry (几何). So he made the Rubik's Cube. Mats Valk from Holland is the fastest person to solve a cube. It took him only 5.55 seconds! |

- ( ) 21. The two top-selling smart phones were the iPhone 5S and 5C in February, 2014.  
 ( ) 22. Harry Potter was the best-selling film series of all time.  
 ( ) 23. The hero in Star Wars saves a princess and the galaxy.  
 ( ) 24. Mats Valk invented the Rubik's Cube.  
 ( ) 25. The fastest person to solve a cube is from the US.

第二节 阅读选择(共10小题,计20分)

阅读下面的短文,从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出最佳选项回答问题或完成句子。

A

Famous Museums

| Name    | The Palace (宫殿) Museum   | British Museum  | New York Museum                               |
|---------|--|---|---|
| Country | China  | The UK  | The USA                                       |
| Address | Chang'an Street, Beijing   | New Oxford, London  | Chestnut Street, New York                     |
| Feature | The largest ancient (古代的) palace buildings with many kinds of collections (收藏) in China. | One of the largest museums with collections of anytime and any area in the world. | America's largest museum on American history. |
| Ticket  | \$ 60 (Spring & Summer)<br>\$ 10 (Autumn & Winter)                                       | Free  | Monday free                                   |

- ( ) 26. As one of the largest museums in the world, British Museum is in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Beijing                      B. London                      C. New York  
 ( ) 27. New York Museum is America's largest museum on American \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. buildings                      B. collections                      C. history  
 ( ) 28. The Palace Museum, which is in the center of Beijing, is also called "Forbidden City(紫禁城)" in China. It lies in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Chang'an Street                      B. New Oxford Street                      C. Chestnut Street  
 ( ) 29. According to the form, if you want to see ancient Chinese collections, you can visit \_\_\_\_\_ at most.  
 A. one museum                      B. two museums                      C. three museums  
 ( ) 30. Which of the following is TRUE according to the information above?  
 A. Each ticket for the Palace Museum costs the same in the whole year.  
 B. You don't have to pay for tickets if you visit New York Museum on Monday.  
 C. British Museum lies in Chestnut Street, London.

B

Cindy, Jerry and Mary are giving their opinions (主张) about a good friend.

Cindy: I think a good friend should be honest (诚实的). That's more important than any other thing and is where a good friendship (友谊) starts. If a friend isn't honest (诚实的), he may lose his friends' trust.

Jerry: I think a good friend has to be generous (大方的). Here "generous" doesn't mean he has to give his friends his much money or his clothes. It means he should share his ideas and feelings with his friends. In fact, his friends can know him better in this way.

Mary: In my opinion a good friend should understand (理解) his friends. When there's something wrong between him and his friends, he must put himself in his fiends' place and think more for his friends.

- ( ) 31. What does the underlined sentence mean?  
 A. To be honest is the most important.  
 B. To be honest is as important as other things.  
 C. To be honest is not so important.  
 ( ) 32. Jerry would like to make friends with people who \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. give him much money  
 B. know him very well  
 C. tell him their ideas and feelings  
 ( ) 33. Mary thinks friends should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. visit each other often                      B. go to more places to play                      C. understand each other

- ( )34. Which of the following is NOT true?  
 A. These three people are talking about what they think a good friend should be.  
 B. Cindy thinks to be honest is the base (基础) of a good friendship.  
 C. A man is generous. That means he is very clever.
- ( )35. What does the underlined word “trust” mean in Chinese?  
 A. 夸奖                      B. 批评                      C. 信任

第三节 摘录要点(共5小题,计10分)

(2014 镇江)阅读下列材料,然后在表格中完成内容摘要,每空不超过三个单词。

Have you ever asked your relatives or friends if there is Wi-Fi in their houses? Have you ever searched for Wi-Fi when you are at restaurants or hotels? The answers will probably be “Yes”. Most of us want Wi-Fi everywhere as if we can't live without it. But we can only use free Wi-Fi in some public places. We still have to spend some money accessing (连接) the Internet at most time. Here comes a piece of good news.

A rich, powerful organization in the USA called the Media Development Investment Fund (MDIF) has decided to change the age of online computing (计算) completely by giving free Wi-Fi to every person on Earth. They will send up hundreds of satellites into low Earth orbit (轨道) in 2015.

This is because they have made a survey and found that only 60% of the world's population have been able to get information on the Internet. And this is also because many countries are unable to offer people the necessary infrastructure (基础设施) to access the web.

We can expect to use free Wi-Fi everywhere in the near future.

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Present situation             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Many of us want Wi-Fi everywhere as if we can't live without it.</li> <li>● Accessing the Internet 36. _____ us some money.</li> </ul>   |
| What the organization will do | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● MDIF has made a 37. _____ to send up hundreds of satellites into low Earth orbit in 2015 so that for every person on Earth, there will be free Wi-Fi access.</li> </ul>                                |
| 38. _____                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Only 60% of the world's population have been able to get information on the Internet.</li> <li>● Many countries can't 39. _____ people with the necessary infrastructure to access the web.</li> </ul> |
| What we can expect            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Free Wi-Fi will 40. _____ the world in the near future.</li> </ul>   |

第四节 阅读回答问题(共5小题,计10分)

阅读下面的短文,根据短文内容回答问题。

Sam often gets up at six thirty on Sundays. Twenty-five minutes later, he has breakfast with his father, his mother and his sister. Then he leaves his home and goes out to do some reading. At about eleven o'clock he gets back home and helps his mother do some housework. Sometimes he helps his sister with her homework. He has lunch at twelve o'clock. In the afternoon he often plays basketball or football with his friends. He gets home at five fifty. Forty minutes later, he has supper. In the evening, he does his homework. He watches TV twice a week. Sometimes he plays with his sister. At about ten o'clock he goes to bed.

41. What time does Sam get up on Sundays?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

42. What time does Sam have breakfast?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

43. How many people are there in Sam's family?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

44. What does Sam often do on Sunday afternoon?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

45. How often does Sam watch TV in a week?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

第三部分 写作技能(共三节,计40分)

第一节 翻译语篇(共5小题,计10分)

阅读下面的短文,将画线的句子译成英文或中文。

Sally was fourteen. She studied in a middle school. She liked dancing and singing and spent a lot of time on them. 46. 但是她讨厌数学甚至决定放弃。 Her father was anxious about it.

It was Sunday. 47. Sally's father gave a call to his sister who taught math in another school. He hoped she would come and tell his daughter how to learn math. The woman came and said, “You are a clever girl, Sally. I'm sure you will soon learn math well if you do your best.”

“I'm afraid I can't, Aunt,” said Sally. 48. “女孩子不可能擅长数学。”

“I don't think so,” said the woman. “I was good at it when I was a girl. You must do more exercises and try different ways to practice doing math problems until you work them out or at least understand them better. Here is a math problem. Please think it over and see if you can work it out.”

“OK,” said the girl. “Let me try.”

About an hour later Sally took the exercise book to her aunt and said, 49. “I've tried several times and worked out the problem at last!”

“Well done!” her aunt looked at her answer and said happily, 50. “Now you see, math is not as difficult as you thought.”

46. \_\_\_\_\_

47. \_\_\_\_\_

48. \_\_\_\_\_

49. \_\_\_\_\_

50. \_\_\_\_\_

第二节 补全对话(共5小题,计10分)

通读下面的对话,根据上下文选择适当的选项补全对话内容。(其中有两项是多余的)

A: Good morning, Tim.

B: Good morning, Marie.

A: 51. \_\_\_\_\_

B: Oh, any kind of food is OK. What's the best restaurant in town?

A: Well, the French Deli is really good.

B: 52. \_\_\_\_\_

A: Yes, it's the most expensive restaurant in town. 53. \_\_\_\_\_

B: Hmm ... And what's the Nick's Dinner like?

A: It's cheaper than the French Deli, but the food is kind of boring.

B: How about the Curry House?

A: Oh, that's a new place. 54. \_\_\_\_\_

B: Is the food good?

A: Yes, if you like hot curry(咖喱).

B: Yeah! I love it very much! 55. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Is it expensive?
- B. What kind of food do you like?
- C. But it has the best service, too.
- D. It's the most popular restaurant in town.
- E. Have a good time.
- F. Let's go there.

### 第三节 情景作文(计 20 分)

请以“My subjects”为题,谈一谈你所学习的课程。词数 70 左右。应包括以下内容:

1. 你最喜欢什么学科?
2. 什么学科最有趣?
3. 什么学科最枯燥?
4. 什么学科最难?
5. 什么学科最重要和最有用?

#### My Subjects

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密  
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题

① 考生要写清校名、姓名和班级(或准考证号)

② 不涂题、不讲题、监考人不解答问题

③ 用钢笔或签字笔答题, 字迹要清楚, 卷面要整洁

注意事项

县(区) \_\_\_\_\_ 乡 \_\_\_\_\_ 年级 \_\_\_\_\_ 班级 \_\_\_\_\_

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 学校 \_\_\_\_\_

## Units 5-6 单元复习卷

### RJ 八年级上册英语

#### 知识点一 高频词

1. 教育的;有教育意义的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
2. 打算;计划(*v. & n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
3. 希望(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
4. 讨论;商量(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
5. 忍受;站立(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
6. 发生;出现(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
7. 预料;期待(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
8. 笑话;玩笑(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
9. 毫无意义的;意思不明确的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
10. 行动(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
11. 文化;文明(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
12. 著名的;出名的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
13. 出现(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
14. 富有的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
15. 获得成功的;有成就的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
16. 主要的;最重要的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
17. 原因;理由(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
18. 普通的;常见的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
19. 电影(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
20. 不幸的;不吉利的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
21. 失去;丢失(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
22. 愿意的;准备好的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
23. 厨师(*n.*);烹饪;煮(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
24. 医生(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
25. 工程师(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
26. 小提琴手(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
27. 驾驶员;司机(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
28. 飞行员(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
29. 钢琴家(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
30. 科学家(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
31. 学院;大学;高等专科学校(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
32. 教育(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
33. 药;医学(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
34. (综合性) 大学;高等学府(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
35. 文章;论文(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
36. 决心;决定(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_

37. 外国的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
38. 表示疑问;怀疑;提问;质询(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
39. 意义;意思(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
40. 讨论;商量(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
41. 承诺;诺言(*n.*);许诺;承诺(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
42. 开头;开端(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
43. 改进;改善(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
44. 身体的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
45. 业余爱好(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
46. 每周的(地)(*adj. & adv.*) \_\_\_\_\_
47. 学校作业;功课(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_
48. 同意;赞成;应允(*v.*) \_\_\_\_\_
49. 自己的;本人的(*adj. & pron.*) \_\_\_\_\_
50. 个人的;私人的(*adj.*) \_\_\_\_\_
51. 关系;联系(*n.*) \_\_\_\_\_

#### 知识点二 词汇联想与派生

##### I. 写出下列单词的派生词

1. person \_\_\_\_\_
2. week \_\_\_\_\_
3. begin \_\_\_\_\_
4. meaning \_\_\_\_\_
5. education \_\_\_\_\_
6. piano \_\_\_\_\_
7. science \_\_\_\_\_
8. violin \_\_\_\_\_
9. drive \_\_\_\_\_
10. success \_\_\_\_\_
11. act \_\_\_\_\_
12. discuss \_\_\_\_\_
13. they \_\_\_\_\_

##### II. 写出下列动词的过去式和过去分词

14. send \_\_\_\_\_
15. lose \_\_\_\_\_
16. become \_\_\_\_\_
17. stand \_\_\_\_\_
18. may \_\_\_\_\_

##### III. 写出下列动词的词义并根据汉语意思写出它们的句型

19. plan \_\_\_\_\_

plan \_\_\_\_\_ sth. 计划做某事  
make a plan \_\_\_\_\_ ... 为……制订计划

20. hope \_\_\_\_\_

hope \_\_\_\_\_ sth. 希望做某事  
hope that ... 希望(接从句)

21. stand \_\_\_\_\_

stand sth./sb. 忍受某事/某人  
stand \_\_\_\_\_ 忍受做某事

22. happen \_\_\_\_\_

happen \_\_\_\_\_ sth. 碰巧做某事  
\_\_\_\_\_ happens that ... 碰巧(接从句)  
sth. happened 发生了某事

23. expect \_\_\_\_\_

expect \_\_\_\_\_ sth. 期待做某事  
expect \_\_\_\_\_ to do sth. 期待某人做某事  
expect that ... 期待(接从句)

24. question \_\_\_\_\_

question sb./sth. 质疑某人/某物  
question sb. \_\_\_\_\_ sth. 就某事质疑某人

25. improve \_\_\_\_\_

improve \_\_\_\_\_ 提高/改进某事

26. agree \_\_\_\_\_

agree \_\_\_\_\_ sth. 同意做某事  
agree \_\_\_\_\_ sb. 同意某人(的话)  
agree \_\_\_\_\_ sth. 同意某事  
agree that ... 同意(接从句)

#### IV. 写出下列形容词的搭配

27. famous be famous \_\_\_\_\_  
28. rich be rich \_\_\_\_\_  
29. ready be ready \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ sth.  
30. able be able \_\_\_\_\_

#### 知识点三 重点短语

- 在……方面做得好 do a good job \_\_\_\_\_ ...
- 长大 grow \_\_\_\_\_
- 在……开始 \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning \_\_\_\_\_ ...
- 写下 write \_\_\_\_\_
- 与……有关 have ... to do \_\_\_\_\_
- 学着做 take \_\_\_\_\_
- 讨论某事 have a discussion \_\_\_\_\_ sth.
- 从某事中学到很多 learn a lot \_\_\_\_\_ sth.
- 发行;上演 come \_\_\_\_\_
- 坚持做某事 keep \_\_\_\_\_ doing sth.
- 确信 be sure \_\_\_\_\_
- 想要某人成为/做 want sb. \_\_\_\_\_ be/do
- 发送某物给某人 send sth. \_\_\_\_\_ sb.
- 上表演课 \_\_\_\_\_ acting lessons
- 对某人承诺 make promises \_\_\_\_\_ sb.
- 由于这个原因 \_\_\_\_\_ this reason

#### 知识点四 核心句型

- 它是第一部带有声音和音乐的卡通片。  
It was the first cartoon \_\_\_\_\_ sound and music.
- 当谈到文化,我们认为就是艺术和历史。  
\_\_\_\_\_ we say culture, we \_\_\_\_\_ of art and history.
- 主要原因之一是米奇就像是一个普通人,但他总是努力面对任何危险。  
One of the main \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ Mickey was like a common man, but he always tried to face any danger.
- 他们大部分人都希望能像米奇一样。  
Most of them \_\_\_\_\_ like Mickey.
- 不是每个人都知道他们想成为什么样的人。  
Not everyone knows \_\_\_\_\_ they want to be.
- 一定确保你能尽力而为。  
Just \_\_\_\_\_ you try your best.
- 你能成为任何你想成为的人。  
You can be \_\_\_\_\_ you want.
- 尽管有差异,但是很多办法都有一个共同点。  
Although there are \_\_\_\_\_, most resolutions have one thing \_\_\_\_\_ common.

#### 知识点五 交际用语

- 你想要去打篮球吗?  
Do you \_\_\_\_\_ to play basketball?
- 你本周末计划做什么?  
What do you \_\_\_\_\_ to do this weekend?
- 你期望能从这一门新学科学到什么?  
What can you \_\_\_\_\_ to learn \_\_\_\_\_ the new subject?
- 你为什么喜欢讲故事?  
Why do you like \_\_\_\_\_ stories?
- 你认为这个脱口秀节目怎么样?  
What do you \_\_\_\_\_ the talk show?
- 我不介意。  
I don't \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 我无法忍受它。  
I can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 我喜欢它。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 你长大了想做什么?  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ when you grow up?
- 你打算去哪儿上班?  
\_\_\_\_\_ are you \_\_\_\_\_ to work?
- 你打算什么时候开始?  
\_\_\_\_\_ are you going to \_\_\_\_\_?
- 你打算怎么做?  
\_\_\_\_\_ are you going to do that?



|                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| SXTV Channel 7 13:12 Football Match | XATV Channel 4 15:30 TV Play          |
| SXTV Channel 6 18:30 Cartoon Film   | CCTV Channel 1 12:38 Law Today        |
| CCTV Channel 1 19:00 News Report    | CCTV Channel 3 21:00 The Latest Music |

- ( ) 21. My grandfather is very interested in laws. He can watch CCTV Channel 1 at noon.
- ( ) 22. My father is a football fan. He prefers football matches. He can watch CCTV Channel 1.
- ( ) 23. My mother likes watching TV plays. She wants to watch XATV Channel 4 in the afternoon.
- ( ) 24. My sister's only six years old. I want to find a program for her. I think she can watch SXTV Channel 7.
- ( ) 25. I'm a student. I like music, but I am not very busy tonight. So I can watch CCTV Channel 3 this evening.

### 第二节 阅读选择(共10小题,计20分)

阅读下面的短文,从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中,选出最佳选项回答问题或完成句子。

A(2014 重庆B卷改编)

#### A Cool Way to Keep Cool

We all know that foods will easily go bad if they get too warm. So we usually put them into our fridges to keep cool in hot weather. But can you make it without fridges?

In 1995, Abba, a teacher from Nigeria, found a cool way. His invention was called Pot-in-Pot Cooling System.

It uses two clay pots (陶罐). There is a smaller pot inside a larger one. The space between the two pots is filled with wet sand. Fruit, vegetables or drinks can be put into the smaller pot. A wet cloth covers the whole cooling system. Some foods can be kept fresh for several weeks in it.

Abba built five thousand pot-in-pot systems for the villagers in his hometown. Then people all over the country began using the invention. Soon it became popular with farmers in other African countries.

In 2000, Abba got a prize — the Rolex Award. If you are trying to do something to improve human life, you may have the chance to get this prize.

- ( ) 26. \_\_\_\_\_ from Nigeria invented the Pot-in-Pot Cooling System.
- A. A teacher                      B. A cook                      C. A scientist
- ( ) 27. In the Pot-in-Pot Cooling System, you should put fruit and drinks \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. under the wet sand              B. outside the larger pot              C. inside the smaller pot
- ( ) 28. Abba built five thousand pot-in-pot systems to help \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his family                      B. his students                      C. the villagers
- ( ) 29. Many farmers in African countries used Abba's invention to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. store wet cloth                      B. get warm                      C. keep foods fresh
- ( ) 30. In which year did Abba get the Rolex Award?
- A. In 1995.                      B. In 2000.                      C. In 2004.

### B

| Work days and holidays |        |       |          |       |
|------------------------|--------|-------|----------|-------|
| Country                | France | Japan | Thailand | China |
| Working hours a week   | 38     | 40    | 44       | 40    |
| National holidays      | 12     | 10    | 10       | 11    |
| School days a year     | 182    | 192   | 178      | 205   |
| Hours in school a day  | 5      | 6.5   | 5.5      | 7.5   |

- ( ) 31. Among the four countries, \_\_\_\_\_ has the most holidays and least working time.
- A. France                      B. Japan                      C. China
- ( ) 32. The Chinese people spend more time in \_\_\_\_\_ than those of the other three countries.
- A. working                      B. studying                      C. traveling
- ( ) 33. The people in Thailand spend \_\_\_\_\_ hours less than those of China in school a day.
- A. 5                      B. 6.5                      C. 2

### C

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FRIDAY  
AND SATURDAY

- ( ) 34. Children \_\_\_\_\_ can go to the Youth Club.
- A. under 12                      B. over 17                      C. between 12 and 17
- ( ) 35. You can go to the club \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. on weekends                      B. on Friday or Saturday                      C. from Monday to Sunday

### 第三节 摘录要点(共5小题,计10分)

阅读下面的材料,然后在表格中完成内容摘要,每空不超过三个单词。

In the classrooms in most European countries, the teachers teach more than history or language. They teach something behind—the culture of the country.

In a country such as the United States, people with different history, culture and language join together and they pay much attention to personal ideas. Teachers try to make each student special. Students do not have to remember much information. Instead, they work and find answers by themselves. There is often discussion in the classroom. Their education encourages personal thought. The importance is placed on how to arrive at an answer and not only to get the correct answer.

密封线内不答题