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| 八年级上册·英语( WY ) |

**Module 11**　**模块检测卷**

( 120分　100分钟 )

　　　　　　第一部分　听力( 共四大题,满分**20**分 )

Ⅰ**.**关键词语选择( 共**5**小题;每小题**1**分,满分**5**分 )

你将听到五个句子。请在每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个你所听到的单词或短语。每个句子读两遍。

( B )1.A.takes B.tastes C.makes

( A )2.A.experience B.exercise C.excuse

( C )3.A.troubles B.trees C.traditions

( B )4.A.boy B.toy C.joy

( A )5.A.for example B.for free C.for sale

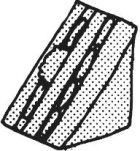
Ⅱ**.**短对话理解( 共**5**小题;每小题**1**分,满分**5**分 )

你将听到五段对话,每段对话后有一个小题。请在每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

( A )6.Where did the boy go in his holiday?

A. B. C.

( B )7.What does the boy eat every morning?

A. B. C.

( B )8.What is the boy’s sister doing?

A.Choosing flowers.

B.Watering flowers.

C.Planting flowers.

( A )9.Who is the girl going to Hawaii with?

A.Her grandparents. B.Her parents. C.Her cousins.

( B )10.How does the man like the woman’s birthday party?

A.Tiring. B.Wonderful. C.Boring.

Ⅲ**.**长对话理解( 共**5**小题;每小题**1**分,满分**5**分 )

你将听到两段对话,每段对话后有几个小题。请在每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第11至12小题。

( C )11.How often does Sarah go to the cinema?

A.Once a week. B.Twice a week. C.Twice a month.

( B )12.Where does Jeff watch movies?

A.In the cinema. B.On his computer. C.On TV.

听下面一段对话,回答第13至15小题。

( A )13.What’s the weather like in Italy?

A.Sunny. B.Cloudy. C.Rainy.

( A )14.What is the woman going to do in Italy?

A.Go to the beach. B.Play basketball. C.Watch games.

( B )15.How long will the woman stay in Italy?

A.Three days. B.Three weeks. C.Three months.

Ⅳ**.**信息转换( 共**5**小题;每小题**1**分,满分**5**分 )

你将听到一篇短文。请根据短文内容,写出下面表格中所缺的单词,每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Sally | Mary |
| Look | Short hair | 16.　Long　 hair |
| Character( 性格 ) | Outgoing and 17.　friendly | Quiet and serious |
| Job | A reporter | A 18.　teacher |
| How to go to work | By 19.　bike | By subway |
| What to do tomorrow | Attend a meeting | Take a 20.　course |

第二部分　英语知识运用( 共两大题,满分**30**分 )

Ⅴ**.**单项填空( 共**15**小题;每小题**1**分,满分**15**分 )

从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

( A )21.Sandy feels unhappy because nobody seems to 　　　　her progress.

A.notice B.look C.watch D.read

( B )22.Many people like the girl not just because she is beautiful,　　　　she is kind-hearted.

A.so B.but C.or D.and

( A )23.The food here smells good,but what does it　　　　like?

A.taste B.touch C.seem D.feel

( D )24.I don’t think Alice is able to do the job,because she has little　　　　.

A.success B.difference

C.discussion D.experience

( A )25.Jenny received a nice present yesterday,but she didn’t　　　　it.

A.accept B.offer C.allow D.prepare

( B )26.—You look unhappy.What’s the matter with you,David?

—I 　　　　Lisa to see a film,but she was busy.

A.minded B.invited

C.agreed D.solved

( C )27.—What’s wrong with you,Eric?You look tired.

—I　　　　to prepare for the final exam last night.

A.picked up B.woke up

C.stayed up D.put up

( B )28.You　　　　arrive late for work.The boss may be angry with you.

A.needn’t B.mustn’t C.must D.can

( C )29.It is 　　　　to offer the seat to old people on the bus.

A.boring B.relaxing C.polite D.safe

( B )30.At the bus stop,people stand in a line and wait 　　　　turn to get on the bus.

A.my B.their C.our D.your

( D )31.I like pop music,　　　　I often watch *Sing*!*China* on TV.

A.because B.but C.or D.so

( C )32.—How do you like the programme *Keep* *Running*?

—　　　　amazing programme it is!Many people like to watch it.

A.What B.How an C.What an D.How

( B )33.—Did you buy 　　　　for Linda’s birthday?

—Not exactly.Just some flowers.

A.something unusual B.anything unusual

C.unusual something D.unusual anything

( B )34.—I didn’t hear you come in just now.

—That’s good.We tried　　　　any noise,for you were sleeping.

A.not make B.not to make

C.to make D.making

( C )35.—I’ll take part in the boy’s 200-metre race this afternoon!

—

A.Never mind. B.Of course not.

C.Good luck! D.Bad luck!

Ⅵ**.**完形填空( 共**10**小题;每小题**1.5**分,满分**15**分 )

阅读下面短文,从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

I’m Susan from London.

You may think British people eat potatoes a lot.Yes.You are right!In Britain,it often gets very 　36　 so a meal of meat,hot potatoes and vegetables is just what people 　37　 in cold weather.

British people often have breakfast with a cup of 　38　.They often drink 3 to 7 cups of tea a day.People from other parts of the world may think that British people 　39　 fried( 油炸的 ) food every morning before they go to work or school.That’s not true.

In fact,it is 　40　 to eat a fried breakfast every day.It’s bad for health.In my family,　41　 eat( s ) a fried breakfast about once a month.

Some restaurants often serve the 　42　 breakfast all day long,so you can even have it 　43　 dinner if you want.Many foreigners think that’s really strange.

So 　44　 do we really eat for breakfast in England?Cereal( 麦片 ) and bread are popular 　45　.And eggs and milk are popular too.

( C )36.A.hot B.warm C.cold D.cool

( B )37.A.forget B.need C.read D.protect

( A )38.A.tea B.coffee C.milk D.water

( D )39.A.make B.pass C.book D.eat

( A )40.A.unhealthy B.polite C.delicious D.popular

( B )41.A.he B.we C.they D.she

( B )42.A.Chinese B.English C.American D.Japanese

( D )43.A.by B.about C.against D.for

( C )44.A.when B.where C.what D.which

( A )45.A.choices B.questions C.symbols D.services

第三部分　阅读理解( 共两大题,满分**35**分 )

Ⅶ**.**补全对话( 共**5**小题;每小题**1**分,满分**5**分 )

根据对话内容,从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,其中有两个为多余选项。

A:You must be really excited about leaving for America tomorrow,Li Ping!

B:Yeah.46.　A

A:Nervous about what?

B:I don’t know many of the customs and rules in America.47.　C

A:Sure.

B:48.　F

A:Well,it’s important to be on time when you’re invited for dinner.49.　B　Americans expect their guests to be on time.

B:Then how long may I stay there?

A:50.　E　Or you seem to have come only for the meal.When the host seems to be getting tired,it’s time to leave.The next day,call or write a thank-you note to say how much you enjoyed the meal.

A.But I’m a bit nervous.

B.It’s impolite to arrive late.

C.Could you give me a hand?

D.It’s good to stay at home for you.

E.After the meal,don’t leave at once.

F.What rules do they have in America?

G.You’re supposed to leave before the meal.

Ⅷ**.**阅读理解( 共**15**小题;每小题**2**分,满分**30**分 )

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

**A**

Singapore is made up of many kinds of people.The largest groups are Chinese,Malays and Indians.Each group has its own special wedding customs.

**Chinese** **weddings**:Before the wedding,the bride( 新娘 ) and the groom( 新郎 ) make tea for the groom’s parents,aunts and uncles.Then they go to the bride’s family to give gifts.After that they take some pictures.They ride in a car with red,pink and gold ribbon( 缎带 ).In the evening there is a big dinner.The women wear pink or gold dresses because those are lucky colours.The bride usually wears a red or pink dress at the dinner.

**Malay** **weddings**:A Malay’s wedding lasts two days in the city and many days in the country.The first day is a Saturday evening.On Sunday morning,the bride and the groom meet their friends,and the friends throw yellow rice over them to wish them good luck.In the evening there is a big dinner.The friends usually take some hard-boiled eggs when they leave for home.

**Indian** **weddings**:A tree is planted at the Indian wedding.After the bride and the groom plant the tree,they change their clothes.Usually the groom gives the clothes to the bride and the bride puts the clothes on.The friends throw rice at the bride and the groom to wish them good luck.The friends do not wear black or white clothes.Bright colours are the best for weddings.

( C )51.What can we learn about Singapore?

A.It is made up of three kinds of people.

B.The largest group of people is Malays.

C.There are different wedding customs.

D.The wedding customs are the same.

( B )52.Which wedding may be the longest?

A.A Chinese wedding.

B.A Malay wedding.

C.An Indian wedding.

D.It isn’t mentioned in the passage.

( B )53.Which is the same of all the three wedding customs?

A.The friends have a big dinner for the bride and the groom.

B.The friends wish the bride and the groom good luck.

C.The friends throw rice at the bride and the groom.

D.The friends wear black or white clothes.

( A )54.What can we know from the passage?

A.At the Indian wedding,the bride and the groom plant a tree.

B.At the Malay wedding,there is a big dinner on the first day.

C.At the Chinese wedding,all the people wear green clothes.

D.The people wear new clothes at the three weddings.

**B**

White bread is thought to have a long history.In ancient Egypt,people discovered white bread about 8,000 years ago.

There is something interesting about white bread.In the old times,many cities in ancient Greece said they owned the best quality.In the middle ages,bakers( 面包师 ) in England carefully guard their secrets of making bread.Anyone who hoped to learn the art of making bread must spend seven years on it.In times of war and disasters( 灾难 ),bread and wheat were the first things to be kept closely.

However,in the mid-1800s,an engineer from Switzerland invented a new kind mill( 磨粉机 ) to produce more white bread at a faster speed.Soon bread making became widely popular all over Europe.In 1928,America had the first company to produce and sell mountains of white bread.

( B )55.How many countries are mentioned in the passage?

A.Four. B.Five. C.Six. D.Seven.

( D )56.Who made white bread become more popular in Europe?

A.A Greek. B.An Egyptian.

C.An Englishman. D.A Swiss.

( B )57.What does the underlined word “guard” mean in Chinese?

A.生产 B.守卫 C.销售 D.购买

( A )58.What is the best title for the passage?

A.The history of white bread B.Different kinds of bread

C.The most delicious food D.How to make white bread

**C**

Now over the years,real Chinese snacks have become more popular in foreign countries.

In the United States,people are eating *roujiamo*.Many people call *roujiamo* from Shaanxi Province of China the “Chinese hamburger”.It has two pieces of bread with delicious meat between them.The US news blog( 博客 ) even regards *roujiamo* as “the world’s first hamburger”.It is very similar to an American hamburger.In fact,it has a long history in China.

In Russia,hundreds of *tanghulu* were sold in just a few hours.*Tanghulu* is a traditional Chinese snack that is made of fruit,usually Chinese hawthorns( 山楂 ).It is a bit like candy apples in the US.They are the hawthorns with sugar candy.A stick is pushed into the fruit so you can hold it like a lollipop( 棒棒糖 ).Some Chinese people think *tanghulu* has the same shape as a bottle gourd( 葫芦 ).That’s why it has this name.Of course,the new kind made of other fresh fruit such as strawberries and oranges also appears in China now.

*Youtiao* is like a popular snack in Spain.Some people outside China eat *youtiao* as well.For example,people in Malaysia eat it.They often eat it with milk tea or noodles.In Indonesia,they eat it with porridge( 粥 ) instead of *doujiang* in China.

( B )59.The US news blog regards *roujiamo* as 　　　　.

A.the Chinese hamburger B.the world’s first hamburger

C.the American hamburger D.the bread with some meat

( D )60.In Indonesia,people like *youtiao* with 　　　　better than *doujiang* in China.

A.milk tea B.noodles

C.coffee D.porridge

( B )61.What can we learn from the passage?

A.*Tanghulu* always sells well in America.

B.*Roujiamo* is a famous snack from Shaanxi.

C.*Tanghulu* is only made of hawthorns in China.

D.There isn’t a kind of snack like *youtiao* in Spain.

( C )62.The passage mainly tells us the 　　　　of Chinese snacks in foreign countries.

A.production B.inventions C.popularity D.histories

阅读下面短文,并用英语回答问题( 请注意每小题后面的词数要求 )。

**D**

It’s true that every country has its customs.

We all know that in America if people are pleased with you,they will give you a sign “OK”.But maybe you don’t know this sign is rude in Brazil.

In Poland,guests usually choose flowers as presents for hostesses( 女主人 ).Remember the number must be an odd( 奇数 ) one.And the hostess doesn’t hope that you remove the cover of the bunch( 束 ) of flowers.You must be more careful when you give red roses to a woman because the red rose means love.

In China we often hear people say that “nodding” means agreement.And “shaking the head” means disagreement.But in Bulgaria they mean the opposite.

We really need to pay more attention to the differences in customs.What’s more,we should learn more about them in order to avoid embarrassment( 尴尬 ).Do remember:a guest must do as his host does.

63.What will happen if you give a sign “OK” to a person in Brazil?( 不超过5个词 )

The person will be angry.

64.Why must you be careful when you give red roses to a woman in Poland?( 不超过10个词 )

Because the red rose means love.

65.How can we avoid embarrassment?( 不超过10个词 )

We should learn the differences in customs.

第四部分　写( 共两大题,满分**35**分 )

Ⅸ**.**单词拼写( 共**5**小题;每小题**1**分,满分**5**分 )

根据首字母及汉语提示,完成下列单词的拼写,使句意明确,语言通顺。

66.What 　surprised　( 使吃惊 ) Jane most was that she received a car as a birthday gift.

67.Our maths teacher is very 　serious　( 严肃的 ) when he teaches us.

68.I made some friends during my 　stay　( 逗留 ) in England.

69.Look!There is a bird standing on his 　shoulder　( 肩膀 ).

70.The twin sisters played a game of 　chess　( 国际象棋 ) just now.

Ⅹ**.**书面表达( 共**1**小题;满分**30**分 )

假如你是王红,你的笔友Charles 暑假要到中国来。他想了解一下中国人的生活习惯,请你根据内容提示用英语给他回一封邮件。

提示:1.中国交通右侧通行;

2.吃饭时用筷子,不必把所有食物吃完;

3.临走时礼貌道别。

注意:1.词数80左右;

2.文章开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;

3.文中不能出现真实的人名和校名。

Dear Charles,

I am happy to hear that you will come to China.Welcome!There are lots of good manners in China.You must remember these before you come here.

First you should remember that you must drive on the right in China.When you have dinner with Chinese people,you should say hello to the host.And at table you’d better use chopsticks instead of a knife and fork.You needn’t finish all the food on the plate.It’s polite to say goodbye to the host when you leave.

Yours,

Wang Hong