八年级英语测试卷（七）

内容:Unit 7 时间:60分钟 分数:100分

一、听力测试(本大题满分25分，每小题1分)  
第一节：

( )1．Where will kids study in the future?

A．At school. B．At home. C．On the moon.

( )2．Who will work in London in the future?

A．Li Ming. B．Jim. C．Jane.

( )3．What will the girls job be in 20 years?

A．A doctor. B．A newspaper reporter. C．An astronaut.

( )4．What will Jack let the robot do?

A．Clean his house. B．Cook for him. C．Do the homework for him.

( )5．Why will there be fewer jobs for people in the future?

A．Because there will be more people.

B．Because there will be fewer cities.

C．Because robots will do the same things as people.

第二节”

听第一段材料，回答第6至8小题。

( )6.What’s Mary doing?

A．She is looking for a job. B．She is making a robot.

C．She is reading a book about the future.

( )7．Why will there be more fresh water in the future?

A．Because there will be more seas.

B．Because there will be more trees and plants.

C．Because there will be less pollution in the sea．

( )8．What will do the same jobs as people in the future?

A．More robots. B．More computers. C．More new machines(机器).

听第二段材料，回答第9至11小题。

( )9．What will Linda be in ten years?

A．A P.E. teacher. B．A player. C．An English teacher.

( )10．What sport does Linda like to play?  
A．Basketball. B．Football. C．Volleyball.

( )11．Does William think Linda will be a good teacher?

A．No, he doesn't. B．Yes. he does. C．We don’t know.

听第三段材料，回答第12至14小题。

( )12．Where is David?

A．In New York. B．In Beijing. C．In Nanjing.

( )13．What does Amy do?

A．An English teacher. B．A math teacher. C．A history teacher.

( )14．How is Amy’s work?

A Boring. B．Difficult. C．Exciting.

听第四段材料，回答第15至17小题。

( )15．Why are they making a robot?

A．Because they like making things.

B．Because they want to help Bill,s mother.

C．Because it can help Bill do homework.

( )16．What does Bill’s father do?

A．He’ s a teacher. B．He’ s a writer. C．He s an engineer.

( )17．How long will it take them to finish the robot?  
A．Two years. B．One year. C．Three years.

听第五段材料，回答第18至20小题。

( )18 Does Peter have a robot in his home?

A．Yes, he do. B．No. he doesn’t. C．We don’ t know.

( )19．Where did Peter see a robot?

A．In a film. B．In a school. C．On TV.

( )20．How does Peter think everything will be in the future?

A．He thinks everything will be free.

B．He thinks everything will need more money.

C．He thinks everything will need less money.

听第六段材料,回答第21至25小题。

( )21.Where will the boy probably work in ten years?

A．In a library. B．In a shop. C．In a hospital.

( )22．Why will he live in an apartment with his friends?

A．The apartment near West Lake is very beautiful.

B．He doesn’t like living alone.

C．He can go fishing with his friends.

( )23．How often will he go fishing?

A．Every day. B．Sometimes. C．Once a week.

( )24.What kind of clothes will he probably wear on (工作日)?

A．A suit (套装). B．A uniform. C．A T-shirt.

( )25．Where will the boy go on vacation?

A．Dalian. B．Hong Kong. C．London.

二、单项选择：（15分）

( )1.The bus is too crowded. I can’t find any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for you.

A．place B．space C．people D．floor

( )2．Of all the songs he wrote, I think this is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the best one.

A．probably B．hardly C．luckily D．seriously

( )3．---Where’s Miss Wang?

---She went to Hainan last week and will return \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two days.

A．after B．by C．before D．in

( )4．---It will be May Day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two days.

---Well, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the holiday, where will you go?

A．in; at B．for; during C．for; in D．in; during

( )5．---When shall we have lunch, Mom? I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hungry.

---Oh, we’ll have it in a moment.

A．already B．yet C．still D．even

( )6．There’s nothing to be afraid of. The sky won’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．go up B．fall off C．fall down D．go off

( )7．My classmate Vince likes collecting CDs. He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

A．hundred of B．hundreds of C．many hundreds of D．many hundreds

( )8．---Why did Tom and Jim both look angry?

---Because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on each other’s plans.

A．disagreed B．decided C．discussed D．believed

( )9．Jack is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his lost pen everywhere, but he can’t find it.

A．looking for B．looking at C．looking after D．looking like

( )10．---Why didn’t you like Tom?

---Because he said the same thing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again.

A．over by over B．over to over C．over and over D．over or over

( )11．---Will people live to be 300 years old in the future?

---No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．they aren’t B．they won’t C．they don’t D．they can’t

( )12．---If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people drive cars, there will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air pollution.

---Yes, I agree with you.

A．less, fewer B．fewer; less C．fewer; fewer D．less; less

( )13．I think everyone should pay a role \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water in the life.

A．in save B．in saving C．for save D．for saving

( )14．Jim is very interested in space science, and he wants to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

A．doctor B．artist C．player D．astronaut

( )15.---Every home will have a robot in the future.

---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．I hope so. B．Good idea! C．Why not? D．Thank you.

二. 完形填空（10分）

What do you think our life will be like in the future? I don’t think we will have to do 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_housework at home because 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can help us. For example, robots will help us cook. The food they cook will be healthier and more delicious. We will 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such food. Then we will spend more time reading books which can make a 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We will only need to 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

A new kind of clothes will be made. They will be warm in winter and cool in summer. We can 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ freely in space like an astronaut to any planet in this kind of clothes. Rockets will 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ become *common transportation* (普通的交通).

8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are making science *develop* (发展) faster and faster. They 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that our life will be better and better. I believe the prediction will 10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon.

( )1．A．interesting B．boring C．relaxing D．unusual

( )2．A．rockets B．computers C．robots D．telephones

( )3．A．agree with B．begin with C．help with D．fall in love with

( )4．A．sound B．pollution C．friend D．difference

( )5．A．listen to B．play with C．look for D．look at

( )6．A．see B．visit C．fly D．fall

( )7．A．well B．probably C．really D．simply

( )8．A．Astronauts B．Teachers C．Students D．Scientists

( )9．A．hear B．improve C．predict D．dream

( )10．A．come true B．come over C．come up D．come out

三. 阅读理解：（20分）

A

One day a famous teacher was walking with his student. On the way, they saw a lake. They stopped and the teacher told the student, “I’m thirsty. Get me some water from that lake.”

Just when the student reached the lake, a cow was walking in the lake. So the water became very dirty. He thought, “I can’t give the dirty water to my teacher!”

He came back and told the teacher, “ The water is very dirty. We can’t drink it.” After about half an hour, the teacher asked the student to get some water again. So he went back to the lake.

But the lake was still dirty. So he told the teacher the same thing. After some time, the teacher asked him to go back again. But this time, he found the water was clear. The *mud* (泥) in the water came to the *bottom*(底). So he got some water.

The teacher looked at the water and said to him. “You did nothing to make the water clear. You just let it be…Your mind is also like that! When it is *bothered* (被打扰), just let it be. Give it some time.”

( )1.One day the teacher asked his student to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．get some water to drink B．get some water to wash his face

C．make the lake clear D．drive away the cow in the lake

( )2．How many times did the student go to the lake?

A．Only once. B．Twice. C．Three times. D．Four times.

( )3．Who made the dirty water clear?

A．The teacher. B．The student. C．The cow. D．No one.

( )4．The teacher told his student that he should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when his mind was bothered．

A．ask him for help B．do nothing C．drink some water D．eat something

( )5．From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．the teacher taught his student something useful

B．the teacher wanted his student to work hard

C．the student knew how to make the water clear

D．the student was very lazy

B

In China, more and more parents would like to send their children to study *abroad* (在国外). They think that their children can get a better education if they study abroad. Their children will get a better job, make more money and live a better life in the future. But some children don’t study hard after they are sent abroad.They spend time and a lot of money but learn nothing.

Everybody knows that sending children abroad will cost much money. Not all Chinese families have enough money for their children to study abroad. So many parents choose to borrow money from others. Some even choose to sell their house.

An *expert* (专家) once said, “ Parents are willing to spend all the money on children’s future by sending them abroad. They **rely on** their children. If the children can’t get good jobs, their parents will be poor. So some parents are called ‘new *urban* (城市的) poor’.”

Parents should try to find more suitable ways to give their children a good education.

( )6．Why do more and more Chinese parents send their children to study abroad?

A．Because they are very much poor.

B．Because they hope their children can live a better life in the future.

C．Because their children want to study abroad.

D．Because their children can make lots of money abroad.

( )7．What do some children do abroad?

A．They study very hard. B．They find good jobs.

C．They save much money. D．they hardly spend time on study.

( )8．What does the second paragraph tell us?

A．Sending children to study abroad is popular.

B．Parents have many ways to make money.

C．It’s hard for some families to afford (负担得起) children’s studying abroad.

D．Children like to study abroad very much.

( )9．The underlined words “rely on” mean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．指望 B．埋怨 C．溺爱 D．照顾

( )10．What can we learn from the passage?

A．Sending children abroad is not the best way to give them a good education.

B．It is more and more expensive to send children abroad.

C．Most children can’t find good jobs in the future.

D．Children can learn more when studying abroad.

四、词汇：（10分）

A．根据句意及首字母提示，拼写单词完成句子：

1．People all over the world love p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They don’t want to see any *war* (战争).

2．The water in the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is *salty* (咸的). We can’t drink it at all.

3．There will be more p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if there are more cats and buses.

4．I b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you will be successful.

5．Look! There are many kites in different s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sky.

Ｂ.用所给单词的适当形式填空：

1．The scientist has many famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（predict）.

2．It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（danger） to play football in the street.

3．You are too fat. You should eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（little）.

4．It’s too late. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（agree） that we go there today.

5．Could you please give me some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(paper)? I want to write an article.

五、阅读还原：（10分）

Do you think it's hard to build a habit? Most people find the hardest thing for them is keeping it for long enough. So how do you keep a habit? Here are the rules

(1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

It's easy to start a habit, or even 5 of them at a time.But keeping them is another story. One habit only. Don't break this rule

(2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Make the habit as tiny (小). as possible. Whatever you think you should do, cut it in half. Then, if possible, cut it in half again.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Many people do a habit they don't like, so they get negative (消极的) results. Do a habit you love, or find a way to enjoy doing the habit. Also, praise(表扬) yourself for doing it.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

If you want to stop your habit, think of the reason why you choose it again before you make a decision.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

It is always easier for two people to keep a habit than one person. So if you have a good habit, you can surely share it with another person.

|  |
| --- |
| A．Enjoy Doing it. B．Think about it again.  C．Ask your parents for advice. D．One Habit at a Time.  E．Share your habit with your friend. F．A Tiny Habit. |

六、完成句子：（10分）

1．我认为环境在50年后将处在极大危险中。(danger)

I think the environment will\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in50 years.

2．上周日我在城市公园参与了植树。(play)

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the city park last Sunday.

3．对我来说早上8点起床是不可能的。(get)

It\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_before8：00 in the morning.

4．这场考试后我们将能够去旅行。(able)

We will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_after this exam.

5．一些科学家相信有一天机器人将会像人一样移动和思考。(move)

Some scientists\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_one day．

七、用方框中单词的适当形式填空，每空一词。（11分）

Do you live in a tall building? How do you go up and down? A lift is very 1 (use). It looks like a small room. It goes up and down all day. In modern lifts there’s no worker. People walk in.They know 2 floor they want to go to. They push a button(按钮) and the lift 3 (go) to that floor. It’s very fast and easy.

Lifts are very important to us. Why? Think about a tall building. Maybe it has twenty 4 (floor).Maybe it has fifty or 5 (many). Who can walk up all the stairs(楼梯)? Maybe people can climb them 6 (one). Can someone climb thirty floors to 7 office every day? Can small children walk up to their rooms on the twenty-fourth floor? Can their mothers or fathers carry food up to all 8 (that)stairs? Of course not.We can have very high buildings because we have lifts. We could not have all the beautiful tall buildings 9 lifts.Because it is too tiring for people 10 (climb) the stairs every day.

1．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

八．写作（15分）

每个人都对自己的未来充满期待，20年后的你会过着什么样的生活呢?请根据提示，以" My Life in the Future"，用英语写一篇短文，对你未来的生活进行展望。

提示:1.你对未来生活的设想;

2.你未来从事工作、生活的地方、理由及其家庭情况;

3.通过努力实现后的感受。

要求:1.语向通顺、语意连贯，可适当发挥；2.次数:90词左右。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

秋八年级英语测试题(七) 参考答案

一、单项选择(15分)

1－5：BADDA 6－10：CBAAC 11－15：BBBDA

二、完形填空：（10分）

1－5：BCDAA 6－10：CBDCA

三、阅读理解：（15分）

1－5：ACDBA 6－10： BDCAA

四、词汇：（10分）

A．根据句意及首字母提示，拼写单词完成句子：

1. peace 2. sea 3. pollution 4. believe 5. shapes

B. 用所给单词的适当形式填空：

1. predictions 2. dangerous 3. less 4. disagree 5. paper

五、DFABE

六、完成句子：（14分）

1. be in great danger

2. played a part in planting trees

3. is impossible for me to get up

4. be able to go on a trip

5. believe that robots will move and think like people

七、语法填空：（10分）

1.useful 副词very修饰形容词useful。

2.which 句意：他们知道他们想去哪一层。which意为“哪一个”。

3.goes 根据and前的push和and后的主语the lift可知此处用动词go的第三人称单goes。

4.floors 根据其前的twenty 可知其后用名词复数floors。

5.more 句意：或许它有五十层或更多。 many的比较级为more。

6.once 句意：或许人们可以爬(高层)褛梯一次。根据下文“有人能每天爬三十层到办公室吗?”可知 填写once，意为“一次”。

7.an office为可数单数名词，其音标的第一个音素为元音音素，故填写冠词an。

8.those 根据其前的all和其后的stairs可知此处用that的复数形式these。

9. without 句意：没有电梯，我们不能拥有所有漂亮的高层建筑。without用作介词，意为“没有”。

10. to climb 考查It+be+adj.+for sb.+to do sth.结构，意为“对某人来说，做……是……”

九、作文：（15分）

略