**八上U5&U6单元练习**

**一、单项选择（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_ meat left, so we have to buy some.

A. few B. a bit of C. little D. a little of

2. --- Why are you so busy, Doris?

--- Because I \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Reading Club and I’m busy reading.

A. have joined B. had been in C. joined in D. took part in

3. We will never \_\_\_\_\_\_ until we find the lost child.

A. get up B. give up C. put up D. turn up

4. Mr. Lu has been in Guangzhou \_\_\_\_\_\_ more than two years ago.

A. since B. for C. at D. by

5. We can help protect the environment by \_\_\_\_\_\_ more trees.

A. plant B. planting C. to plant D. planted

6. --- \_\_\_\_\_\_ have you been here?  
 --- Since 2011.

A. When B. Where C. How soon D. How long

7. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ as a nurse since she \_\_\_\_\_\_ college.

A. worked; left B. has worked; left

C. worked; has left D. has worked; has left

8. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ the book for two weeks and I will return it to the library next Monday.

A. borrowed B. kept C. have borrowed D. have kept

9. She hasn’t found her dog \_\_\_\_\_\_, but she’s still trying.

A. already B. yet C. ever D. never

10. If you take part in our educational exchange, you \_\_\_\_\_\_ to another country.

A. travel B. will travel C. travelled D. travelling

11. --- Hello, this is Lilly speaking. Could I speak to Mr. Black?

--- Sorry. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Xuanwu Lake Park.

A. has been to B. went to C. has gone to D. will go to

12. I’m free every day \_\_\_\_\_\_ today. Can you come and visit another day?

A. in B. on C. except D. besides

13. Tom succeeded \_\_\_\_\_\_ passing the final exam.

A. in B. to C. on D. at

14. --- Is Danny at home now?

--- No. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ the park. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ there half an hour ago.

A. has gone to; went B. has gone to; has gone

C. has been to; went D. has been to; has gone

15. Have you \_\_\_\_\_\_ heard the story about Edison?  
 A. ever B. never C. even D. once

**二、语法选择（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

People have strange ideas about food. For example, the tomato is \_\_\_16\_\_\_ kind of very delicious vegetable. It is very useful and can be cooked in many ways. It has rich *nutrition*（营养）and vitamin in it. But \_\_\_17\_\_\_ the 18th century, Americans never ate tomatoes. They grew them in their gardens \_\_\_18\_\_\_ tomato plants are so pretty. But they thought the vegetable \_\_\_19\_\_\_ *poisonous*（有毒的）. They called tomatoes “poison apples”.

President Thomas Jefferson, however, \_\_\_20\_\_\_ that tomatoes were good to eat. He was a learned man. He had been to Paris, and he learned \_\_\_21\_\_\_ the taste of tomatoes there. He grew \_\_\_22\_\_\_ kinds of tomatoes in his garden. The President taught his cook a way of making a cream of tomato soup. This beautiful pink soup was served \_\_\_23\_\_\_ the President’s party. The local guests thought the soup tasted really \_\_\_24\_\_\_. They never thought \_\_\_25\_\_\_ president would serve his guests “poison apples”. And Jefferson never spoke to his honored（忠实的）guests about the fact.

16. A. a B. an C. the D. /

17. A. at B. on C. in D. with

18. A. or B. but C. because D. if

19. A. is B. are C. were D. was

20. A. knows B. knew C. has known D. would know

21. A. to love B. to loving C. loved D. love

22. A. much B. many C. more D. little

23. A. from B. during C. to D. at

24. A. good B. well C. better D. best

25. A. they B. them C. their D. theirs

**三、阅读理解（共10小题；每小题2分，满分20分）**

**(A)**

More than 700 years ago, Scotland was fighting with England. The King of England wanted to control Scotland. He had a strong army so it was difficult for the Scots to fight. They lost many times. King Robert of Scotland had to run from the English army.

One day, King Robert lay in a *cave*（洞穴）. He thought that he was not good enough to be a king. He was so worried that he didn’t even see a spider near him. He looked up when he saw the spider climbing. It was trying to climb up to its web at the top of the cave but it fell down.

“How sad!” thought King Robert. “The spider is like me. It’s not strong enough.” He watched while the spider tried again. It fell down a second time.

“Be careful little spider, or you might die,” he said. “Life is so hard. You’ll never get back to your web.” But the spider tried again and again. King Robert watched while it slowly climbed back to its web. After an hour, the spider got to the web.

“You are such a great spider,” he said. “If you can keep trying, I can too. I must carry on fighting. I won’t let the English win.” Then his army grew strong and they stopped the English army successfully.

26. Why was it difficult for the Scots to fight the English?

A. Because the Scots were too weak.

B. Because the King of England was very smart.

C. Because the English army was very strong.

D. Because the King of Scotland was not good enough.

27. Where was the spider’s web?

A. On the wall of the cave. B. At the entrance of the cave.

C. In the middle of the cave. D. At the top of the cave.

28. What did King Robert think of the spider at first?

A. It was clever. B. It was careless.

C. It was not that strong. D. It was great.

29. In what order did the following take place in the story?

a. The spider got to its web.

b. The spider fell down many times.

c. King Robert got his army to be strong enough to fight the English.

d. King Robert saw a spider trying to climb up to its web in a cave.

e. King Robert thought he should be like the spider.

A. d-b-a-e-c B. c-d-b-a-e C. d-e-b-a-c D. c-d-e-b-a

30. What can we learn from the story?

A. We have to be strong if we want to win.

B. Keep trying and we will get what we want.

C. Try to find an easier way when me meet difficulties.

D. Life is so hard and sometimes we have to give up something.

**(B)**

One day, Lu Ban and his younger sister were visiting West Lake in Hangzhou. Suddenly it rained heavily and they had to return home. “What a pity!” thought Lu’s sister.

When they got home, she said to her brother, “You’re the best craftsman around here, but I’ll make a *bet*（打赌）with you. Let’s see who can invent something that will let people enjoy the scenery even in the rain. Let’s start tonight and stop at the first cock’s crow.”

Lu Ban agreed. When it turned dark, he started building a *pavilion*（亭子）at the lakeside. Under the pavilion, people would be able to enjoy the scenery, even in wet weather. He went on building another pavilion, then another, and still another. He built nine pavilions and started working on the tenth. But before he could finish it, he heard a cock crowing, so he stopped.

Soon the Sun rose. Lu Ban saw something coming towards him, something like the roof of a pavilion. Under it was his sister.

As she came nearer, Lu Ban saw she was holding a *bamboo pole*（竹竿）which had something round and *flat*（平的）at one end and covered with silk of many colours.

“What a useful thing! How clever!” he cried out, examining his sister’s invention.

Some people say that was the beginning of the Hangzhou umbrella.

31. What was Lu Ban doing when it began to rain?

A. He was swimming in the West Lake.

B. He was enjoying the scenery of the West Lake.

C. He was building the pavilions around the West Lake.

D. He was building a bridge around the West Lake.

32. The underlined word “craftsman” in paragraph 2 means “\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. inventor B. scientist C. musician D. captain

33. How many pavilions did Lu Ban build?  
 A. Eleven. B. Ten. C. Nine. D. One.

34. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
 A. Lu Ban’s sister made a bet with him.

B. Lu Ban stopped building pavilions until the Sun rose.

C. Lu Ban’s sister invented something covered with silk.

D. Lu Ban thought his sister’s invention was useful.

35. What is the story mainly about?

A. How Lu Ban built pavilions.

B. How great Lu Ban’s inventions were.

C. How much Lu Ban loved the West Lake.

D. How the Hangzhou umbrella was invented.

**四、单词拼写（共15小题；每空1分，满分15分）**

36. I want to join the a\_\_\_\_\_\_ and help protect our country.

37. Your glass is e\_\_\_\_\_\_. Let me fill it up with juice.

38. Look! Sally is walking on the other s\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the street.

39. Don’t p\_\_\_\_\_\_ my hair. It hurts.

40. Some people thought Tom was a s\_\_\_\_\_\_, but I thought he was very clever.

41. Could you tell us about your working e\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Africa?  
42. Different countries have different customs and c\_\_\_\_\_\_.

43. How many d\_\_\_\_\_\_ can you find between these two pictures?

44. In the library, all the students do their homework and read q\_\_\_\_\_\_.

45. China has a long history. It is one of the four a\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries in the world.

46. He started playing for the l\_\_\_\_\_\_ club when he was 10 years old.

47. She said she was g\_\_\_\_\_\_ to have the chance to come here and she enjoyed herself.

48. Chinese use c\_\_\_\_\_\_ to have meals.

49. My h\_\_\_\_\_\_ family took good care of me during my exchange visit in New Zealand.

50. Though he hasn’t had much s\_\_\_\_\_\_ yet, he’ll keep trying.

**五、完成句子（每空0.5分，满分15分）**

51. 最后，我们在篮球赛中获胜了。

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_, we won the basketball match.

52. 这部电影除了结尾之外都很好。

The movie was good \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the ending.

53. 取笑残疾人是不礼貌的。

It is impolite to \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the disabled.

54. 我的文具柜塞满了纸和书。我要把它们整理好。

My stationery cupboard \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ paper and books. I’ll put them in order.

55. 谁愿意上前表演这段对话？

Who want to \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the dialog in the front?

56. 我们不该通过打架来解决问题。

We shouldn’t solve the problem \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

57. 现在就参加我们的教育交流活动！

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ our educational exchange right now.

58. 李华想申请加入乒乓球俱乐部。

Li Hua wants to \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Table Tennis Club.

59. 我只能给你提供关于这件事的一点点信息。

I can only give you \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ information about it.

60. 起初，他对写作不感兴趣。

He was not interested in writing \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

61. 至今为止，他已经在这家公司工作了十年了。

He has worked in this company for ten years \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

62. 你为什么不来英国度假呢？

Why don’t you \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ England for a holiday?

**六、课文默写（共20小题；每空0.5分，满分10分）**

The captain stood on the high wall of the city of Troy. “The Greeks have \_\_\_63\_\_\_ and we’ve \_\_\_64\_\_\_,” he said. “They’ve tried to capture our city for ten years. Now they’ve \_\_\_65\_\_\_ up and away!”

“But look over there,” a soldier said. “They’ve \_\_\_66\_\_\_ a huge wooden horse.”

“Ah, yes,” the captain said, “it’s too big. The Greeks didn’t want to take it \_\_\_67\_\_\_ them. Get some help and pull it \_\_\_68\_\_\_ the city.”

That night, in the \_\_\_69\_\_\_ square of the city, all the Trojans \_\_\_70\_\_\_. They \_\_\_71\_\_\_ and danced around the horse, and made jokes about the stupid Greeks. “I haven’t \_\_\_72\_\_\_ like this \_\_\_73\_\_\_ my childhood,” the captain said. After the party, they locked all the gates of the city and then all went to sleep.

\_\_\_74\_\_\_ midnight, the main square was \_\_\_75\_\_\_, except \_\_\_76\_\_\_ the huge horse. Suddenly a secret door opened \_\_\_77\_\_\_ the side of the wooden horse. The horse was full of Greek soldiers! They quietly \_\_\_78\_\_\_ out of the horse one by one.

The soldiers opened the \_\_\_79\_\_\_ gates. The Greek army \_\_\_80\_\_\_ the city.

For ten years, the Greeks could not capture the city by \_\_\_81\_\_\_. In one night, however, they \_\_\_82\_\_\_ in capturing it through a clever trick.

**七、语法单选（每小题1分，共10分）**

83. How long have you \_\_\_\_\_\_ here?

A. come B. got C. arrive D. been

84. My grandpa died \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. at the age of my 2 B. for 2 years

C. when I was 2 D. my age was 6

85. Jane has \_\_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing. She will come back tomorrow.

A. been B. gone C. went D. never been

86. It is ten years \_\_\_\_\_\_ I last saw her.

A. after B. since C. for D. that

87. --- Who will go to the station to meet Lorry?

--- I will. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ her several times.

A. met B. have met C. had met D. will meet

88. --- What a nice dress! How long \_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ it?

--- Just 2 weeks.

A. will; buy B. did; buy C. are; having D. have; had

89. --- Do you know Lydia very well?

---Yes, she and I \_\_\_\_\_\_ friends since we were very young.

A. have made B. have become C. have been D. have turned

90. The Smiths \_\_\_\_\_\_ in China for 8 years.

A. has lived B. lived C. have been D. live

91. --- Hello, this is Mr. Green speaking. Can I speak to Mr. Black?

--- Sorry. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Bainiao Park.

A. has been to B. has gone to C. went to D. will go to

92. --- \_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the US?

--- Yes, twice.

A. Have; gone B. Have; been C. Do; go D. were; going

**八、阅读理解（每小题2分，共10分）**

In today’s world of modern science and medicine, a more traditional treatment is once again becoming popular-animal friendship.

It is now well-known that people with problems such as heart disease or cancer live longer and get better more quickly if they have pets. Keeping pets lowers blood pressure and makes people less worried. Animals are increasing important in treating older people who have money loss and other brain problems. These people often feel nervous and upset. Activities with animals help them improve their physical condition and also give them joy, entertainment and loving friendship.

Here is a case that shows the benefits of animals. John was a six-year-old **mute**. He had no physical problems. He just refused to talk. His older cousin, Ned, has a parrot called Sally, and John used to visit it. When he arrived, Ned used to say, “Hi, John!”. We all know parrots copy what they hear. After a few visits, Sally began saying when John came into the room. Then, one day, John turned to the parrot and replied “Hi, Sally!” Staying with the parrot encouraged John to begin talking.

Another use of animals helpers is in schools. In some cases, animals are used to help children with physical or personal problems. In other cases, they are used to teach children to get on and share with others, and even to teach them about animals.

If you want to know more about animals helper programmes, you can get in touch with organizations like Riding for the Disabled or do a research under “animal therapy” on the Internet. You don’t have to be an animal trainer or a doctor to join in.

93. Which is NOT mentioned as an illness that animals can help with?

A. Heart disease. B. Cancer. C. Fever. D. Blood pressure.

94. The underlined word “mute” in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to “\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. a person who speaks slowly B. a person who does not speak

C. a person who cannot hear D. a person who enjoys talking

95. The purpose of Paragraph 3 is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. show how animals can help with illness B. discuss the problems of keeping pets

C. discuss how to train animal helpers D. introduce some new medical research

96. How can animals help school children according to the passage?

A. They can improve children’s memory.

B. They can make children more popular.

C. They can increase children’s blood pressure.

D. They can teach children to share with each other.

97. What is the best title of this passage?

A. Be kind to animals B. Talking to animals

C. The most dangerous diseases D. Get healthy with animal helpers

**参考答案**

**一、单项选择**

1~5 BABAB 6~10 DBDBB 11~15 CCAAA

**二、语法选择**

16~20 ACCDB 21~25 ABDAC

**三、阅读理解**

26~30 CDCAB 31~35 BACBD

**四、单词拼写**

36. army 37. empty 38. side 39. pull 40. stupid

41. experience(s) 42. cultures 43. differences 44. quietly 45. ancient

46. local 47. glad 48. chopsticks 49. host 50. success

**五、完成句子**

51. In the end 52. except for 53. make jokes about 54. is full of 55. act out

56. by fighting 57. Take part in 58. apply for 59. a bit of 60. at first

61. so far 62. come over to

**六、课文默写**

63. gone 64. won 65. given 66. left 67. with

68. into 69. main 70. celebrated 71. sang 72. laughed

73. since 74. By 75. empty 76. for 77. on

78. climbed 79. main 80. entered 81. fighting 81. succeeded

**七、语法单选**

82~86 DCBBB 87~91 DCCBB

**八、阅读理解**

92~96 CBADD