外研版初中英语八年级上册《Module 8》模块大单元测试 +作业设计（含参考答案）

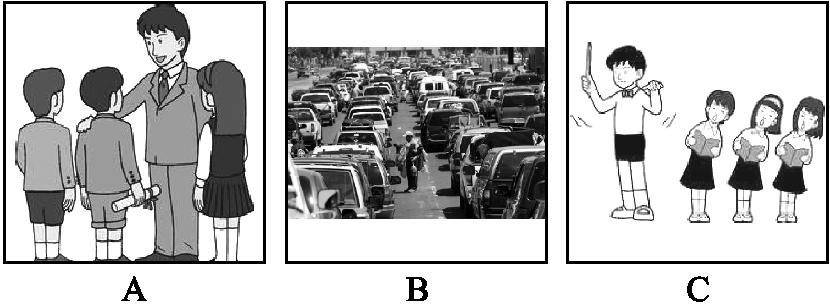
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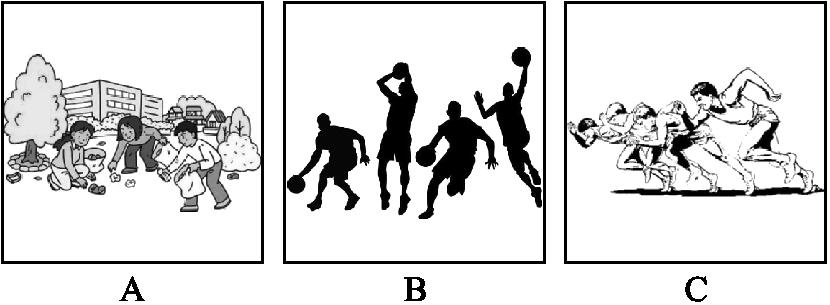
一、听力(共20分)

第一节:听句子,选出与所听句子相关的图片。每个句子读两遍。(5分)

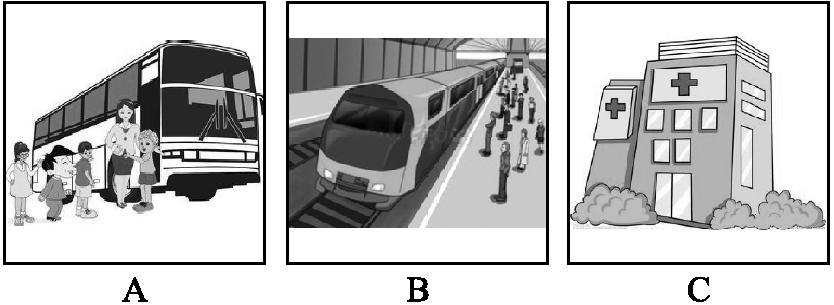
( 　 )1.



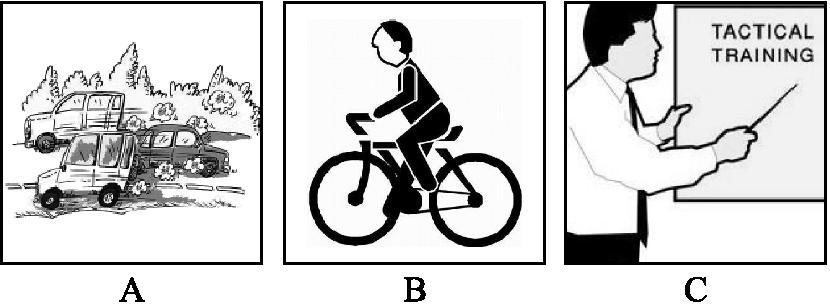
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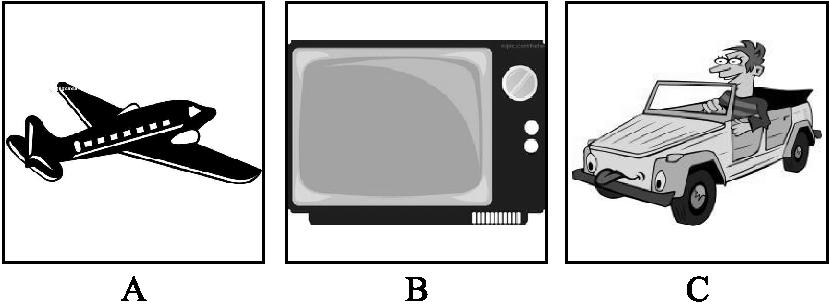
( 　 )3.



( 　 )4.



( 　 )5.



第二节:听短对话,选择正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(5分)

( 　 )6.What is the population of Beijing?

A. About 20 million. B. About 12 million. C. About 20 billion.

( 　 )7.Why will China’s population grow slowly?

A. Because families are getting smaller.

B. Because families are getting bigger.

C. Because families are getting healthier.

( 　 )8.What was the population of Tokyo in 2000?

A. It was 3.44 million.

B. It was 34.4 million.

C. It was 344 million.

( 　 )9.Where does the girl live?

1. City. B. Village. C. Country.

( 　 )10.Why is Bill late for school?

A. Because he is ill.

B. Because there are a lot of people.

C. Because the traffic is heavy.

第三节:听长对话,选择正确答案。每段对话读两遍。(5分)

听第一段对话,回答第11—12小题。

( 　 )11.What’s the city like?

A. It’s fast but quiet.

B. It’s the same as the country.

C. It has more people than the country.

( 　 )12.What does Grandmother like?

A. Living in the city.　B. Riding on trains.

C. Being with her family.

听第二段对话,回答第13—15小题。

( 　 )13.What are they talking about?

A. Population. B. Pollution. C. Population increase.

( 　 )14.What’s the population of the US?

A. About 1.37 billion.

B. About 31.47 million.

C. About 314.7 million.

( 　 )15.How is the US’s traffic?

A.A lot of traffic. B.A little traffic. C. We don’t know.

第四节:听短文,根据短文内容完成下列简要概述。短文读两遍。(5分)

China’s large 16.　　　　 brings us many problems. We are 17.　　　　 of energy and water. The traffic is much heavier in most big cities. People have 18.　　　　 places to live and have difficulty finding 19.　　　　.Although China is developing quickly, we still have a long 20.　　　　 to go.

二、单项选择(共15分)

( 　 )21.The bed piano allows a music lover to play 　　　 piano while he is lying in bed.(2018临沂)

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

( 　 )22.There 　　　 a lot of rubbish on the playground after the meeting.

A. are B. will C. is D. were

( 　 )23.—　　　 is the population of China?

—More than 1.3 billion. China has got a 　　　 population than any other country in the world.

A. How much; larger B. What; more

C. How much; more D. What; larger

( 　 )24.My daughter is　　　 years old. Today is her　　　 birthday.(2018邵阳)

A. nine; nineth B. nine; ninth C. ninth; nine

( 　 )25.Hundreds of workers lost their jobs when the factory 　　　.

A. closes up B. closes down C. closed up D. closed down

( 　 )26.—Jim is　　　 careless boy.

—Yeah. You are right. He always drops 　　　 “o” when he writes the word “dangerous”.(2018达州)

A. a; the B. a; an C. the; a D. the; an

( 　 )27.It only 　　　 me three hours to finish the work.

A. spends B. costs C. takes D. gets

( 　 )28.China has　　　 population in the world.(2018德阳)

A. big B. the bigger C. the biggest D. biggest

( 　 )29.—Could I meet Jim, please?

—　　　,please. He is having a meeting now.

A. Keep on B. Hang on C. Put on D. Come on

( 　 )30.—Can you come to my party this evening?

—Sorry, I can’t. I have to prepare 　　　 my exams.

1. of B. for C. about D. with

( 　 )31.About 　　　 of the students in Grade Nine this year were born in the 　　　.

A. three five;2003 B. three fifths;2000s

C. third fifth;2004 D. third fifths;2000s

( 　 )32.It’s our duty to　　　 people　　　 too many trees.

A. stop; cutting down

B. prevent; to cut down

C. keep; cutting down

D. make; cut down

( 　 )33.The　　　 of the traffic made me not sleep well all night.

1. shout B. noise C. sound D. voice

( 　 )34.The customers are pleased with the　　　 of the restaurant.

A. balance B. experience C. symbol D. service

( 　 )35.—Can I bring my friend to your birthday party?

—Sure,　　　.

A. no problem B. not at all C. my pleasure D. well done

三、完形填空(共10分)

It seems that the cities in the future will have to change. Because the world’s population 　36　,there will be 　37　 people in the cities in the future.

It may be 　38　 for any family to live in a house with land around it. There 　39　 enough space for them.　40　 to solve this problem may be the skyscraper city (摩天城).The highest building in the world today is in Taipei. It’s about 509 metres high. The skyscraper cities in the future will be many times 　41　.

In a skyscraper city about 250,000 people will live. Nearly a million people can 　42　 in four of these great buildings. Each skyscraper city will have four towns in it and each town will have ten villages. They will live, work and 　43　 their free time in them. They won’t need to leave the city 　44　 they want to. They will be able to move about in the city by transport controlled 　45　 computers. Let’s imagine how the life will be then!

( 　 )36.A.has grown B .is growing

1. are growing D. have grown

( 　 )37.A.many B. much C. more D. larger

( 　 )38.A.impossible B. possible C important D. necessary

( 　 )39.A.aren’t B. won’t be C. won’t have D. haven’t

( 　 )40.A.A way B.A road C An answer D. An idea

( 　 )41.A.lower B. shorter C. taller D. higher

( 　 )42.A.live B. study C. work D. be

( 　 )43.A.spend B. cost C. pay D. take

( 　 )44.A.before B. when C. while D. unless

( 　 )45.A.by B. at C. with D. in

四、阅读理解(共30分)

(　A　)

There are about 56 million people in the United Kingdom. This is a big population for such a small country. But large parts of the country have few people. Most of the population is crowded into the big cities and industrial(工业的) areas. About 90% of the people live in cities and towns. Only about 10% live in the countryside. Today very few people—less than 2% of the population—are farmers and farm workers.

England has the most people. About 46 million live in England. Of these, about 14 million live in London and the southeast .London is now a city with about 7 million people. About 5 million Scotland’s people live in the middle part. Here are the cities and towns of the industrial area. The mountains in the north and the south have a very small population. Fewer than 3 million people live in Wales. Like Scotland, most of the population live in the industrial area in the south. There are only about one and a half million people in Northern Ireland. And one-third live in and around the big industrial city of Belfast.

( 　 )46.The United Kingdom 　　　.

A. is a large country

B. has many people

C. has a small population

D. is a small country without many people

( 　 )47.Most of the people live 　　　.

A. in cities and towns

B. in the countryside

C. in every part of the country

D. near rivers

( 　 )48.London is a 　　　city.

A. quiet B. small

C. crowded D. new

( 　 )49.Scotland is the　　　 largest in population in the United Kingdom.

A. first B. second

C. third D. fourth

( 　 )50.Northern Ireland is 　　　.

A. the name of a country

B. a small city of the United Kingdom

C. a country with a smaller population

D. one part of the United Kingdom

(　B　)

Are you the only child in your family? Have you heard of “the two-child policy (政策)”?

Everyone knows the one-child policy. It is a population control method. Chinese government aimed to control the increasing population at that time. Many Chinese couples understood that and followed that policy for nearly 40 years. Everyone should be responsible for our country.

However, as time goes by, some problems appear in our society. At present, these problems are mainly about:

●The number of workers changed from about 960 million in 2010 to 940 million in 2012.The number changed to 930 million in 2014 and will possibly fall by 29 million by 2020.

● China is now getting into an aging (老龄化) society. There will be more old people in the following years. But the society will be short of doctors and nurses to take care of them.

●The population of China will become smaller and smaller if one-child policy continues. It’s the basic reason that leads to the two above problems.

That’s why Chinese government began the two-child policy on January 1st,2016.It allows each family to have two children. The government expects it can help solve those social problems gradually. This policy will help offer enough workers in the future and prevent our country from entering the aging society. It is reported that there will be around 2.5 million newly-born babies each year.

( 　 )51.From the passage, we know that 　　　.

A. our government is facing 3 main problems

B. the one-child policy started on January 1st,2016

C. our population increased a lot from 2010 to 2014

D. the two-child policy won’t work at all

( 　 )52.The underlined word “that” in Paragraph 2 means 　　　.

A. the family

B. the increasing population

C. the one-child policy

D. the two-child policy

( 　 )53.The number of workers was 　　　 in 2014.

A.960 million B.940 million

C.930 million D.29 million

( 　 )54.You may read this passage in 　　　 part in a magazine.

A. Traveling and Transportation

B. Society and History

C. Food and Health

D. Science and Art

( 　 )55.The writer thinks it is 　　　 to announce the two-child policy.

A. impossible B. harmful

C. meaningless D. necessary

(　C　)

任务型阅读

Most new people were born in developing countries. These countries are found in much of Africa, South America and some parts of Asia. In the developed countries of Europe and North America, the population is growing very slowly. This is because women in these countries have, on average(平均),only one or two children. In the developing countries, many women have five or more children. In 1950,around ①百分之二十五 of the world’s population lived in the developed countries. By 2050,these countries will be home to only around one tenth of the world’s population.

②In the developing countries, more than one billion people are still living below the poverty(贫困)line. These people do not have enough food to eat and they live in poor housing. Children get little time at school and people suffer(遭受痛苦)from many kinds of diseases.

③At the beginning of the 21st century, the world’s population was around six billion. The U.N. has said that the world’s population will level off(平稳下降)at 12.5 billion by the year 2100.Other groups think the world’s population will continue to grow, reaching 14 billion before it becomes stable(稳定的),or even falls.

阅读短文,完成下列任务。

56.In what areas of the world can developing countries be found?

57.将①处的汉语翻译成英语。

58.将句②翻译成汉语。

59.写出句③的同义句。

At the beginning of the 21st century, the world

　　　　 about six billion.

60.There will be twelve and a half billion people on the earth in 2100,won’t there?

五、词汇运用(共10分)

(A)根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词

61.It’s difficult for us to 　　　　(解决)the problem.

62.Don’t speak loudly in p　　　　.It’s impolite.

63.The volunteers (志愿者) are making an effort to provide Russia World Cup with better 　　　　(服务).(2018黄冈)

64.All of us should put r　　　　 into dustbins (垃圾箱) to protect the environment.

65.Don’t make n　　　　 because they are studying.

(B)用所给词的适当形式填空

66.It usually takes me half an hour 　　　　　　　　 (walk) to school.

67.The number of population 　　　　　　　　 (increase) quickly.

68.Actually,there are many accidents 　　　　 (cause)by carelessness every year.

69.Sometimes walking is even 　　　　 (fast) than driving during the rush hour.

70.Those poor children need somewhere 　　　　　　　 (live).

六、句子应用(共10分)

71.中国是世界上人口最多的国家。(2018眉山)

The 　　　　 of China is the 　　　　 in the world.

72.五分之二的地面被雪覆盖着。

　　　　 　　　　 of the land is covered with snow.

73.乘坐公共汽车到达汽车站通常花费我们一个小时。

Usually it 　　　　 us an hour 　　　　 　　　　 to the bus station by bus.

74.去年那家医院关闭了。

The hospital 　　　　 　　　　 last year.

75.当你去香港时,我正忙着准备期末考试。(2018恩施改编)

While you were on the visit to Hong Kong,I was busy 　　　　 　　　　 my final exams.

七、短文填空(共10分)

根据短文内容及括号内汉语提示填空。

Today more and more young people leave the countryside and 76.　　　　 (搬到)to the towns and cities,because they want to make money and live a better life.So the 77.　　　　(当地的) government needs to build more hospitals,squares,low-rent 78.　　　　 (公寓)and provide better bus and train 79.　　　　(服务).

But too many people make more 80.　　　　(垃圾).And 81.　　　　 (噪声),traffic and smoke are also big 82.　　　　(问题) in the city.Can money help to 83.　　　　 (解决) them?No.It needs people’s public morality(道德).It needs laws to 84.　　　　(保护)the city against 85.　　　　 (污染).

八、书面表达(共15分)

越来越多的人到城市打工,这引起一系列问题:学校、医院短缺,空气污染、噪声污染等。政府应该怎么做呢?请你提出几条建议,80词左右。

参考答案：

一、单项选择：1 A 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 B 6 A 7 D 8.A 9.D 10.C

二完型填空

1.A 2. C 3 B 4 D 5 A 6 C 7 A 8. B 9.C 10.A.

三阅读理解

1、B 2、D 3 B 4 C 5 D 6 A. 7 C 8 B 9. B 10. D

四.任务型阅读。

I'. They had a meeting, had a talk, had tea and asked questions.

2.He talked about the food problem.

3.这个世界已经没有足够的食物给大家。

4.being

5.Why don't we find that woman and stop her?

五.单词拼写

1. village 2 factories 3 number 4.increasing 5. between

6.hospitals 7growing 8.poor 9.changes 10.future

六.1.pupils 2.grows3.pay.4.increases 5.took 6、more 7 biggest 8 billion 9.brings 10 himself

七．1.heping 2.meeting 3 your 4.earlier 5. but 6,America 7.to have 8 was9. want l0hearing

八．Dear Mr. Mayor.

I'm a student from No.2 Middle School. I am very proud that great changes have taken place in our city, but l am still worried about one problem. It's the increasing population. As you know, there are more and more people in our city. Now the population is over 300,000. Because of the large population, it's very crowded in the city. And the increasing number of private cars also causes noise pollution, transport problems and air pollution.

So, I think we need to control the population of our city and the number of private cars. The government should make more rules, for example, one family should have only one child. And the government should stop factories pouring dirty water into rivers.

Thank you for reading. I hope that our city can have a bright future.

Yours,

Tony