

## 八年级下 Unit 3-4 英语定时作业

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 班级: \_\_\_\_\_

### 第 I 卷 (共 90 分)

#### I. 听力测试。(共 30 分)

##### 第一节 (每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

听一遍。根据你所听到的句子, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最恰当的答语, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- |                                       |                                |                         |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. Yes, I did.                     | B. No, she doesn't.            | C. Yes, he does.        |
| 2. A. How much do you need?           | B. Sorry, I won't do it again. | C. Never mind.          |
| 3. A. They are helpful.               | B. At a training school.       | C. On weekends.         |
| 4. A. That's right.                   | B. No problem.                 | C. All right.           |
| 5. A. At 10 o'clock.                  | B. With my parents.            | C. Three times a month. |
| 6. A. You'd better ask Mike for help. | B. It's green.                 | C. Mine is broken, too. |

##### 第二节 (每小题 1.5 分, 共 9 分)

听一遍。根据你所听到的对话和问题, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

- |                                    |                                  |                           |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 7. A. She likes watching TV shows. | B. She doesn't get enough sleep. | C. She has a stomachache. |
| 8. A. Julie.                       | B. Julie's father.               | C. Julie's mother.        |
| 9. A. 3.                           | B. 4.                            | C. 5.                     |
| 10. A. Watch TV.                   | B. Talk on the phone.            | C. Hang out with friends. |
| 11. A. At Lily's home.             | B. At the teachers' office.      | C. At a hospital.         |
| 12. A. Father and son.             | B. Brother and sister.           | C. Teacher and student.   |

##### 第三节 (每小题 1.5 分, 共 6 分)

听两遍。根据你所听到的长对话, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

听第一段材料, 回答第 13 和 14 小题。

13. What is Mary worried about?
- A. The coming exams.      B. Her eating habits.      C. Her schoolwork.
14. Why shouldn't Mary drink too much coffee or tea?
- A. Because she isn't thirsty at all.
- B. Because she may not be able to sleep.
- C. Because she has no money to buy them.

听第二段材料, 回答第 15-16 小题。

15. Which club did Tony give money to this Monday?
- A. The Environment Protection Club.      B. The Animal Club.      C. The Sports Club.
16. How much money did Jack give to the Sports Club?
- A. One hundred yuan.      B. Forty yuan.      C. Twenty yuan.

##### 第四节 (每小题 1.5 分, 共 6 分)

听两遍。根据你所听到的短文内容, 从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出正确答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

17. Which problem is the biggest one in the survey?
- A. Exam results.      B. Good friends' arguments.      C. Too much homework.
18. Which problem is NOT mentioned by the speaker?
- A. Not having enough money.      B. Having no friends.      C. Good friends' arguments.
19. What's the way to solve the problems for most of the students?
- A. Telling friends.      B. Listening to music.      C. Playing sports.
20. What do you think the speaker is?



A. The speaker may be a worker. B. The speaker may be a teacher. C. The speaker may be a parent of a student.

## II. 单项选择。(每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

21. It is \_\_\_\_\_ unusual thing for them to see \_\_\_\_\_ UFO.  
A. a; a                      B. an; an                      C. a; an                      D. an; a
22. This math problem is too difficult. Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_, George?  
A. what to work out                      B. what to work it out  
C. how to work it out                      D. how to work out it
23. —The train station \_\_\_\_\_ the water and food for the passengers on a heavy rainstorm.  
—It's so good. It helped them a lot.  
A. offered                      B. gave                      C. reached                      D. provided
24. \_\_\_\_\_ he is very poor, \_\_\_\_\_ he feels very happy.  
A. Although; but                      B. Although; /                      C. Because; so                      D. Because; /
25. Dale gets up early every morning \_\_\_\_\_ catch the early bus to school.  
A. in order to                      B. so that                      C. even if                      D. as soon as
26. I have \_\_\_\_\_ homework to do. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ tired.  
A. too much; too much                      B. much too; much too  
C. too much; much too                      D. too many; much too
27. Jack ran \_\_\_\_\_ to catch up with other students.  
A. enough fast                      B. enough slow                      C. fast enough                      D. slow enough
28. When the \_\_\_\_\_ man came into the house, he found a girl \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A. older; cry                      B. elder; cry                      C. elder; to cry                      D. old; crying
29. —Can I \_\_\_\_\_ Robinson Crusoe, Mrs. Zhao?  
—Sure, it's very interesting, but you can only \_\_\_\_\_ it for two weeks.  
A. borrow; lend                      B. lend; borrow  
C. borrow; keep                      D. lend; keep
30. (多选题) I had a big fight with Mike. For one week, he didn't talk with me and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so did I                      B. neither did I                      C. me, neither                      D. me, too

## III. 完型填空。(每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

根据短文内容, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空格内的最佳答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。

The Town of Pressure and the Town of Pleasure were neighbors but had nothing in common. People living in the two towns built walls to keep out effect (影响) from the other town. In Pressure, everyone 31 to be the very best. There were competitions in almost every side of life. When women gave birth, they would 32 to have the baby with the loudest cry. People were 33 busy making money that they had no time to relax themselves. Some young people couldn't stand the pressure and slowly lost themselves in drinking.

At the same time, over in Pleasure, their motto (座右铭) was "Don't care about anything. 34 you like it, do it." They grew up without pressure and could do anything they liked. Children played computer games day and night but the computers they used were the 35 ones bought in the 1990s that are totally out of date. At school, teachers didn't care whether students showed up or not. Workers might sit around the office all day long drinking coffee and doing nothing. Without rules, they didn't worry about losing jobs at all. It was pleasure that mattered. 36 had the smallest thought of moving forward. Without goals in their lives, some of the young people were addicted to drinking.

Then people in two towns began asking themselves, "What do we live 37?" Just before life in the two towns completely failed, there came a wise man—Mr. Reason. He went from door to door, talking with people and giving advice. People in Pressure learnt to be happy with what they had, 38 people in Pleasure began to make plans for the future.

So they pulled down the 39 between them and built a road to connect the two. The towns' people





came to realize the truth—there is no space between Pressure and Pleasure if they don't go to extremes (极端). When the pressure and pleasure go hand in hand and are balanced (平衡) well, one's life can become 40.

- |                    |               |               |                  |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 31. A. fought hard | B. gave away  | C. looked for | D. thought about |
| 32. A. need        | B. learn      | C. compete    | D. decide        |
| 33. A. very        | B. hardly     | C. too        | D. so            |
| 34. A. As soon as  | B. As long as | C. Whichever  | D. Whoever       |
| 35. A. newest      | B. oldest     | C. best       | D. quickest      |
| 36. A. Everyone    | B. Anyone     | C. Someone    | D. No one        |
| 37. A. about       | B. with       | C. for        | D. in            |
| 38. A. while       | B. when       | C. if         | D. unless        |
| 39. A. bridges     | B. walls      | C. mountains  | D. villages      |
| 40. A. easy        | B. hard       | C. meaningful | D. meaningless   |

#### IV. 阅读理解。(每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下列材料, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案, 并把答题卡上对应题目答案标号涂黑。

A

Welcome to our city! Do you want to have a great time, but you are tired of route (路线) planning? If so, we have a city sight bus for you! The following map includes two lines which cover all the sights in our city. Come and have fun!

##### OPENING HOURS

High Season (April to September): 9:00-22:00 every day

Low Season (October to March): 9:00-19:00 every day

##### TICKET PRICES

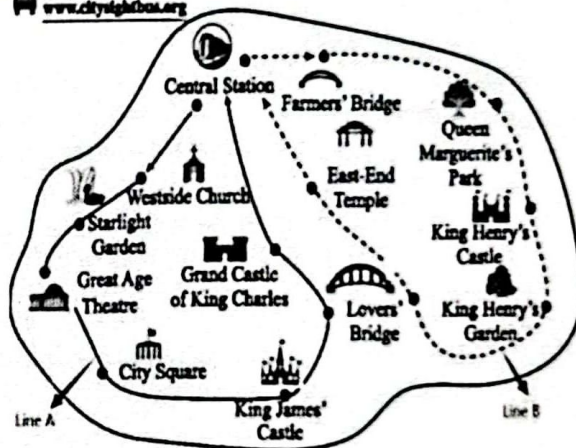
Line A: \$20 each person    Line B: \$18 each person

##### THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Buses for both lines leave every hour from Central Station.

Save 10% if you buy tickets on the Internet. Save 10% if you buy tickets for both lines.

City Sight Bus  
www.citysightbus.org



41. Besides Central Station, buses for both lines pass \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Lovers' Bridge    B. City Square    C. Great Age Theater    D. Farmers' Bridge
42. You can take the City Sight Bus at 21:20 in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. February    B. March    C. July    D. December
43. Cindy and her brother Peter want to buy tickets online to King James' Castle. They have to pay \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. \$40    B. \$36    C. \$28.2    D. \$32.4

#### B

Matti, a Finnish cartoon character in *Finnish Nightmares* comic book has become famous in China's Internet. A new word in Chinese has even been made up to describe people who are like Matti: *jingfen*, or "spiritually Finnish (精神上的芬兰人)". *jingfen* refers to people who dislike socializing (社交) – like the Finns – and take their personal space "very seriously".



Matti's fear of crowds and small talk has touched the heart of many Chinese readers, who seem happy that their wish for privacy (隐私) has finally been voiced (被表达) – from a stick man of a European country. But behind Matti is the Finnish culture itself. Just as the Finns said, "A shy Finn looks at his shoes when talking to you; an outgoing Finn looks at your shoes." A typical Finn likes peaceful, quiet and personal space. He tries his best to do unto others as he wishes to be done unto him: to give space and be polite. That's also what he wants from others.



"Finland is a perfect place for people who dislike socializing," wrote a WeChat user in an article. "I am a *jingfen*, please do not talk to me unnecessarily!" wrote a user in the title of his passage on the website Douban. "Can you see yourself in Matti?" he asked. "We're all afraid of loneliness, but we expect our personal space and privacy to be respected."

44. A *jingfen* thinks it is important to have \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. personal space      B. close friends      C. social activities      D. happy family
45. If Matti shares a lift with a stranger, he will \_\_\_\_\_ the stranger.  
 A. smile to      B. talk to      C. stand close to      D. try not to look at
46. Many Chinese readers like Matti mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Matti is from Finland      B. Matti is a main character  
 C. Matti is a mirror of them      D. Matti is cute and polite
47. The underlined sentence "do unto others as he wishes to be done unto him" means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
 A. 近朱者赤，近墨者黑      B. 己所不欲，勿施于人  
 C. 精诚所至，金石为开      D. 当局者迷，旁观者清

### C

You may study differently from your friends, but your study habits are not wrong!

Kelly and Maria are best friends with a lot in common. They love doing things together, such as going to movies and concerts, shopping, or just sitting at a small cafe. Since they take a lot of the same school subjects, they would love to study together, but they find this impossible. Their working styles are so completely different that they can't be in the same room while they are studying!

Kelly would like to study in a clean, open space, while Maria works best with books, papers and other things around her. Kelly prefers to study in a totally silent room, but Maria loves to play music or even have the TV on. Kelly can sit for hours without moving, and often gets all her homework done in one sitting. Maria, however, is always getting up, and says that she thinks best when she's on the move.

You might be asking yourself: which way of studying gets better results? Many people believe that a silent, tidy setting (环境) is the way to go, ▲. Some research has even shown that outside noise and untidiness help some people focus (聚焦) their attention, because it makes them form a "wall" in their mind around what they are doing and improves their focus.

So, if you're a student who chooses to study while sitting at a table in a busy shopping center, don't worry about it. If you work in total silence, that's OK, too. Judging from Kelly's and Maria's study habits, the best way to study is the way that works for you. In their very different ways, both of them do well in school, and both finish their work within the required (规定的) time as well.

48. Kelly and Maria are mentioned as an example in this passage to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. discuss two different study habits  
 B. compare the differences in their hobbies  
 C. show the importance of a good study habit  
 D. express the writer's worry about their friendship
49. Which of the following sentences can be put in the \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. and they have difficulty in study  
 B. and it can be true for most of them  
 C. but that doesn't seem necessarily true  
 D. but nobody does research on this question
50. Which is NOT true according to this passage?  
 A. Kelly and Maria have much in common.  
 B. Students with different study habits can be good friends.  
 C. Students who like to study in silence will be more successful  
 D. Different study habits can help students make progress in their studies.
51. Which can be the best title for the passage?  
 A. Are you studying the "right" way?





- B. How can you improve your study habits?
- C. Is it possible for friends to study well together?
- D. What are the advantages of different study settings?

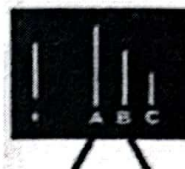
#### D

①Imagine, you see a group of people who are all looking up at the sky on the street. Without thinking about it, you will also look upwards. Why? In the concert, someone begins to clap and suddenly the whole room joins in. You do, too. Why?

②Sometimes we feel we are acting correctly when we do the same as others. The more people follow an idea, the better or truer we think the idea is. It's the social proof (社会认同感) that works.

③In order to know social proof better, the scientists have done a lot of things such as doing an experiment or doing some history research to work it out. It seems that they have found some of the answers.

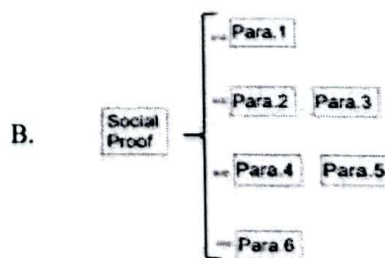
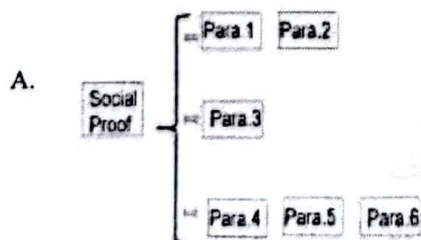
④The scientist Asch carried out an experiment. It shows how social proof can influence us. In a room, a man is shown Line 1, and next to it are three lines (A, B, C). A is longer, C is shorter and B is as long as Line 1. He must tell which of the three lines is as long as Line 1. When the man is alone, he gives the correct answer B. Then, five other men enter the room, and each of them gives the answer C as they were told to. Now the man changes his idea and gives the answer C. Asch got the same result many times among different subjects.



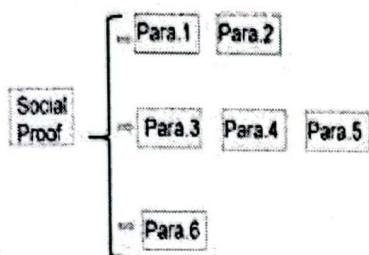
⑤Why do we act like this? The scientists have also given the reasons according to the history. In the past, following others was a way to keep away from danger. Suppose that 5000 years ago you were hunting with friends. Suddenly, they all ran away. What would you have done? Would you have stayed? No, you would have run, too. We are descendants (后代) of those who copied others' action. It is so deeply planted in our mind that we still use it now.

⑥Social proof really has special power. Maybe in our daily life, it is not easy to recognize it, but actually it is there. The advertising industry, for example, often makes use of it. So be careful whenever a company says its product is "the most popular". Have you found any other things related to social proof.

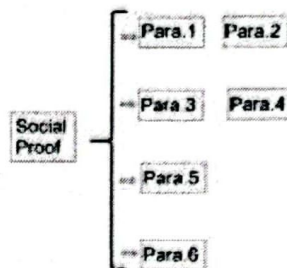
52. According to the passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. if someone begins to clap, nobody will join him in the concert  
 B. if the friends ran away when hunting in the past, you would stay  
 C. Asch got the same results many times in the experiments  
 D. Asch wants to know if people can study better through the experiment
53. The underlined word "this" in Paragraph 5 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. following other people's ideas  
 B. making a difference to other people  
 C. always getting the right answer  
 D. doing something different from others
54. According to the passage, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it's important to go with others all the time  
 B. products in the advertisement are the best  
 C. we mustn't copy others' action to keep safe  
 D. we need to think twice before following others
55. The structure of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.



C.



D.



## V. 口语运用。(每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

阅读下面对话, 从方框内 7 个选项中选择 5 个恰当的句子完成此对话。

- A: Sometimes our parents don't understand us.  
 B: My parents don't let me make friends with boys, either.  
 C: How kind your father is!  
 D: My father stops me from going out on Sundays.  
 E: My parents want me to do so much homework.  
 F: But my father asks me not to have short hair.  
 G: What about your parents?

A: Hi, Wang Hong. You look unhappy. What's wrong?

B: 56

A: I don't think that's a good idea. We aren't kids any longer.

B: That's right. 57

A: Really? My father lets me make friends with all of my classmates, but my mother doesn't agree with him.

B: 58 My father doesn't let me play computer games when I am free.

A: I think he is right. We mustn't spend too much time playing computer games. 59 He thinks a girl should have long hair.

B: That's funny. My father always tells me not to ride my bike to school. He thinks it's very dangerous.

A: I don't think so, but you should ride slowly. It's dangerous to ride fast.

B: You are right. 60

A: I think we need to talk to them and make them understand us.

B: You are right.

## 第 II 卷(共 60 分)

### VI. 任务型阅读。(61-63 题每小题 2 分, 64 题 3 分, 共 9 分)

Did you have an experience of going from one after-school class to another on weekends? Chinese students used to be busier on weekends than weekdays because they had to take so many after-school classes. Many of them spent much time on these classes to learn exam skills.

But this year, Ma Xiaohua, a student from Grade 8 in Zhengzhou spent a winter holiday that was quite different. "I felt more relaxed this holiday, because the homework is clearly much less and more enjoyable," said Ma. Things like doing some housework, making an English video to introduce a Chinese custom, and reading aloud Home Letters by Fu Lei were part of her winter holiday homework. Ma found herself doing more practice-based(基于实践的)learning instead of always having her nose in workbooks. Another big difference for her was that she didn't have after-school classes anymore. "This gives me more time to play badminton and gradually get healthier," she said.





Like Ma, many junior high school students welcomed the changes, as they feel less stressed than before. However, it doesn't mean schoolwork isn't important anymore. For some students, they feel worried about the changes. "I used to take many after-school classes, but now I've lost their instruction(指导) and need to depend on myself," said ninth-grader Zhou Xiuwei from Nanjing. "I felt more stressed this holiday."

61. Were Chinese students busier on weekends than weekdays in the past?

62. Why did many of the Chinese students spend much time on after-school classes?

63. How was Ma Xiaohua's winter holiday this year different from that in the past?

64. Do you think it's good for students not to have after-school classes anymore? Why or why not?

Ⅶ. 词形转换。根据句意 用所给词的正确形式填空 每空不限一词。(每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

65. Her tears (眼泪) \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) down from the face when she heard the story.

66. She is so shy that she has difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ (communicate) with her classmates.

67. My cousin always takes away my phone without \_\_\_\_\_ (return) it.

68. With the \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) of China, children can get better education.

69. Firstly, I don't have enough time. \_\_\_\_\_ (second), I have no money.

70. He always refuses \_\_\_\_\_ (help) others. He only cares about himself.

71. Mike is my best friend, but he always \_\_\_\_\_ (copy) my homework.

72. How are you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) on with your family?

73. Last night, I spent two hours \_\_\_\_\_ (sweep) the floor.

74. She looked at me in \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) when she heard the news.

Ⅷ. 句型转换。请根据所给提示完成句子。每空一词, 含缩略词。(每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

75. He threw away the useless books yesterday. (改为否定句)

He \_\_\_\_\_ away the useless books yesterday.

76. I'm worried about my school grades. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ you worried about?

77. I'll invite all of you as soon as I get the money. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ I get the money, I'll invite all of you.

78. 在阅读之前让我们先浏览下所有的问题吧。(汉译英)

Let's \_\_\_\_\_ all the questions before reading the article.

79. 我父母习惯了把我和我的哥哥进行比较。(汉译英)

My parents are used to \_\_\_\_\_ me with my \_\_\_\_\_ brother.

Ⅸ. 短文填空。根据短文内容, 在空格处填入一个使短文内容正确的单词。每空限填一词。(每题 2 分, 共 16 分)

Parents should help their children understand money. The best time to take money lessons for them is when he shows a(n) 80. So you may start talking about money when your child is interested in buying things, like candy or toys. Here is some advice for you to teach your children about money.

Explanation of the function (功能) of money

Begin 81 to the children the function of money by showing how people use money for goods (商品) or service. For example, show your child how money is used for the things that he wants to have. If he wants to have a toy, don't pay for it by yourself directly. 82, give him the money and let him hand the money to the cashier (收银员). Talk about how he feels after leaving the toy store. After some years, when your child gets older and understands the basic function of money, you can start explaining more ways of using money.

Giving money lessons

Deal with money lessons with openness and honesty. Tell your child 83 he can or cannot have what he wants. If you must say no to a child's request to spend money, make sure to give the reason like "you



have enough toy trucks for now.” If he asks for many different things, tell your child to make a choice among  
84 \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Making wise choices

When you and your child are at a big store, pick out similar brands (品牌) of a product—a famous brand and a common brand. You can show your child how to make choices in different brands of a product so that you can  
85 \_\_\_\_\_ money. Then allow the child to pick one \_\_\_\_\_ 86 \_\_\_\_\_ the two. If he chooses the cheaper brand, allow him to buy something \_\_\_\_\_ 87 \_\_\_\_\_ with the rest of the money that he saved. Later, you may explain how the more expensive choice leaves less money for other things.

80. \_\_\_\_\_ 81. \_\_\_\_\_ 82. \_\_\_\_\_ 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
84. \_\_\_\_\_ 85. \_\_\_\_\_ 86. \_\_\_\_\_ 87. \_\_\_\_\_

#### X. 书面表达。(满分15分)

某校校刊在其中一个专栏里提出了关于“学生是否应该去参加课外课程”的讨论。假如你也是参与讨论的一员，请向此专栏投稿，结合个人的真实体验，表达你的想法。

参考要点：

- 1、你对此讨论的问题是赞同还是反对。
- 2、你赞同或者反对的原因是什么。
- 3、其它... ..

要求：

- 1、100 词左右。题目已给出，不计入总词数。
- 2、文中不能出现自己的姓名和所在学校的信息。

Should Students Have After-School Classes

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**X. 书面表达(15 分)**

**Should Students Have After-School Classes**

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# 八下 Unit 3-4 英语作业

班级\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_

## V. 口语运用。(每小题1分,共5分)

56. \_\_\_\_\_ 57. \_\_\_\_\_ 58. \_\_\_\_\_ 59. \_\_\_\_\_ 60. \_\_\_\_\_

## VI. 任务型阅读(61-63题每小题2分,64题3分,共9分)

61. \_\_\_\_\_

62. \_\_\_\_\_

63. \_\_\_\_\_

64. \_\_\_\_\_

## VII. 词形转换。(每空1分,共10分)

65. \_\_\_\_\_ 66. \_\_\_\_\_ 67. \_\_\_\_\_ 68. \_\_\_\_\_

69. \_\_\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_\_\_ 71. \_\_\_\_\_ 72. \_\_\_\_\_

73. \_\_\_\_\_ 74. \_\_\_\_\_

## VIII. 句型转换(每空1分,共10分)

75. \_\_\_\_\_ 76. \_\_\_\_\_

77. \_\_\_\_\_ 78. \_\_\_\_\_

79. \_\_\_\_\_

## IX. 短文填空(每空限填一词,每题2分,共16分)

80. \_\_\_\_\_ 81. \_\_\_\_\_ 82. \_\_\_\_\_ 83. \_\_\_\_\_

84. \_\_\_\_\_ 85. \_\_\_\_\_ 86. \_\_\_\_\_ 87. \_\_\_\_\_

