**八上 Unit 2 单元巩固练习**

一、用所给词的适当形式填空

1.Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(tell) us your favourite school.

2.There will be a few new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(movie) next week.

3.What about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ （offer）some school things to the children in need ?

4.I want to know much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ （much）about Zhenjiang. I like this city.

5.The football match is coming soon. We all look forward to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ （win）it.

6.Please check your paper (care) after you finish it. We hope you can get good grades.

7.Do you know the girl (call) Maria from the USA?

8. I was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) the problem with Mary at that time.

9. The holiday all of us were looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) at last.

10.To win the English test, I must practice\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hard) than before.

11. Of all the students, Nancy lives\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (far) from the school.

12. His grandfather is ill. He was even\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ill) this morning.

13.----Why is Alan so popular in your class?

---Because he is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (friend) to everyone.

14. We have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (month) test on each subject.

15.The more sports you do, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（health）you will be.

二、单项选择

(　　)1.Bill, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most of the boys, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ playing tennis.

A.like; like B.likes; like C.likes; likes D.like; likes

( )2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ money than you, but I have \_\_\_\_\_ friends than you.

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

( )3. I think going to school by car is faster than \_\_\_\_\_.

A. take a bus B. to take buses C. takes buses D. taking a bus

( )4. Can I\_\_\_\_\_ your bike ?With pleasure.But you mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ it to others.

A. lend, borrow B. borrow, lend C. lend, lend D. borrow, borrow

(　　)5. ---Are you happy with the result of the exam? ---Not at all. I can’t have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a worse one B. a better one C. the worse one D. the best one

(　　)6. ---Would you like to come to my party this evening?

--- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But I have to study for my math test.

A. My pleasure B. I’d love to C. That’s all right D. Don’t mention it

( )7. Who has \_\_\_\_\_ bread, Jim, Kate or Lucy?

A. more B. most C. the fewest D. the least

( )8.The more we learn, the \_\_\_\_\_\_ we can get a job.

A.easy B. easier C. more easily D. easiest

( )9. The number of the students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ getting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.

A. are; more B. is; smaller C. are; smaller D. is; more

( )10. Mike is good at sports. He jumps much \_\_\_\_\_ than the other boys in his class.

A. higher B. more high C. more highly D. highly

三、完成句子

1. 如果你不喜欢这套制服的话，就不必穿着它去上班。

If you don’t like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. 去年暑假期间他们进行了一次去美国的学校旅行。

During last \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ America.

3.你可以快速浏览这篇文章以获取大意。

You can to get the main idea.

4. 我觉得我用这种方法能更好地学习英语。

I think I can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_English in this way.

5. 昨天张老师让我们在操场上一直跑了一个小时。

Yesterday Mr Zhang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an hour on the playground.

四、完形填空

Mrs White likes sports. She seems short and thin, but she is stronger than any one of her workmates. Her husband likes drinking and \_\_1\_\_ much money on it. She has to work hard to buy enough food \_\_2\_\_ her family.

It was her thirtieth birthday yesterday. Her husband had little money to buy a good present for her. He had to buy a(an) \_\_3\_\_ necklace(项链) and gave it to her before the party started.

This evening, after the Whites had supper, the woman went to the \_\_4\_\_ to buy some bread for the next breakfast. At a street corner rushed out a young man and \_\_5\_\_ to rob(抢劫) her of her necklace. She collared him(揪住衣领) to stop him \_\_6\_\_ that. The young man had to run away as quickly as he could. A policeman \_\_7\_\_ it and came up to her and said, “Could you tell \_\_8\_\_ the young man is like, madam? We’ll try our best to \_\_9\_\_ him.”

“Never mind, sir,” said the woman. “He robbed me of my necklace but I robbed him of his. Mine is made of glass but his is made of \_\_10\_\_.”

( )1.A. takes B. spends C. costs D. pays

( )2.A. to B. with C. for D. in

( )3.A. expensive B. cheap C. nice D. beautiful

( )4.A. shop B. house C. street D. kitchen

( )5.A. tried B. knew C. learned D. helped

( )6.A. to do B. does C. doing D. for doing

( )7.A. waited B. thought C. hoped D. found

( )8.A. which B. how C. what D. whose

( )9.A. look for B. help C. hurt D. catch

( )10.A. glass B. gold C. ice D. stone

五、阅读理解

How long should the school year be? In ***traditional*** (传统的) schools, children are in school over the fall and winter months for about 180 days, and then are out of school for months. In the 21st century, some schools started to move towards year-round schooling. Year-round schooling still has students in school for 180 days, but they aren’t there ***continuously*** (连续地), for example, students in school for 60 days and then out for 20 days.

When students have two consecutive（连续的） months off school, they don’t always remember what they learn during the school year. Teachers refer to（指） this as Summer Learning Loss. Summer Learning Loss doesn't only refer to the information that the students learned, but also the study habits that they had.

If students are always getting a few weeks off every few months, they will not become tired from school. Many teachers in traditional schools agree that with short rest students can be full of energy before going back to school.

In the adult world, most people don't work for nine months and then take three months off. This is often a hard adjustment for students to make when they go to work in the future. If a student goes to a year-round school, he or she is more used to working all over the year.

( )1. This passage mainly talks about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the teaching of year-round schools B.the ***benefits*** (好处) of year-round schooling

C. the students of year-round schools D. the start of year-round schooling

( )2. What do we know about the students in the year-round school?

A. They don't have two consecutive months' holiday.

B.They don't have to do a lot of homework.

C.They have to be at school for the whole year.

D.They have to help their parents with farm work.

( )3.***According to***（根据）the passage, students in traditional schools are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. more tired from school B. much happier

C. more interested in learning D. better at social life

( )4. The underlined word “adjustment” may mean “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. time B.plan C.change D.job

( )5.What can we ***infer*** (推断)from the passage?

A. More rest can make students get into bad habits.

B. Year-round schools have much longer holidays.

C. Students spend less money in year-round schools.

D. Year-round schooling prepares students for real life.

参考答案

一、词汇

1.telling 2.movies 3.offering 4.more 5.winning 6.carefully 7.called 8.discussing 9.came 10.harder 11.farthest 12.worse 13.friendly 14.monthly 15.healthier

二、单项选择

1-5CCDBA 6-10BDCBA

三、完成句子

1.this uniform, needn’t/don’t have to/don’t need to wear it to work

2.summer holiday, went on/had/took a school trip to

3.look through the article quickly 4. do better in learning

5. kept us running for

四、完形填空 1-5BCBAA 6-10CDCDB

五、阅读理解

1-5BAACD