



班级: \_\_\_\_\_

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

得分: \_\_\_\_\_

## 七年级(上)

### Modules 1 ~ 5(含 Starter) 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

#### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. If by any chance Peter comes to us, please ask him to leave a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. letter B. sentence C. message D. notice
- ( ) 2. —\_\_\_\_\_ is Mike?  
—He is fine.  
A. How B. What C. Where D. When
- ( ) 3. —Can you \_\_\_\_\_ your name?  
—Yes, T-O-N-Y, Tony.  
A. write B. say C. read D. spell
- ( ) 4. Jack is in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Grade One, Class One  
B. Grade one, Class one  
C. Class One, Grade One  
D. class one, grade one
- ( ) 5. This is \_\_\_\_\_ “UFO” and that is \_\_\_\_\_ “MP4”.  
A. a; an B. an; a C. an; an D. a; a
- ( ) 6. This is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mike and Jim's bike  
B. Mike's and Jim bike  
C. Mike's and Jim's bike  
D. Mike and Jim bike
- ( ) 7. —\_\_\_\_\_ there any grass and trees in front of your house?  
—No, but behind the house \_\_\_\_\_ some trees.  
A. Are; is B. Is; are C. Are; are D. Is; is
- ( ) 8. Jenny has \_\_\_\_\_ brothers \_\_\_\_\_ sisters.  
A. not; and B. not; or  
C. no; and D. no; or
- ( ) 9. It's \_\_\_\_\_ now. Let's go to school.  
A. seven half B. seven past half  
C. half past seven D. seven and a half
- ( ) 10. —\_\_\_\_\_ they like swimming?  
—No, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Do; don't B. Are; aren't  
C. Does; doesn't D. Do; aren't

#### II. 完形填空(10 分)

My name is Alice Green. I'm 1. I'm from London, England. I'm a 2 at Park School. My favourite 3 is maths. I like it because it's very 4. I also like history 5. I am not good at it. I like 6, too. I often play basketball in the 7 at our school. I usually 8 in the school dining hall. I like school lunch. It's 9 and delicious. We finish our lessons at 10. I usually 10 home at half past three.

- ( ) 1. A. American B. English  
C. Chinese D. French
- ( ) 2. A. student B. teacher C. worker D. doctor
- ( ) 3. A. lab B. office C. room D. subject
- ( ) 4. A. delicious B. healthy  
C. interesting D. sweet
- ( ) 5. A. or B. because C. but D. so
- ( ) 6. A. PE B. art  
C. science D. geography
- ( ) 7. A. library B. sports hall  
C. dining hall D. classroom
- ( ) 8. A. have breakfast B. have lessons  
C. have dinner D. have lunch
- ( ) 9. A. He's B. It's C. She's D. They're
- ( ) 10. A. do B. have C. go D. leave

#### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

##### 可以喝的泡泡

Many people may drink bottled water when they are thirsty. Actually, we all know that plastic bottles are bad for the environment. So is there a way not to use a bottle? How about trying the Ooho bubbles?

It is a small ball of water. The water is in a soft container(容器). It has no color, no smell and no taste. It is made from seaweed(海藻) and it is safe to eat. You can make a hole in the container to drink from the Ooho bubbles. If you like, you can just put the whole thing into your mouth. Three creators from the Imperial College London made the Ooho bubbles. It is good for the environment. And each container costs only 0.14 yuan, so

it is much cheaper than plastic.

However, there are still many problems. For example, each water ball doesn't hold much water. People may have to drink a lot of them so that they are not thirsty any more. Besides, some may feel it's not clean to hold the water bubble in their hands.

根据短文内容,判断下列句子的正误,正确的“T”,错误的“F”。

- ( ) 1. Many people like to drink bottled water because they are good for the environment.
- ( ) 2. Ooho bubbles are small balls of water.
- ( ) 3. The container is made from seaweed and it is pink.
- ( ) 4. The creators of Ooho bubbles are from the University of London.
- ( ) 5. One of the problems is that the container is more expensive than plastic.

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

- A: Excuse me. 1
- B: It's behind the dining hall.
- A: Where are the classrooms? 2
- B: No, they aren't. 3
- A: And where is the gym?
- B: 4 There are many students in it.
- A: What can they do in it?
- B: 5
- A: Thank you.
- B: You're welcome.

- A. They can play basketball, football and tennis there.
- B. Are they behind the dining hall?
- C. It's in front of the dining hall.
- D. They are next to the office.
- E. Where is the library?

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. Please \_\_\_\_\_ (画) a picture on the wall.
2. My friend can help \_\_\_\_\_ (我).
3. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ (电脑) on his desk.
4. You can drink some \_\_\_\_\_ (咖啡).
5. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (洗) the apples?

##### (二) 词形变换

1. Are the boys from \_\_\_\_\_ (American)?
2. His \_\_\_\_\_ (one) name is Jones.
3. Look! This is \_\_\_\_\_ (Tony) book.
4. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ (woman) under the big tree.
5. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) any chicken?

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

are teacher's his students watch says  
careful looking reading comes

\_\_\_\_\_ is a 12-year-old boy. He 1 \_\_\_\_\_ from New York. He is in Class 3, Grade 7. Mr Black is his class teacher. He is a good teacher. All the students of Class 3 like him very much. There are forty students in the class. You can see forty desks, chairs and a 4 \_\_\_\_\_ desk in the classroom. A lost and found box is on the teacher's desk. There 5 \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of things in it.

The students are in the classroom now. Betty is 6 \_\_\_\_\_ for her pen, but she can't find it in her bag. Tony is looking for his 7 \_\_\_\_\_. It's a nice watch. Jim is 8 \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting book.

Look! Mr Black is coming in. He 9 \_\_\_\_\_ to the class, "Good morning, class. There are a lot of things here. Please be 10 \_\_\_\_\_ with your things from now on." Betty and Tony are very happy to find their things here.

##### VI. 书面表达(10分)

请根据所给的词汇提示向你的外国笔友介绍一下你星期的生活情况。

提示词汇: get up; do homework; go to the park; in the afternoon; go home...

写作要求: 1. 语篇完整, 语句通顺, 语法正确, 书写规范;

2. 文中不得出现人名、校名或地名, 否则不予评分。

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Modules 6 ~ 10 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. The giraffe \_\_\_\_\_ eat meat. It \_\_\_\_\_ plants.  
A. don't; eat B. don't; eats  
C. doesn't; eats D. doesn't; eat
- ( ) 2. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ animals in Nanning Zoo.  
A. kind B. kind of  
C. kinds D. kinds of
- ( ) 3. — \_\_\_\_\_ does your brother play computer games?  
— Once a week.  
A. How long B. How often  
C. How much D. How soon
- ( ) 4. Don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ the document before you turn off the computer.  
A. save B. put C. send D. protect
- ( ) 5. My father is crazy about football. He often \_\_\_\_\_ football matches on TV.  
A. watch B. watches  
C. watched D. watching
- ( ) 6. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ twenty yuan on the present for my mother.  
A. spend B. cost C. take D. pay
- ( ) 7. Look! Everyone is \_\_\_\_\_ in line.  
A. stand B. stood  
C. stands D. standing
- ( ) 8. During the holiday, some people like going to the beach and \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun.  
A. lie B. lied C. lying D. lay
- ( ) 9. — Is your mother sweeping the floor?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. She's doing the dishes.  
A. No, she doesn't B. No, she isn't  
C. Yes, she is D. Yes, she does
- ( ) 10. — \_\_\_\_\_?  
— She is going to the park.  
A. Where is Betty working  
B. Where does Betty work  
C. Where does Betty go  
D. Where is Betty going

### II. (2017 江西改编) 完形填空(10 分)

"Color, color, color!" are 1 words of artist Eric Carle. Eric is like the king in the world of children's books. He has written over 70 children's books. 2 most famous book, *The Very Hungry Caterpillar*, is common on children's shelves all over the world. What most people don't know is that Eric also makes art for adults, 3 is called "ArtArt". People didn't know about it, because he didn't show it to the public 4 he was 84 years old!

Like Eric's children's books, his "ArtArt" is full of bright and clear color. He says that he loves color so much because he missed it during the war (战争) in 5. Eric was born in New York in 1929, but moved to Germany with his family when he was 6. When he was 10, World War II began. He noticed that all the houses and buildings in his town were painted grey, brown or dark green. It was a 6 time, and it seemed like there was no color anywhere.

"At the end of the war, when 7 came back", ns, "I just loved it so much. I keep I wish our eyes could see more color. Color is tant part of my work."

That's true. Eric paints bright colors 9 paper, cuts out shapes, and then glues (粘合) them onto another piece of paper. This method is called collage (抽象拼贴画).

In all these works, he uses all kinds of colors— 10 from purple to light green to orange. Now that's a lot of color!

- ( ) 1. A. a B. an C. the D. /  
( ) 2. A. It's B. His C. He's D. Her  
( ) 3. A. which B. what C. where D. how  
( ) 4. A. unless B. until C. although D. but  
( ) 5. A. China B. South Africa  
C. Germany D. America  
( ) 6. A. colorful B. happy C. angry D. sad  
( ) 7. A. color B. country C. relative D. friend  
( ) 8. A. talking B. to speak C. saying D. to talk  
( ) 9. A. above B. at C. in D. on  
( ) 10. A. nothing B. anything  
C. everything D. anybody

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

We think with our head. But can computers think?

Does a computer have a head? We can use a computer to calculate (计算), play games, send emails, do homework and other things. A computer has several parts.

Which part is the head of the computer? In the main part of the computer, there is an **element** called CPU (中央处理器). That's the head of a computer. The keyboard and mouse are like a man's eyes and ears. They can get the information from the outside. And the monitor (显示器) and printer (打印机) are like a man's hands and mouth. They can send the information to the outside after the head—CPU thinks about it.

We often use a computer. We use the keyboard and the mouse to give a computer some information. Then the computer sends the information to CPU. After CPU thinks about it, the computer gives the result (结果) to the monitor. Then we can see it!

- ( ) 1. In this passage, the “head” of a computer is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. keyboard B. CPU  
C. mouse D. printer
- ( ) 2. We can't use a computer to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. calculate B. play games  
C. send emails D. do housework
- ( ) 3. The underlined word “element” means “\_\_\_\_\_”.  
A. 元件 B. 机器 C. 价格 D. 文件
- ( ) 4. How many parts of the computer are there according to the passage?  
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.
- ( ) 5. What's the right order to use the computer?  
a. CPU thinks about the information.  
b. The computer sends the information to the monitor.  
c. Use the keyboard and the mouse to give the computer some information.  
d. The computer gives the results to the monitor.  
e. We can see the information.  
A. c - b - a - e - d B. c - b - e - a - d  
C. c - b - a - d - e D. c - a - b - d - e

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

A: Hello, Li Hua. Why didn't you come to the party last night?

B: Oh, my friend Wen Jing came to see me.

A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_

B: He's quite good and helpful. We are getting on well with each other.

A: 2 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, he likes swimming, computers, music and collecting. And so do I.

A: That sounds great. What does he look like?

B: 3 \_\_\_\_\_. It's easy to get on with him.

A: Could I meet him when he comes next time?

B: 4 \_\_\_\_\_ My friend is your friend! By the way, I heard your mother was not well. What's wrong with her?

A: She had a headache.

B: I'm sorry to hear that. 5 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Thank you!

- A. Do you have the same interests?  
B. No problem.  
C. What do you think of him?  
D. I hope she'll be better soon.  
E. He's tall and strong.

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. This \_\_\_\_\_ (大象) has big ears and long nose.  
2. Pandas are my \_\_\_\_\_ (最喜欢的) animals.  
3. The tiger likes living \_\_\_\_\_ (独自地).  
4. China is a big \_\_\_\_\_ (国家) with many kinds of animals.

5. Do you often read these \_\_\_\_\_ (杂志)?

##### (二) 词形变换

1. The tigers eat other animals. They are very \_\_\_\_\_ (danger).  
2. When autumn comes, we can see many yellow \_\_\_\_\_ (leaf) on the ground.  
3. Many people don't know that the tiger is good at \_\_\_\_\_ (swim).  
4. The giraffe is an \_\_\_\_\_ (Africa) animal.  
5. The pandas are smiling at me. That's very \_\_\_\_\_ (fun).

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

alia other save dangerous animals  
s happily plants nice connected

not living in this world alone, and we live with many kinds of 1 \_\_\_\_\_. Some animals live all over the world, for example, monkeys; some only live in Africa, such as zebras and 2 \_\_\_\_\_. and kangaroos are only seen in 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

Animals eat different kinds of foods. Elephants and horses eat 4 \_\_\_\_\_, while tigers and lions live on 5 \_\_\_\_\_ animals. Some animals are 6 \_\_\_\_\_ to people, while some wild ones can be very 7 \_\_\_\_\_. However, they are 8 \_\_\_\_\_ with people's life in many ways. Therefore, humans and animals can always live in this world peacefully and 9 \_\_\_\_\_. We should 10 \_\_\_\_\_ wild animals.

#### VI. 书面表达(10分)

假设你是大明,请写一封电子邮件给你国外的笔友,介绍有关春节的风俗习惯。

写作要点:1. 你和家人正在为春节做准备:妈妈和奶奶在厨房里做饭;你和爸爸在打扫房间,贴春联(pasting spring couplets);爷爷在看电视喝茶。

2. 在春节期间:收红包(get lucky money);放烟花(let off fireworks);和父母去看望亲友。

3. 提出希望了解一下圣诞节(Christmas)。

写作要求:1. 语句通顺,意思连贯,语法正确,书写规范;

2. 写作要点齐全,并做适当发挥;

3. 文中不得出现人名、校名或地名,否则不得分;

4. 词数:80词左右,开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Here in China it's Spring Festival and we're getting ready for it.

\_\_\_\_\_

Love from,  
Daming

## 七年级(下)

### Modules 1~4 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

#### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. —Excuse me, is this \_\_\_\_\_ iPad mini?  
—No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_ is at home.  
A. your; Mine B. your; My  
C. yours; My D. yours; Mine
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the moment, my parents are \_\_\_\_\_ my teacher in the office.  
A. With; speaking to B. At; talking to  
C. With; talking to D. At; saying to
- ( ) 3. —Sam, my iPhone is in my bag. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it for me?  
—No problem.  
A. bring B. fetch  
C. take D. carry
- ( ) 4. I \_\_\_\_\_ swim with my friends.  
A. ready B. ready to  
C. ready to do D. am ready to
- ( ) 5. My mother enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ the tennis match very much.  
A. watch B. watching  
C. watches D. to watch
- ( ) 6. Is Hong Kong \_\_\_\_\_ busier than Macao?  
A. very B. much C. too D. pretty
- ( ) 7. —What's the \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Oh, it's 3:2. We are the winner.  
A. number B. score C. time D. match
- ( ) 8. —Remember, boys and girls. \_\_\_\_\_ you work, \_\_\_\_\_ results you will get.  
—We know, Miss Gao.  
A. The good; the hard  
B. The harder; the better  
C. The hard; the better  
D. The hard; the good
- ( ) 9. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ with the machine?  
A. anything wrong B. something wrong  
C. wrong anything D. wrong something
- ( ) 10. —Look! \_\_\_\_\_?  
—There was a car accident just now.  
A. What else  
B. How was your weekend  
C. Ready  
D. What happened

#### II. 完形填空(10 分)

When I was 13 years old, a boy gave me an important gift. It was a 1. It was the early autumn of my first year at a junior high school, and my old school was far away. 2, no one knew who I was. I was very lonely, and afraid to make friends with 3.

Every time I heard the other students talking and laughing, I 4 my heart break. I couldn't talk to anyone about my problem, and I didn't want my parents to 5 me. Then one day, my classmates talked happily

with their friends, but I sat at my desk 6 as usual. At that moment, a boy entered the classroom. I didn't know who he was. He passed me and then turned back. He 7 me and, without a word, smiled.

Suddenly, I felt the touch of something bright and friendly. It 8 me feel happy, lively and warm. That smile changed my life. I started to talk with the other students and made friends. Day by day, I became closer to everyone in my class. The boy with the lucky smile 9 my best friend now. I believe that the world is what 10 is. If you think you are lonely, you might 11 one. So smile at the world and it will 12 you.

- ( ) 1. A. smile B. magazine  
C. box D. camera
- ( ) 2. A. As usual B. As a result  
C. The same as D. Such as
- ( ) 3. A. someone B. everyone  
C. anyone D. nobody
- ( ) 4. A. tasted B. smelled  
C. feared D. felt
- ( ) 5. A. hear about B. talk about  
C. care for D. worry about
- ( ) 6. A. slowly B. politely  
C. unhappily D. naturally
- ( ) 7. A. listened to B. looked at  
C. took pride in D. rushed at
- ( ) 8. A. made B. led C. offered D. threw
- ( ) 9. A. has become B. became  
C. become D. is becoming
- ( ) 10. A. look back B. come back  
C. turn back D. smile back

#### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

##### 清华大学校规

What does it take to graduate from a university? Many may say all you have to do is taking classes and passing the exams. Well, it requires more than that if you're a student at Tsinghua University(清华大学).

Starting this September, freshmen at the university will have to take swimming classes. Students will pass the test if they can swim 50 meters. If they fail the swimming test at the beginning of their university course(课程), they won't receive their degree(学位) until they can pass the test successfully, according to Qiu Yong, the president(校长) of Tsinghua University.

"As an important survival(生存) skill, swimming is useful for students in the long run, since swimming is helpful in improving students' physical abilities while doing less harm to joints(关节) and muscles as a water sport," Liu Bo, a teacher of the university, told *China Daily*.

Regarding the ability to swim as a must for students is

not something new to this university—it was also a must in the early 20th century. It was later dropped because of a rising number of students.

- ( ) 1. Students in Tsinghua University won't graduate if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they can't do sports well  
B. they can't speak good English  
C. they don't read newspapers  
D. they don't pass the swimming test
- ( ) 2. The students will pass the swimming test if they can swim \_\_\_\_\_ meters.  
A. 100      B. 80      C. 200      D. 50
- ( ) 3. Some people think swimming is better than land sports because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. swimming suits are more beautiful  
B. swimming is easier than land sports  
C. swimming does less harm  
D. swimming can help people
- ( ) 4. According to the passage, which is NOT true?  
A. Swimming has always been a tradition of Tsinghua University.  
B. Passing swimming test is a must that will start from 2017.  
C. For many universities, taking classes and passing tests are musts.  
D. Swimming can be taught and learnt.
- ( ) 5. According to the passage, swimming is mostly good for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. teeth      B. stomach  
C. arms and legs      D. head

#### IV. 情景交际(5 分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

- A: Hi, Wang Lei! What is your plan for the weekend?  
B: 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: To Beijing? 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: We're going to visit the Palace Museum and the Great Wall.  
A: 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: By train.  
A: That sounds great. 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: On Friday evening. What's your plan, Li Yang?  
A: 5 \_\_\_\_\_ We're going to have a test next week.

- A. How are you going there?  
B. I'm going to go over my lessons for my test.  
C. I'm going to Beijing with my parents.  
D. What are you going to do there?  
E. When are you leaving?

#### V. 综合填空(20 分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. Beihai Park is a little far from here. Let's go there by \_\_\_\_\_ (出租车).  
2. Somewhere the \_\_\_\_\_ (交通) is heavy in Beijing.  
3. She is wearing a \_\_\_\_\_ (紫色) dress.  
4. What can we get from forests and \_\_\_\_\_ (陆地)?  
5. Tony likes playing basketball. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ (球迷) of Kobe Bryant.

##### (二) 词形变换

1. Yao Ming is one of the famous basketball \_\_\_\_\_ (play).  
2. Welcome these \_\_\_\_\_ (Australia) friends to our school.  
3. Would you like to go \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) with me this Sunday?  
4. —What are you going to do tomorrow?  
—Enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (my) on the beach.  
5. Monday is the \_\_\_\_\_ (two) day of the week.

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

expensive problem important child's weight  
because made pain less shoulders

Backpacks have been a hot topic in China. Some Chinese parents buy school backpacks from abroad because they can be as 1 \_\_\_\_\_ as 5,000 yuan.

"A good backpack is 2 \_\_\_\_\_ for children's health. It can reduce pressure on the spine (脊柱) and 3 \_\_\_\_\_," says Dr Rob Danoff from the US. "Students need a backpack that is 4 \_\_\_\_\_ for children. Cushioned (加垫的) backs and shoulder straps (背带) will help them avoid 5 \_\_\_\_\_. Another choice is a small roller bag, but some schools do not allow it 6 \_\_\_\_\_ it may knock people over."

However, the biggest 7 \_\_\_\_\_ for school backpacks is that they are too heavy. "In China, students have many textbooks and exercise books. The 8 \_\_\_\_\_ makes many kids suffer from side-bending (侧弯的) spines," said Hou Weiguang, a bone doctor. He suggested the weight of a backpack should be no more than 15 percent of a 9 \_\_\_\_\_ body weight. That means if a student weighs 50kg, the backpack should be 10 \_\_\_\_\_ than 7.5kg.

Parents need to make sure their kids only carry what they need. Schools and the government need to help, too.

##### VI. 书面表达(10 分)

以记叙文的形式写一篇文章向你的网友介绍一下自己, 80 个词左右。

- 写作内容: 1. 我是王芳, 家有四口人, 有一个姐姐;  
2. 我来自广西南宁, 今年 13 岁;  
3. 最喜爱的颜色为蓝色;  
4. 性格: 不细心 (not careful)、经常落 (leave) 东西;  
5. 爱好 (hobbies): 跳舞、运动、游泳、骑自行车。

- 写作要求: 1. 语句通顺, 意思连贯, 语法正确, 书写规范;  
2. 写作要点齐全, 并作适当发挥;  
3. 文中不得出现人名、校名或地名, 否则不得分。

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## Modules 5 ~ 8 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. —The sweater is not the right \_\_\_\_\_ for me.  
—Well, shall I get you a bigger one or a smaller one?  
A. price B. color  
C. size D. material
- ( ) 2. How beautiful the shoes look! Can I \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. try it on B. try on it  
C. try them on D. try on them
- ( ) 3. We can't go out for a walk \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
A. in B. at C. on D. of
- ( ) 4. She is a pretty girl \_\_\_\_\_ long hair.  
A. has B. have C. with D. of
- ( ) 5. Tony has nothing to do. He is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tired B. interesting  
C. bored D. interested
- ( ) 6. I'm looking forward \_\_\_\_\_ together here next year.  
A. get B. getting  
C. to get D. to getting
- ( ) 7. —What is your little brother like?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. He is a worker. B. He likes strawberries.  
C. He is kind. D. He likes my father.
- ( ) 8. It's a bad habit for parents to \_\_\_\_\_ their children with other children.  
A. push B. argue  
C. compete D. compare
- ( ) 9. —\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ to school?  
—Yes, he did. He was late.  
A. Does; hurry B. Did; hurry  
C. Was; hurried D. Were; hurry
- ( ) 10. —Tom didn't go to see a film yesterday.  
—Mary didn't go, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too B. either C. also D. as well

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

On the road to growth, we may meet a lot of difficulties. Dealing with them properly is a big 1. The following story may 2 us a little.

3 we know, Li Bai was a great poet in Tang Dynasty of China. It 4 that in his childhood, he was very interested in playing and afraid of difficulties, and made slow progress in his studies.

One day, on his way home 5 school, he walked by a small river and saw an old lady grinding(磨) a very, very thick iron rod(铁棍).

Being 6, he went to the old lady and asked, "Grandma, why are you grinding this iron rod?"

The old lady replied, "To make a needle(针)".

At that moment, Li Bai felt more curious(好奇的) and asked again, "7 can you grind such a thick iron rod into a needle?"

"Of course, I can. I certainly can," the old lady said. "8 one works with constant effort, one can grind an iron rod into a needle."

Hearing 9 words, Li Bai was clear and understood better. From then on, Li Bai studied hard and made 10 progress. Finally, he became a famous poet.

- ( ) 1. A. fever B. headache  
C. stomachache D. toothache
- ( ) 2. A. hurt B. warn C. help D. care
- ( ) 3. A. As soon as B. As long as  
C. As well as D. As far as
- ( ) 4. A. is said B. is saying  
C. says D. said
- ( ) 5. A. at B. in C. before D. after
- ( ) 6. A. curious B. worried  
C. afraid D. happy
- ( ) 7. A. What B. How C. Which D. When
- ( ) 8. A. Though B. But C. If D. So
- ( ) 9. A. their B. my C. his D. her
- ( ) 10. A. slow B. rapid  
C. common D. basic

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

#### 无人超市隐藏了什么样的“黑科技”?

Imagine you walk into to store. Strangely enough, you see no staff(店员) inside. You pick up things and prepare to wait in line and pay. But even more **oddly**, there is no cashier(收银员) at all. So what has happened to this store?

Well, you may have entered Tao Café, a cashless store created by Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba. In July, the public got to see the store for the first time at Alibaba's Taobao Maker Festival in Hangzhou.

The 200-square-meter store sells drinks, fast food and snacks. It can hold up to 50 shoppers at a time. To enter and shop, people only need a smartphone with a Taobao app and an Alipay account(账户).

By scanning their Taobao QR code(二维码), shoppers are followed with cameras for facial recognition(面部识别). The store has also digitalized(数字化) all goods and their placement on the shelves. So when shoppers pick up goods, the system will be able to "watch" and "remember" their selection.

When shoppers are ready to leave, they don't wait in line to pay. Instead, they go through two checkout(结账) doors. Then the bills will automatically(自动地) be paid with a Taobao account connected to Alipay.

According to Alibaba, the checkout machines can recognize goods even when shoppers put them in pockets or bags. So it is almost impossible to steal things from the store.

Tao Café is not the only cashless store in China. A 24-hour convenience store with no staff called BingoBox opened in Shanghai in June. To enter the store, shoppers scan a QR code on WeChat or Alipay. But unlike the Tao Café, they have to scan another QR code to leave the BingoBox.

- ( ) 1. The underlined word “oddly” probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. 奇怪地 B. 惊讶地  
C. 重要地 D. 有趣地
- ( ) 2. Tao Café is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a coffee shop B. a cashless store  
C. an online store D. a Taobao Maker Festival
- ( ) 3. To buy things from Tao Café, you need to have all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a smartphone B. a Taobao app  
C. an Alipay account D. a Bingobox QR code
- ( ) 4. What are paragraphs 4 and 5 mainly about?
- A. How to check out in Tao Café.  
B. Why Tao Café needs cameras.  
C. How the system in Tao Café works.  
D. How shoppers can find goods easily in Tao Café.
- ( ) 5. What can we infer(推断) from the passage?
- A. The elders would enjoy shopping in Tao Café.  
B. Lots of things will be lost in the cashless store.  
C. Shopping at BingoBox is more convenient than at Tao Café.  
D. It saves people much time to shop at Tao Café.

#### IV. 情景交际(5 分)

根据对话内容,从下方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

- A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- B: Yes, please. I want to buy a sweater.
- A: 2 \_\_\_\_\_ What about this one?
- B: I don't like black. Do you have any other colours?
- A: Other colours? 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- B: Can I have a look at the yellow one?
- A: Yes, please.
- B: 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- A: Ninety yuan.
- B: OK. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Here's the money.
- A: Thank you.

- A. How much is it, please?  
B. Oh, yes. We have blue, yellow and white ones.  
C. Which one would you like, please?  
D. I'll take this one.  
E. Can I help you?

#### V. 综合填空(20 分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

- The old man went to the \_\_\_\_\_ (教堂) last week.
- There are many \_\_\_\_\_ (餐馆) in this city.
- We can \_\_\_\_\_ (收到) a letter by post.
- This is really a \_\_\_\_\_ (困难的) problem.
- The old man \_\_\_\_\_ (死) a week ago.

##### (二) 词形变换

- They are from America. One of \_\_\_\_\_ (they) is a girl.
- Ms Yao was \_\_\_\_\_ (friend) to us all; we liked her very much.
- Turn right at the \_\_\_\_\_ (three) crossing.
- I will spend a week \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) works of art.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (late), the bus appears(出现).

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

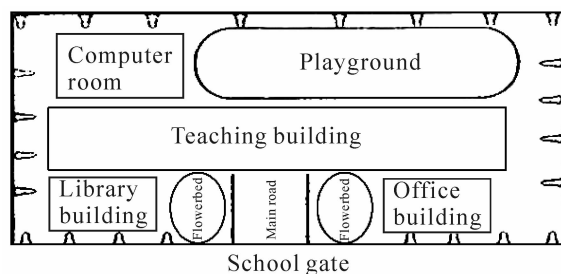
minutes bank see along meet  
how map find have hope

Dear Linda,

My birthday is coming. And I'll 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a party at my house this Sunday. I really 2 \_\_\_\_\_ you can come to my birthday party, but it is not easy to 3 \_\_\_\_\_ my house. Now I'll give you a 4 \_\_\_\_\_, and it shows you 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to get to my house. Go 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Guangming Street and don't turn left or right. Just walk straight for about ten 7 \_\_\_\_\_, and you can 8 \_\_\_\_\_ a bus stop on your left. You can take the No. 5 bus and get off at the fifth stop. Then you are on Happy Street. Walk along the street and you'll see a 9 \_\_\_\_\_ at the corner of the street. My house is behind the bank. I'll 10 \_\_\_\_\_ you at the gate of my house.

Yours,  
× × ×

#### VI. 书面表达(10 分)



这是一幅你们学校的平面图,请用简洁的语言介绍一下校园的分布,词数为 80 个左右。

- 注意: 1. 叙述要有条理,方位清楚,应包括图中的主要内容,可适当增减细节,使意思连贯(但不得写出自己的姓名和学校的真实名称)。  
2. 句子开头已给出,不计入总词数。  
(flowerbed 花圃; main 主要的)

This is a map of my school. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Modules 9 ~ 12 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. I don't like the red skirt and I don't like the green one \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too B. either C. also D. as well
- ( ) 2. —Susan, could you help me \_\_\_\_\_ when the train will leave on the computer?  
—I'm sorry. My computer is broken.  
A. get on B. find out  
C. look for D. look after
- ( ) 3. When did you \_\_\_\_\_ Nanning last week?  
A. arrive in B. arrive at  
C. get D. re
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ did you play co \_\_\_\_\_ weekend?  
A. How often B. How soon  
C. How long D. How fast
- ( ) 5. At the foot of the mountain, you can hear the \_\_\_\_\_ of running water.  
A. sound B. noise C. voice D. song
- ( ) 6. I have two brothers. One is a teacher and \_\_\_\_\_ is a doctor.  
A. other B. another C. the other D. others
- ( ) 7. If you want to be \_\_\_\_\_ in the English match, you need to practice more every day.  
A. usual B. useful  
C. successful D. traditional
- ( ) 8. —What would you like to have for breakfast?  
—Either bread or porridge \_\_\_\_\_. OK. I don't mind.  
A. are B. were C. is D. was
- ( ) 9. *Cars 3* is an \_\_\_\_\_ movie, so I am very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exciting; excited B. exciting; exciting  
C. excited; excited D. excited; exciting
- ( ) 10. —Where is your father?  
—He is taking a shower in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. washroom B. bedroom  
C. bathroom D. classroom

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

Rose was telling her granddaughter Lily stories about how she had written a best-selling 1 in her early 30's.

"Did you always know you 2 to be a writer, Grandma?" asked Lily. Rose smiled 3 her granddaughter. "I knew it on my first day of primary school."

"I felt like that on my first day of primary school too! It was singing. I used to be sure that I would be a singer," said Lily. "Why 'used to', Lily?" Rose asked.

"Well," began Lily, "I 4 be the best singer in the class. But there was a new girl coming to my class, and she was better at singing than I was. What was the point(意义) of 5 as she was much better than me?"

"You know, Lily," Rose said. "Although I was the best at writing in primary and middle school, when I got into high school, I met a girl in my English class. She was always the best writer. I used to 6 because of it, thinking that I was no longer the best writer. I was 7."

"So what did you do?" Lily asked, "I did what any person would do," said Rose. "I did everything to be better than her."

"Did you ever write better than her in your class?" Lily asked. "No, but I realized that it wasn't about being of everyone, it was about being the very best be. So I 8 my love for writing, and look now..." Rose 9.

"Wow!" said Lily in surprise. "But what's that girl doing now?" "Who knows, but there's one thing I am 10: she hasn't written a best-selling book yet."

- ( ) 1. A. magazine B. newspaper  
C. paper D. book
- ( ) 2. A. want B. wanted C. wants D. to want
- ( ) 3. A. at B. in C. into D. on
- ( ) 4. A. used to B. tried to  
C. wanted to D. planed to
- ( ) 5. A. working B. thinking  
C. trying D. making
- ( ) 6. A. change B. imagine C. cry D. write
- ( ) 7. A. nobody B. somebody  
C. anybody D. everybody
- ( ) 8. A. broke B. followed C. started D. ended
- ( ) 9. A. shouted B. smiled C. agreed D. cried
- ( ) 10. A. sure B. worried C. satisfied D. known

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

#### 你会“freestyle”吗?

"Can you freestyle?" has become a popular phrase on China's social network, thanks to Chinese pop singer and actor Kris Wu.

Wu, 27, recently appeared on reality TV show *The Rap of China* as a judge.

Each time Wu had to choose the winner, he had just one question for the contestants(竞赛者): "Can you freestyle?"

The pop star's humorous cathphrase(搞笑金句) was quickly learned by Chinese netizens. Many began to follow him and use "freestyle" wildly on social media platforms like WeChat and Sina Weibo.

According to the *Oxford Dictionary* and *Wikipedia*, "freestyle" means a kind of free way of performing and writing music, such as jazz. Since the early 1990s, "freestyle" has come to be the widely used term(术语) for rap which is created right on the spot.

Now, "Do you have freestyle?" has quickly gone into other topics. Some Internet users even use it into a big

number of emojis(表情包), further promoting(推进) the use of "freestyle".

At the same time, some Internet users have been inspired by the **buzzword** and consider it the new standard to live up to.

"From now on, I do not care about what others say about me, good or bad, positive or negative, I am my own and enjoy my own freestyle," WeChat user Jiang Yuqiu wrote.

- ( ) 1. Kris Wu is not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a pop singer B. an actor  
C. a judge of a TV show D. a street performer
- ( ) 2. What would Wu say every time he chooses the winner?  
A. "Congratulations!"  
B. "Good job!"  
C. "Can you freestyle?"  
D. "Do you want to win?"
- ( ) 3. Where can you find the usage of "freestyle"?  
A. Textbook. B. Novel.  
C. WeChat. D. News report.
- ( ) 4. Freestyle is a way to \_\_\_\_\_ according to the passage.  
A. swim B. sing C. dance D. act
- ( ) 5. The underlined word "**buzzword**" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a very popular word  
B. a word that is hard to understand  
C. a strange word  
D. an easy word

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

- A: The weekend is coming. What are we going to do?  
B: **1** \_\_\_\_\_ We could go to the countryside.  
A: Actually I don't really want to go out of the town.  
**2** \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Sure. What book would you like to read?  
A: *Journey to the West*.  
B: I love that book. **3** \_\_\_\_\_ You know the Chinese have made a whole TV play about it. **4** \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Yeah. I've seen it, too. **5** \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I'll go with you to the library tomorrow.  
A: OK!

- A. I prefer to go to the library.  
B. That's why I want to read the book.  
C. I think most people have seen it.  
D. What about going camping?  
E. It's a real Chinese classic(经典).

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. Mr Brown can speak \_\_\_\_\_ (法语) very well.  
2. I think English is an important \_\_\_\_\_ (语言).  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (三月) is the third month in a year.  
4. They are looking forward to watching the football \_\_\_\_\_ (比赛) tomorrow.

5. They like eating the \_\_\_\_\_ (西方的) food.

##### (二) 词形变换

1. The student was very \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in the story.  
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me an hour to read English every day.  
3. We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ (us) at the party last night.  
4. Tom wants to be a basketball \_\_\_\_\_ (play) when he grows up.  
5. The children visited the Summer Palace in Beijing last \_\_\_\_\_ (month).

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

but helpful know gestures standing because  
pleased different means Russia

\_\_\_\_\_ use body language to send messages to others. \_\_\_\_\_ because others can understand you you use body language. When you are talking with others, you are not just using words, but also using **2** \_\_\_\_\_. For example, waving one's hand is to say "Good-bye". Shaking hands means welcome, and clapping hands **3** \_\_\_\_\_ congratulations (祝贺). Nodding the head means YES, and shaking the head means NO. Different countries have **4** \_\_\_\_\_ body languages. For example, men in **5** \_\_\_\_\_, France and Arab countries kiss each other when they meet, **6** \_\_\_\_\_ men in China or Australia shake hands. People in Puerto Rico like touching each other, but people in Britain do not touch each other. People in Arab countries like **7** \_\_\_\_\_ close to one another when they are talking, but English people must keep a distance away when they are talking. It is very important to **8** \_\_\_\_\_ the meanings of gestures and movements in the foreign countries **9** \_\_\_\_\_ they will help you communicate with people and make you stay there much more **10** \_\_\_\_\_ and comfortable.

##### VI. 书面表达(10分)

现在,越来越多的人喜欢旅游。上周日,你和你的朋友乘公共汽车去了动物园。请以"A trip to the zoo"为题,写一篇英语短文,介绍一下你的旅游经历。

- 内容提示:1. 看了许多动物;  
2. 在动物园吃了午饭;  
3. 在4点钟返回;  
4. "我"的感受。

- 要求:1. 语言流畅,内容连贯,书写规范;  
2. 词数80左右;  
3. 文中不得使用你的真实姓名和校名。

##### A trip to the zoo

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## 八年级(上)

### Modules 1~3 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

#### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. There's \_\_\_\_\_ important in today's newspaper.  
I want to read \_\_\_\_\_ interesting.  
A. something; nothing B. anything; nothing  
C. nothing; something D. nothing; anything
- ( ) 2. China lies \_\_\_\_\_ the east of Asia.  
A. on B. in C. of D. to
- ( ) 3. Guilin is \_\_\_\_\_ its mountains and rivers.  
A. famous for B. famous as  
C. famous of D. famous to
- ( ) 4. There is a new sentence. Please \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. write down it B. write it down  
C. write down them D. write them down
- ( ) 5. Are you free? How about \_\_\_\_\_ tennis?  
A. play B. playing C. to play D. played
- ( ) 6. — \_\_\_\_\_ is the population of the city?  
—About 6 million.  
A. What B. How many  
C. How much D. How
- ( ) 7. —Everybody must obey the traffic rules.  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. agree to B. agree with  
C. agree of D. agree for
- ( ) 8. Light travels \_\_\_\_\_ than sound.  
A. much fast B. far fast  
C. much faster D. more faster
- ( ) 9. Every player tried his best to \_\_\_\_\_ the match.  
A. beat B. win C. take D. catch
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ exercise you take, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll be.  
A. The fewer; the fatter  
B. The less; the fatter  
C. The less; the more fatter  
D. The fewer; the more fatter

#### II. 完形填空(10 分)

##### 雄安新区的建立

It seems that Xiongan(雄安) has become a hot topic across China overnight. Almost everyone is 1 it these months. That's because 2 April 1, China announced it would build Xiongan New Area in Hebei province.

Xiongan New Area 3 into a world-class, modern city. The area will be as 4 as Shenzhen Special Economic Zone(深圳经济特区) and the Pudong New Area.

It will help solve big city problems in Beijing such as heavy traffic and air 5. For example, many companies, universities and scientific research centers will move from Beijing to the new area. Some companies have already 6 plans to move many of their factories there.

The area has a large space to develop and will grow to cover 2,000 square kilometers(平方公里). It's convenient and nice for people 7 and work there, only an 8 drive from Beijing and Tianjin. It is home to Baiyangdian, one of 9 freshwater wetlands in North China.

International experts and media(媒体) also 10 the new area. Some say that it will set an example for developing countries.

- ( ) 1. A. talking about B. looking up  
C. looking after D. taking with
- ( ) 2. A. is building B. is built  
C. will be built D. will build
- ( ) 3. A. impossible B. important  
C. interesting D. mysterious
- ( ) 4. A. invention B. tradition  
C. information D. pollution
- ( ) 5. A. make B. to make  
C. made D. making
- ( ) 6. A. to live B. live  
C. living D. are living
- ( ) 7. A. hours' B. hour's  
C. minutes' D. minute's
- ( ) 8. A. large B. larger  
C. largest D. the largest
- ( ) 9. A. look forward to B. think of  
C. look up to D. think highly of

#### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

All my friends believe that I'm good at English because I always get good marks in English tests. They think I'm a talented girl and I'm clever at English. But in fact, I'm not a talented girl. I'm just a common girl. I'd like to say something about my experience of learning English.

I didn't do well in English in the beginning. I started my English course at the age of 10. Maybe you can't imagine that I couldn't say a whole sentence at that time. I was sad, but I wasn't afraid of it. I spend almost all my free time practicing English by listening to the tape and repeating after it. Soon, I could get good marks at times. I knew that if I do not study hard, I will fall behind other students. So I spent much more time on English study, reading more, listening more, writing more and speaking more every day.

I have some other advice as well. Never be nervous, and try to be relaxed when you write English articles or talk to foreign teachers or just talk to your English teacher. Remember: Don't pay too much attention to **details** when you are speaking English. That's all right if you have made some mistakes. Think and talk in English and never give

up. And always remember that it's never too late to begin.

- ( ) 1. All the friends believe the writer is a \_\_\_\_\_ girl.  
A. lazy B. talented  
C. happy D. careless
- ( ) 2. The writer began her English course at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 11 B. 12 C. 10 D. 13
- ( ) 3. From the second paragraph, we know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the writer didn't like English at all  
B. the writer was afraid when she couldn't say a whole sentence at that time  
C. the writer spent much more time reading, listening and speaking English every day  
D. the writer was afraid of learning English
- ( ) 4. What does the underlined word "beginning" mean in Chinese?  
A. 结局 B. 细节 C. 开始
- ( ) 5. In the last paragraph, the writer suggests \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when you write English articles, you should be nervous  
B. pay attention to your grammar when you speak English  
C. it's never too late to study English  
D. you mustn't make any mistakes when you talk to your teacher in English

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

- A: Hello, Li Ming. 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Of course, you can, Tony.  
A: 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I live farthest from the school. So I go by bus. It's the best way to go to school.  
A: How does Daming go to school?  
B: He rides his bike to school.  
A: 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Because the traffic in your city is too heavy.  
B: Yes, I agree with you.  
A: And what about Lingling?  
B: 4 \_\_\_\_\_ So she usually walks there.  
A: Does your father always go to work by taxi?  
B: Yes, it's the most expensive way. 5 \_\_\_\_\_

- A. But it's the most comfortable way.  
B. How do you go to school?  
C. Her home is the closest to the school.  
D. May I ask you some questions?  
E. I think it's the most dangerous way.

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. Do you like playing \_\_\_\_\_ (排球)?  
2. The sports \_\_\_\_\_ (教练) is strict with the athletes.  
3. I don't like the film because I think it is too \_\_\_\_\_ (令人厌烦的).  
4. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (已经) on my way home.  
5. There will be a football match in the \_\_\_\_\_ (体育场) this weekend.

##### (二) 词形变换

1. Jenny often \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music on the Internet.  
2. Which sport do you like \_\_\_\_\_ (good), swimming or running?  
3. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) watching TV at home?  
4. —What's the \_\_\_\_\_ (population) of Shenzhen?  
—It's over ten million, I think.  
5. The cake \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) delicious.

##### (三) 短文填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

understand rules thinking although how  
ball expensive easy playing open

I will list some of the top reasons why basketball is so popular almost all over the world.

**1. It's not expensive.**  
Basketball need is a **1** \_\_\_\_\_ and a basketball court. It is not cost too much, unless you would want to buy **2** \_\_\_\_\_ ones. What's more, finding a basketball court is not a problem. There are lots of schools that **3** \_\_\_\_\_ their gates for people who want to play the game. You do not need to buy expensive shoes or clothing.

##### **2. It's easy to learn.**

As long as you know **4** \_\_\_\_\_ to dribble the ball (运球) and shoot, you can already play the game. Dribbling is so **5** \_\_\_\_\_ to learn that you can even learn it by just watching how it is done. Shooting is also easy to learn, **6** \_\_\_\_\_ you need a lot of practice to do well. Who says that defending (防守) is difficult? But if you are **7** \_\_\_\_\_ against a good player, maybe it is.

##### **3. Rules are simple.**

Basketball has simple **8** \_\_\_\_\_. These rules are easy to **9** \_\_\_\_\_ and this is what makes the sport so cool to play with your friends on warm evenings. It's really good fun.

By **10** \_\_\_\_\_ about the reasons above, you can easily see why basketball is a popular sport.

#### VI. 书面表达(10分)

2017年4月23日是第22个世界读书日(World Book Day)。阅读对青少年的成长起着重要的作用。读好书,为自己开启一扇知识的大门;好读书,为世界孕育一颗知识的种子。请以"Reading makes me happy"为题写一篇短文,谈谈阅读给你带来的乐趣。词数不少于80。

- 注意:1. 要求书写工整,语句通顺,意思连贯;  
2. 可展开合理想象,做适当发挥;  
3. 文中不得出现学生真实姓名和学校,否则以零分计。

##### **Reading makes me happy**

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## Modules 4 ~ 6 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. Hainan is a very large island. It's the second \_\_\_\_\_ island in China.  
A. large B. larger C. largest D. the largest
- ( ) 2. It is very kind \_\_\_\_\_ you. Thank you for your help.  
A. of B. for C. to D. on
- ( ) 3. — \_\_\_\_\_ going out for a walk?  
—Great!  
A. What about B. L C. Why not D. W
- ( ) 4. Lily is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as h \_\_\_\_\_ always makes some mistakes.  
A. carefully B. careful C. careless D. carelessly
- ( ) 5. —Your skirt is really beautiful. It must be expensive.  
—Not at all. I only \_\_\_\_\_ 30 yuan on it.  
A. cost B. spent C. paid D. took
- ( ) 6. My mother often tells me \_\_\_\_\_ too much time watching TV.  
A. don't spend B. not spend C. not to spend D. not spending
- ( ) 7. — \_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to school?  
—Twenty minutes' walk.  
A. How long B. How often C. How far D. How soon
- ( ) 8. The sports hall is \_\_\_\_\_ to hold 5,000 people.  
A. enough big B. enough good C. small enough D. big enough
- ( ) 9. —Why don't you watch TV at home?  
—I'd love to, but my mother doesn't allow me \_\_\_\_\_ that.  
A. do B. did C. to do D. doing
- ( ) 10. —My parents and I are going to Yunnan for a trip.  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. I don't think so. B. That's very strange. C. You should try it. D. Have a good trip.

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

A baby snail(蜗牛) asked his mother, "Why was I born with a shell(壳)?"

His mother said, "Because we don't have bones(骨头). We can only move slowly, 1 we need a shell to protect us."

The baby snail asked again, "The caterpillar(毛毛

虫) has no bones, and she can't move quickly. Why doesn't she have a shell?"

The mother snail answered, "That's 2 a caterpillar will become a butterfly. She can 3 high into the sky. The 4 can protect her."

The baby snail had 5 question, "But the earthworm(蚯蚓) moves like us. He has no bones and he won't turn 6 a butterfly. Why doesn't he 7 a hard and heavy shell?"

His mother said, "He can dig(挖) a hole and 8 in and then the ground can protect him."

by snail then cried, "We are so poor! We ection from the sky or from the ground!"

His mother smiled 9 him, "That's why we have shells. We can protect 10."

- ( ) 1. A. and B. but C. or D. so  
( ) 2. A. because B. why C. what D. how  
( ) 3. A. go B. run C. climb D. fly  
( ) 4. A. sky B. ground C. shell D. bones  
( ) 5. A. other B. another C. the other D. others  
( ) 6. A. into B. up C. down D. off  
( ) 7. A. take B. bring C. carry D. fetch  
( ) 8. A. hide B. swim C. fly D. grow  
( ) 9. A. on B. at C. in D. of  
( ) 10. A. us B. them C. ours D. ourselves

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

How do you travel in the USA? By car or by plane? If you have a couple of weeks or more to travel, I think you should get on America's trains.

The trains are like mobile hotels, with air-conditioning and uniformed attendants(穿着制服的服务员). They will make you feel you have gone back into a 1930s Hollywood movie. The seats are thick and soft, with comfortable leg-rests(搁脚凳) so you can take a rest after a meal or sleep through the night.

It's also a great way to "meet the native" and make new friends on the America's trains. Americans like to talk and they will sometimes tell you their life stories in detail(详细地).

Train speeds are good for sightseeing. You can enjoy the landscape(风景) along the road. And you are allowed to stop during the trip as long as you wish, so it's easy to work out a **route**. Then you can see more of this country in a short time. As the bell rings and the conductor calls out "All aboard!", you will soon discover why the railroad experience is so wonderful.



- ( ) 1. According to Paragraph 1, the best way to travel in America is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by air B. by train  
C. by car D. by coach
- ( ) 2. On America's trains, we can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. live in hotels B. watch a movie  
C. make friends D. go back into 1930s
- ( ) 3. Americans usually \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. go to work by train  
B. travel for several weeks a year  
C. talk more than others  
D. like to sleep on the trains
- ( ) 4. The underlined word "route" means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. 路线 B. 方式  
C. 话题 D. 目
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. You can't stop during the trip.  
B. Travelling on a train is hot.  
C. You can enjoy more landscapes on a train than on a plane.  
D. Travellers can't have a good sleep on the trains.

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

A: Daming, what are you up to?

B: 1 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Is there anything interesting in it?

B: Yes. It says that phubbers(低头族) can be seen here and there.

A: That's right. 2 \_\_\_\_\_

B: It's bad for our daily life.

A: 3 \_\_\_\_\_ It has effects on the relationship with family and friends.

B: So it is. Family and friends will become strangers if the situation doesn't improve.

A: 4 \_\_\_\_\_

B: It will also do harm to their health and study or work.

A: 5 \_\_\_\_\_

B: They should use phones properly and talk to people face-to-face rather than chat online.

- A. I'm reading the newspaper.  
B. What do you think they should do?  
C. I agree with you.  
D. We can see many people playing their phones everywhere.  
E. What are other bad effects?

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. Everyone is here \_\_\_\_\_ (除……外) Lucy. She is ill.  
2. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ (筹集) money for the people who suffered from the earthquake in Sichuan Province.  
3. My grandmother has been \_\_\_\_\_ (感兴趣的) in WeChat since she bought a smartphone.

4. He has no \_\_\_\_\_ (选择) but following the orders.  
5. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ (大自然) parks in our country.

##### (二) 词形变换

1. Tomorrow is his \_\_\_\_\_ (twenty) birthday.  
2. There is a beautiful river \_\_\_\_\_ (name) River Li in Guilin.  
3. Lingling lives the \_\_\_\_\_ (far) from school, so she has to take the bus to school.  
4. "Chinese style of crossing road" is very \_\_\_\_\_ (danger).  
5. Zhao Liying is a famous \_\_\_\_\_ (act).

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

decided without easily struggling  
wings fly never strong

The man found a cocoon(茧) of a butterfly. He saw a small hole and a little butterfly was 1 \_\_\_\_\_ in it. He sat and watched it for 2 \_\_\_\_\_ hours. Then the butterfly stopped. The butterfly looked 3 \_\_\_\_\_ tired to go further. So the man 4 \_\_\_\_\_ to help the butterfly come out. He cut the cocoon open. The butterfly came out 5 \_\_\_\_\_ but it had a soft body and wings.

The man went on to watch it, hoping that the 6 \_\_\_\_\_ would be strong enough to 7 \_\_\_\_\_, but nothing happened! In fact the butterfly was 8 \_\_\_\_\_ able to fly.

The man didn't know the struggle was a good way of making its wings 9 \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, sometimes struggles are really what we need in our lives. We won't be strong and we would never fly 10 \_\_\_\_\_ going through some difficulties.

#### VI. 书面表达(10分)

近几年,保护动物的呼声日益强烈,大熊猫、老虎、野象等动物面临灭绝,请根据以下提示,以“How to protect animals”为题,写写你对这一问题的看法和建议。

- 要点:1. 野生动物濒临灭绝的现状;  
2. 原因;  
3. 拯救措施。

- 注意:1. 词数:80 词左右。  
2. 应覆盖所有要点;可适当增加细节,使行文连贯。  
3. 不能出现真实的姓名、校名。

#### How to protect animals

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## Modules 7 ~ 9 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ people visit this museum every day.  
A. Hundred B. Hundreds  
C. Hundred of D. Hundreds of
- ( ) 2. — \_\_\_\_\_?  
—About 5 million.  
A. What's the population of this city  
B. How many population are there in this city  
C. How much population is it in this city  
D. What's the number of the population in this city
- ( ) 3. Don't eat \_\_\_\_\_, or you'll  
A. much too B. too  
C. too many D. many
- ( ) 4. Jack hurt his left foot when he \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.  
A. is playing B. was played  
C. was playing D. is played
- ( ) 5. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ the book and gave it to me.  
A. gave up B. grew up  
C. set up D. picked up
- ( ) 6. Li Wei is always the first to \_\_\_\_\_ school every morning.  
A. reach B. get  
C. arrive in D. arrive
- ( ) 7. I can't go out to play basketball with you. I have much homework \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doing B. do C. to do D. done
- ( ) 8. I heard some girls \_\_\_\_\_ in the hall when I passed.  
A. sang B. sings C. singing D. to sing
- ( ) 9. There are some birds singing \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.  
A. in B. on C. of D. at
- ( ) 10. —Would you mind closing the window?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. You are welcome B. No, you can't  
C. Yes. Here you are D. No, not at all

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

There was once a house by a river. The house was very beautiful, 1 everyone wanted to go into it. But there was a big lock on the door.

One day a stick came. He said, "I'm 2 enough, and I am sure I can open the door." He hit the 3, but the lock was still there.

A few minutes later, a key arrived. "What do you come here 4?" the stick asked her. "I want to go into the house," answered the key. "You are too weak to go into it," the stick 5 at her. The key 6 nothing but went into the lock. Soon the door opened.

The stick looked at the key for a few minutes. Then he asked, "Why can you open the lock so 7?"

The key smiled, "Because I know the lock's heart very well."

Our life is just like this. When you want to do 8, you must think it over instead of 9 something rude. And if you want to make friends, you should know others' 10 first.

- ( ) 1. A. because B. but C. or D. so  
( ) 2. A. strong B. tall C. old D. young  
( ) 3. A. door B. lock C. window D. wall  
( ) 4. A. on B. for C. of D. in  
( ) 5. A. laughed B. knocked C. arrived D. looked  
( ) 6. A. did B. saw C. said D. walked  
( ) 7. A. easily B. easy C. difficultly D. happy  
( ) 8. A. nothing B. nobody C. someone D. something  
( ) 9. A. doing B. do C. did D. does  
( ) 10. A. hand B. head C. hearts D. hair

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

Thousands of toys are sold in the market, and hundreds of new ones come from the stores each year. Toys should be fun and are an important part of every child's development. But each year, a lot of kids go to hospital because of toy injuries. Choking(窒息) is a very common sick for kids at age 3 or younger, because they like to put objects in their mouths.

Most new toys have instructions for different age groups. They tell children how to play with them. But perhaps the most important thing for parents is to play with their kids or watch them play.

The U. S. CPSC has checked all toys. Any toys sold in the United States must be checked since 1995 (had CPSC standard).

Here are some ideas for parents to keep in mind when shopping for toys:

Toys should be safe all the time.

Stuffed toys(毛绒玩具) should be able to be washed.

Painted toys should be covered with safe paint.

Art materials should be made sure no danger.

Crayons and paints should be ASTM D-4236. It means that they've been checked by the American Society for Testing and Materials(材料).

Keep kids away from old toys, even they come from friends and family. Those toys might look good, but they may not meet safety standards now and may be so worn(用旧的) to play that they can break and become dangerous.

And make sure a toy isn't too loud for your child. The noise of some toys is bad for the kids' hearing.

- ( ) 1. According to Paragraph 1, many children go to hospital each year because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. headaches B. toy injuries  
C. traffic accidents D. toothache
- ( ) 2. What should parents do while the kids are playing with toys?  
A. Tell children how to play.  
B. Read instructions to children.  
C. Play with them or watch them play.  
D. Check the toys carefully.
- ( ) 3. How long is it since the United States had CPSC standard?  
A. For 22 years. B. For 20 years.  
C. For 21 years. D. For 19 years.
- ( ) 4. Whom does the writer write to?  
A. Parents. B. Kids. C. Mom.
- ( ) 5. What's the best title of the passage?  
A. Choose Safe Toys  
B. How to Play with Toys  
C. What to Buy for Kids  
D. Throw Away Old Toys

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

- A: Hi, Lin Tao. Our English teacher said my pronunciation was not good. 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- B: Don't worry. There is going to be a talk on learning English at the Students' Palace. 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- A: I'd love to. 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- B: A teacher from America.
- A: I think the talk will be wonderful. 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- B: I hear the teacher will give us many good examples and methods about learning English. And you can listen to the teacher's pronunciation carefully.
- A: Excellent! 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- B: At half past two. We must go now.
- A: OK.

- A. Who will give the talk?  
B. Would you like to listen to it?  
C. What time is it going to start?  
D. What should I do?  
E. What will the teacher tell us?

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. The doctor told me to take the \_\_\_\_\_ (药) three times a day.
2. Air \_\_\_\_\_ (污染) is more and more serious.
3. My friend Lingling is a \_\_\_\_\_ (当地的) girl. So she knows the town very well.
4. He took a wallet out of his \_\_\_\_\_ (口袋).
5. You should \_\_\_\_\_ (准备) for your test.

##### (二) 词形变换

1. While I was walking in the street, a dog \_\_\_\_\_ (bite) me.

2. Don't make any \_\_\_\_\_ (noisy). The baby is sleeping.
3. He closed the door \_\_\_\_\_ (quiet) in order not to wake up his sister.
4. I have been to Guilin \_\_\_\_\_ (two).
5. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ (leaf) on the ground in autumn.

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

important through women popular safe  
question everything return spends satisfied

"Who needs a shopping mall if you have Taobao?" says Wang Lin, 28, a writer in Beijing.

Taobao, China's largest online shopping site(网上购物网) has become an 1 \_\_\_\_\_ part of Wang Lin's life. He spends 2 \_\_\_\_\_ lots of money on Taobao. A growing number of Chinese Internet users like Wang Lin have found the joys of online shopping. Most online shoppers are students or young workers. More 3 \_\_\_\_\_ shop online than men. Clothing and home-use products are the most 4 \_\_\_\_\_ on line.

It was reported that more than 250 billion yuan was spent on online shopping last year, 80% 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Taobao.

Taobao means "looking for treasure" in Chinese. People can find almost 6 \_\_\_\_\_ they need on Taobao, from clothes to books, from candies to DVD players.

You may 7 \_\_\_\_\_ the security(安全) of online shopping. Wang Lin said, "It's very 8 \_\_\_\_\_ and convenient. Unless you receive the products from the sellers and are 9 \_\_\_\_\_ with them, the shop owner will not get the money. You can also get your money back if you want to 10 \_\_\_\_\_ the products."

##### VI. 书面表达(10分)

假设你是李明,请给你的澳大利亚朋友 David 写一封 email,谈谈你上周参加夏令营的经历和感受。

时 间	上 周
活 动	1. 参加篮球队,学会怎样和组员相处
	2. 和朋友去爬山,亲近自然
	3. ....

注意:1. 词数:80 左右。

2. 应覆盖所有要点;紧扣主题,适当发挥。

3. 不能出现真实的姓名、校名。

Dear David,

Last week I went to a summer camp for the first time. Let me tell you something about it. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Yours,  
Li Ming

## Modules 10 ~ 12 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ now and there are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky.  
A. cloudy; clouds      B. clouds; cloudy  
C. cloudy; cloudy      D. clouds; clouds
- ( ) 2. Don't make so much \_\_\_\_\_. Your grandfather is sleeping in the bedroom.  
A. shout    B. noise    C. voice    D. sound
- ( ) 3. We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ to Nanning Stadium to watch the football match this evening.  
A. to go    B. going    C. go    D. goes
- ( ) 4. —Where is Jackson?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ be playing \_\_\_\_\_ playground, but I'm not sure.  
A. need    B. should    C. may    D. must
- ( ) 5. It's very hot here. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ your coat?  
A. put on                  B. put off  
C. take away              D. take off
- ( ) 6. It will \_\_\_\_\_ be very wet and cold in Guilin in January.  
A. possible                  B. impossible  
C. possibly                  D. probable
- ( ) 7. I am very thirsty. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ to drink?  
A. anything                  B. something  
C. nothing                  D. everything
- ( ) 8. Chinese usually get together to have a big dinner \_\_\_\_\_ the eve of the Spring Festival.  
A. on    B. in    C. to    D. of
- ( ) 9. I don't think Betty is able to do the job, because she had little \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. discussion                  B. difference  
C. experience                  D. experiment
- ( ) 10. —It's sunny today. What about going cycling?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Are you all right?  
B. How was it?  
C. It's a good idea.  
D. It's very kind of you.

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

A game of hide-and-seek (捉迷藏) between an 11-year-old boy and his elder sister finished by being a serious game of hide-and-stuck (卡住)!

The 11-year-old boy thought that if he 1 in the washing machine, his sister would never find him—and she didn't.

2 he realized he had won the game, he tried to get out of the washing machine, but he 3! He had curled (弯曲) his legs up for so long that he couldn't move them and he couldn't use his 4 to push himself up and out of the machine.

He became 5 and shouted out. His sister called

their mother Grace Smith. They tried many 6 to get him out. But 7 of them worked. The worried lady could do nothing but call 911 and 8 firefighters' help. Soon the firefighters came. They brought a lot of tools to get the boy out. 9 the end, they succeeded. The boy was 10 taken out of the washing machine with only a few bruises (擦伤). Of course, he won't be a fool and hide in it again.

"He won, anyway," said Grace. "Best hide-and-seek ever."

- ( ) 1. A. remained    B. lived    C. hid    D. failed  
( ) 2. A. When    B. Until    C. If    D. But  
( ) 3. A. wouldn't    B. couldn't  
( ) 4. A. feet    B. mouth    C. head    D. eyes  
( ) 5. A. excited    B. scared  
( ) 6. A. places    B. styles  
( ) 7. A. all    B. none    C. both    D. neither  
( ) 8. A. looked for    B. paid for  
( ) 9. A. In    B. On    C. At    D. By  
( ) 10. A. angrily    B. sadly    C. safely    D. quietly

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

Do you know why different animals or pests have their colours? Colours in them seem to be used mainly to protect themselves.

Some birds like eating locusts (蝗虫), but birds cannot easily catch them. Why? It is because locusts change their colours together with the change of the colours of crops. When crops are green, locusts look green. But as the harvest (收获) time comes, locusts change to the same colour as crops have. Some other pests with different colours from plants are easily found and eaten by others. So they have to hide themselves for lives and appear only at night.

If you study the animal life, you will find the main use of colouring is to protect themselves. Bears, lions and other animals move quietly through forests. They cannot be easily seen by hunters. This is because they have the colours much like the trees.

Have you ever found an even more strange act? A kind of fish in the sea can send out a kind of very black liquid (液体) when it faces danger. While the liquid spreads over, its enemies cannot find it. And it immediately swims away. So it has lived up to now though it is not strong at all.

- ( ) 1. From the passage we learn that locusts \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are big animals  
B. are dangerous to their enemies  
C. are easily found by birds  
D. change their colours to protect themselves

- ( ) 2. How can pests with different colours from plants keep out of danger?  
A. They run away quickly.  
B. They have to move quietly.  
C. They hide themselves by day and appear at night.  
D. They have the colours much like their enemies.
- ( ) 3. Bears and lions can keep safe because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they move quietly  
B. they like brown and grey colours  
C. they live in forests  
D. they have the colours much like the trees
- ( ) 4. Why can the kind of fish live up to now?  
A. Because it is very big and strong.  
B. Because the liquid it sends out can kill its enemies.  
C. Because the liquid it sends out can help it escape from its enemies.  
D. Because it swims faster than any other fish.
- ( ) 5. Which is the best title for this passage?  
A. The Main Use of Colours for Animals and Pests  
B. Colours of Different Animals and Pests  
C. The Change of Colours for Animals  
D. Some Animals and Pests

#### IV. 情景交际(5 分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

- Betty: Hi, Tony, what are you going to do this weekend?  
Tony: I'm going to Nanning.  
Betty: Nanning? 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
Tony: Because there is going to be a sports meeting. All the athletes from different schools will go there.  
Betty: 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Tony: Yes!  
Betty: En, how wonderful it is!  
Tony: 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Betty: I'd like to very much. Is there going to be a volleyball match?  
Tony: Yes, there is.  
Betty: 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Tony: It is going to be held in Nanning Stadium.  
Betty: By the way, how shall we go there?  
Tony: 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
Betty: All right. Good-bye!  
Tony: Bye!

- A. Let's take the train there tomorrow, shall we?  
B. Why are you going to Nanning?  
C. Would you like to go with me?  
D. Where is it going to be held?  
E. Our school will take part in the sports meeting, right?

#### V. 综合填空(20 分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. Do you like to eat \_\_\_\_\_ (三明治) for dinner?  
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ (温度) in Beijing will be below zero tomorrow.  
3. I went to a special \_\_\_\_\_ (婚礼) in England and it was quite different from that in China.

4. We can't \_\_\_\_\_ (想象) what will happen in the future.  
5. The doctor can give you some basic \_\_\_\_\_ (医学的) help.

##### (二) 词形变换

1. I can run \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than my brother.  
2. She's been working there since the \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) of last summer.  
3. Please listen \_\_\_\_\_ (careful), or you won't hear anything.  
4. I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ (worry) that I may fail the math exam.  
5. She offered \_\_\_\_\_ (help) me with my English.

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

millions against protect healthy  
of seriously action buying pollution  
Pollution has become one of the most serious problems nowadays. It is especially bad for people's health. It influences **1** \_\_\_\_\_ of people, not just in China but also in other countries all over the world. It is important to educate **2** \_\_\_\_\_ about the causes and influences of air pollution, so as to better **3** \_\_\_\_\_ yourself and your family.

More importantly, you can take **4** \_\_\_\_\_ to help deal with this problem. Every little bit **5** \_\_\_\_\_.

Take the subway or bus, walk or ride a bike. Vehicle exhaust (车辆废气) is responsible for much of local roadside **6** \_\_\_\_\_ in cities. Most cities have public transportation systems which are energy-efficient (节能的). You can use public transportation. You can also walk or ride a bike. They are also **7** \_\_\_\_\_ to exercise.

If you are buying a car, look for an energy-efficient one or an electric one.

Save electricity. You can save electricity by using energy-efficient LED lighting, and **8** \_\_\_\_\_ other energy-efficient things.

Wear a mask (口罩). It will not only protect you, but also help send the message to other people that the air is **9** \_\_\_\_\_ polluted, and something does have to be done about it!

Offer help to the organizations which work **10** \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution.

#### VI. 书面表达(10 分)

安全对每一个人都很重要。请根据以下信息内容提示,写一篇关于校园安全的英语小短文。

要点: 1. 体育锻炼; 2. 上下楼梯; 3. 交友结友; 4. 食品卫生。

要求: 1. 短文可以适当发挥,但要包含以上要点;  
2. 词数在 80 左右,开头已给出,不计入总词数;  
3. 不得出现真实姓名、校名。

Safety has become the focus to us all. How to be safe at school is especially important to us students.





班级: \_\_\_\_\_

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

得分: \_\_\_\_\_

## 八年级(下)

### Modules 1~2 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

#### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. —I will have a math test tomorrow.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No idea B. Good luck  
C. That's a pity D. You're welcome
- ( ) 2. She is \_\_\_\_\_ travelling by plane. She usually travels by train.  
A. angry with B. proud of  
C. afraid of D. e
- ( ) 3. Wait a moment. She will be \_\_\_\_\_ of the country and its people. We love the  
few minutes.  
A. before B. at C. for D. in
- ( ) 4. Oh, your new shoes \_\_\_\_\_ cool.  
A. feels B. smell C. look D. sounds
- ( ) 5. A \_\_\_\_\_ child can go to school.  
A. six years old B. six-year-old  
C. six-years-old D. six year old
- ( ) 6. Lingling has entered a \_\_\_\_\_, finally she got the first prize and she was very happy.  
A. park B. competition  
C. country D. city
- ( ) 7. I \_\_\_\_\_ about six hundred English words so far.  
A. learn B. have learnt  
C. learnt D. will learn
- ( ) 8. The students stopped \_\_\_\_\_ when the teacher came in.  
A. talking B. to talk C. talk D. talked
- ( ) 9. Jay Chou is going to give concerts in our city. I can't wait \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. seeing B. see C. sees D. to see
- ( ) 10. Thanks for \_\_\_\_\_ us so much delicious food.  
A. cook B. cooks C. cooking D. to cook

#### II. (2017 山西改编) 完形填空(10 分)

Maxime and Lise are a young French couple. They are ready to travel 1 China from Beijing to Yunnan Province on a tandem bicycle(双人自行车). They have two main purposes and one of them 2 that they want to encourage green travel through it.

Maxime, 26, works helping farmers raise their cows, 3 his wife Lise, 26, is a teacher. The two also like sharing their travel 4 on Facebook.

"We choose a tandem bicycle because it makes it 5 to communicate with each other about interesting people and things we come across during the journey. 6, bicycling is healthier. And it's a cheaper and more environment-friendly way of travelling than using cars, motors and so on," the couple said.

As for the other purpose of their journey, the two said

they wanted to get people's good ideas on topics such as health, economy(经济) and politics. When they were asked why they chose to visit China, they said it was because they often talked about its long history and beauty and how much of the country is competitive(有竞争力的) in the world.

"We know China is a country with a 7 population and will be the leader of the economy around 8 in the future. We want to get a 8 of the country and its people. We love the way they said.

The couple will be 9 their journey to China soon. We hope they can make more people further know about China by sharing what they see and hear on the way. Meanwhile, we hope they enjoy 10 travel in China.

- ( ) 1. A. from B. through C. across D. under  
( ) 2. A. be B. am C. is D. are  
( ) 3. A. while B. though C. because D. unless  
( ) 4. A. event B. events C. story D. stories  
( ) 5. A. easy B. easier C. easiest D. more easier  
( ) 6. A. Besides B. Beside C. Except D. Excepts  
( ) 7. A. large B. many C. much D. heavy  
( ) 8. A. good B. well C. best D. better  
( ) 9. A. for B. in C. on D. below  
( ) 10. A. they B. their C. them D. theirs

#### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

Many people like travelling alone during their holidays. It can not only open your eyes to the outside, but also help you learn more about the new place. However, it's important for you to keep safe when you travel alone.

★ Learn how to protect yourself. For example, by stricking(袭击) the eyes, nose, throat or knees of the offenders.

★ Learn about the places where you are going. Then you will know how the local people treat foreigners. If you are female(女性), you will know how they treat women.

★ When you stay in a hotel, never open your door to the people you don't know.

★ Be friendly to the clerks in your hotel and let them know your comings and goings. Give them the telephone numbers of your family or friends.

★ Dress like a local person when you are in the new place.

★ Walk with confidence. If you are nervous, find another traveler to travel together or stay close to another person on the road so that people don't think you are alone.

★ Don't drink too much.

- ( ) 1. The writer gives us \_\_\_\_\_ pieces of advice on travelling alone.  
A. seven B. six C. five D. four
- ( ) 2. If your friend Lucy goes to travel, she shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ according to the passage.  
A. drink too much  
B. dress like a local person  
C. learn about how the local people treat foreigners  
D. dress her best clothes
- ( ) 3. What should you do if you feel nervous when travelling alone?  
A. Stay in the hotel.  
B. Ask the police for help.  
C. Look for a guide.  
D. Stay close to another person
- ( ) 4. You should do the following \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tell the clerks your comings and goings  
B. never open your door to strangers  
C. be friendly to the clerks and tell the clerks the telephone numbers of your family and friends  
D. A, B & C
- ( ) 5. The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. travel experience  
B. ways to travel  
C. how to travel alone safely  
D. how to keep safe

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

A: Mum, I'm hungry. What are you cooking?

B: I'm cooking some chicken.

A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_ I can't wait to eat.

B: Wait a minute. Drink some soup first.

A: 2 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Really? You can put some water in it.

A: OK. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ I don't like it.

B: It's for your father. He likes drinking strong coffee.

A: Anything else? 4 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Vegetables are good for your health. I'll cook some.

A: 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Thank you, Mum.

- A. The coffee tastes strong.  
B. The apple pie tastes sweet.  
C. I'm afraid it tastes a little salty.  
D. The vegetables look fresh.  
E. It smells delicious.

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. Mr Black isn't in at the moment. Do you want to leave a \_\_\_\_\_ (口信)?
2. The milk is \_\_\_\_\_ (酸的). Don't drink it.
3. There will be a singing \_\_\_\_\_ (比赛) this weekend.
4. Mr Wang has 10 years' teaching \_\_\_\_\_ (经验).
5. Daming joined a Writing Contest and won the first \_\_\_\_\_ (奖赏).

##### (二) 词形变换

1. My mother told me not to talk to \_\_\_\_\_ (strange).
2. The bike is too expensive. I can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) it.
3. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Guizhou?
4. The little girl is very \_\_\_\_\_ (love). Everyone likes her.
5. Dr Brown comes from \_\_\_\_\_ (German) and he has been in China for 5 years.

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

talk however sick better wrong  
problems happy you disappear when

Showing your feeling is important. It is a mistake not to \_\_\_\_\_ ne 1 \_\_\_\_\_ you're feeling sad, worried or you keep a bad feeling inside, it can even \_\_\_\_\_.

But if you 3 \_\_\_\_\_ with someone, like your mum or dad, you'll usually begin to feel 4 \_\_\_\_\_ than before. Now you're not all alone with your problems or worries. 5 \_\_\_\_\_, it doesn't mean your problems and worries will 6 \_\_\_\_\_ magically (神奇地). But, at least, someone else understands what's 7 \_\_\_\_\_ with you and can help 8 \_\_\_\_\_ find ways to solve your problems.

Your mum and dad want to know if you have 9 \_\_\_\_\_. They love you and they want to know what's happening in your life. But if you don't want to talk with them, what should you do? Find a trustworthy (可信任的) teacher at school or a friend. Maybe that person can help you deal with your problems. Then you'll feel as 10 \_\_\_\_\_ as before.

##### VI. 书面表达(10分)

假设 Amy 是你的好朋友,下面是 Amy 的个人信息,请你根据表格内容,以“My best friend”为题,写一篇英语短文。

要点提示:

Name	Amy	Age	13	Country	England
Appearance	tall, black eyes, long fair (亚麻色的) hair				
Character	friendly, helpful				
Favourite sports	swimming, playing tennis				
Hobbies	reading books, collecting stamps				
Interests	Chinese history and culture				

注意:1. 词数:80 左右。

2. 应覆盖所有要点;紧扣主题,适当发挥,但不必逐条翻译。
3. 除题目给出的信息外,不能出现真实的姓名、校名。

**My best friend**

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班级: \_\_\_\_\_

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

得分: \_\_\_\_\_

## Modules 3 ~ 4 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. — \_\_\_\_\_?  
—I'm busy with my homework.  
A. What happened B. What are you up to  
C. What's the matter D. Are you busy
- ( ) 2. The old man lives \_\_\_\_\_ but he doesn't feel  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lonely; alone B. alone; lonely  
C. alone; along D. along; alone
- ( ) 3. —How many of these books have you seen?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ of them. I have  
\_\_\_\_\_ them before.  
A. None B. No one C. B D. B
- ( ) 4. My friend has joined several clubs and she's  
very \_\_\_\_\_ at school.  
A. shy B. kind C. active D. awful
- ( ) 5. Your face is red. Has the doctor \_\_\_\_\_ your  
temperature?  
A. made B. got C. caught D. taken
- ( ) 6. I have \_\_\_\_\_ this phone for three years, but  
it still works well.  
A. bought B. sold C. had D. taken
- ( ) 7. Playing too much computer games \_\_\_\_\_  
your eyes.  
A. is harm to B. do harmful to  
C. is harmful to D. do harm to
- ( ) 8. —Who \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone?  
—Bell.  
A. invented B. discovered  
C. found D. found out
- ( ) 9. The movie wasn't \_\_\_\_\_. I fell asleep  
halfway through it.  
A. interesting enough B. enough interesting  
C. interested enough D. enough interested
- ( ) 10. He is not feeling \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. good B. well C. best D. nice

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

Mr White looks worried this week. He always keeps a good habit. He gets up early in the 1 and does some exercise before breakfast. He thought himself 2 and didn't often go to see a doctor. But last Friday morning, when he was walking in the garden, he suddenly fell to the 3. There was nobody around him and a few minutes later he came back to 4. He stood up and went back slowly. He thought something was wrong with his 5 and sometimes it beat fast, sometimes slow. He couldn't fall asleep in the evening. And he felt 6 when he was at work.

This morning, Mr White came to the 7. He told the doctor what happened to him. The young doctor looked him over carefully and then said, "I'm 8 to tell you, Mr White. The terrible disease is troubling you. You must give up coffee if you hope to live 9."

"But I never drink it," said Mr White.

"And 10 smoking."

"I don't smoke at all."

"Hmm! That's bad! If you haven't anything to give up, I'm afraid I can't do much for you."

- . morning B. night C. spring D. noon  
. weak B. good C. healthy D. clever  
. floor B. fire C. hill D. ground
- ( ) 4. A. life B. wish C. business D. music  
( ) 5. A. head B. face C. heart D. nose  
( ) 6. A. hungry B. alone  
C. dangerous D. tired  
( ) 7. A. school B. hospital C. cinema D. park  
( ) 8. A. glad B. sure C. busy D. sorry  
( ) 9. A. long B. longer C. short D. shorter  
( ) 10. A. enjoy B. begin C. stop D. forget

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

#### 天舟一号对接天宫,“太空快递”成功抵达

#### Space lab gets a visit

Tiangong II, China's space lab that went into space in September, 2016, is quietly orbiting(绕轨道飞行) Earth. However, a few days ago, a "delivery man(快递员)" paid a visit to Tiangong II and brought many "goods". The "delivery man" is called Tianzhou 1.

In fact, Tianzhou 1 is China's first cargo spacecraft(货运飞船). It went into space on April 20, 2017 and successfully docked with(与……对接) the Tiangong II space lab two days later, reported *Xinhua*.

Tianzhou 1 was sent to refuel(补给燃料) Tiangong II. It can carry about 6.5 tons of supplies. Besides fuel, it also carried daily supplies for astronauts, such as food and clothing, spacesuits and drinking water.

Tianzhou 1 will stay in space for a five-month test. During this time, it will dock with Tiangong II twice more.

The second docking will be from a different direction. It aims to test the ability of the cargo ship to dock with a future space station from different directions.

In the third docking, Tianzhou 1 will use fast-docking technology. It usually takes about two days to dock, but fast docking will take only six hours.

It will also refuel, which will take several days to finish.

When successful, China will become the third country, after Russia and the US, to use its own technology

to complete in-orbit refueling, reported *China Daily*.

Tianzhou 1 is part of China's big plan to build a manned(载人的) space station by about 2022. Cargo ships play an important role in keeping a space station working, by carrying supplies and fuel into space.

- ( ) 1. Which of the following is regarded as the "delivery man"?
- A. Tiangong II. B. Tianzhou 1.  
C. US space station. D. Chinese astronauts.
- ( ) 2. According to *Xinhua*, Tianzhou 1 is China's first \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cargo spaceship B. space station  
C. manned rocket D. space lab
- ( ) 3. Why did China send Tianzhou 1 into space?
- A. To dock with Tiangong II  
B. To orbit Earth and send signals  
C. To do an in-orbit refueling  
D. To build a manned space station.
- ( ) 4. When will Tianzhou 1 use fast-docking technology?
- A. In its first docking.  
B. In its second docking.  
C. In its third docking.  
D. In all of its dockings.
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ play(s) an important role in keeping a space station working.
- A. Cargo ships B. Astronauts  
C. Satellites D. Moon

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

- A: Hi, Kate, you look terrible. What's the matter?
- B: 1 I've got a headache, a runny nose and a sore throat.
- A: 2
- B: No, I don't. I took my temperature just now.
- A: Don't worry. A fever is a common symptom(症状) of the disease. 3
- B: I hope so.
- A: 4 You can go and get some medicine.
- B: That's a good idea. 5
- A: Sure. Let's go.

- A. But you'd better go to see the doctor.  
B. I'm not feeling well.  
C. Will you please go with me?  
D. Do you have a fever?  
E. Maybe you've just had a cold.

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. My son's dream is to be an \_\_\_\_\_ (宇航员).
2. Please cover your mouth when you \_\_\_\_\_ (咳嗽).
3. The old man is still \_\_\_\_\_ (虚弱的) after a long illness.

4. Helen does exercises every day so she is always in excellent \_\_\_\_\_ (状况).

5. We should \_\_\_\_\_ (交流) with our parents more often.

##### (二) 词形变换

1. Nothing is \_\_\_\_\_ (possible) if you try your best.
2. Have you read the \_\_\_\_\_ (late) novel of Guo Jingming?
3. The doctor gave me some useful \_\_\_\_\_ (suggest).
4. Does she go \_\_\_\_\_ (run) every morning?
5. He has been a teacher since he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) school.

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

send see find geography where bad  
ammes last between satellite

is invented four kinds of satellites(卫星). The first kind of satellite studies the 1 of the earth. It is used to make maps. It also helps countries to see where they may 2 oil or gold.

The second kind of satellite is used to guide ships and planes. A ship or a plane can 3 a message to the satellite, and the satellite can find out 4 the ship or the plane is.

The third kind studies the weather. These satellites 5 clouds and strong winds moving across the earth. They warn countries to make preparations(准备) when very 6 weather is coming.

The 7 kind is used for communication. Telephone calls 8 countries can be sent by these satellites. Some can carry hundreds of calls at the same time. The call is sent to the satellite, then the 9 sends it to a station in the country and this country is being phoned. These satellites also carry pictures; they can receive and send about eight 10 at a time.

##### VI. 书面表达(10分)

近年来,调查显示我国青少年的体质日益下降,这一情况令人担忧。请你以“How to keep healthy”为题,写一篇80词左右的短文,说说你的看法和建议。

- 要点提示:1. 体质下降的原因。如:吃太多的垃圾食品(junk food);玩电脑游戏太多,不做运动(spend too much time playing computer games, do not do sports) ...  
2. 建议。如:do more sports, eat a balanced diet, enough sleep...

注意:1. 词数:80左右。

2. 应覆盖所有要点;紧扣主题,适当发挥,但不必逐条翻译。

3. 文章中不得出现真实的姓名、校名。

##### How to keep healthy

## Modules 5 ~ 6 阶段测试卷

[时间: 45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值: 65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. —Tim isn't in the office. Where is he?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ to the boss' office.  
A. will go B. has gone  
C. had gone D. is going
- ( ) 2. —It will \_\_\_\_\_ only about 50 minutes to  
Mount Tai by high-speed railway.  
—Wow, how exciting! I can't wait.  
A. take B. spend C. cost D. pay
- ( ) 3. He got up early \_\_\_\_\_ catch the early bus.  
A. in order to B. so  
C. in order that D. so
- ( ) 4. Tom's grandfather lives \_\_\_\_\_  
countryside, but he doesn't feel \_\_\_\_\_  
because he has some dogs and cats.  
A. alone; alone B. lonely; alone  
C. alone; lonely D. lonely; lonely
- ( ) 5. When I walked past the park, I saw some people  
\_\_\_\_\_ Taijiquan.  
A. do B. did  
C. doing D. are doing
- ( ) 6. —Did you sleep well last night?  
—Oh, no. \_\_\_\_\_ noise outside the hotel  
almost drove me mad!  
A. Too much B. Much too  
C. Too many D. Many too
- ( ) 7. It was such a funny show that people couldn't  
help \_\_\_\_\_ again and again.  
A. laugh B. to laugh  
C. laughing D. laughed
- ( ) 8. The moonlight goes \_\_\_\_\_ the window and  
makes the room bright.  
A. across B. over  
C. in D. through
- ( ) 9. —My phone doesn't work.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. Maybe I can help you.  
A. Of course not B. Don't say that  
C. Let me have a look D. I'm afraid not
- ( ) 10. It's too cold. \_\_\_\_\_, he has a cold.  
A. As a result B. By the way  
C. So that D. Because of

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

Do you know the history of bowling (保龄球)? Scientists think that a game like bowling was 1 in Egypt thousands of years ago. Things look like the balls and bowling pins were found buried (埋葬) with a child who 2 around 5, 200 B. C.

People who study history know that the game was

popular in Germany around 200—300 A. D. It was played in some churches in order to 3 that they were very good Christians (基督教徒). When people bowled poorly, they had to go to church more 4 than the others.

The first bowling place was built inside a very big building and 5 in England in 1455. Then the game was taken to the United States where most people played it outside just for fun.

During the 1800s, many people in the United States were interested in bowling for 6, so several cities made the game popular (流行的). And later, a group 7 the American Bowling Congress (ABC) began around 1900. The job of this group was to clean up bowling and make it a gentleman's game again. At that time, the game was mostly played by men. If women played, they 8 a curtain (帘子) up so that the men were not able to see them.

Then, in 1916, a woman's 9 named the Women's International Bowling Congress (WIBC) made a point of showing that the game was fine for 10 men and women.

- ( ) 1. A. done B. played C. seen D. watched  
( ) 2. A. died B. was dying  
C. dead D. death  
( ) 3. A. tell B. show C. look D. say  
( ) 4. A. possibly B. often C. much D. well  
( ) 5. A. closed B. built C. opened D. stopped  
( ) 6. A. fun B. pleasure C. money D. health  
( ) 7. A. calling B. calls C. naming D. named  
( ) 8. A. hanged B. hang C. hung D. hangs  
( ) 9. A. party B. group C. class D. school  
( ) 10. A. every B. both C. all D. whole

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

#### 《摔跤吧! 爸爸》

What is your father like? Strict, friendly, cool or humorous? Many people believe the father plays an important part in a family and he is helpful for the development of a child. These days, an Indian film named *Dangal* has gotten popular around the world. Famous Indian actor Aamir Khan (阿米尔·汗) plays a father in the film. It tells a story about the former Indian wrestler Mahavir Phogat taught his daughters to be the greatest wrestlers in the world.

The father first wanted to have a son so he could be a wrestler like him. But he got four daughters. He thinks girls can only do housework, so he gives up hope for his children to win gold medals. One day, his older daughters



Geeta and Babita beat up two boys by wrestling them. Phogat realizes that his girls can become wrestlers, too. Then he begins to train his daughters. They get up very early and do workouts every day. They get short haircuts. The daughters don't like it at first. But later they get to enjoy it and work harder. They take part in many games and have good grades. During the competitions, the father does his best to help his daughters get the world champion.

Some audiences (观众) agree that the father is too cruel to his daughters. But some think that it is smart to help the kids in a right way. Different people have different views but there is only one thing in common. It is the true love from parents to the kids.

根据短文内容,判断下列句子“T”,错误的“F”。

- ( ) 1. Many people think that the father is too cruel to his daughters for a family.
- ( ) 2. Aamir Khan has four daughters.
- ( ) 3. *Dangal* is a famous American movie.
- ( ) 4. The daughters became the world champions only because of their father.
- ( ) 5. All of audiences think that the father is too cruel to his daughters.

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补充对话。

- A: Hi, Betty. What movie are you watching tonight?
- B: 1. It's my second time to watch it.
- A: *Man on Wire*... Hmm...
- B: 2.
- A: Yeah, I do. It's a great movie.
- B: I agree. 3.
- A: Oh, I remember. And it was in New York. I love that city.
- B: Me too. 4.
- A: I'd love to. But I have to stay at home with my mom.
- B: 5.
- B: Sorry to hear that. Hope your mom will be better soon.
- A: Thanks. Enjoy your night.

- A. Do you know it?
- B. It's called *Man on Wire*.
- C. She is ill in bed.
- D. The man in the movie is really brave.
- E. Would you like to watch the movie with me?

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. Every child likes the Snoopy (动画片).
2. He is a (幽默的) person and makes his life funny.
3. I study hard to (使满意) my father.

4. He acted the role and got great (成功).
5. Our teachers (率领) a group of classmates to help the old man and woman.

##### (二) 词形变换

1. A cute boy (appear) in front of us. We were surprised.
2. I expected (meet) my old friend Susan again.
3. We need (stamp) to post letters.
4. It's my (please) to help you.
5. He has become a successful (write) and his works are very popular.

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

see need something illnesses  
ore sleep lie stomach has

Every one of us 1 a headache sometimes. But do you know about headaches? What may cause them? And what should we do 2 we have a headache? When should we go to 3 a doctor?

A headache is not a disease (疾病), but it may show that 4 in our body is wrong. We may have 5 than one headache each month.

Usually a fever or some other 6 may cause headaches. We may get a headache when we work too hard. We may get a headache when we can't get enough 7. We may get a headache when we exercise with an empty 8.

What should we do if we have a headache?

We should 9 down and have a good rest. We should get enough sleep.

If we have headaches often, we 10 to see a doctor.

#### VI. 书面表达(10分)

除了学习,还有什么你特别喜欢做的事情? 将你的爱好及与之相关的故事写信告诉远在加拿大的笔友 Tony。

- 要求: 1. 80 词左右, 文中不得出现真实的人名、地名或校名;
2. 描写你的兴趣爱好, 并说明你为什么喜欢它, 你平时怎么享受你的兴趣爱好呢;
3. 语句通顺, 意思连贯, 并做适当发挥;
4. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Tony,

Thank you for your last letter.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Lingling

## Modules 7 ~ 8 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. This pair of socks \_\_\_\_\_ too short for my elder sister.  
A. am B. are C. is D. has been
- ( ) 2. The cloth bags that she makes \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.  
A. sound B. feel C. taste D. look
- ( ) 3. Be careful, \_\_\_\_\_ you will fall down.  
A. or B. but C. and D. then
- ( ) 4. Sam opened the door and \_\_\_\_\_ dog outside.  
A. finds B. found C. has found D. will find
- ( ) 5. Not only you but also I \_\_\_\_\_ good at drawing.  
A. am B. is C. are D. be
- ( ) 6. Can you hear somebody \_\_\_\_\_ for help in the park now?  
A. to cry B. crying C. cry D. cried
- ( ) 7. The street is so \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning.  
A. quite B. quiet C. quick D. square
- ( ) 8. He always tells lies. I \_\_\_\_\_ believe what he says.  
A. hardly B. hard C. harder D. hardest
- ( ) 9. We shouldn't pull the leaves \_\_\_\_\_ the trees in the park.  
A. out B. of C. by D. off
- ( ) 10. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ a bird flying in the sky.  
A. am B. were C. was D. be

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

Learning is a lifelong journey. Everything that we learn becomes a part of us and it may change us. So how to learn 1 and well is very important for us. In fact, everyone wants to be a 2 learner. Good learning habits help a lot. Here are three good learning habits.

Questioning. 3 comes from questioning. Good learners often ask questions during or after class. They even ask each other questions and try to find out the answers by 4.

Creating an interest. Studies show that if someone is interested in something, his brain is more active. Good learners often connect what they learn with something 5. For example, if they learn English and they like music or sports, they can listen to English songs or watch sport programs in English. In this way they will not get bored 6.

Practicing and learning from mistakes. Good learners

will keep practicing and they aren't afraid of making mistakes. There is a 7, "Practice makes perfect." Alexander Graham Bell did not 8 the telephone overnight. He made it by trying many times and learning from his mistakes.

As you can see, everyone is born with the 9 to learn. But he'll do much better in learning things if he 10 good learning habits. Are you a good learner?

- ( ) 1. A. quietly B. wisely C. slowly D. loudly
- ( ) 2. A. thankful B. helpful C. successful D. wonderful
- ( ) 3. A. Help B. Way C. Message D. Knowledge
- ( ) 4. A. their B. they C. themselves D. them
- ( ) 5. A. interesting B. interest C. interested D. interests
- ( ) 6. A. easy B. easily C. quick D. good
- ( ) 7. A. telling B. speaking C. saying D. talking
- ( ) 8. A. invent B. produce C. use D. find
- ( ) 9. A. able B. use C. help D. ability
- ( ) 10. A. keep B. develops C. improve D. finds

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

**国内外名校到处都是人,为啥大家都爱逛名校?**

Where did you go this summer vacation? Perhaps you have visited some top universities at home or abroad. If so, you are not alone.

This summer, crowds of tourists from across the country traveled to famous universities like Tsinghua University, Peking University and Fudan University. Tsinghua University, for example, received 6, 000 visitors a day, reported China Youth Daily. Most of them were junior and senior high school students with their parents.

With the rising number of visitors, it took many hours to enter the universities.

"Tsinghua University opens to the public at 8:30 am," a guard(保安) told China Youth Daily. "However, many people start to line up(排队) at 3 to 4 am because people who come at 6 o'clock may be too late and can only enter in the afternoon."

This is not only for Chinese universities. Oxford in Britain and Harvard in the United States are facing the same problem. In summer, bicycle paths of Oxford were full of tour buses, which were parked illegally(违规), according to The Independent. The pavements(人行道) were also full of Chinese tourists.

“University tourism” is popular because of the long histories and unique cultures of these famous universities. More importantly, many parents hope their children will go into a top university in the future, noted People’s Daily.

根据短文内容,判断下列句子的正误,正确的“T”,错误的“F”。

- ( ) 1. Paragraph 2 tells us that famous universities have become popular places for tourists.
- ( ) 2. According to the guard, many people start to line up at 3 to 4 am because they hope to enter the university early.
- ( ) 3. More and more tourists visit Oxford in summer holiday.
- ( ) 4. Oxford opens to the public at 8:30 am.
- ( ) 5. Because parents want to recall memories, “university tourism” is popular among families.

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

Tom: Hello, Sam! 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Sam: Hi, Tom! I’m going to Daming Mountain Nature Reserve.

Tom: Daming Mountain Nature Reserve? Where is it?

Sam: Oh, it’s in Nanning, Guangxi.

Tom: 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Sam: Betty and Jim.

Tom: 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Sam: Tomorrow.

Tom: 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Sam: We’re going to watch the sunrise and sunset.

Tom: That sounds fantastic. 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Sam: For about three days. My cousin has ever been there. She said that there was some ice there in summer. Would you like to go with us?

Tom: Good idea.

- A. What are you going to do there?
- B. How long will you stay there?
- C. Where are you going for your holiday?
- D. Who will you go there with?
- E. When are you going to leave?

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. She has to reduce her \_\_\_\_\_ (重量) because she is too fat.
2. Show me your \_\_\_\_\_ (护照), please.
3. We could \_\_\_\_\_ (几乎不) sleep last night because of lots of noise.
4. The little boy was \_\_\_\_\_ (口渴的) and he drank so much water.
5. There are many beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ (景色) in Guilin.

##### (二) 词形变换

1. I bought many shirts and \_\_\_\_\_ (short).
2. Mary felt terrible because she ate at \_\_\_\_\_ (little) six hamburgers.
3. It is raining very \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy) at the moment.
4. He went out without \_\_\_\_\_ (say) a word.
5. Mount Qomolangma is the \_\_\_\_\_ (high) mountain in the world.

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

what diving during parents blue  
colourful air but travelling especially

During the winter vacation, I went to Hainan with my parents. It was my first time to travel by plane. When the plane took off, I felt a bit nervous, but I was also excited. We went to the beach on the first day. The sky was clear, the sea was blue and the beach was very beautiful. The diving impressed me most. I saw many colourful tropical fishes and coral. It was so exciting! On the second day, we visited the Tianyahaijiao. There I took many photos of my father and my mother. During my visit, I tasted lots of delicious local food, especially sea food. We had a good time there. I look forward to travelling there again.

##### VI. 书面表达(10分)

假如你是韩梅,将于今年寒假参加中美中学生文化交流项目(the cultural exchange between Chinese and American middle school students)。你将寄宿在美国 Mr. and Mrs. White 家里,请你给他们发一份 e-mail,简单介绍一下自己的情况,如年龄、家庭、所在学校、所学课程、兴趣爱好等,并请他们给你回邮件到邮箱 hanmeichina@163.com 里,简要介绍他们自己,因为你也想早些了解他们。

写作要求:1. 语句通顺,意思连贯,语法正确,书写规范;

2. 写作要点齐全,并做适当发挥;

3. 文中不得出现人名、校名和地名,否则不得分;

4. 词数:80 词左右。

Dear Mr. and Mrs. White,

I’m a Chinese girl. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Yours,  
Han Mei

## Modules 9 ~ 10 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. I'm not sure \_\_\_\_\_ she is Mary.  
A. that B. why C. if D. to
- ( ) 2. His father seemed very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. angry B. angrily  
C. angrier D. worrying
- ( ) 3. Though the old man lives \_\_\_\_\_, he never feels \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alone; lonely B. lonely; lonely  
C. alone; alone D. lonely; alone
- ( ) 4. You can improve your listening by \_\_\_\_\_ watching English films.  
A. by B. with  
C. of D. in
- ( ) 5. If you want to look after the children well, you must be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. patient B. interesting  
C. surprised D. bored
- ( ) 6. After hearing this, he walked out of the room \_\_\_\_\_ silence.  
A. on B. with  
C. by D. in
- ( ) 7. Susan's parents always encourage her \_\_\_\_\_ out her opinions.  
A. speak B. speaking  
C. to speak D. will speak
- ( ) 8. —Can you go swimming with me today?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I'm free.  
A. You're welcome. B. Sorry, I don't know.  
C. That's OK. D. No problem.
- ( ) 9. —This coat looks nice. Can I try it on?  
—Yes, of course. \_\_\_\_\_, please.  
A. Come this way B. Take it away  
C. Here is the money D. Put it away
- ( ) 10. We should avoid \_\_\_\_\_ the same mistake.  
A. make B. to make C. making D. makes

### II. (2017 沈阳) 完形填空(10 分)

One thorn(刺) of experience is worth many times of warning.

Ralph Wick was seven years old. In most things he was a fine boy, but he would cry from time to time. When he could not have what he wanted, he would 1 for it. If he was told that it would hurt him, and he could not 2 it, he would also cry.

One day, he went with his mother into the 3. The sun shone. The grass was cut. The flowers were starting to come out.

Ralph thought he was, for once, a good boy. A 4 was on his face. He wished to do as he was told. Ralph helped his mother with the farm work and he was very happy.

"Now you must be tired and 5," said his mother. "Have a good rest here and eat some cookies. I will get a beautiful red rose for you." So his mother brought the red flower to him. When he saw his mother still had a white rose in her hand, Ralph 6 it.

"No, my dear," said his mother. "See how many thorns it has. You must not touch it, or you would be sure to hurt your 7." When Ralph found that he could not have the white rose, he began to cry, and 8 took it away. But he was soon very sorry. The thorns hurt his

so 9 that he could not use it for some time. He would never 10 this. From then on, when he wanted what he should not have, his mother would point to his hand which had been hurt before. He at last learned to do as he was told.

- ( ) 1. A. run B. plan C. cry D. call
- ( ) 2. A. have B. hide C. save D. lose
- ( ) 3. A. park B. library C. forest D. garden
- ( ) 4. A. sign B. smile C. fear D. mark
- ( ) 5. A. lazy B. noisy C. sleepy D. hungry
- ( ) 6. A. asked for B. waited for  
C. cared for D. thanked for
- ( ) 7. A. arm B. hand C. leg D. foot
- ( ) 8. A. quietly B. proudly  
C. suddenly D. politely
- ( ) 9. A. painful B. harmful  
C. peaceful D. helpful
- ( ) 10. A. accept B. forget  
C. refuse D. remember

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

#### 一款可以帮自闭症患者找工作的 APP

It is not easy for autistic(患自闭症的) adults to find jobs. However, students from Sharon Middle School, US, help solve this problem.

Five seventh-graders at the school designed an app called Empower. Autistic adults can find jobs on it. The app won the "Best in Massachusetts" and "Best in Northeast Region" in the Verizon Innovative(创新的) Learning App Challenge. The school was awarded \$5,000 (about 34,000 yuan). The company Verizon will bring the app to life.

The app connects autistic adults to employers(雇主), volunteers and caretakers(看护人). It includes caregiver information, job listings, personal information, and so on. If an autistic adult cannot use the app, a caregiver or even a teacher can use it for them. There is a volunteer section as well. Volunteers can put their free days and time into the app. Then they can match them with the person who needs help at that time.

Also, since some autistic adults can't read, students make a special function for the app. It can change words to pictures so users can understand it better. Some autistic adults can't stand loud noise. To help them know if the job is suitable, an employer can add tags(标签) to show the noise level of the job.

Amelia Dasari is one of the five seventh-graders. The great idea for the app came from her 9-year-old autistic brother. "I'm really glad the app is going to be made," Dasari told *Wicked Local*. "Even if it didn't win, we were going to create the app anyway."

根据短文内容判断下列句子的正误, 正确的“T”, 错误的“F”。

- ( ) 1. The name of the app is Empower.  
 ( ) 2. The app is mainly for autistic people to talk with people.  
 ( ) 3. The app connects autistic adults.  
 ( ) 4. The app can change words into pictures for people who can't read.  
 ( ) 5. The great idea for the app came from a 9-year-old autistic boy.

#### IV. 情景交际(5 分)

根据对话内容, 从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补充对话。

- A: Could you tell me your holiday plan?  
 B: Sure. Daniel and I want to go to Hawaii very much.  
 A: Hawaii? Go abroad? 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes. I always want to travel to a foreign country.  
 A: 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Because its beaches are very famous.  
 A: Is that all?  
 B: Of course not. 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Did you buy the air tickets?  
 B: No, we didn't. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ So I don't have free time.  
 A: Maybe I can help you.  
 B: Oh. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Thank you all the same.

- A. Why do you want to go to Hawaii(夏威夷)?  
 B. Do you like going abroad?  
 C. I have to study for the maths exam.  
 D. We also want to learn something about American culture.  
 E. I asked my father to buy it for us.

#### V. 综合填空(20 分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. All things seem to be \_\_\_\_\_ (明亮的) and beautiful.  
 2. It's said that the pirates buried \_\_\_\_\_ (宝藏) on this island.  
 3. He is dishonest so I don't \_\_\_\_\_ (信任) him.  
 4. I want a \_\_\_\_\_ (建议) about what to do today.  
 5. It's no use trying it. You have to use the \_\_\_\_\_ (胶水).

##### (二) 词形变换

1. Please keep \_\_\_\_\_ (silence). The children are sleeping.  
 2. Wu Jing is the \_\_\_\_\_ (direct) of the film *Wolf Warriors 2*.

3. I hope our \_\_\_\_\_ (friend) will last forever.  
 4. Shanghai is an \_\_\_\_\_ (important) city. It plays an important role in the world.  
 5. Could you please take a \_\_\_\_\_ (message)? She is not at home now.

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容, 从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次, 每空一词。

lucky giving their hours who  
get really ones friends changed

Fiona was a very popular girl at school. She was a very busy girl. She had so many friends that she could hardly 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to spend time with each friend. However, she felt very 2 \_\_\_\_\_; no other girl had as many friends at school and in the neighborhood.

On that day, at school, everyone was having a great time, drawing, painting and 4 \_\_\_\_\_ presents. That day everyone in class had to make three presents to give to 5 \_\_\_\_\_ three best friends. Fiona enjoyed the task of choosing three from all her 6 \_\_\_\_\_.

However, when all the presents had been made and shared out among classmates, Fiona was the only one 7 \_\_\_\_\_ had not received a present! She felt terrible, and spent 8 \_\_\_\_\_ crying. How could it be possible?

"Fiona, my dear," her mother said, "you cannot buy friends with a smile or a few good words. If you 9 \_\_\_\_\_ want true friends, you will have to give them real time and help. As a true friend, you must always be there in good times and bad 10 \_\_\_\_\_."

Now she knows how to make good friends.

#### VI. 书面表达(10 分)

假设你是林涛, 请用英语给 Heart to Heart Talk 节目的主持人写一封信。

- 内容要点: 1. Heart to Heart Talk 是你最喜欢的节目, 因为你喜欢这个节目的主持人;  
 2. 你从节目中学到很多有用的知识, 理想是做一名像他一样的主持人;  
 3. 普通话不标准, 在别人面前讲话紧张, 希望得到他的帮助。

要求: 1. 文中必须出现所有要点。从提示出发, 适当展开思路;

2. 不能出现真实姓名和地名, 还有其他真实的信息;

3. 不少于 70 词。

参考词汇: presenter 主持人; programme 节目; mandarin 普通话

Dear presenter,

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

Yours,  
 Lin Tao



# 九年级(上)

## Modules 1~2 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. The music \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful. Who wrote it?  
A. sounds B. looks C. tastes D. smells
- ( ) 2. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ people come to visit the Summer Palace every year because it is famous?  
A. million B. millions  
C. millions of D. million of
- ( ) 3. As we know, Beijing is one of \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world.  
A. big B. big  
C. much bigger D. the biggest
- ( ) 4. Mary is going to give money to \_\_\_\_\_ children in the poor area, \_\_\_\_\_ she is not rich enough.  
A. if B. because  
C. though D. unless
- ( ) 5. —How much time do you spend \_\_\_\_\_ in your spare time every day?  
—About one hour.  
A. play B. playing C. to play D. plays
- ( ) 6. —Mike, shall we go fishing if it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?  
—It's a good idea.  
A. don't rain B. doesn't rain  
C. will rain D. won't rain
- ( ) 7. In my \_\_\_\_\_, this new movie is more interesting than that one.  
A. idea B. discussion  
C. opinion D. communication
- ( ) 8. This new story book is so \_\_\_\_\_ that all of us are \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. interesting; interesting  
B. interesting; interested  
C. interested; interested  
D. interested; interesting
- ( ) 9. Last night, I \_\_\_\_\_ computer games when my mother came into my bedroom. You can't imagine how embarrassed I was then.  
A. played B. was playing  
C. have played D. had played
- ( ) 10. —Tony, I plan to visit the Great Wall with my little sister this summer holiday.  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Cheer up. B. Have a good trip.  
C. Best wishes. D. You're welcome.

### II. (2017 宜宾改编) 完形填空(10 分)

The Spring Festival is one of the most important festivals in China. During the Festival, Chinese people have many activities. They paste up Spring Festival couplets(春联), greeting the New Year and saying 1 to the old year. On

the first day of the Spring Festival, people 2, wearing new clothes. Nowadays, children get 3 pockets from their parents and their relatives by WeChat. It is a good time for people to visit relatives and friends. More importantly, the Spring Festival is celebrated not only in China but also in 4 parts of the world.

The Spring Festival was 5 in the UK from 1980. Every new year, people also get together and have lots of activities. They sing songs, dance 6 music, share photos or watch 7 in the cinema. Additionally, the festival has become a key time for Chinese living in 8 in a large evening party to welcome the traditional new year. The Chinese New Year will be welcomed with three weeks of celebrations across Australia. Thousands of people come to Sydney's Chinatown. They enjoy fireworks(鞭炮) and lion dances. The family dinner on New Year's Eve is an important tradition for Chinese 9 they were born in Singapore or moved there from China. They usually hold it at 10 because having it in a restaurant takes away the meaning of the tradition.

- ( ) 1. A. yes B. goodbye C. no D. hello
- ( ) 2. A. hang up B. hang back  
C. hang out D. hand in
- ( ) 3. A. green B. golden C. red D. black
- ( ) 4. A. other B. others  
C. another D. the other
- ( ) 5. A. congratulated B. celebrated  
C. happened D. sent
- ( ) 6. A. on B. in C. to D. at
- ( ) 7. A. TV B. matches C. movies D. shows
- ( ) 8. A. put B. join C. live D. hold
- ( ) 9. A. if B. so C. whether D. although
- ( ) 10. A. home B. outdoors  
C. restaurant D. company

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

#### “冰”还能燃烧?

Have you seen burning ice? It sounds impossible. But “combustible ice(可燃冰)” does exist. Only it is not real ice, but a frozen mixture of water and natural gas that looks like ice. In fact, combustible ice is a valuable and hard-to-get kind of fuel(燃料). Last month, China successfully collected samples of combustible ice in the South China Sea, after nearly 20 years of research and exploration, reported *Xinhua*.

Combustible ice is formed at very low temperature and under high pressure. It burns easily because the methane gas(甲烷气) in it catches fire quickly. By lowering the pressure or raising the temperature, the ice breaks down into water and methane—a lot of methane. The methane in one cubic meter(立方米) of combustible ice is equal to

that in 164 cubic meters of natural gas.

Scientists believe combustible ice can burn cleaner than regular fuel, because it makes less pollution. In the future, it could replace oil and natural gas.

However, combustible ice usually exists under the ocean floor and permafrost(冻土) on land. Many countries such as the US, Japan and Russia have carried out research and exploration into the fuel, but it is very difficult to get it.

This time, the Chinese mining(开采) site in the Shenhu area, about 320 kilometers southeast of Zhuhai, Guangdong, opened on March 28. Experts found combustible ice 1,200 meters under the sea. They drilled for 187 hours without stopping. In that time, they managed to get an average of 16,000 cubic meters of high purity(纯度) gas every day.

Experts believe that the success shows combustible ice mining technology, reported by Xinhua.

根据短文内容,判断下列句子“T”,错误的“F”。

- ( ) 1. Combustible ice is a kind of fuel.  
( ) 2. Combustible ice needs low temperature and high pressure to form.  
( ) 3. Combustible ice breaks down into water only.  
( ) 4. Combustible ice is hard to get.  
( ) 5. Chinese scientists have reached 28 kilometers under the sea to get combustible ice.

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

Lily: Hi, Grace. We haven't seen each other for several days. How is it going?

Grace: Not bad. 1 \_\_\_\_\_ I am alone at home.

Lily: Is it real? 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Grace: Of course I can, though it isn't easy for me at first.

Lily: I wonder how you get up every morning.

Grace: 3 \_\_\_\_\_ It rings so loudly.

Lily: And what do you eat for meals?

Grace: Well, my brother has bought some vegetables for me.

I am able to make simple sandwiches. 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Lily: So great.

Grace: 5 \_\_\_\_\_

- A. But sometimes I feel lonely.  
B. The clock will wake me up.  
C. Can you look after yourself?  
D. My parents go away on business.  
E. I can also tidy up the kitchen after cooking.

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

(一) 单词拼写

1. I don't think we should keep \_\_\_\_\_ (沉默).  
2. She gave us no chance to \_\_\_\_\_ (答复) to her question.  
3. The new English teacher will give a \_\_\_\_\_ (讲演) this evening.  
4. My cousin is the youngest \_\_\_\_\_ (在……之中) the three boys.

5. If the weather is \_\_\_\_\_ (灰色的), there are lots of clouds in the sky and the light is dull.

(二) 词形变换

1. My uncle lives in the \_\_\_\_\_ (twenty) floor of the tall building.  
2. It's quite \_\_\_\_\_ (nature) for you to succeed because you try your best all the time.  
3. Last winter vacation we went to the Beihai Beach and enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ (we) there.  
4. They saw a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (wonderful) in Beijing, such as Tian'anmen Square and the Summer Palace.  
5. Suddenly the bell on the wall of our classroom rang \_\_\_\_\_ (loud).

(三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。能用一次,每空一词。

visited save tickets smiled quickly  
ed ourselves daytime at

The London Eye is a visitor attraction in London, the UK. There you can get into a capsule(密封舱) to enjoy a great view of the city of London.

I 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the London Eye last summer with my friend. My friend didn't know where we were going. I just told him we would go somewhere very special. As we arrived 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Waterloo Station, he worked out where we were going. He 3 \_\_\_\_\_ happily. When we reached the London Eye, there was a very long waiting line, so in order to 4 \_\_\_\_\_ time, he stayed in the line when I went to buy the 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

The capsule doesn't completely stop when people get on, so you have to get into it 6 \_\_\_\_\_. Then the door of the capsule shuts. The view was wonderful. We took a lot of photos of the view and of 7 \_\_\_\_\_. It took about half an hour for the capsule to go around.

If you are 8 \_\_\_\_\_ in going there, I would like to give you some advice. To enjoy the view, go in the 9 \_\_\_\_\_. There are night rides, but you won't see a lot. Sometimes the top of the wheel can be quite cool even though it's 10 \_\_\_\_\_. So ladies, don't forget to take a scarf.

#### VI. 书面表达(10分)

假如你的外国朋友 Betty 准备要到中国过春节,她很了解中国的春节,请从中国春节的一些习俗和中国人在春节期间的活动等方面,给她写一封信介绍中国的春节。

要求:1. 词数在 80 左右;

2. 文章中不得出现真实的人名、地名和校名;  
3. 文章开头和结尾已给出,不计入词数。

Dear Betty,

I am very glad to know that you will celebrate the Spring Festival with your family in China. The Spring Festival is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Li Ying

## Modules 3 ~ 4 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. The father made the little boy \_\_\_\_\_ just now.  
A. crying B. to cry C. cry D. cried
- ( ) 2. Norman Bethune is one of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ in China.  
A. hero B. heros C. heroes D. heross
- ( ) 3. He managed \_\_\_\_\_ five lives.  
A. save B. saved C. saving D. to save
- ( ) 4. I am from America. I was born \_\_\_\_\_ 2001.  
A. on B. in C. of D. at
- ( ) 5. The boy called his teacher for help, but he \_\_\_\_\_ couldn't solve the problem by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. herself B. his C. yourself D. themselves
- ( ) 6. Grandma is ill. I have to \_\_\_\_\_ her at home.  
A. look for B. look up C. look at D. look after
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ he can wake up on time, \_\_\_\_\_ he can't make breakfast.  
A. Although; but B. But; although C. /; but D. Although; /
- ( ) 8. It is very important for us \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese well.  
A. learn B. learning C. to learn D. learned
- ( ) 9. The movie *Wolf Warriors II* is \_\_\_\_\_ great.  
\_\_\_\_\_ many people want to see it.  
A. too; to B. enough; to C. so; that D. as; as
- ( ) 10. —Do you want anything else?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I don't know B. Sorry C. It doesn't matter D. Nothing else

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

It was a hot afternoon and Tom was feeling sleepy in his English class. It was a grammar lesson. He 1 grammar. He wanted to leave school and work. Tom looked out of the 2. He looked at the trees and flowers. Then he started daydreaming. After ten minutes the teacher stopped 3. He asked the students to take out 4 exercise books and pencils and they started writing. The teacher looked at Tom. He saw that he wasn't writing, so he said, "5 aren't you writing, Tom?" "What, sir?" Tom said. "6; don't have a daydream, Tom!" the teacher said. "Why aren't you writing?" Tom thought for a moment and replied, "I aren't got a pencil." The teacher looked 7 Tom and said, "You aren't got a pencil? You mean you don't have a pencil?"

Tom didn't understand the English teacher, 8 he said, "Sorry, sir." The teacher said in a (an) 9 voice, "I don't have a pencil. He doesn't have a pencil."

She doesn't have a pencil. We don't have pencils. They don't have pencils. Tom, do you understand?"

Tom thought for a while and said, "My goodness! What happened to all the 10, sir?"

- ( ) 1. A. hated B. loved C. studied D. enjoyed
- ( ) 2. A. book B. blackboard C. window D. desk
- ( ) 3. A. thinking B. speaking C. shouting D. listening
- ( ) 4. A. their B. his C. our D. your
- ( ) 5. A. When B. How C. What D. Why
- ( ) 6. A. Sit down B. Wake up C. after D. Put on
- ( ) 7. A. for B. at C. through D. when
- ( ) 8. A. because B. so C. while D. when
- ( ) 9. A. happy B. angry C. excited D. sad
- ( ) 10. A. books B. pens C. papers D. pencils

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

#### 费德勒重返网坛,再次创造奇迹

If a 35-year-old tennis player sits for six months and hasn't won a major title for five years, is it possible to win the next two majors and every other big match he plays?

It sounds impossible. But Swiss tennis player Roger Federer managed to make it real.

In January, Federer won the Australian Open. In July, he won his eighth Wimbledon title. Now he has 19 *grand slam titles* (大满贯头衔), a new record among male tennis players.

That was not easy to do. He is the oldest man ranked in the world's top 20. He has suffered from a knee injury since Wimbledon last year.

Even Federer himself did not think he had a chance. So how did he make it possible? Maybe it's because Federer made a wise decision to *skip* (跳过) the French Open in June.

"I would rather take a step back and then really come back with a lot of energy and happiness," he told The New York Times. He wanted to save the energy for his biggest goal—Wimbledon.

But he still worked very hard. He improved his warm-up exercises to stay fresh and *energetic* (有活力的). Last winter he stayed in Dubai for hard training.

When he came back, he was not only healthier, but also more relaxed. First he beat Rafael Nadal five games in a row at the Australian Open final. Before that, Nadal had beaten Federer 23 of 34 times.

"If you believe, you can go really far in your life," Federer said after winning Wimbledon in July. "I kept on dreaming and believing."

- ( ) 1. Who is Roger Federer?  
A. A ping-pong player B. A basketball player  
C. A tennis player D. A football player

- ( ) 2. How many matches has he won this year?  
A. 1      B. 2      C. 3      D. 4
- ( ) 3. Why was it not easy for Federer to achieve these?  
A. He is the oldest man ranked in the world's top 20.  
B. He has suffered from a knee injury.  
C. He had rested for six months and hadn't won any major titles for five years.  
D. Both A、B and C.
- ( ) 4. What didn't Federer do to prepare for the match?  
A. He took a long holiday.  
B. He went to Dubai for intensive training.  
C. He even skipped the French Open to save energy.  
D. He improved his warm-up
- ( ) 5. What do you think of Federer?  
A. He is one of the greatest tennis players in the world.  
B. It's his luck that made him success.  
C. Federer is always day-dreaming.  
D. Federer is confident.

#### IV. 情景交际(5 分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

A: Hello, Daming! What are you doing?

B: 1 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Norman Bethune? What did he do?

B: 2 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Where was he from, China or America?

B: Neither. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ But he was one of the most famous heroes in China.

A: Why do you say so?

B: 4 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Did he save a lot of soldiers in China?

B: Yes, he did. Once, he did operations for 69 hours without stopping, and saved 115 people.

A: Wow! How great he was!

B: Sure. He gave his life to the Chinese people.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

A: So he was.

- A. Because he came to China to treat injured soldiers in 1938.  
B. He was an international hero.  
C. He came from Canada.  
D. I'm reading a book about Norman Bethune.  
E. He was a famous doctor.

#### V. 综合填空(20 分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. There will be an English \_\_\_\_\_ (比赛) next week.  
2. Please stop \_\_\_\_\_ (吸烟). It's against the rules.  
3. She has a \_\_\_\_\_ (坚定的) will, and she succeeds in everything she does.  
4. I got up \_\_\_\_\_ (早地) so that I can catch the bus.  
5. There is \_\_\_\_\_ (没有东西) in the bottle, it's empty.

##### (二) 词形变换

1. The story is very \_\_\_\_\_ (amaze). Don't you think so?  
2. He has been \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) to play in the school basketball team.  
3. Edison had many \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) during his life.  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) home alone is not always a good time.  
5. To have our \_\_\_\_\_ (parent) care is very important for us.

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

know luckily pride problems best  
decision himself works child's interested

Martin Murray is a school boy and he is fifteen years old. He used to be a problem child. He used to give his mother a lot of trouble. However, after his father's death, his life became much more difficult. His mother couldn't afford to pay for her 2 \_\_\_\_\_ education. She has to work, and was often not at home.

His mother tried her best to look after him. Unfortunately, Martin still caused trouble. He was not 3 \_\_\_\_\_ in studying and he often got into trouble with the police. 4 \_\_\_\_\_, his mother was very patient and didn't give up trying to help him. In the end, she made a difficult 5 \_\_\_\_\_—to send him to a boy's boarding school. Martin hated it and caused a lot of trouble. One day, he told his teacher he wanted to leave the school. Even the teacher agreed that Martin was wasting his time.

The head teacher said it was necessary for Martin to talk with his mother. Martin called his mother, but to his surprise, this conversation changed his life. "It was exactly what I needed," he said. "I 6 \_\_\_\_\_ how much my mother has given to me. She also told me that even though my father was not with us, he was watching me and would always take 7 \_\_\_\_\_ in everything good I do. That's when I decided to change."

Now Martin has really changed. He 8 \_\_\_\_\_ hard and gets "A"s in all his subjects. He is now one of the 9 \_\_\_\_\_ students in his class. His mother helps him to feel good about 10 \_\_\_\_\_, and as he says, "It's very important for parents to be there for their children."

#### VI. 书面表达(10 分)

某英文报纸以 An Unforgettable Day (《难忘的一天》) 为题,面向中学生开展征文活动,请你写一篇短文参加此次活动,内容包括:

1. 哪一天让你感到难忘;  
2. 什么事让你感到那天难忘;  
3. 那一天你经历了什么?  
4. 那天的经历对你有什么影响或者你有什么感受。

要求:80 词左右,文中不出现真实的人名,地名,校名。

##### An Unforgettable Day

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## Modules 5 ~ 6 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ I can use your iPad.  
A. what B. that C. if D. why
- ( ) 2. She looked over her homework to \_\_\_\_\_ there were no mistakes.  
A. be sure B. make sure  
C. so that D. do sure
- ( ) 3. —What's in the box? It's so heavy!  
—Oh, it \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
A. is filled with B. is used for  
C. is good at D. b
- ( ) 4. Why not consider \_\_\_\_\_ tonight?  
A. go B. to go C. going D. will go
- ( ) 5. Compare this car \_\_\_\_\_ that one, and you'll find the differences between them.  
A. of B. with C. to D. at
- ( ) 6. —Why are you so tired these days?  
—Well, I have \_\_\_\_\_ housework to do.  
A. too much B. too many  
C. much too D. many too
- ( ) 7. I hear there's \_\_\_\_\_ exhibition in our city.  
A. a B. the C. an D. /
- ( ) 8. I'm looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ the British Museum.  
A. visiting B. visit C. visited D. a visit
- ( ) 9. —He lost his new watch.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. That's right B. That's a shame  
C. Good luck D. OK
- ( ) 10. If you want to be an honest child, you must \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.  
A. say B. talk C. tell D. speak

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

Life is not easy, but I'd like to say, "When anything happens, believe in yourself."

When I was young, I was 1 nervous that I couldn't talk to anyone. My classmates often 2 me. I was sad but could do nothing. Later, something happened. It changed my life. It was an English speech contest. My mother asked me to take part in it. It meant I had to 3 in front of all the teachers and students in my school.

"Come on, dear. Believe in yourself. You are sure to 4." Then, my mother and I talked about many different topics. At last, I 5 the topic, "Believe in yourself". I tried my best to remember the whole speech and practiced it over 100 times. 6 my mother's great love, I did well in the contest. I could 7 believe my

ears when the news came that I had won the first prize. I heard the 8 from the teacher and the students. Those who once looked down on (瞧不起) me, then all said "Congratulations!" to me. My mother hugged me and cried 9.

Since then, everything has changed for me. When I do anything, I try to tell myself to have confidence. This can be 10 not only for a person but also for a country.

- ( ) 1. A. so B. to C. very D. quite
- ( ) 2. A. worked on B. broke down  
C. fell off D. laughed at
- ( ) 3. A. write B. speak C. tell D. say
- ( ) 4. A. win B. lose C. beat D. pass
- ( ) 5. A. reached B. brought  
C. chose D. thought
- ( ) 6. A. At B. To C. As D. With
- ( ) 7. A. almost B. nearly C. ever D. hardly
- ( ) 8. A. cheers B. noises C. thanks D. wishes
- ( ) 9. A. angrily B. sadly  
C. quietly D. excitedly
- ( ) 10. A. real B. really C. true D. truly

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

In almost every big university in the United States, football is a favourite sport. American football is different. Players sometimes kick the ball, but they also throw the ball and run with it. They try to take it to the other end of the field. They have four chances to move the ball ten yards. They can carry it or they can throw it. If they move the ball ten yards, they can try to move it another ten yards. If they move it to the end of the field, they receive six points.

It is difficult to move the ball. Eleven men on the other team try to stop the man with the ball. If he does not move the ball ten yards, his team kicks the ball to the other team.

Each university wants its own team to win. Many thousands of people come to watch. They all shout for their favourite team.

Young men and women come on the field to help the people shout more. They dance and jump while they shout.

Each team plays ten or eleven games each season. The season begins in September and ends in November. If a team is very good, it may play another game after the season ends. The best teams play again on January 1, the first day of the New Year. Many people go to see these games and many others watch them on TV.

- ( ) 1. The passage talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. football B. how to play football  
C. American sports D. American football



- ( ) 2. We can \_\_\_\_\_ the football in both American football and Chinese football.  
A. kick B. throw C. run with D. catch
- ( ) 3. Why is it difficult to move the ball? Because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ten yards is a long way  
B. many men on the other team try not to let the ball come near  
C. the playing field is very large  
D. eleven men have to catch the ball one by one
- ( ) 4. If they \_\_\_\_\_, the teams will play on January 1.  
A. receive six points  
B. play eleven games in the season  
C. are the best teams  
D. move the ball to the end of the field
- ( ) 5. Many people come to watch \_\_\_\_\_ want their team to win. Which \_\_\_\_\_ is not their act?  
A. Jumping B. Dancing  
C. Crying D. Shouting

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

Tony: Come here, Jack. There are many books about art.

Jack: 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Tony: Oh, sorry.

Jack: There isn't the book that I need.

Tony: 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Maybe we can find it there.

Jack: Hold on a minute! Look at the sign "No entry".

Tony: OK. We'd better ask a librarian for help.

Librarian: 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Jack: Maybe Linda Smith.

Librarian: I see. Let me find it on the computer. 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Is this the book?

Jack: Yes, it is. Thank you very much. 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Librarian: Two weeks.

- A. How long can I keep it?  
B. Who wrote it?  
C. Let's go into that room.  
D. You should be quiet. No shouting in the library.  
E. Oh, here, it says the book is on the second shelf.

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

- Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ (楼下) to play computer games.
- I want you to get into the \_\_\_\_\_ (习惯) of doing your homework as soon as you come home from school.
- If you do all these things \_\_\_\_\_ (而不是) of your homework, you won't have time to study.
- He didn't tell me about the computer game because he didn't want me to be \_\_\_\_\_ (生气的) with him.
- What a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ (博物馆).

##### (二) 词形变换

- I can run \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than my brother.
- The cold weather broke at the \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) of April.

- Please listen \_\_\_\_\_ (careful), or you won't hear anything.
- I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ (worry) that I may fail the math exam.
- She offered \_\_\_\_\_ (help) me with my English.

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

for	give	easily	allow	so	cool
them	sell	parents	at		

Some students often smoke cigarettes in school's washroom. Tang Li started smoking 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 14. One day, he knew that Yao Ming, an ambassador(大使) to the Chinese Association on Tobacco Control(中国烟草协会), asked people not to smoke. Yao Ming was a famous basketball star, 2 \_\_\_\_\_ his words meant a lot to him. He decided to 3 \_\_\_\_\_ up smoking.

According to the Chinese Association on Tobacco Control, about 350 million Chinese smoke. 50 million is teenagers among 4 \_\_\_\_\_. Sun Bing of Beijing University said, "When their parents smoke or shops 5 \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes to them, teenagers can get cigarettes more 6 \_\_\_\_\_. It's very important 7 \_\_\_\_\_ parents to help their children stop smoking."

A fifteen-year-old boy called Li Liang from Beijing said his 8 \_\_\_\_\_ didn't smoke. Because they thought smoking could make people feel badly ill, they didn't 9 \_\_\_\_\_ him to play with friends who smoked. Living in such a good family helped kids say no to cigarettes. Some of his smoking classmates once told Li Liang that smoking made boys look 10 \_\_\_\_\_, but he disagreed. He said, "Smoking is unhealthy and it's not cool at all. Please stop smoking now!"

#### VI. 书面表达(10分)

上周学校举行了初三年级的家长会,家长、学生和老师进行了面对面的交流,你作为学生代表进行了发言,说出了学生们的困惑也表达了决心,具体内容包括:

- 因为经常考试,你时常有些压力,有时感到烦躁;
- 作业多;你不知如何平衡学习与自己的兴趣爱好好的关系;
- 老师告诉你放松的方法很多:多和父母和朋友交流……

4. 现在你知道了时间的重要性,能按时交作业,已经取得了较大的进步。

写作要求:1. 词数在 80 左右;

2. 文章中不得出现真实的人名,地名和校名。

3. 文章开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear parents and teachers,

I am very glad to represent the students today. And thanks for listening to me. As a student, \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Modules 7 ~ 8 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. The tour of Mississippi River was quite \_\_\_\_\_ adventure for my family. We all enjoyed it very much.  
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- ( ) 2. —Jack, you know so much about London.  
—Well, I lived there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at times B. for a time  
C. at a time D. at all times
- ( ) 3. The last Summer Olympics \_\_\_\_\_ in Brazil in 2016.  
A. will hold B. w  
C. is held D. w
- ( ) 4. —Will you fix up the machir \_\_\_\_\_, David?  
—No problem.  
A. instructions B. inventions  
C. invitations D. interviews
- ( ) 5. —Class Two will play \_\_\_\_\_ Class Three.  
—Really? Well, Class Two has got no chance of winning the match.  
A. against B. into C. on D. for
- ( ) 6. —\_\_\_\_\_ was the score of the football match?  
—26 points to 30.  
A. How many B. How much  
C. Which D. What
- ( ) 7. —I heard you received an invitation to your friend's party.  
—Yes, but I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. reach B. buy C. control D. accept
- ( ) 8. These sentences \_\_\_\_\_ to us and teach us a lot.  
A. make sense B. make a promise  
C. make a mistake D. make a living
- ( ) 9. —\_\_\_\_\_ the record \_\_\_\_\_ by Sam?  
—Yes, let's cheer for him.  
A. Does; break B. Did; break  
C. Was; broken D. Have; broken
- ( ) 10. —Hello, Betty! You look unhappy. \_\_\_\_\_?  
—I got bad grades in the maths exam.  
A. What's the wrong B. What's up  
C. What a shame D. What about you

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

J. K. Rowling is the 1 of Harry Potter, which is now one of the best-sellers in the world.

J. K. Rowling was born in Gwent 2 July 31st, 1965. She has one sister who is two years 3 than her. So she always looked after her sister. Both girls loved listening to their father telling bed-time 4 to them. They especially loved stories about the magic world. Rowling wrote her first story, 5 Rabbit, at the age of six.

After she graduated from university, Rowling worked as a translator in London. In 1992, Rowling began to teach English. She 6 much time finishing the first Harry Potter book for young readers. To her 7, this book was greatly successful when it 8. Now the Harry Potter series is popular with people of all 9 and about 60 million books were sold in 200 countries.

J. K. Rowling is very pleased with the success. Now she is busy 10 the whole series of seven books. She says she will go on living a normal(正常的) life with her

- writer B. actor C. director D. reader  
in B. on C. at D. to  
old B. older C. young D. younger  
( ) 4. A. jokes B. stories C. dialogues D. lies  
( ) 5. A. call B. is called C. called D. calls  
( ) 6. A. took B. paid C. cost D. spent  
( ) 7. A. surprise B. surprised  
C. surprising D. surprises  
( ) 8. A. came in B. came out  
C. came to D. came up  
( ) 9. A. years B. year C. ages D. age  
( ) 10. A. finish B. finishing C. finished D. finishes

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

#### 麻将会成为冬奥会的比赛项目吗?

After a big dinner, family members come to sit at a table. They play mahjong for hours while watching TV. Perhaps this is what happens in your home during festivals.

But now mahjong is not only for fun. On April 5, mahjong became the sixth mind sports of the International Mind Sports Association(IMSA, 国际智力运动联盟).

As a sport, mahjong in the IMSA is quite different from the traditional game that is popular with the public.

A big change is to the rules. To make the sport more fair, IMSA introduced a "duplicate form(复式赛制)" of competition. That means players sitting at the same position of different tables all have the same tiles(牌). With these tiles, the one who gets the highest score is the winner.

"In this way, there will be no contingency(偶然性) in the game," said Wu Guoliang, vice president of IMSA. "This helps to make it be accepted by international players."

Now IMSA is trying to make mahjong one of the indoor events of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games. But it has a long way to go in making more countries recognize the game.

"It is not officially(正式) recognized as a sport even in China," said Chen Zelan, president of IMSA.

- ( ) 1. What can we tell from the story?
- Mahjong is only for fun.
  - Mahjong has become a mind sport of IMSA.
  - Mahjong has very difficult rules.
  - Mahjong has been an event at the Winter Olympics.
- ( ) 2. Why did IMSA use a “duplicate form” for mahjong?
- To make the game more fun.
  - To help players stay focused.
  - To make the game more fair.
  - To give every player good tiles.
- ( ) 3. According to IMSA’s rules, players should \_\_\_\_\_.
- sit at the same table
  - sit at different tables
  - have different tiles
  - try to get the most tiles
- ( ) 4. According to the story, mahjong is seen as a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ in China.
- family game
  - video game
  - sport event
  - Olympic event
- ( ) 5. What does the underlined word “it” refer to?
- IMSA.
  - Duplicate form.
  - Mahjong.
  - Tiles.

#### IV. 情景交际(5 分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

A: Hello! May I ask you some questions?

B: Yes, of course.

A: **1** \_\_\_\_\_

B: I like basketball.

A: **2** \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yao Ming, of course. **3** \_\_\_\_\_

A: When and where was he born?

B: He was born in Shanghai in 1980.

A: When did he start playing basketball?

B: **4** \_\_\_\_\_

A: **5** \_\_\_\_\_

B: For about eight years.

A: Thank you for answering my questions.

B: You’re welcome.

- |   |
|---|
| <p>A. Who is your favourite basketball player?</p> <p>B. He started playing basketball in 1989, at the age of nine.</p> <p>C. He is famous all over the world.</p> <p>D. What’s your favourite sport?</p> <p>E. How long did he play basketball in NBA?</p> |
|---|

#### V. 综合填空(20 分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

- We read some great books and wrote a \_\_\_\_\_ (评论).
- My father was \_\_\_\_\_ (生气的) at me.
- The thief wants to \_\_\_\_\_ (逃跑) from the prison.
- The Chinese player broke the world \_\_\_\_\_ (记录) for hurdling.
- You will \_\_\_\_\_ (受苦) from smoking too much.

##### (二) 词形变换

- All of us agreed with the manager’s \_\_\_\_\_ (decide).
- Some students in our class are from the \_\_\_\_\_ (south) part of China.
- I am \_\_\_\_\_ (influence) by the national hero.
- My family was \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) to see me at that time.
- Lu Han’s \_\_\_\_\_ (able) in singing and acting helps him have lots of fans.

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

safely	climbing	history	if	more
with	highest	build	breath	gets

\_\_\_\_\_ staring up and seeing a high wall of rock \_\_\_\_\_ of meters into the air.

\_\_\_\_\_ take a deep **1** \_\_\_\_\_ and start climbing. You put your hands, feet and knees in small holes and cracks(裂缝) in the rock and slowly climb to the top. As you go higher, your body **2** \_\_\_\_\_ tired, but you keep **3** \_\_\_\_\_ up. You try to forget about the pain and the fear until you reach the top.

While rock climbing really is an extreme sport(极限运动), most people use ropes and a harness(背带) to stay safe. The ropes will catch you **4** \_\_\_\_\_ you fall. But others, like 31-year-old US climber even **5** \_\_\_\_\_ crazy. Honnold made **6** \_\_\_\_\_ this month when he climbed one of the **7** \_\_\_\_\_ cliffs(悬崖) in the world without ropes, a harness, or even a helmet.

Not everyone that does rock climbing is as crazy as Honnold. Many do it **8** \_\_\_\_\_, even on special indoor walls. It is a great way to **9** \_\_\_\_\_ strength and stretch(拉伸) your body. But Honnold says most climbers do it for the same reason. “I think the sport makes you very powerful on the inside. Overcoming your own fears all the time helps you deal well **10** \_\_\_\_\_ life’s other challenges.”

##### VI. 书面表达(10 分)

请以 My Favourite Great Book 为题,根据下面的问题写一篇短文。

- Who is the writer of the book?
- Who are the main characters?
- What is the main idea of the book?
- What is the theme of the story?

写作要求:1. 80 词左右;

2. 文中不得出现校名和人名,否则不得分;

3. 写作要点齐全;紧扣主题,可适当发挥。

##### My Favourite Great Book

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## Modules 9 ~ 10 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. —Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ empty memory card?  
—Sorry, I don't.  
A. the B. an C. a D. /
- ( ) 2. —\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. White \_\_\_\_\_ to the party tomorrow?  
—Of course.  
A. Was; invite B. Is; invited  
C. Will; invite D. Will; be invited
- ( ) 3. —What is your favourite movie?  
—The movie \_\_\_\_\_ we like most is *DAHUFA*.  
A. that B. who C. w
- ( ) 4. The Americans have a close \_\_\_\_\_ British.  
A. relative B. relationship  
C. spirit D. connection
- ( ) 5. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ the Found Note on the board.  
A. put away B. put on  
C. put down D. put up
- ( ) 6. Nowadays, China has been a \_\_\_\_\_ country in the world.  
A. single B. powerful C. varies D. lazy
- ( ) 7. —Do you like the Great Wall in China?  
—Yes! The Great Wall is very wonderful. It's over \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. twenty thousand kilometers high  
B. twenty thousand kilometers height  
C. twenty thousand kilometers long  
D. twenty thousand kilometers length
- ( ) 8. —What do you want to do on holiday?  
—I want to go to the beach and lie \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.  
A. to B. on C. in D. under
- ( ) 9. —What surprised you most in America?  
—The thing \_\_\_\_\_ is the friendly people.  
A. that surprised me most in America  
B. what surprised me most in America  
C. that I surprised most in America  
D. what I surprised most in America
- ( ) 10. —Will we still read books in the future?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Thank you B. That's OK  
C. Alright D. Let's wait and see

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

There have been many great 1 that changed our life. The first great one is still very important today—the wheel. This made it 2 for us to carry heavy things and to travel farther.

For hundreds of years after that, there were 3 inventions that had as much effect as the wheel. But 4 the early 1800s the world began to change. There was little 5 land in the world. People did not have to 6 much any more. They started to work 7 make

life better.

During the second half of the 19th century many great inventions were made. 8 them were the electric light, the camera and the radio. These all play a big role in our life today.

There were more great inventions in the first part of the 20th century: the helicopter(直升机) in 1909, movies with sound in 1926, and jet planes in 1930. New material was 9 made at that time. Nylon came out in 1935. It changed the kind of clothes people wore. In the future, our life 10 by more inventions, too.

- . inventions B. inventors  
. directions D. instructions  
. more difficult B. easier  
C. more useless D. more helpful
- ( ) 3. A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- ( ) 4. A. on B. in C. at D. before
- ( ) 5. A. well-known B. famous  
C. unknown D. strange
- ( ) 6. A. experience B. expect  
C. express D. explore
- ( ) 7. A. so that B. therefore  
C. in order that D. in order to
- ( ) 8. A. During B. Among  
C. Along D. Between
- ( ) 9. A. as well as B. as well  
C. also D. either
- ( ) 10. A. will be changed B. were changed  
C. can be changed D. are changed

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

In the UK, bus journeys are very common. Buses are often convenient(便利的) for the people who live or work in the city centre. Passengers can avoid heavy traffic and do not have to pay for the parking. However, taking the bus is just a necessary but boring part of life; they get on the bus, pay for it and sit down or find a place to stand when it is crowded. Everyone seems sad and bored.

In Latin America, however, bus trips can be wonderful. For a start, films are showed on the buses between cities for passengers to have fun along the journeys. Local buses do not show films, but drivers usually turn on the radio and it can be great for passengers to listen to songs and get relaxed.

Even better than films and music are the sights and sounds on the buses. Local buses always go to parts of the town that passengers would not visit by themselves. There passengers can see shops that they have never heard about. And they can also see other cultures of the town from the windows of the buses.

Besides, passengers' **luggage** is also interesting. It is common to see a happy dog's head getting out of somebody's bag or a lovely chicken "speaking cheerfully" under somebody's arm. Once on a bus in Peru, a farmer even tied a

sheep to the top of the bus. It was quite surprising.

In all, taking the bus in Latin America is really fun and unforgettable.

- ( ) 1. According to the passage, in the UK, the bus journeys are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. relaxing B. boring  
C. funny D. interesting
- ( ) 2. What will be played for passengers between cities in Latin America?  
A. films B. music  
C. TV programmes D. sights
- ( ) 3. According to paragraph 3, passengers on the local buses in Latin America can enjoy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sights and sounds on the buses  
B. other cultures of the town  
C. shops that they have never seen  
D. all above
- ( ) 4. What does the underlined word "animals" in paragraph 4 refer to?  
A. 行李 B. 外貌 C. 言行 D. 动物
- ( ) 5. What is the best title for the passage?  
A. How to take a bus in Latin America  
B. Bus journeys in Latin America  
C. Bus journeys in UK  
D. Bus journey: a boring part of life

IV. (2017 齐齐哈尔市改编) 情景交际(5 分)

根据对话内容,从下方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

- A: Hello! This is Wang Hong. 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Yes, Li Mei speaking.
- A: Hi, Li Mei. Our summer holidays are coming. What are you going to do?  
B: 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Beijing? That is a good place to visit.  
B: Right, would you like to go with me?  
A: Yes, I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't. My grandfather is ill. I have to look after him.  
B: 3 \_\_\_\_\_ I hope he will get better soon.  
A: I hope so. By the way, 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: With my parents.  
A: 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Bye-bye.  
B: Thank you. Bye.

- A. I'm sorry to hear that.  
B. Who will you go there with?  
C. Can I speak to Li Mei?  
D. Have a nice trip.  
E. I'm going to go to Beijing.

V. 综合填空(20 分)

(一) 单词拼写

1. The box is \_\_\_\_\_ (充满的) of books now.  
2. The exam is very difficult. As a \_\_\_\_\_ (因……而产生, 发生), a lot of students failed.  
3. Please look \_\_\_\_\_ (从头到尾) your notes before the exam.  
4. In the future, we will get information \_\_\_\_\_ (主要地) from the Internet.  
5. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (把……比作) teachers to gardeners.

(二) 词形变换

1. There are lots of \_\_\_\_\_ (sheep) in Australia.  
2. Because of the help of the government, \_\_\_\_\_ (thousand) of poor students can go to school.  
3. The scenery of Qingxiushan Mountain is \_\_\_\_\_ (magic). Many visitors go there every day.  
4. —Can you tell me how to use this machine \_\_\_\_\_ (proper)?  
—No problem.  
5. We should be proud of the great \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) of China.

(三) (2017 齐齐哈尔改编) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

exciting dumplings about more asked  
something However stayed kind

everyone. I'm here today to tell you about my life as an exchange student in the United States last year.

America was a big culture shock for me at first. I 2 \_\_\_\_\_ with a host family in a small town. My host parents were very 3 \_\_\_\_\_. They organized a lot of activities for me in my free time so that I wouldn't miss home.

4 \_\_\_\_\_, life in the US was difficult to get used to. My main problem was the language. I failed to understand much in the first few weeks 5 \_\_\_\_\_ everyone spoke so fast. Another one was the food. My host family always had bread, potatoes and salad, but I missed 6 \_\_\_\_\_, rice and delicious dishes a lot, especially barbecue(烧烤). It was very famous in Qiqihar.

It was an 7 \_\_\_\_\_ year, and it was a valuable education for me. I understood 8 \_\_\_\_\_ American culture. My American friends 9 \_\_\_\_\_ me many questions about life in China, and this made me think 10 \_\_\_\_\_ my own culture as well. Now I am back in China, I still remember the life in the US.

VI. 书面表达(10 分)

请根据表格中所给的信息完成一篇英文作文,介绍中国四大发明之一——纸。

Invention	Paper
Appearing time	About 2, 000 years ago
Inventor	Cai Lun
Inventor's Nationality	Chinese
Raw materials(原料)	Cloth and tree bark(树皮)
Be used to	...

写作要求:1. 语句通顺,意思连贯,语法正确,书写规范;

2. 写作要点齐全,并做适当发挥;

3. 文中不得出现人名、校名和地名,否则不得分;

4. 词数:80 词左右

A great invention—paper



## Modules 11 ~ 12 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. —Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ Nanning?  
—Yes, it is \_\_\_\_\_ interesting city. I like it very much.  
A. /; an B. the; an C. a; the D. /; a
- ( ) 2. I want to tell you something about the rules \_\_\_\_\_ you should follow when you visit Italy.  
A. which B. who C. what D. how
- ( ) 3. This is your sister's homework. Don't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. throw away it B. throw away them  
C. throw away it D. throw away them
- ( ) 4. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ is standing is my mother.  
A. which B. who C. what D. how
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ we lost in the game, we enjoyed ourselves very much.  
A. If B. Because  
C. Even though D. Until
- ( ) 6. —Could you turn off the air conditioner, please?  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ to use it when it is so cool.  
—OK.  
A. hopeless B. careless  
C. helpful D. wasteful
- ( ) 7. As trees are very important to us, we should \_\_\_\_\_ them from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. protect; be cut B. protected; cutting  
C. protect; cutting D. protect; being cut
- ( ) 8. I think doing exercise is good \_\_\_\_\_ our health.  
A. for B. to C. with D. at
- ( ) 9. The manager decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the number of workers in the meeting.  
A. recycle B. reduce  
C. replace D. reuse
- ( ) 10. —Would you mind my closing the window?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ It's much too cold here.  
A. Yes, you can. B. All right.  
C. Of course not. D. Certainly.

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

Welcome to the Earth Channel! You can learn many things about the Earth we live on. Let's go to the Forest Zone first. Forests are 1 to over half of the world's animals and plants. But every day we 2 many forests and throw away paper 3 hundreds of trees. Next, let's go to the Arctic (北极) Zone. The Arctic and the Antarctic (南极地区) are the 4 on the earth. But using the fuel as energy makes the climate warmer and warmer. 5 it gets warmer, the ice melts, the sea level 6

and the land disappears. Rivers collect rainwater and carry it to the oceans. 7 the way, plants clean the water so it is 8 for us to drink. But many farms and factories put so much waste into rivers that a lot of 9 is made. We all need a green world. It's necessary for us to 10 the nature and then we can live a long and healthy life.

- ( ) 1. A. house B. home C. town D. village
- ( ) 2. A. cut up B. cut off  
C. cut down D. cut out
- ( ) 3. A. made from B. made of  
C. made for D. made in
- ( ) 4. A. coldest B. coolest C. hottest D. warmest
- ( ) 5. A. Though B. But  
C. Because of D. As
- ( ) 6. A. raises B. rises  
C. adds D. increases
- ( ) 7. A. In B. Across C. Along D. On
- ( ) 8. A. dangerous B. hopeless  
C. hopeful D. safe
- ( ) 9. A. connection B. pollution  
C. direction D. protection
- ( ) 10. A. protect B. recycle  
C. change D. divide

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

There are many kinds of pollution around us, such as air pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution and light pollution. They are bad for our health in many ways.

Burning gas, oil and coal creates air pollution. It can cause sore eyes and breathing problems.

With the increase of pollution and the development of industry, litter is everywhere. It makes our environment dirty. People put lots of rubbish in the land. Farmers use too many chemicals in the fields. They destroy the soil. So soil pollution has become serious.

Noise pollution can make people deaf. For example, people may lose their hearing if they work in a noisy place for a long time. Too much noise can cause high blood pressure as well.

Working for a long time in strong, **changeable** light may cause some kinds of illnesses. It makes people feel terrible and is especially bad for the eyes.

With less pollution, our planet will become greener and our health will be better. Let's be greener people.

- ( ) 1. In the passage, how many kinds of pollution are mentioned?  
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
- ( ) 2. What kind of illness can be caused by pollution?  
A. Breathing problems. B. High blood pressure.  
C. Feeling terrible. D. All above.

- ( ) 3. According to Paragraph 3, \_\_\_\_\_ make soil pollution serious.  
A. strong light  
B. too many chemicals in the fields  
C. a clean environment  
D. burning gas
- ( ) 4. What does the underlined word “changeable” in paragraph 5 refer to?  
A. 易变的                      B. 严重的  
C. 明显的                      D. 强烈的
- ( ) 5. According to the passage, which sentence is NOT TRUE?  
A. Air pollution can cause sore eyes.  
B. Litter in the land destroys the soil.  
C. People may lose hearing in a noisy place for a short time.  
D. Working in strong light is especially bad for the eyes.

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

- A: Are you going to enter the speaking competition?  
B: 1 I want to win Betty this time.  
A: 2  
B: She is the girl who won the speaking competition last year.  
A: 3  
B: Greener life, greener world.  
A: 4  
B: Yes. I want to talk about how to live a green life.  
A: Good idea! 5  
B: Thank you.

- A. What's the subject this year?  
B. I am sure you're in with a chance.  
C. It's about environment protection and lifestyle.  
D. You bet!  
E. Who is Betty?

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. \_\_\_\_\_(塑料的) bottles in the rubbish bin should be collected together and reused.  
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_(吨) of water in the sea.  
3. Let's warmly welcome our headmaster to \_\_\_\_\_(授予) prizes to the winners.  
4. —We should save water for the future. Please use \_\_\_\_\_(较少的) water at a time when you have a bath.  
—OK. We should try our best to save the water.  
5. —Would you like some coffee?  
—No, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_(与……相比) with coffee, I prefer some milk.

##### (二) 词形变换

1. —\_\_\_\_\_ (congratulate)! I heard that you won the first prize in the final competition.  
—Thank you very much.

2. The soldiers are really brave. They are not afraid of the \_\_\_\_\_(enemy).  
3. —Don't waste the newspapers. They can be \_\_\_\_\_(reuse).  
—Good idea.  
4. —Where is Peter?  
—He is at home. He has been ill \_\_\_\_\_(recent).  
5. —I am very nervous about the coming test.  
—Relax! I have a feeling that you can solve all the \_\_\_\_\_(difficult).

#### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

why worst by looked accident nothing  
learnt beginning suddenly

the 1 of a new term. As a new student at that school, I didn't know anyone of the students. A little girl was standing at the gate of the classroom. She 2 very shy.

I walked up to her and asked 3 she stood there. But she said 4. Then a boy shouted, “She is from Grade Four, the 5 student in her grade.” I looked at the little girl. I took her hand and led her into the classroom.

“Sit here. Now you are my student and I'm your teacher,” I said. She still said nothing, but 6 began to cry.

I later learnt that her parents died in a car 7. She became sad and didn't like talking to others after that.

She 8 very slowly. I helped her after school, and she was making progress little 9 little. At the end of the term, she seemed to have forgotten all her sadness. She was not among the best students when she left that school, 10 at least, she was not that shy and sad little girl any more.

#### VI. 书面表达(10分)

随着环境问题日益严峻,越来越多的人开始关注环境保护问题。学校举办了主题为“低碳生活”的演讲比赛,请你根据以下要点完成一篇英文演讲稿:

- 写作要点: 1. 节约用电、用水,及时关灯、关水;  
2. 少用纸杯、纸袋,多用可重复使用的物品;  
3. 做到垃圾分类回收;  
4. 坐公交车、骑自行车或者步行出门。

注意: 1. 词数 80 词左右(标题已给出,不计入总词数);

2. 必须包含所给全部要点,可适当发挥。

#### A low-carbon lifestyle

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## 九年级(下)

### Modules 1~4 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

#### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. —Do people live longer than they did in the past?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. We know more about medicine today.  
A. Nearly finished B. Not bad  
C. That's true D. Never mind
- ( ) 2. David is \_\_\_\_\_ honest boy and he has many good friends.  
A. an B. a C. the D. /
- ( ) 3. My bag is new, but \_\_\_\_\_  
A. she B. her C. he D. his
- ( ) 4. Everyone need wear thick \_\_\_\_\_ to climb up the mountain.  
A. socks B. dresses C. bags D. eyes
- ( ) 5. Daming is as \_\_\_\_\_ as his father.  
A. taller B. tall C. tallest D. high
- ( ) 6. She \_\_\_\_\_ come back tomorrow, but I am not sure.  
A. must B. can C. may D. should
- ( ) 7. We plan to be \_\_\_\_\_ holiday in Japan this summer.  
A. on B. in C. to D. at
- ( ) 8. I can't hear you \_\_\_\_\_, please speak a little louder!  
A. carefully B. clearly C. simply D. quietly
- ( ) 9. —Jason, would you please \_\_\_\_\_ the radio? It's time for us to listen to the English program.  
—With pleasure.  
A. turn out B. turn up  
C. turn into D. turn on
- ( ) 10. —Excuse me, can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Sorry, I don't know. But you can ask the policeman.  
A. where can I get to the bank  
B. how can I get to the bank  
C. where I can find the bank  
D. when I usually go to work

#### II. 完形填空(10 分)

We have been in Australia for three days. We're having a great time here. The beautiful scenery and the pleasant weather 1 us relaxed and happy.

Australia is in the south of the world. The seasons in Australia are the opposite of 2. When it is summer here, it is winter there. Australia is the sixth 3 country in the world. There is so much to see that it is impossible for me to tell you everything. Sydney is one of the most beautiful 4 in Australia. There are many big trees and flowers around the houses and they 5 really beautiful. There are also some special 6 in Australia, such as kangaroos and koalas. They are really lovely.

In the past three days, we've visited many places of

7 around Sydney. I'd like to spend more time here, 8 we will fly to another city, Cairns, to see coral reefs (珊瑚礁) tomorrow. It is said that words can't describe the beauty of the colorful corals. Many famous cartoon films were made there. Now we are busy 9 our bags. We can enjoy 10 in Cairns tomorrow. I can't wait!

- ( ) 1. A. make B. take C. put D. let  
( ) 2. A. we B. us C. our D. ours  
( ) 3. A. large B. larger C. the largest D. the largest  
( ) 4. A. countries B. towns C. villages D. cities  
( ) 5. A. look B. sound C. taste D. smell  
( ) 6. A. plants B. animals C. foods D. places  
( ) 7. A. interest B. interesting C. interested D. interests  
( ) 8. A. and B. but C. or D. so  
( ) 9. A. pack B. packed C. to pack D. packing  
( ) 10. A. ourselves B. us C. our D. we

#### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

##### 九寨沟地震

A 7.0-magnitude earthquake hit southwest China's Sichuan Province. The earthquake jolted Jiuzhaigou County at 9:19 pm Tuesday, and the epicenter was monitored at 33.2 degrees north latitude and 103.82 degrees east longitude. The quake struck at a depth of 20km, according to the China Earthquake Networks Center. The earthquake has killed at least 19 people and injured scores more. Communications lines and electricity are disrupted and people are no doubt shocked and scared. (通讯和电力中断, 房屋受损)

How can we save ourselves in an earthquake? Here are some things we can do:

If earthquake happened, firstly, don't panic and calm down. Secondly, find some safe places to stay and don't run in such a hurry. If in the room, one should hide himself/herself under something hard, such as desk, table or even bed and keep away from shelf and cupboard, and never take a lift to go downstairs. If in the open air, find an open place and never get close to cars or waterside. Thirdly, we should help each other when we meet trouble. At last, no matter how strong the earthquake is, if only we have the belief to defeat it and never give up, we must be able to overcome any difficulties.

(提示: epicenter ['episentə] 震中 magnitude 震级 north latitude ['lætɪtʊd] 北纬 east longitude ['lændʒətu:d] 东经, 震源深度的表达是: the quake struck at a depth of xxx km. 如果说某地发生地震, 其动词“发生”除了用 jolt [dʒɒlt] 和 strike [straɪk], 还可

以用 hit)

- ( ) 1. When and where did the earthquake hit?
- A. It jolted Jiuzhaigou County at 9:19 pm Tuesday.  
B. It jolted Jiuzhaigou County at 9:19 pm Monday.  
C. It jolted Wenchuan County at 9:19 pm Tuesday.  
D. It jolted Jiuzhaigou County at 9:19 pm Sunday.
- ( ) 2. What was the epicenter?
- A. It was monitored at 43.2 degrees north latitude and 103.82 degrees east longitude.  
B. It was monitored at 33.2 degrees north latitude and 103.82 degrees east longitude.  
C. It was monitored at 33.2 degrees north latitude and 203.82 degrees east longitude.  
D. It was monitored at 43.2 degrees north latitude and 203.82 degrees east longitude.
- ( ) 3. How deep did the quake strike?
- A. At a depth of 20km.  
B. At a depth of 30km.  
C. At a depth of 25km.  
D. At a depth of 35km.
- ( ) 4. What magnitude earthquake hit southwest China's Sichuan Province?
- A. A 7.2 magnitude earthquake.  
B. A 7.8 magnitude earthquake.  
C. A 6.0 magnitude earthquake.  
D. A 7.0 magnitude earthquake.
- ( ) 5. How many tips does the writer give us?
- A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5.

#### IV. 情景交际(5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

- A: Have you heard of the news about the school near our home?
- B: No, I haven't. 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- A: The school was on fire this morning.
- B: 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- A: A careless cook forgot to turn off the gas fire(煤气).
- B: Oh, that's terrible! 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- A: No. Thanks to three brave firefighters, 8 students were saved from the fire. 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- B: I'm sorry to hear that. They are all heroes!
- A: 5 \_\_\_\_\_ I decide to visit him in the hospital tomorrow morning.
- B: Good idea! I'll go with you.

- A. What happened?  
B. But one of the firefighters got hurt.  
C. Did any students get hurt?  
D. How did that happen?  
E. I agree with you.

#### V. 综合填空(20分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. Remember to speak up, because the old lady is a bit \_\_\_\_\_ (聋的) now.
2. We flew \_\_\_\_\_ (直接) to Beijing and the plane left a bit late.
3. Autumn is the best \_\_\_\_\_ (季节) to visit Nanning.
4. Her father was ill, so she had to take an earlier \_\_\_\_\_ (航班) to look after him.

5. Little Sam's dream is to be an \_\_\_\_\_ (军官) in the future.

##### (二) 词形变换

1. The pilot \_\_\_\_\_ (succeed) in landing on time in the storm.
2. Jack always feels \_\_\_\_\_ (starve) and he eats a lot every day.
3. Chinese mustn't carry \_\_\_\_\_ (gun) except policemen and soldiers.
4. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ (suddenly) noise in the woods and we all stopped moving.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (educate) is central to a country's development.

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

enjoy leave parks popular offer  
g wooden travellers tips

\_\_\_\_\_ is a village in Saas Valley, Switzerland. It's a good place for all kinds of 1 \_\_\_\_\_. The following are some useful 2 \_\_\_\_\_ for travelling there.

1. How to get there. You can go there by 3 \_\_\_\_\_, by train or by car. It's important to know that Saas-Fee is car-free. You have to 4 \_\_\_\_\_ your car in specially designed car 5 \_\_\_\_\_. You can get an electric car to drive you around the village by using the free public phones.

2. Accommodation. Either you're looking for a five-star hotel, a small hotel or a holiday apartment, Saas-Fee has just the place for you. But I think a 6 \_\_\_\_\_ house is a perfect choice.

3. Events. Saas-Fee hosts many 7 \_\_\_\_\_ events like the Snowboard FIS World Cup.

4. Activities. The village has a lot to 8 \_\_\_\_\_ when it comes to season activities. 9 \_\_\_\_\_ in Saas-Fee is the most popular activity in summer. Besides, tourists also 10 \_\_\_\_\_ mountain biking, wildlife watching, and so on.

##### VI. 书面表达(10分)

假设你是李华,你打算为即将到来的暑假旅行制定一个计划并想把这个计划告诉你的笔友 John,请以“暑假旅行计划”为主题,写一封邮件给你的笔友。

- 写作要点: 1. 介绍打算去的地方;  
2. 介绍旅行中要参观的地方或参加的活动(至少三点);
- 写作要求: 1. 文中不得出现真实的人名或校名;  
2. 80 词左右(开头已给出,不计入总词数)。

Dear John,

How are you doing these days? I've made a plan for this summer holiday. I would like to tell you something about it.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What do you think of my summer holiday plan? What about yours?

Yours,  
Li Hua

## Modules 5 ~ 8 阶段测试卷

[时间:45 分钟(不含书面表达时间) 分值:65 分]

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. —What's wrong with you?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I only feel a bit tired.  
A. Pardon B. Cheers  
C. It's nothing serious D. I hope so
- ( ) 2. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ boy over there. He was sleeping.  
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- ( ) 3. Jim is \_\_\_\_\_ brother, he will go to Beijing this summer.  
A. I B. my C. me D. mine
- ( ) 4. I'm so thirsty, please give me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. banana B. bread C. water D. milk
- ( ) 5. WeChat is really \_\_\_\_\_ to each other on it easily.  
A. polite B. busy C. useless D. useful
- ( ) 6. Lu Han \_\_\_\_\_ play football very well when he was a little boy.  
A. must B. can C. could D. should
- ( ) 7. English is the subject that I'm best \_\_\_\_\_, although my spoken English is not that good.  
A. on B. in C. to D. at
- ( ) 8. This way should be a \_\_\_\_\_ difficult walk to begin with because it's not a straight way.  
A. fairly B. quickly C. slowly D. suddenly
- ( ) 9. It's impolite to \_\_\_\_\_ the old, you should respect them.  
A. smile at B. laugh at  
C. talk with D. take after
- ( ) 10. —Do you know the girl \_\_\_\_\_ often comes here?  
—Yes, she is my sister Linda.  
A. whom B. whose C. who D. what

### II. 完形填空(10 分)

Whether you're 1 a Muslim(穆斯林的) home or doing business in a Muslim country, there are some customs that you should understand, or people there can think you're quite 2. Here are some important 3 that you should know when you visit a Muslim home.

4 your shoes at the entrance(入口处) and leave them there before entering the rooms. Sometimes oversize slippers(拖鞋) are provided for you to put on.

Men shouldn't wear shorts, and women 5 wear short sleeves(袖子) or sleeveless dresses.

Pay attention to your sitting position. Don't stick your legs out in front of others or sit higher than other.

Don't put feet on tables or keep your hands in your pockets(口袋). Avoid pointing at 6 with your feet. Don't show the soles(鞋底), 7 they are the lowest and dirtiest part of the body.

Allow your host to start the theme for 8. Sometimes Arabs use double meanings in conversations, which allows everybody to feel good and not lose face. This shows that they are polite people.

Don't talk 9 in public.

Use the right hand to eat, for the left one is considered 10. In some areas, people believe it is impolite to eat everything on the plate. Leaving food is a way to show your expressions of praise to the host.

- ( ) 1. A. arriving B. taking  
C. leaving D. visiting
- ( ) 2. A. impolite B. polite  
C. honest D. kind
- ( ) 3. A. customs B. suggestions  
C. ideas D. steps
- ( ) 4. A. Take in B. Take away  
C. Take off D. Take up
- ( ) 5. A. mustn't B. shouldn't  
C. can't D. needn't
- ( ) 6. A. something B. everything  
C. anything D. nothing
- ( ) 7. A. because B. unless C. if D. although
- ( ) 8. A. discussion B. meeting  
C. information D. game
- ( ) 9. A. loudly B. slowly C. fast D. fluently
- ( ) 10. A. beautiful B. dirty  
C. clean D. cold

### III. 阅读理解(10 分)

You have more than 600 muscles in your body. Without them, you wouldn't be able to work, talk, smile or even breathe.

Most of your muscles are connected with your bones. When you want to move, your brain sends messages that tell your muscles to **contract** and get shorter. When the muscles contract, they pull on your bones and make them move.

Muscles work by contracting and relaxing. They can only pull on your bones. They can't get longer or push. So most muscles work in pairs.

Bending your arm is a pretty **▲** movement, you can do it very easily. Other movements like running and jumping use many more muscles, all contracting and relaxing at just the right times.

You use your muscles even when you are standing quietly! Muscles in your legs, bottom, back and neck stay just a little bit contracted to support your bones and keep you from falling down.

You can't grow new muscles, but you can make the ones you have bigger and stronger. All you have to do is using them. The more you move, the stronger your muscles get.



If you don't exercise your muscles often, they'll become weaker and weaker. They might not be able to pull hard or hold you up anymore. So move your muscles!

- ( ) 1. There are more than \_\_\_\_\_ muscles in your body.  
A. 300 B. 600 C. 400 D. 500
- ( ) 2. What does the underlined word "contract" mean in Chinese?  
A. 联系 B. 发展 C. 伸缩 D. 运用
- ( ) 3. Which of the following can be put in ▲ ?  
A. simple B. popular  
C. interesting D. difficult
- ( ) 4. If you want to make your muscles bigger and stronger, what should you do?  
A. You needn't exercise your muscles often.  
B. It's necessary for you to go  
C. The best way is using you as possible.  
D. Your brain will send messages to your muscles and make them stronger.
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is the best title of the text?  
A. Using muscles is easy.  
B. Be careful when using muscles.  
C. Muscles are very important to people.  
D. Do exercise every day.

#### IV. 情景交际(5 分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

- A: What's that you're wearing around your stomach?  
B: It's a new piece of technology. 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Why do you want to know?  
B: 2 \_\_\_\_\_ I need to walk at least 10, 000 steps a day! It's very important.  
A: 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Yes. I should spend some time losing weight.  
A: 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No, I know smoking is the worst thing I can do for my health.  
A: 5 \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Do you smoke?  
B. It can records how many steps I walk each day.  
C. You're right.  
D. Because I want to keep fit.  
E. You're taking a sudden interest in exercise.

#### V. 综合填空(20 分)

##### (一) 单词拼写

1. If you make a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (努力) to do exercise for thirty minutes a day, you can be in good health.  
2. Jack is going to buy some \_\_\_\_\_ (气球) for the party.  
3. I have made much \_\_\_\_\_ (进步) in English with the help of my teacher.  
4. Do you think a \_\_\_\_\_ (煎饼) is a kind of traditional food?  
5. Although they are twins, they don't have the \_\_\_\_\_ (相似的) hobby.

##### (二) 词形变换

1. Thanks to Tony's \_\_\_\_\_ (kind), my Chinese is much better.  
2. In the past, people's jobs \_\_\_\_\_ (require) more physical efforts.  
3. Eating too much is \_\_\_\_\_ (harm) to our bodies.  
4. More and more \_\_\_\_\_ (foreign) come to China for travelling every year.  
5. 45 students took part in this activity, \_\_\_\_\_ (include) 20 boys.

##### (三) 选词填空

根据短文内容,从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次,每空一词。

last thought harder rist find choice  
well diary better headache

school, and I'm not going back!" Have you at 1 \_\_\_\_\_? Usually this feeling doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ long. But what will happen if you feel this way too much? What will you do when you don't like school?

When you worry about school, you may have a 3 \_\_\_\_\_ or sleep badly. All of these can make your schooldays even worse. Staying at home may seem like a good 4 \_\_\_\_\_, but it just makes it 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to go to school next day.

If you don't like school, the first thing to do is to 6 \_\_\_\_\_ out the reason. Maybe you don't get along 7 \_\_\_\_\_ with others. Maybe the work is too hard and you don't feel as smart as the other students.

What to do:

● Talk to someone about your problems. Your parents, teachers or friends will help you.

● Write down your feelings about school in a 8 \_\_\_\_\_. It's a great way to let out emotions.

● Make a 9 \_\_\_\_\_ of the good things you enjoy school. You can feel 10 \_\_\_\_\_ about your school by doing this.

##### VI. 书面表达(10 分)

假设你是 Lily, 你的朋友 Tony 最近缺乏锻炼,不断长胖,总是感到疲倦,甚至还影响到了他的学习。请你根据他的情况,给他写一封信,信中包含以下几点建议:

1. 早睡早起,可以适当做一些运动。  
2. 每天记得多吃蔬菜水果,少吃肉,杜绝垃圾食品。  
3. 不要紧张,放松心情。  
4. ....

写作要求:1. 语句通顺,意思连贯,语法正确,书写规范;

2. 写作要点齐全,并做适当发挥;

3. 文中不得出现人名、校名和地点,否则不得分;

4. 词数:80 词左右。

Dear Tony,

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

Yours,  
Lily

## 七年级阶段测试卷

[时间:90 分钟 分值:90 分]

### I. 单项选择(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

请从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. —Nice to meet you, Susan!  
—  
A. Good morning!  
B. Thank you!  
C. Nice to meet you too, Darling!  
D. Goodbye!
- ( ) 2. There \_\_\_\_\_ 58 students \_\_\_\_\_  
are very kind to me.  
A. is B. are C. has D. be
- ( ) 3. My sister's birthday is coming. It is \_\_\_\_\_  
September 20th.  
A. in B. for C. at D. on
- ( ) 4. Lu Han is a \_\_\_\_\_ singer in China. He can  
sing and dance very well.  
A. poor B. silly C. strong D. famous
- ( ) 5. —Where did you go last summer holiday?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing with my parents. It  
was a beautiful city.  
A. go B. goes C. went D. going
- ( ) 6. David is good at English because his mother is  
\_\_\_\_\_ English teacher.  
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- ( ) 7. —\_\_\_\_\_ people are there in your family?  
—Only three, my parents and me.  
A. How many B. How much  
C. How old D. How about
- ( ) 8. Please speak \_\_\_\_\_ so that all of us can  
hear you.  
A. quickly B. quietly  
C. happily D. loudly
- ( ) 9. He \_\_\_\_\_ run very fast because one of his  
legs hurts badly.  
A. can B. can't C. must D. should

- ( ) 10. This is Li Wei. \_\_\_\_\_ English name is  
Jack.

A. His B. He C. Him D. She

### II. 完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读下列短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

Do you like painting? Maybe you tried to draw  
\_\_\_\_\_ but couldn't make it 11 quite right. Don't  
\_\_\_\_\_ Van Gogh's paintings never look quite like  
the real things, 12, he is one of the best painters of  
all time.

Van Gogh was born in the Netherlands(荷兰) in  
1853. When he grew up, he 13 a talent(天分) for  
painting. But his paintings were a little special. He used  
colors in 14 strange way. And the shapes in his  
paintings are 15 different.

But at that time, 16 thought they were so  
special. How things change! One of Van Gogh's 17 sold  
for \$ 82.5 million in New York 18 May 15, 1990. So  
if you want to make your dream 19, you should work  
hard for it. One day, you may be 20 "Van Gogh".

- ( ) 11. A. look B. smell C. feel D. taste  
( ) 12. A. so B. but C. and D. because  
( ) 13. A. show B. showed C. showing D. shows  
( ) 14. A. an B. the C. a D. /  
( ) 15. A. as well B. neither  
C. either D. also  
( ) 16. A. nobody B. everyone  
C. anyone D. someone  
( ) 17. A. book B. books  
C. painting D. paintings  
( ) 18. A. by B. with C. in D. on  
( ) 19. A. go down B. put up  
C. come true D. try on  
( ) 20. A. other B. else C. another D. such

III. 阅读理解(共 20 小题, 21—25 每小题 1 分, 26—40 每小题 2 分, 共 35 分)

A

Many of us buy things from vending machines(自动售货机). Most machines sell food and drinks. But this one sells stories.

You can see the machines in many places in France, like airports(机场), train stations and malls. The stories from the machines help you pass the time(打发时间). The stories are not the same. Some are long and some are short.

To get a story, first you need to choose a reading time: 1 minute(分钟), 3 minutes or 5 minutes. A small piece of paper will come out. It is the story for you to read. 根据短文内容, 判断正误。正确为“T”, 错误为“F”。

- ( ) 21. All the vending machines only sell food and drink.
- ( ) 22. You can see the machines in the schools in France.
- ( ) 23. You can read the stories from the machines to pass the time.
- ( ) 24. All the stories are long to read.
- ( ) 25. You can choose different reading time of the stories.

B

Mary's and Peter's plan for next week

	Mary	Peter
Sunday	6:30 pm: Dinner with Betty and Ann	9:00 pm: Basketball team party
Monday	7:30 pm: Go to the cinema	3:00 pm: Study group meeting
Tuesday	11:00 am: See doctor	4:30 pm: Basketball match
Wednesday	9:00 am: Table tennis game Evening: Study for exam	2:00 pm: Go to see some friends
Thursday	8:30 pm: Concert	Noon: Lunch with Larry

Friday	Afternoon: Help Uncle Sam in his restaurant	2:00—4:00 pm: Volunteer(志愿者) work at student centre
Saturday	9:00am—10:30am: Art class 2:00 pm: Visit grandmother	10:00 am: Shopping

- ( ) 26. On Sunday afternoon Mary will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be free                      B. be busy  
C. see the doctor            D. meet some friends
- What will Mary do on Wednesday evening?  
A. See her friends.    B. Play basketball.  
C. Study for exam.    D. Go to her art class.
- ( ) 28. Peter's study group meeting will be on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Sunday morning    B. Monday afternoon  
C. Saturday evening    D. Friday afternoon
- ( ) 29. From Peter's plan we learn that Peter likes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. basketball            B. music  
C. art                      D. table tennis
- ( ) 30. What will Peter do on Saturday morning?  
A. Go to see some friends.  
B. Have a basketball match.  
C. Have lunch with Larry.  
D. Go shopping.

C

What are things going to be like in the year 2100? Can you guess?

You wake up at 7:00 in the morning. Then you can do some morning exercise or reading. The robots will cook for you. And your breakfast will be all ready for you. People needn't cook.

After breakfast, you go to work. But you don't go by car. You get on a moving sidewalk(人行道). It carries you to a train station. There you take a train.

Now you start to work. There are many different kinds of robots. You use the computer to tell the robots what to do. And later they'll finish most of the work. So

your job is easy.

Three o'clock comes. Your work is over for a day. "I'll call my friend, John," you say. John answers the visual(可视的) phone. You and he can hear and see each other over the phone. "What are you going to do on Saturday?" you ask. "Will you come and visit the Underwater Park with me?" And John may say, "I want to take a spaceship! Let's fly to the moon."

- ( ) 31. In the year 2100, people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. needn't cook  
B. needn't work  
C. need take a car to work  
D. need a spaceship on Saturday
- ( ) 32. People don't go to work by car, because \_\_\_\_\_.  
will take them to the train station.  
A. a car                      B. a taxi  
C. a moving sidewalk D. robot
- ( ) 33. From the passage we know that over visual phone we can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. watch football matches  
B. hear and see each other  
C. fly to the moon  
D. finish our work easily and quickly
- ( ) 34. The underlined word "spaceship" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 海盗船                      B. 航空母舰  
C. 穿梭机                      D. 宇宙飞船
- ( ) 35. This passage mainly(主要地) tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people should do morning exercise every day in 2100  
B. people can do anything with a computer and robots  
C. we can talk to our friends over a visual phone  
D. our life in 2100 is very different

#### D

In England, people often talk about the weather because they can have four seasons in one day. In the morning the weather is warm just like in spring. An hour later black clouds come, and then it rains. In the

afternoon the sky will be sunny, the sun will begin to shine, and it will be summer at this time.

In England, you can also have summer in winter, or have winter in summer. So in winter, you can swim sometimes, and in summer sometimes you should take warm clothes with you. When you go to England, you'll see that some English people usually take an umbrella or a raincoat with them on a sunny morning, but you should not laugh at(嘲笑) them. If you don't take an umbrella or a raincoat, you'll **regret** it in the day.

- ( ) 36. In England people often like to talk about the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. food                      B. weather  
C. jobs                      D. children
- ( ) 37. People in England can have \_\_\_\_\_ seasons in a day.  
A. one    B. two    C. three    D. four
- ( ) 38. In winter, sometimes it is very hot like summer. Here "it" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. weather                      B. season  
C. weekend                      D. weekday
- ( ) 39. What does the underlined word "regret" mean?  
A. Be sorry.                      B. Be happy.  
C. Be busy.                      D. Be interesting.
- ( ) 40. Why do some English people take umbrellas or raincoats with them on a sunny morning?  
A. Because they like to wear raincoats.  
B. Because the weather is cold.  
C. Because it may be rainy.  
D. Because they want to make jokes.

#### IV. 情景交际(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

- A: Good morning! **41** \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I'd like to buy a silk dress for my grandmother.  
A: We have many kinds of silk dresses here. **42** \_\_\_\_\_  
B: That one with two flowers looks nice. **43** \_\_\_\_\_  
A: It's 800 yuan.  
B: **44** \_\_\_\_\_ Have you got any cheaper ones?

A: Of course. This red one costs only 200 yuan.

B: Oh, it looks great, too. 45 Here is the money.

- A. How much is it?  
B. I will take it.  
D. Can I help you?  
F. That's too expensive.  
G. Which one do you like?

V. 综合填空(共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

(一) 单词拼写: 根据括号内的中文提示, 填写正确的单词。每空一词。

46. In Hainan, it's very hot in \_\_\_\_\_.  
47. Tony can \_\_\_\_\_ (画) horses very well.  
48. He lives on the \_\_\_\_\_ (第一) floor.  
49. We should be \_\_\_\_\_ (有礼貌的) to old people.  
50. People can't live \_\_\_\_\_ (没有) water.

(二) 词形变换: 根据句意, 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

51. We are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Beijing.  
52. Do you know the famous \_\_\_\_\_ (music)? He is from London.  
53. My good friend can speak \_\_\_\_\_ (France) beautifully.  
54. The boy is watching TV in the \_\_\_\_\_ (live) room.  
55. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ (church) in my hometown.

(三) 选词填空: 根据短文内容, 从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次, 每空一词。

water from robot daily lots teach  
playing or them going

Is that Yao Ming 56 basketball? Yes, it looks like the Chinese player, but it is a 57 !

The Yao Ming robot was one of the many "stars" at the 2017 World Robot Conference (WRC). It was 58 August 23 to 27 in Beijing.

There are many robots. Some can work in factories. Some go to outer space or under 59. But service (服务) robots can help do many jobs in our 60 lives, such as washing, teaching and playing sports. For example, the Yao Ming robot can 61 kids how to play basketball. If schools use it, it can bring 62 of fun to PE classes.

Alpha 2 is a housekeeper (管家) robot. If you want the lights 63 TV, just tell it. Before 64 to sleep, children may hear Alpha 2 tell 65 a bedtime story.

Do you want to have a service robot, too?

VI. 书面表达(共 10 分)

今年暑假, 你进行了一场有意义的旅行, 请你写一篇短文介绍你的旅行。内容包括: 旅行时间、地点、交通方式, 所做的事情或见闻以及感受。

写作要求: 1. 语句通顺, 意思连贯, 语法正确, 书写规范;

2. 写作要点齐全, 并作适当发挥;

3. 文中不得出现人名、校名或地名, 否则不得分。

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## 八年级(上) 阶段测试卷

[时间:90 分钟 分值:90 分]

### I. 单项选择(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

请从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. —How do you like the movie?  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. It's great. B. Yes, I like it.  
C. No, I don't like it. D. What about you?
- ( ) 2. He goes to the park to play \_\_\_\_\_ basketball with his friends \_\_\_\_\_ subway every Sunday morning.  
A. the; the B. /  
C. the; a D. a; the
- ( ) 3. —Can we go home now, Mr Brown?  
—Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. must B. can't C. needn't D. can
- ( ) 4. There is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ today. Let's go to fly kites.  
A. snow B. wind  
C. fog D. rain
- ( ) 5. —Tony, is this \_\_\_\_\_ pen?  
—No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_ is black. This one is red.  
A. your; Mine B. you; Mine  
C. her; His D. his; her
- ( ) 6. My father usually gets up early \_\_\_\_\_ Sundays.  
A. in B. at C. on D. of
- ( ) 7. The baby is so cute. It is smiling at us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. friendly B. happily C. lovely D. lively
- ( ) 8. —What's the meaning of the word "traditional"?  
—Let me \_\_\_\_\_ the word in the dictionary.  
A. look over B. look at C. look for D. look up
- ( ) 9. China has the \_\_\_\_\_ population in the world.  
A. more B. most C. bigger D. largest
- ( ) 10. —What were you doing at 8:00 last night?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I read a story book  
B. I was watching a movie  
C. I cook dinner  
D. I did my homework

### II. 完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读下列短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

Around the world, people have different ideas about what good manners are.

When you go to restaurants in different parts of the world, it's important to know the 11 and wrong things to do. For example, in China it's OK to make a lot of 12 in a restaurant. In fact, if a restaurant isn't noisy you may think there's 13 wrong with it.

In many western countries, restaurants are quiet places. If a table is too 14, other people who are eating there might even complain(抱怨) to the owner of the restaurant.

Paying the bill is 15 different from country to country. In China, one person usually pays for everyone. But in western countries, when friends eat together, they usually 16 the cost. This is called "going Dutch"(均摊费用). Also, when westerners pay the bill, they usually leave some money for the 17. This is called "leaving a tip". Leaving a tip is thought to be polite. In the US, people usually leave tips 10%, 15%, or 20% of the bill, which is decided by 18 good the service is. Good waiters can make a lot of money!

The way people 19 food is different in the world, but you can find the 20 kind of food in many countries. Chinese and Italian food, for example, are popular all over the world.

- ( ) 11. A. good B. right  
C. important D. interesting
- ( ) 12. A. fun B. noise C. things D. songs
- ( ) 13. A. something B. anything  
C. nothing D. anybody
- ( ) 14. A. busy B. quiet C. noisy D. clean
- ( ) 15. A. either B. too C. neither D. also
- ( ) 16. A. share B. enjoy C. cut D. have
- ( ) 17. A. manager B. waiter C. police D. visitor
- ( ) 18. A. why B. when C. how D. what
- ( ) 19. A. grow B. sell C. buy D. eat
- ( ) 20. A. same B. interesting  
C. different D. delicious

III. 阅读理解(共 20 小题, 21—25 每小题 1 分, 26—40 每小题 2 分, 共 35 分)

A

My name is Peter. I am 14 years old. Last summer, I went swimming in the river with my friends.

Because I couldn't swim, I just watched them on the bank when they are swimming. I was sitting under a big tree, just then I saw a little boy playing a ball near the river. Suddenly the ball fell into the water and the boy hurried to catch it and slipped(滑) into the river. I stood up and shouted for help. But my friends were far from us and they didn't hear. I was worried about the boy. But I don't know what to do. Just then I saw a long stick near me. So I picked it up and ran to the river. I used the stick to the boy and he caught it. I tried my best to pull him out of the water. At last, he was safe. I was very pleased with myself. His parents thanked me a lot.

根据短文内容,判断正误。正确的“T”,错误的“F”。

- ( ) 21. The little boy was playing a ball near the river.  
( ) 22. When the little boy slipped into the river, Peter was swimming.  
( ) 23. Peter shouted for help, and his friends came quickly.  
( ) 24. Peter used a long stick to save the little boy.  
( ) 25. The little boy's parents thanked Peter a lot.

B

Two pandas, Xing Ya and Wu Wen, left China for the Netherlands(荷兰). The zoo built a big panda home called Pandasia Park for the two. It looks like an old Chinese palace. Let's get more information about it.

Restaurant for visitors	Souvenir shop
There is a Chinese restaurant in the main building. It's on the second and third floors. You can order Chinese noodles and dishes from the front of the restaurant. There is bamboo in the corners on the walls. On the tables there are the Chinese characters (汉字) for “panda”, Xiongmao.	The souvenir(纪念品) shop is just across from the restaurant. It sells all kinds of souvenirs about pandas. There are panda toys. There are T-shirts with pandas on them. Also, some hats look like panda heads. It's the last stop for visitors in Pandasia Park.

Playground

The field around the buildings is the playground for Xing Ya and Wu Wen. Visitors can watch them here. It covers over 2,000 square meters. There are hills and caves, too.

Bedrooms

Pandas spend almost half the day sleeping. So the bedroom is an important place for them. Xing Ya and Wu Wen have their own bedrooms. They are on the first floor of the main building. The main building is in the center of the Pandasia Park.

Where can we see the Chinese characters for “panda”?

- A. On the playground.  
B. In the bedrooms.  
C. At the souvenir shop.  
D. At the restaurant for visitors.
- ( ) 27. How many pandas left China for the Netherlands?  
A. 1. B. 2. C. 3. D. 4.
- ( ) 28. Visitors can do these things in the park except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eat Chinese food  
B. buy souvenirs about pandas  
C. watch the pandas  
D. sleep in the bedrooms
- ( ) 29. Which is **Not** true about the big panda home?  
A. The Chinese restaurant is on the first and second floors of the main building.  
B. The pandas have their own bedrooms.  
C. Visitors can buy T-shirts with pandas on them.  
D. The playground is over 2,000 square meters.
- ( ) 30. What is the passage mainly about?  
A. The zoo. B. The two pandas.  
C. Pandasia Park. D. The playground.

C

Learning a foreign language is not a popular thing at school in the United Kingdom. Children start studying a foreign language at the age of 11 and many **give up** at 14.

So why is that? Many students think that it's difficult to get good grades in languages. It's easier to do **that** in

other subjects, such as science or history.

The UK government is now looking for different ways to interest students to learn languages. One idea is to start much younger, from the age of 5. Another plan is to give school children more languages to choose, such as Arabic and Chinese.

Chinese is going to become the second most popular foreign language learned in UK schools. "I am learning Chinese, and find it fun," Gareth from Wales said. "Just saying that I learn Chinese impresses (给人深刻印象) people," London student Thomas said.

It may be a big thing to change people's attitude (态度) to learn languages. But the government is working hard!

- ( ) 31. When do children in the UK start studying a foreign language?  
A. At the age of 5. B. At the age of 12.  
C. At the age of 11. D. At the age of 14.
- ( ) 32. Which language will become the second most popular foreign language learned in UK schools?  
A. Chinese. B. Arabic.  
C. English. D. French.
- ( ) 33. What does "give up" in Paragraph One mean?  
A. 给予 B. 学习 C. 研究 D. 放弃
- ( ) 34. What does the underlined word "that" in Paragraph Two refer to?  
A. Learn languages. B. Get good grades.  
C. Learn history. D. Learn Chinese.
- ( ) 35. What does Thomas think of Chinese in this passage?  
A. It's fun.  
B. It makes him impressive.  
C. It's the second most popular foreign language.  
D. It changes the UK's attitude to learning languages.

#### D

Do you get enough sleep? With so much homework, it's often difficult to get the rest you need. But you need to try, because sleep keeps you healthy and it stops you getting fat.

Recently, a group of US scientists did a survey (调查) on kids aged between 8 and 13. The study found that

if kids sleep for just one extra (额外的) hour each day, the chance of their getting fat is cut by 30 percent (30%).

Why? When people don't get enough sleep, they become tired. When they are tired, they don't exercise enough. Also, kids like snacks. If they are awake (醒着的) an extra hour or two each day, they have more time to eat snacks or other unhealthy foods.

So, how much sleep should you get? Scientists suggest 10 to 11 hours a night for kids aged 5 to 12. For older kids, **eight to nine hours will do**.

( ) 36. How many reasons are given to explain (解释) why people need enough sleep?  
A. 3. B. 2. C. 1. D. 4.

( ) 37. If you are under 10, how long do the scientists advise you to sleep?

- A. 10 to 11 hours. B. 8 to 9 hours.  
C. 8 to 13 hours. D. As long as possible.

( ) 38. Where was the study done by the scientists?

- A. In China. B. In Britain.  
C. In America. D. In Japan.

( ) 39. What does "eight to nine hours will do" mean?

- A. Eight to nine hours' sleep will be good and enough.  
B. Eight to nine hours' sleep will be too long.  
C. Eight to nine hours' sleep will help get fat.  
D. Eight to nine hours' sleep will help eat snacks and unhealthy foods.

( ) 40. What does the passage talk about?

- A. How to get long sleep.  
B. How to keep fat.  
C. Enough sleep makes people healthy and slim (苗条的).  
D. Long sleep makes people healthy and slim.

#### IV. 情景交际 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

A: Hello, Mr Brown! 41 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Sure, Mingming. What is it?

A: My English is very poor. 42 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Why don't you find a pen friend? You can talk and send emails on the Internet.

A: 43 \_\_\_\_\_

B: You should speak English as much as possible in class.  
What about watching English movies and listening to English songs?

A: **44** \_\_\_\_\_

B: And you should write down your mistakes in your notebook.

A: **45** \_\_\_\_\_

B: You are welcome.

- |                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| A. Thank you for your help.     |
| B. That's a good idea.          |
| C. Can you give me some advice? |
| D. What should I do?            |
| E. And what else?               |

V. 综合填空(共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

(一) 单词拼写: 根据括号内的中文提示, 填写正确的单词。每空一词。

**46.** Would you like to give me some \_\_\_\_\_ (建议) about learning English?

**47.** Let's think about some good ways to \_\_\_\_\_ (解决) the problem.

**48.** Our classroom is on the \_\_\_\_\_ (第二十) floor.

**49.** There is nothing \_\_\_\_\_ (严重的). You don't need to worry about it.

**50.** He is telling a \_\_\_\_\_ (笑话). His friends are laughing.

(二) 词形变换: 根据句意, 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

**51.** It's \_\_\_\_\_ (nature) to forget new words.

**52.** As time goes by, my memory seems to get \_\_\_\_\_ (bad).

**53.** A lot of wild animals are in \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous).

**54.** We should talk with old people \_\_\_\_\_ (polite).

**55.** Tony, do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the house? I am busy at the moment.

(三) 选词填空: 根据短文内容, 从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次, 每空一词。

**共享单车的独白**

at	bicycle	different	bring	cities
don't	can	so	hurt	afraid

Dear friends,

My name is ofo, the yellow **56** \_\_\_\_\_. Now, you can

see me in many **57** \_\_\_\_\_. People say that I **58** \_\_\_\_\_ convenience(便利) to them. In the beginning, I was very happy. I still remember meeting **59** \_\_\_\_\_ people everywhere. They were **60** \_\_\_\_\_ kind and careful. I could enjoy the beauty of the city every day. That was my dream life! However, now I find that some people **61** \_\_\_\_\_ take care of me as much as they did before. They always **62** \_\_\_\_\_ me or even bring me to their own houses. I have fewer and fewer companions (同伴). **63** \_\_\_\_\_ the same time, the scars (伤疤) on our bodies are getting worse. Many of us cry in a lonely corner. I can't see a clear future for myself. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to face the next day. I'm only an ordinary \_\_\_\_\_ in the city. I only want to help you in your daily life. I hope people **65** \_\_\_\_\_ sweep away the dust (灰尘) on my body and treat me as a friend. I want to stay with you forever, my dear friends.

Yours,

Ofo bicycle

VI. 书面表达(共 10 分)

2017 年 8 月 8 日九寨沟发生地震, 地震的发生不可避免, 中学生应掌握自救自护知识。学校英语角将举行演讲比赛, 宣传地震防护知识。请你用英语写一篇演讲稿, 谈谈在室内和户外时, 如果发生地震, 应该如何保护自己。

**内容要点:** 室内: (1) 不要跳下楼房; (2) 远离火源; (3) 不要用电梯。

室外: (1) 远离建筑物和桥梁; (2) 小心落石。

**注意:** 1. 词数: 80 ~ 100, 标题已给出, 不计入词数。

2. 文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称。

**How to protect ourselves in an earthquake?**

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## 八年级(下) 阶段测试卷

[时间:90 分钟 分值:90 分]

### I. 单项选择(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

请从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. —Hi, Sam! \_\_\_\_\_  
—I am cooking for my parents.  
A. Can you help me?  
B. What are you up to?  
C. What are you going to do?  
D. What should I do?
- ( ) 2. Miss Xie often encourages us \_\_\_\_\_ with foreigners in English Class.  
A. practise B. practised  
C. to practise D. practising
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ children in China spend lots of time playing the game King of Glory. It is bad for their study.  
A. Millions of B. Million of  
C. Millions D. Two million of
- ( ) 4. Try to make some good friends in your class, or you will feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. friendly B. lonely  
C. comfortable D. nervous
- ( ) 5. —Do you like Nanning?  
—Of course. It is a green city. I \_\_\_\_\_ here since 2009.  
A. lived B. have lived  
C. lives D. living
- ( ) 6. —It was a pity that you didn't come to Lucy's birthday.  
—Yes. I had \_\_\_\_\_ fever last night.  
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- ( ) 7. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ now, or you will be late for the meeting.  
A. stay up B. make up  
C. take up D. get up
- ( ) 8. The school bus has \_\_\_\_\_ gone. You can wait for another one.  
A. yet B. still C. already D. just
- ( ) 9. Hu Ge is a famous \_\_\_\_\_ in China. He always works hard for his performance.  
A. farmer B. actress C. actor D. writer

( ) 10. —Excuse me, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

—Go along this street and you will find it on your left.

- A. where is Nanhu subway station?  
B. how far it is from here to Nanhu subway station?  
C. how far is it from here to Nanhu subway station?  
D. where Nanhu subway station is?

(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读下列短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

Mr Hunt came from a poor family. He was in school for only three years. 11 he had to stop to help his parents. When he was sixteen, he came to the city and began to work 12 a small factory. He learned from an old worker. The old man liked him and married his daughter to him. The young man did not have his own 13 and had to live with his parents-in-law. His mother-in-law always thought he was 14. So the young man always tried to save money 15 his own house. It was one 16 Sunday. The old woman wanted to have a picnic in the park. She told Mr Hunt to drive her car. But sometimes she told him to turn left and sometimes to turn right. The young man had to 17 her. When the red lights were on, she 18 made him turn left. Just then, the police appeared and 19 them. Mr Hunt was so 20 and said, "If I did wrong, it was my mother-in-law's fault(过错). She was driving the car though she sat behind me!"

- ( ) 11. A. because B. so  
C. but D. and
- ( ) 12. A. above B. under C. in D. on
- ( ) 13. A. house B. school  
C. factory D. computer
- ( ) 14. A. smart B. strict C. rich D. poor
- ( ) 15. A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. buys
- ( ) 16. A. windy B. fine C. rainy D. snowy
- ( ) 17. A. talk with B. smile at  
C. listen to D. laugh at
- ( ) 18. A. even B. yet C. already D. just



- ( ) 19. A. stopped B. stops  
C. to stop D. will stop
- ( ) 20. A. happy B. nervous  
C. bored D. relaxed

III. 阅读理解(共 20 小题, 21—25 每小题 1 分, 26—40 每小题 2 分, 共 35 分)

A

When I was at the age of thirteen, I began to keep a diary in English. At first it seemed difficult to me, but now it is easy. I know it's not possible to learn English well without more practice. I like reading, listening and speaking. After school I often go to the library to read English stories. My English teacher always helps me to translate some passages into Chinese.

I have little time to watch TV, or to play computer games. After I finish writing my diary, I always try to correct mistakes with the help of the dictionary. I think that keeping a diary is one of the best ways to help me correct mistakes.

根据短文内容, 判断正误。正确为“T”, 错误为“F”。

- ( ) 21. The writer began to write a diary in English when she was 13.
- ( ) 22. The writer often goes to the school library after class.
- ( ) 23. The writer played computer games after she finished her diary.
- ( ) 24. It was not easy for the writer to write a diary in English at first.
- ( ) 25. The teacher always helps her correct mistakes.

B

Films in West-city Cinema this week	
<i>Wolf Warrior 2</i> • Chinese film(2017) • Directed(导演) by Wu Jing • Mainly acted by Wu Jing, Wu Gang, Zhang Han, Lu Jingshan, Yu Nan • From Monday to Wednesday, at 8:00 pm • Ticket Price: RMB ¥35	<i>Once upon a time</i> • Chinese film(2017) • Directed by Zhao Xiaoding and Anthony LaMolinar • Mainly acted by Liu Yifei, Yang Yang, Yan Qikuan, Li Chun, Gu Xuan and Peng Zisu • From Wednesday to Friday, at 8:00 pm • Ticket price: RMB ¥40

<i>Wonder Woman</i> • American film(2017) • Directed by Patty Jenkins • Mainly acted by Gal Gadot • From Friday to Sunday, at 7:30 pm • Ticket Price: RMB ¥30 (Half on Sunday for children)	<i>Despicable Me 3</i> • American film(2017) • Directed by Pierre Coffin, Kyle Balda and Eric Guillon • Mainly acted by Steve Carell, Kristen Wiig • From Tuesday to Thursday, at 8:00 pm • Ticket Price: RMB ¥45
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- ( ) 26. You can see \_\_\_\_\_ foreign films in West-city Cinema this week.

A. one B. two C. three D. four

If you want to see the film which was directed by Wu Jing, go to the cinema on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Monday B. Thursday  
C. Friday D. Saturday

- ( ) 28. Children can pay only \_\_\_\_\_ when they want to see a film on Sunday.

A. ¥5 B. ¥10 C. ¥15 D. ¥20

- ( ) 29. You can see the film \_\_\_\_\_ on Saturday.

A. *Despicable Me 3* B. *Wonder Woman*  
C. *Wolf Warrior 2* D. *Once Upon a Time*

- ( ) 30. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Yang Yang acted in the film *Wolf Warrior 2*.  
B. The ticket price of the four films is the same.  
C. All the films start after 8 o'clock in the evening.  
D. The four films were released in the same year.

C

Not only adults(成年人) but also teenagers(青少年) have problems in their lives. Here is a survey(调查) showing the problems of teenagers.

They feel stressed(紧张) because they have too much homework to do both at school and at home. They have lots of exams to take. And parents usually send them to different classes at weekends. They don't have their own time to do what they like.

Now more and more teenagers are getting short-sighted(近视). They often read in bed or keep reading for a long time without having a rest. Some of them are crazy about playing computer games. Some spend too much time in watching TV.

Another serious problem among teenagers is that many of them are becoming fat. They eat too much food, but they take little exercise.

I think teenagers should think of ways to deal with the problems. They should make a plan for study and hobbies and find time to relax as much as possible.

- ( ) 31. There are \_\_\_\_\_ main problem(s) in the survey.  
A. one B. two C. three D. four
- ( ) 32. \_\_\_\_\_ make(s) the teenagers get short-sighted.  
A. Reading in bed too long  
B. Eating too much  
C. Watching TV too much  
D. Both A and C
- ( ) 33. Which is NOT true according to the passage?  
A. Teenagers feel stressed because they have too much homework to do.  
B. Teenagers feel stressed because they have lots of exams.  
C. Teenagers feel stressed because they have different classes to take at weekends.  
D. Teenagers feel stressed because they can't watch TV.
- ( ) 34. The underlined word "crazy" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 疲于 B. 迷恋 C. 讨厌 D. 擅长
- ( ) 35. In the writer's opinion, how can teenagers relax themselves?  
A. They should have a lot of time for fun.  
B. They should do some exercise.  
C. They should do less homework.  
D. They should make a plan for study and hobbies.

#### D

Have you ever looked into the sky and wondered if there's someone like us beyond the clouds and in the distance? Have you ever wondered what they look like or what languages they speak? The good news is your curiosity and wonders will probably be answered by FAST, or the so called "Sky Eye".

FAST is the biggest radio telescope(射电望远镜) in

the world. Chinese scientists came up with a plan to build a giant radio telescope in 1994. It took 22 years altogether to finish this task. Pingtang, Guizhou is the home to this giant. The second largest telescope in the world is as wide as 100 meters, and FAST itself is as wide as 500 meters, it looks like a big eye lying on the ground of Pingtang.

According to the scientists, it starts to receive and detect signals coming from the depth of universe in 2016. Its receiving area is as big as 30 standard soccer fields. With the help of "Sky Eye", scientists can better understand other planets, observe dark matters and even learn the black holes. These abilities allow FAST to be the biggest radio telescope in the world.

With the development of science and technology, our curiosities and doubts will be answered. But who knows what's hiding in the deepest of universe, who knows with questions being answered, what's more will be asked.

- ( ) 36. Our questions about aliens(外星人) may be answered by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. scientists B. FAST  
C. "Sky Eye" D. both B and C
- ( ) 37. FAST is completely built in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1994 B. 1995  
C. 2016 D. 2017
- ( ) 38. The width of the biggest radio telescope in world is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 100 meters B. 300 meters  
C. 500 meters D. 600 meters
- ( ) 39. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. Someone like us are beyond the clouds and in the distance.  
B. FAST will remain the biggest telescope in 20 years.  
C. FAST can move like an eye when lying on the ground.  
D. With the help of "Sky Eye", scientists can better understand outerspace(外太空).
- ( ) 40. What can be known from the passage?  
A. Even though we have FAST, we still have a lot to learn about the universe.  
B. The white hole is as heavy as the black hole.

C. FAST is as big as 30 standard soccer fields.

D. A lot of scientists joined the building of FAST.

#### IV. 情景交际(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

A: Good morning! **41** \_\_\_\_\_

B: I'd like to make a trip for a weekend holiday, please.

A: There are many travel paths. **42** \_\_\_\_\_

B: I'd like to choose West Lake.

A: It's really worth visiting. **43** \_\_\_\_\_

B: I am not sure. Which hotel do you think is comfortable?

A: The Holiday Home is very good. What about the Holiday Home? **44** \_\_\_\_\_

B: That's great! By the way, can I pay by Wechat?

A: **45** \_\_\_\_\_ Hope you enjoy your weekend.

B: Thank you!

- A. Where do you want to go?

B. What can I do for you?

C. Yes, it is all right.

D. It is very cheap.

E. Which hotel do you want to book?

#### V. 综合填空(共20小题,每小题1分,共20分)

(一) 单词拼写: 根据括号内的中文提示, 填写正确的单词。每空一词。

**46.** Thanks for your \_\_\_\_\_ (邀请). I will go to your party next week.

**47.** We have made great \_\_\_\_\_ (进步) this term.

**48.** October 10th is the boy's \_\_\_\_\_ (第九) birthday.

**49.** It's \_\_\_\_\_ (不可能的) for us to finish the work in two days.

**50.** Our English teacher always helps us \_\_\_\_\_ (耐心地).

(二) 词形变换: 根据句意, 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

**51.** Everyone in the room are in \_\_\_\_\_ (silent), without a word.

**52.** The doctor has \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the little boy's temperature.

**53.** Yuan Longping is a great scientist in China. We are \_\_\_\_\_ (pride) of him.

**54.** Feng Xiaogang is a famous \_\_\_\_\_ (direct) from Beijing, China.

**55.** When we heard the bad news, we couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ (cry).

(三) 选词填空: 根据短文内容, 从方框中选择恰当的单词填空, 每个单词只能用一次, 每空一词。

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It's not **56** \_\_\_\_\_ to learn math well. Students need to remember many formulas (公式) and do lots of math exercises. Beginning this term, many students in the UK are going to learn math the **57** \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese students do.

Just as a whole set of Shanghai's primary school textbooks **58** \_\_\_\_\_ went on the UK's book market. There are 36 books. The books are translated word-for-word from Chinese. The only change is the price. The Chinese yuan becomes the British **59** \_\_\_\_\_.

This is not the **60** \_\_\_\_\_ time the UK has learned **61** \_\_\_\_\_ China's math instruction. Since 2014, the UK has **62** \_\_\_\_\_ many math teachers in Shanghai to teach in **63** \_\_\_\_\_ schools. There were 11 books for the 11 grades, from primary school to high school. This is **64** \_\_\_\_\_ the UK doesn't want their students to **65** \_\_\_\_\_ behind. In the 2012, a research showed that Shanghai students were No 1 in math. British students, however, were No 26.

#### VI. 书面表达(共10分)

假如你是李明, 你的笔友 Lily 来信告诉你她的爱好, 并想了解你的爱好和愿望。请你给她写一封信向她介绍。

- 写作要求: 1. 语句通顺, 意思连贯, 语法正确, 书写规范;
2. 写作要点齐全, 并作适当发挥;
3. 文中不得出现人名、校名或地名, 否则不得分。

Dear Lily,

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

Yours,  
Li Ming



班级: \_\_\_\_\_

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

得分: \_\_\_\_\_

## 九年级阶段测试卷

[时间:90 分钟 分值:90 分]

### I. 单项选择(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

请从下列每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. —Tony, I am going to Shanghai tomorrow.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Good job                      B. With pleasure  
C. Have a good trip            D. Not at all
- ( ) 2. When she was very young, she could play \_\_\_\_\_ guitar very well.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. /
- ( ) 3. —Mom, must I sweep the floor now?  
—No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You can do it after lunch.  
A. mustn't    B. can't            C. needn't    D. won't
- ( ) 4. —Would you like to drink some \_\_\_\_\_?  
—No, thanks. I am not thirsty.  
A. bread    B. water            C. cakes            D. eggs
- ( ) 5. This is my bike. \_\_\_\_\_ is over there.  
A. Your    B. His            C. Her            D. He
- ( ) 6. I often read English loudly and \_\_\_\_\_ to improve my pronunciation.  
A. clearly    B. quietly            C. angrily            D. politely
- ( ) 7. The dress is really nice, \_\_\_\_\_ I can't afford it.  
A. so            B. or            C. because            D. but
- ( ) 8. The iPhone 8 plus \_\_\_\_\_ him about 6, 800 yuan.  
A. cost            B. took            C. spent            D. paid
- ( ) 9. He prefers basketball because he thinks it's \_\_\_\_\_ among all sports.  
A. interesting                      B. more interesting  
C. the most interesting            D. most interesting
- ( ) 10. —Our head teacher is on holiday. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Next week.  
A. when he came back  
B. when he will come back  
C. when will he come back  
D. how did he come back

### II. 完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

阅读下列短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

A certain old gentleman was very 11 about modern education, and thought that young people didn't know the difference 12 right and wrong.

One day he was taking a walk near the church when he saw some young boys standing around a small 13. The old gentleman went up to the boys and asked them 14

\_\_\_\_\_ing. One of the boys 15 to him "We're having a game. We're telling 16, the one who tells the biggest lie will keep the cat."

The old gentleman thought this was a good chance to teach the boys a useful lesson, 17 he said to them, "I've never told a lie in my life." After 18 the words, all the boys laughed 19, and they said, "You've won! The cat 20 you!"

- ( ) 11. A. happy                      B. unhappy  
C. interested                      D. excited
- ( ) 12. A. among    B. in                      C. between    D. from
- ( ) 13. A. boy            B. dog                      C. cat            D. girl
- ( ) 14. A. what            B. how                      C. when            D. why
- ( ) 15. A. asked                      B. told  
C. answered                      D. said
- ( ) 16. A. stories    B. jokes                      C. lies            D. truth
- ( ) 17. A. so                      B. and  
C. until                      D. because
- ( ) 18. A. listening                      B. writing  
C. hearing                      D. reading
- ( ) 19. A. angrily                      B. happily  
C. quietly                      D. differently
- ( ) 20. A. looks after                      B. smiles at  
C. laughs at                      D. belongs to

### III. 阅读理解(共 20 小题,21—25 每小题 1 分,26—40 每小题 2 分,共 35 分)

#### A

An old man lived in the village. He thought he was one of the unluckiest people in the world. The whole village was tired of him because he was always upset and complaining(抱怨) about everything. The longer he lived, the angrier he was becoming. People didn't want to see him because he

created the feeling of unhappiness in others.

But one day, when he was 80 years old, a strange thing happened. Everyone heard the news: “The old man is happy today. He isn’t complaining about anything. He smiled and even his face has freshened up.” The whole village gathered together and asked him: “What happened to you?”

“Nothing special,” he answered. “Eighty years I’ve been chasing(追逐) happiness, and it was useless. And then I decided to live without happiness and just enjoy life. That’s why I’m happy now.”

根据短文内容, 判断正误。正确的“T”, 错误的“F”。

- ( ) 21. The old man was the unluckiest man in the world.
- ( ) 22. The whole village loved the old man very much.
- ( ) 23. At the age of 80, a strange thing happened to the old man.
- ( ) 24. The old man became happy at last.
- ( ) 25. From the passage we know that happiness will follow us if we just enjoy our life.

**B**

Different kinds of plants make earth a beautiful place. What will happen if wars or natural disasters(自然灾害) make these plants die out? Will it be the end for humans?

To prepare for that, humans build seed(种子) banks. Seed banks store all kinds of plant seeds. China has the largest seed bank in Asia, it is in Kunming, Yunnan. It plans to store 190, 000 kinds of seeds by 2020. But this is still no match for the one in Norway called the Svalbard Global Seed Vault(全球种子库). It’s the world’s biggest seed bank. It can store 4.5 million different kinds of seeds. And now it holds nearly a million.

Here is information for the Svalbard Global Seed Vault.

Seed Rooms	Seed Shelves
The Vault has three seed rooms, about 260 square meters each. It’s cold and dry inside the rooms.	Each room has 12 seed shelves. The shelves hold up hundreds of boxes and inside the boxes are packages of seeds.

Deep Inside the Mountain	Control Rooms
The Vault is built in a mountain cave. People have to go through the entrance to reach the Vault. The entrance is about 150 meters long. There are 24-hour guards(保卫) at the entrance.	People keep the temperature of the seed rooms at - 18°C. Even without electricity the seed can stay frozen. It is because of the frozen soil and thick rock around it.

- ( ) 26. Where is the biggest seed bank in the world?
- A. In China. B. In Norway.  
C. In Japan. D. In America.
- What does the underlined word “this” in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. The largest seed bank in China.  
B. All the seed banks in Asia.  
C. 190, 000 kinds of banks.  
D. 190, 000 kinds of seeds.
- ( ) 28. How many kinds of seeds does the world’s biggest seed bank hold now?
- A. 4.5 million. B. 190, 000.  
C. Nearly one million. D. Two million.
- ( ) 29. Which is TRUE about the Svalbard Global Seed Vault?
- A. It’s cold and wet inside the rooms.  
B. Without electricity the seed can’t stay frozen.  
C. Everybody can reach the Vault freely.  
D. Each room has 12 seed shelves.
- ( ) 30. Where is the passage most probably from?
- A. A history book. B. A picture book.  
C. A guide book. D. A science book.

**C**

In sports we often forget that many stars are just young people. They are rich and famous so we expect them to act well. We seldom connect them with college. But college is an important time for young people to grow.

While at the university, Joey Dorsey, 24, learned a good lesson in humility(谦虚).

The biggest basketball game of his life was against Ohio State University. Before the game, Dorsey told a group of reporters that the other team wasn’t good enough. He said he would get 20 rebounds(篮板球) in the game. But in the game, his team lost and Dorsey finished with zero points.



After the game, Dorsey went into hiding. He had made a fool of himself and everyone in the country knew about it. But he didn't give up. He learned from his mistake.

The next season, his college was again back in the college championship game. But this time Dorsey was **humble**. The reporters tried to make him say something silly. But he didn't. He let his play do the talking.

Later Dorsey went to play for the Houston Rockets. He was the first member of his family to graduate from college. Soon he became an NBA star. But he would remember forever the lesson he learned when he was young.

- ( ) 31. What happened in Dorsey's first game against Ohio State University?
- A. Dorsey got 20 rebounds in the game.  
B. His team won the game.  
C. Dorsey didn't take part in the game.  
D. Dorsey got zero points in the game.
- ( ) 32. Which statement is NOT True about Dorsey?
- A. He was 24 years old at the university.  
B. He learned from his mistake after the first game.  
C. He wasn't very proud before the first game.  
D. He didn't give up playing basketball after the first game.
- ( ) 33. The underlined word in Paragraph 5 means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 狂妄的                      B. 谦虚的  
C. 耐心的                      D. 愤怒的
- ( ) 34. Which team did Dorsey go to play for later?
- A. The Houston Rockets.  
B. L. A. Lakers.  
C. L. A. Clippers.  
D. Seattle Supersonics.
- ( ) 35. What does the story mainly talk about?
- A. When the best time for young people to grow is.  
B. Why young people should go to college.  
C. How to become an NBA star.  
D. How Dorsey learned a lesson in humility in college.

#### D

A road is a bridge between two places. The Silk Road has been a bridge between east and west for more than 2,000 years. But do you know the Silk Road is not a single route(路线)?

It is a series of trade and cultural transmission(传

送) routes. It began during the Western Han Dynasty. The trade route starts from the city of Xi'an in Shaanxi province and ends in Eastern Europe, near today's Turkey and the Mediterranean Sea. The Silk Road was about 6,500 kilometers long. It went across one-fourth of the planet.

The Silk Road got its name because Chinese silk used to be carried along this road. Besides silk, jade, ceramics and iron went west to Rome. From the west came glass, gems, and food like carrots and sesame.

The Silk Road was very important to both China and the rest of the world. Besides trade, knowledge about science, arts and literature, as well as crafts and technologies was spread along the Silk Roads. In this way, languages and cultures developed and influenced each other.

Today, places along the Silk Road are great travel destinations, such as the Terracotta Warriors in Xi'an and Mogao Grottoes(窟) in Dunhuang, Gansu. Now, beginning in August, a new train line, the New Orient Express, runs from Beijing across the Silk Road.

- ( ) 36. Which is TRUE according to Paragraph 2?
- A. The Silk Road was 2,000 kilometers long.  
B. The Silk Road starts from Xi'an.  
C. The Silk Road is about 6,500 years old.  
D. The Silk Road is only a route.
- ( ) 37. What was carried to China from the west along the Silk Road?
- A. Glass.                      B. Silk.  
C. Jade.                        D. Ceramics.
- ( ) 38. Why was the road called the Silk Road?
- A. Because the road is very old.  
B. Because it went across one-fourth of the planet.  
C. Because Chinese silk used to be carried along the road.  
D. Because people sold lots of things along the road.
- ( ) 39. According to the passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. now tourists can travel along the Silk Road by train  
B. the Silk Road was the longest road in the world  
C. the Silk Road was the only route to spread culture in history  
D. China didn't benefit from(从……中收益) the Silk Road

( ) 40. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. where the Silk Road is
- B. how the Silk Road got its name
- C. the history of the Silk Road
- D. the introduction of the Silk Road

IV. 情景交际(共5小题,每小题1分,共5分)

根据对话内容,从下面方框中选出恰当的句子补全对话。

A: Hi, Mary. What are you going to do this weekend?

B: 41 \_\_\_\_\_

A: A concert? Who will sing at the concert?

B: Zhang Yixing. 42 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Certainly, I'd like to. He is my 43 \_\_\_\_\_

B: 100 yuan.

A: Oh, it's too dear. 44 \_\_\_\_\_

B: We don't have so much money, either. 45 \_\_\_\_\_

A: That's a good idea. Can I join you?

B: No problem. Let's meet at the gate of Zhongshan Park this Saturday.

A: OK. See you then.

- A. Would you like to go with me?

B. How much is the ticket?

C. I will go to a concert with my friends.

D. We plan to sell flowers to raise money.

E. I'm afraid I can't afford it.

V. 综合填空(共20小题,每小题1分,共20分)

(一) 单词拼写: 根据括号内的中文提示, 填写正确的单词。每空一词。

46. His family was so \_\_\_\_\_ (贫穷的) that he couldn't go to school when he was young.

47. It's very important for us to \_\_\_\_\_ (保护) the environment.

48. \_\_\_\_\_ (星期四) is the fifth day of the week.

49. There is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (污染).

50. We hope John will win first \_\_\_\_\_ (奖) in the speech competition.

(二) 词形变换: 根据句意, 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

51. At present, Chinese is \_\_\_\_\_ (wide) used around the world.

52. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ (dictionary) on my desk.

53. The students often practice \_\_\_\_\_ (read) English in the classroom.

54. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) next Sunday, we won't go to the zoo.

55. Thank you for your \_\_\_\_\_ (invite), I will go to your party next week.

(三) 选词填空: 根据短文内容, 从方框中选择恰当的单词填空。每个单词只能用一次, 每空一词。

watched anything read aloud host

invites and popular behind Millions

Perhaps you've already 56 \_\_\_\_\_ or heard about

《朗读者》), a TV show that has been quite popular in the last two months. Dong Qing is the 58 \_\_\_\_\_ and producer at *Readers*. This is her first time to produce a TV show. It has been a great success.

59 \_\_\_\_\_ of people look forward to watching the show every week. The show 60 \_\_\_\_\_ different people to read 61 \_\_\_\_\_ on the stage, as well as tell touching stories 62 \_\_\_\_\_ them.

The show also set up several reading pavilions (朗读亭) in cities like Shanghai, Hangzhou and Xi'an for people to 63 \_\_\_\_\_ in them. Everyone can read for three minutes in the pavilion. They can read 64 \_\_\_\_\_ they like. The show will later pick some of the readers and invite them to read on TV. Both the show 65 \_\_\_\_\_ the pavilion attract people of all ages.

VI. 书面表达(共10分)

学校英语角将于本周末举行以“*How to relax ourselves after the exam*”为主题的讨论会, 请你用英语写一篇发言稿。内容包括以下要点:

1. 去旅游, 亲近大自然;
2. 参加娱乐活动, 比如: 听音乐、看电影;
3. 进行体育锻炼;
4. 你的建议。

注意: 1. 词数: 80 ~ 100, 不要逐条翻译, 可适当发挥;

2. 文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称。

**How to relax ourselves after the exam**