

Unit 5 Topic 2 【单元过关练】-2022-2023 学年八年级英语下册单元复习过过过（仁爱版）

（满分 100 分）

一、单项选择(共 15 分，每小题 1 分)

1. (2022·吉林长春·校考二模) The UK is _____ European country with a long history. Many tourists pay a visit to it every year.

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

【答案】A

【解析】句意：英国是一个有着悠久历史的欧洲国家。每年都有许多游客来游玩。

考查不定冠词的用法。a 一，用于辅音音素开头的单词前；an 一，用于元音音素开头的单词前；the 表特指；/不用冠词。country 为单数名词，此处表示泛指“一个国家”应用不定冠词来限定，且 European 为辅音音素开头的单词，因此不定冠词应用 a。故选 A。

2. (2022 春·八年级课时练习) —Did Ben do well in the _____?

—Yes, he even got the highest grade in the class!

- A. concert B. exam C. discussion D. opening

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——Ben 考试考得好吗？——是的，他甚至得了全班最高分！

考查名词辨析。concert 音乐会；exam 考试；discussion 讨论；opening 开幕式。根据“he even got the highest grade in the class!”可知他得了全班最高分，上句是在问考试情况。故选 B。

3. (2022 春·重庆沙坪坝·八年级重庆南开中学校考期末) Tom made a(n) _____ to put in all his heart and we believe that he will make it.

- A. difference B. joke C. promise D. invitation

【答案】C

【解析】句意：汤姆答应要全心全意地去做，我们相信他会做到的。

考查名词辨析。difference 差异；joke 笑话；promise 承诺；invitation 邀请。根据“Tom made a(n)...to put in all his heart”可知，这是汤姆承诺的事。make a promise“允诺”。故选 C。

4. (2022 春·八年级单元测试) — Jack is a(n) _____ young man.

— That's true. He always feels nervous(紧张的) when he speaks in front of many people.

- A. friendly B. shy C. honest D. bored

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——杰克是个害羞的年轻人。——这是真的。他在许多人面前讲话时总是感到紧张。

考查形容词辨析。friendly 友好的；shy 害羞的；honest 诚实的；bored 无聊的。根据“He always feels nervous(紧张的) when he speaks in front of many people.”可知杰克很害羞，故选 B。

5. (2022 春·吉林长春·八年级统考期末) Not _____ enjoys sports. But we must do sports to stay healthy.

A. someone B. anyone C. everyone D. nobody

【答案】C

【解析】句意：不是每个人都喜欢运动。但是我们必须做运动来保持健康。

考查不定代词辨析。someone 某人；anyone 任何人；everyone 每个人；nobody 没有人。根据“Not”和“But we must do sports to stay healthy”可知，But 前后句为转折关系，故并不是每个人都喜欢运动。故选 C。

6. (2022 秋·八年级课时练习) —Jack _____ to take the examination because he was ill.

—What a pity!

A. expected B. failed C. meant D. thought

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——杰克没能去参加考试，因为他病了。——真遗憾！

考查动词辨析。expected 期待；failed 失败；meant 意味着；thought 思考。结合句中“Jack...because he was ill.”可知杰克病了，没能参加考试。fail to do sth.意为“没能做某事，做某事失败”。故选 B。

7. (2022 秋·广西贵港·八年级统考期末) The final exam is coming, so Tina has to _____ her lessons late into the night.

A. review B. repeat C. report D. refuse

【答案】A

【解析】句意：期末考试就要来了，所以蒂娜不得不复习她的功课到深夜。

考查动词辨析。review 复习；repeat 重复；report 报告；refuse 拒绝。根据“The final exam is coming”可知期末考试要来了，此处应是复习功课，故选 A。

8. (2022 春·天津河北·八年级统考期末) It's _____ to read the map when you can't find the way.

A. harmful B. helpful C. colourful D. beautiful

【答案】B

【解析】句意：当你找不到路的时候，看地图是很有帮助的。

考查形容词辨析。harmful 有害的；helpful 有帮助的；colourful 五颜六色的；beautiful 美丽的。根据“read the map when you can't find the way.”可知找不到路的时候，看地图是很有帮助的。故选 B。

9. (2021 春·江苏扬州·八年级校考期中) You will find _____ to read some interesting story-books when you feel _____.

A. it useful, terrible B. it helpless, badly C. that helpful, terribly D. that useful, bad

【答案】A

【解析】句意：你会发现当你感觉糟糕时读一些有趣的故事书是有用的。

考查形式宾语和单词辨析。useful 有用的，形容词；helpless 无助的，形容词；helpful 有帮助的，形容词；terrible 糟糕的，形容词；badly 差地，副词；terribly 非常糟地，副词；bad 坏的，形容词。find it+adj.+to do sth.“发现做某事是怎样的”，it 为形式宾语，而根据“feel”为感官系动词可知，其后续形容词，故选 A。

10. (2022 春·湖北武汉·八年级湖北省水果湖第一中学校考期中) — Which of the two dresses will you take? — I'll take _____. One is for my cousin and the other is for my sister.

A. either B. both C. all D. neither

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——这两件衣服你选哪一件？——我两个都要。一个是给我表哥的，另一个是我妹妹的。

考查代词辨析。either 两者中的任意一个；both 两者都；all 三者或三者以上的全部；neither 两者都不。根据“One is for my cousin and the other is for my sister.”可知，两件衣服都要了，应用 both，故选 B。

11. (2022 春·八年级单元测试) I don't like football. Tom doesn't like it, _____.

A. too B. either C. also D. neither

【答案】B

【解析】句意：我不喜欢足球。汤姆也不喜欢它。

考查副词用法。too 也，一般用于肯定句和疑问句句末；either 也，一般用于否定句句末；also 也，一般用于肯定句句首或句中；neither 也不。根据“Tom doesn't like it”可知本句是否定句，表示“也”用 either，故选 B。

12. (2022 春·广东深圳·八年级校考期中) My sibling is three years _____ than me. He is my _____ brother.

A. elder; elder B. older; elder C. older; older D. old; elder

【答案】B

【解析】句意：我兄弟比我大三岁。他是我的哥哥。

考查形容词用法。elder 指年长的，常用于表示兄弟姊妹间的长幼关系；older 更大的，用于比较。第一个空用形容词比较级，表示年龄大，用 older；第二个空指年长的哥哥，形容词作定语，用 elder。故选 B。

13. (2022 春·八年级课时练习) In the New Year, I hope your life will _____ happiness and good luck.

A. be covered with B. be strict with C. be pleased with D. be filled with

【答案】D

【解析】句意：在新的一年里，愿你的生活充满幸福和好运。

考查动词短语。be covered with 被……盖满；be strict with 对……要求严格；be pleased with 对……感到满意；be filled with 充满。结合句意，表示你的生活充满幸福和好运，故选 D。

14. (2022 春·八年级课时练习) _____, several weeks later, I can swim very well.

A. On the way B. In the way C. By the way D. In this way

【答案】D

【解析】句意：这样，几个星期后，我就能游得很好了。

考查短语辨析。On the way 在路上；In the way 妨碍；By the way 顺便；In this way 这样，用这种方法。根据“...several weeks later, I can swim very well.”可知，用这种方法，学会了游泳。故选 D。

15. (2022 秋·湖北武汉·八年级统考期末) —Please mind your steps, sir.

—_____.

A. It doesn't matter B. Thanks a lot C. Never mind D. Take it easy

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——请注意脚下，先生。——非常感谢。

考查情景交际。It doesn't matter 没关系；Thanks a lot 非常感谢；Never mind 没关系；Take it easy 别紧张。根据“Please mind your steps, sir.”可知，这是别人的好意与关心，对于他人的好意与关心，要表示感谢。故选 B。

二. 完形填空(共 10 分，每小题 1 分)

(2021 秋·广东梅州·八年级统考期末) 通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后在每小题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案，并将答题卡对应题目所选的选项涂黑。

I returned home to spend the holiday with my mom happily. I would like to sit on the sofa, watching TV and talking with her 16 midnight.

However, things were not as I expected. Not long after I arrived home, one of her friends asked her to go to a party and she left home at once. She came back late that night. I didn't 17 she loved me.

During the following days, I didn't speak to her. 18 she spoke to me, I said nothing. But later I began to feel sad. Sometimes I really wanted to 19 sorry to her, but I couldn't speak out. So I helped

_____20_____ some housework. From making the bed to cleaning the house, I did everything I could when my mother _____21_____ at home. When she returned, she felt _____22_____.

On the last day, my mother drove me to the train station. At first we said nothing, _____23_____ she said, “Sorry for that night. You know that you are the most _____24_____ to me.” I couldn’t say a word and I tried not to cry. Before getting on the _____25_____, I finally said sorry to her. She cried. But I knew she was happy.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 16. A. before | B. until | C. unless | D. though |
| 17. A. explain | B. compare | C. think | D. hope |
| 18. A. When | B. Where | C. Why | D. How |
| 19. A. speak | B. talk | C. tell | D. say |
| 20. A. to | B. for | C. with | D. of |
| 21. A. did | B. was | C. didn’t | D. wasn’t |
| 22. A. sad | B. nervous | C. happy | D. lonely |
| 23. A. or | B. so | C. but | D. then |
| 24. A. difficult | B. important | C. excited | D. different |
| 25. A. bus | B. plane | C. subway | D. train |

【答案】

16. B 17. C 18. A 19. D 20. C 21. D 22. C 23. D 24. B 25. D

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了作者因妈妈外出聚会而生气，并与妈妈冷战，接着意识到自己不对，为妈妈做了一些事情后和妈妈冰释前嫌。

16. 句意：我喜欢坐在沙发上，看电视，和她聊天直到午夜。

before 在……之前；until 直到；unless 除非；though 虽然。根据“midnight”可知，此处是指聊天直到深夜。故选 B。

17. 句意：我以为她不爱我。

explain 解释；compare 比较；think 认为；hope 希望。根据“During the following days, I didn’t speak to her.”可知，“我”一直没和妈妈说话，是因为认为妈妈不爱“我”了。故选 C。

18. 句意：她跟我说话时，我什么也没说。

When 当……的时候；Where 在哪里；Why 为什么；How 怎么样。根据“...she spoke to me, I said nothing.”可知，此处是指当妈妈和“我”说话时，我不理她。故选 A。

19. 句意：但后来我开始感到难过。有时我真的想对她说对不起，但我说不出来。

say 说，多接语言；talk 说，和 with 连用后接宾语；tell 告诉，多用于 tell sb. sth.；say 说，后接说的内容。

固定短语 say sorry to sb.“向某人道歉”。故选 D。

20. 句意：所以我帮忙做了一些家务。

to 到；for 为了；with 和；of 属于.....的。固定短语 help sb. with sth.“帮助某人做某事”。故选 C。

21. 句意：从铺床到打扫房子，我在妈妈不在家的时候，我做了我能做的一切。

did 助动词，无实义；was 是；didn't 助动词，无实义；wasn't 不是。根据“When she returned”可知，此处是指在妈妈不在家的时候，是否定句。本文主体时态为一般过去时；且固定短语 be at home 意为“在家”，主语“my mother”是单数，be 动词用 wasn't。故选 D。

22. 句意：当她回来时，她感到很高兴。

sad 悲伤的；nervous 紧张的；happy 高兴的；lonely 孤单的。根据“So I helped...some housework.”可知，“我”在家做了家务，可推测出妈妈很高兴。故选 C。

23. 句意：起初我们什么也没说，然后她说：“那天晚上很抱歉。你知道你对我来说是最重要的。”

or 否则，或者；so 因此；but 但是；then 然后。根据“At first we said nothing,...she said”可知，一开始“我”和妈妈都没说话，接着妈妈给“我”道歉了。故选 D。

24. 句意：起初我们什么也没说，然后她说：“那天晚上很抱歉。你知道你对我来说是最重要的。”

difficult 困难的；important 重要的；excited 兴奋的；different 不同的。根据“Sorry for that night...you are the most...to me.”可知，妈妈向“我”道歉，说明“我”对于妈妈来说是最重要的。故选 B。

25. 句意：在上火车之前，我终于向她道歉了。

bus 公共汽车；plane 飞机；subway 地铁；train 火车。根据“my mother drove me to the train station”可知，此处是指上火车。故选 D。

三. 阅读理解(共 35 分)

第一节 阅读下面 A、B、C、D 四篇短文,根据短文内容,从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

(A)

(2022 春·天津和平·八年级天津市第五十五中学校考期末) Seasonal affective disorder 季节性情绪失调

Do you feel down more often during the winter months? If so, you might have winter depression. It's also known to doctors as seasonal affective disorder (SAD).

SAD usually starts in autumn or winter and ends in spring or early summer. As the weather gets colder and the days get shorter, you feel more tired, sleepy and even hopeless at times.

However, we still don't know the exact cause (原因) of SAD. Some scientists think that hormone (激素) changes can cause this kind of depression, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) News reported. During winter, it stays dark outside for much of the day. This causes the brain to make more melatonin (褪黑素). This hormone makes you feel sleep and less excited.

Getting more sunlight is the best way to deal with SAD. Doctors say people should spend at least some time outside every day during the winter. "Light therapy (疗法)", or using special lamps at home to simulate (模仿) natural light, can also help. But if you still feel deeply depressed, you should go to a doctor.

26. What does the underlined word "down" mean in Paragraph 1?

- A. Worried. B. Excited. C. Happy. D. Unhappy.

27. We have the following feelings during the winter EXCEPT _____.

- A. tired B. sleepy C. excited D. hopeless

28. How many ways can we take to deal with SAD by ourselves?

- A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Five.

29. What CANNOT we learn from this passage?

- A. SAD usually starts in autumn or winter and ends in spring or early summer.
B. We know the exact cause of SAD.
C. Getting more sunlight is the best way to deal with SAD.
D. During the winter, sometimes we feel more tired, sleepy and even hopeless.

30. What's the main idea of this passage?

- A. What is SAD? B. The best way to deal with SAD.
C. When does SAD happen? D. Hormone changes can cause SAD.

【答案】26. D 27. C 28. C 29. B 30. A

【文章大意】本文介绍了季节性情绪失调的相关信息。

26. 词义猜测题。根据后文“you might have winter

depression.”可知，你可能会得冬季抑郁症，由此推知，此处意为在冬季的几个月你会不会经常感到不开心，划线词意为“不开心，不高兴”，D 选项符合此意。故选 D。

27. 细节理解题。根据第二段“As the weather gets colder and the days get shorter, you feel more tired, sleepy and even hopeless at times.”可知，随着天气越来越冷，白天越来越短，你会感到更加疲惫、困倦，有时甚至绝望，C 选项“兴奋的”没有提到，故选 C。

28. 细节理解题。根据最后一段“Getting more sunlight is the best way to deal with SAD... ‘Light therapy’, or using special lamps at home to simulate natural light, can also help. But if you still feel deeply depressed, you should go to a doctor.”可知，多晒太阳是应对悲伤的最好方法，“光疗法”，或者在家里使用特殊的灯来模拟自然光，也有帮助，但是如果你仍然感到非常沮丧，你应该去看医生。可知共有阳光、灯和医生三种方法。故选 C。

29. 推理判断题。根据“However, we still don’t know the exact cause of SAD.”可知，我们仍然不知道 SAD 确切的原因。所以 B 选项“我们知道 SAD 确切的原因”与文意不符。故选 B。

30. 主旨大意题。通读全文可知，文章介绍了季节性情绪失调的相关信息。A 选项“什么是季节性情绪失调？”能概括文意。故选 A。

(B)

（2022 春·山东济南·八年级统考期中）Everyone feels sad sometimes. This is common and won’t last for a long time. Kids do different things when they feel sad—some kids tell others and some kids keep to themselves.

Why do you feel sad?

There are lots of reasons why you might feel sad. Some reasons may be:

- ▲ losing someone or something that you love or care a lot about
- ▲ fighting or arguing（争吵）with a friend
- ▲ not liking how school is going
- ▲ not winning a game or competition
- ▲ not being invited（邀请）to a party or to a friend’s place to play
- ▲ being sick or in hospital

How to deal with your sad feelings?

When you are sad, here are some suggestions（建议）that might help you:

- ▲ Do things to show how you feel. Write, draw, cry, paint, build and so on!
- ▲ Spend time on your own. Spend some time on your own doing your favorite things.

▲ Be relaxed. Play outside, play a game, read a book, listen to music, watch a movie, be with your friends. It's OK

to take time out to do something just for you and just because you like it!

▲Talk to someone if you have been feeling sad for a long time. Talk to someone you trust, and know they will listen. This could be your parents, friends, a family member or a teacher.

31. The underlined phrase means _____ in Chinese.

- A. 倾诉 B. 保密 C. 释放 D. 逃避

32. Which of the following can NOT make you sad?

- A. Losing your pet dog. B. Being in hospital.
C. Fighting with your best friend. D. Winning the speech contest.

33. How many suggestions does the writer give when you're sad?

- A. Four. B. Five C. Six. D. Seven.

34. The writer thinks you should _____ if you have been feeling sad for a really long time.

- A. go to sleep B. fight with someone
C. go to see a doctor D. talk to people you trust

35. When you are sad, talking to a trust person can help you _____.

- A. feel worse B. eat more C. feel better D. do more things

【答案】31. B 32. D 33. A 34. D 35. C

【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了人们伤心的原因及其解决办法。

31. 词句猜测题。根据“Kids do different things when they feel sad—some kids tell others and some kids keep to themselves.”可知，and 前后表示不同的情况，前面表示一些孩子伤心时，会告诉其他人，后面应是表示有些孩子伤心时，不告诉其他人。故选 B。

32. 推理判断题。根据“There are lots of reasons why you might feel sad. Some reasons may be: ▲losing someone or something that you love or care a lot about ▲fighting or arguing（争吵）with a friend ▲not liking how school is going ▲not winning a game or competition ▲not being invited（邀请）to a party or to a friend's place to play ▲being sick or in hospital”可知让我们伤心的事有：失去你的宠物狗，住院，和你最好的朋友吵架。不包括赢得演讲比赛。故选 D。

33. 细节理解题。根据“When you are sad, here are some suggestions（建议）that might help you: ▲Do things to show how you feel. ▲Spend time on your own. ▲Be relaxed. ▲Talk to someone if you have been feeling sad for a long time.”可知一共给出了四条建议。故选 A。

34. 细节理解题。根据Talk to someone if you have been feeling sad for a long time. Talk to someone you trust, and know they will listen.”可知，作者认为，如果你伤心了很长时间，你应该告诉你信任的人。故选 D。

35. 推理判断题。根据Talk to someone if you have been feeling sad for a long time. Talk to someone you trust, and know they will listen.”可知这是难过时候能帮到人的建议，由此推出这会帮人感觉更好。故选 C。

(C)

（2022 春·江苏泰州·八年级统考期末）Do you want to live a happier, less stressful（有压力的）life? Try laughing for no reason at all. That’s how millions of people start their day at Laughter（笑声）Clubs around the world and many doctors now think that having a good laugh might be one of the best ways to stay healthy.

The first Laughter Club was started in Mumbai, India, in 1995 by Dr. Madan Kataria. “Young children laugh about 300 times a day. Adults laugh between 7 and 15 times a day,”says Dr. Kataria. “Everyone is naturally good at laughing — it’s the common language. We want people to feel happy with their lives.”There are now more than 500 Laughter Clubs in India and over 1, 300 in the world.

Many doctors are also interested in the effects（效果）of laughter on our health. According to a 5-year study at the UCLA School of Medicine in California, with laughing there is less stress in the body. Laughter improves our health against illness by about 40%.

So what happens at a Laughter Club? I went along to my nearest club in South London to find out. I was quite nervous at the beginning of the class, to be honest, I wasn’t interested in laughing with a group of strangers, and I was worried about looking silly. Our laughter teacher told us to clap our hands and say “ho ho ho, ha ha ha” while looking at each other. However, our bodies can’t tell the difference between real laughter and unreal laughter, so they still produce the same healthy effects.

Surprisingly, it works! After ten minutes everybody in the room was laughing for real and some people just couldn’t stop! At the end of the class I was surprised by how relaxed and comfortable I felt. So if you’re under stress, then start laughing. You might be very pleased with the results.

36. The first Laughter Club was started in _____.

- A. India B. America C. Britain D. China

37. How many Laughter Clubs are there in the world today?

- A. Over 300. B. Over 500. C. Over 1, 300. D. Over 800.

38. How did the writer feel at the beginning of the class?

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