

Unit 8 A green world 单元测试（南通专用）

英语

注意事项:

- 1.全卷满分 120 分。考试时间为 120 分钟。试题包含选择题和非选择题。考生答题全部答在答题卡上,答在本试卷上无效。
- 2.请认真核对监考教师在答题卡上所粘贴条形码的姓名、考试证号是否与本人相符合,再将 自己的姓名、考试证号用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔填写在答题卡及本试卷上。
- 3.答选择题必须用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,请用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案。答非选择题必须用 05 毫米黑色墨水签字笔写在答题卡的指定位置,在其他位置答题一律无效。

第 I 卷（选择题 共 60 分）

一、单项选择（本题共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. A good beginning makes _____ good ending.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
2. I like English very much. I never miss a _____ to practice English with foreigners.
A. subject B. mistake C. chance D. space
3. Though it was dangerous _____ him to save the woman from the fire, it was really brave _____ him to do so.
A. of; of B. of; for C. for; for D. for; of
4. —Which dress do you like best, Madam?
—Sorry, I can't decide _____.
A. what to buy B. to buy what
C. which to buy D. to buy which
5. —I heard that you _____ the running race.
—Yes, but I only finished _____.
A. joined in; fourth B. took part; fourth C. took part in; four D. joined; four
6. —You live in Yangzhou. Do you like it?
—Very much, of course. I _____ this city for five years.
A. have moved to B. have gone to C. have been to D. have been in
7. —Can children under the age of 12 often ride bicycles in the city?
—No. According to the law, they _____.

A. may not B. needn't C. mustn't D. shouldn't

8. I used to be afraid of _____ by plane since I thought it was dangerous _____ by it.

A. to travel; to travel B. traveling; traveling C. to travel; traveling D. traveling; to travel

9. After having a three-day rest, my father is now feeling _____ to go to work.

A. enough bad B. well enough C. bad enough D. enough well

10. —All the people of Huai'an need to work together to make our city more beautiful.

— That's it. _____.

A. Practice makes perfect B. Many hands make light work.

C. When in Rome, do as the Romans do D. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

11. —Your father's come back from Shenzhen, _____?

—_____, he'll come back next week.

A. is he; Yes B. has he; Yes C. isn't he; Not yet D. hasn't he; Not yet

12. —Hobo, can I eat the hamburger? —Sure, if the dishes _____.

A. wash B. are washed C. will wash D. will be washed

13. -Is your sister ill? -No, _____, only a little cold.

A. serious anything B. nothing serious C. serious nothing D. anything serious

14. —Excuse me, sir. You are not supposed to take photos here.

—Sorry, I _____ the sign.

A. haven't noticed B. don't notice C. didn't notice D. won't notice

15. —It's so hot. Would you please open the window for me?

—_____.

A. My pleasure B. With pleasure C. No way D. You're welcome

二、完形填空(本题共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Do you often use plastic straws (吸管)? You probably use them to 16 lots of things, such as soybean milk (豆浆), cola or milk tea. Plastic straws are small 17 they are a big problem. They are made in 10 minutes, used in 20 18 and normally remain on the earth for over 100 years since they cannot be 19 easily.

But how do plastic straws get into the 20? Because of human mistakes, they are often thrown away, left on beaches, or blown out of bins. The waste management (管理) in some areas are so poor and remember, all gutters (排水沟) lead to our ocean. 21, plastic straws kill ocean life. Once a 22 was found

bleeding because a 12-centimeter-long plastic straw was pushed into _____23_____ nose. How terrible!

In fact, around 500 million plastic straws are used every day in the US alone. That is enough to circle _____24_____ two-and-a-half times around our planet! If we don't take action now, there will be _____25_____ plastic in the ocean than fish by 2050.

Luckily, more and more people around the world have realized this problem. They begin to think about _____26_____ plastic straws are necessary or not when drinking drinks.

So what can we do right now to reduce plastic pollution? The simplest way is to say “_____27_____” to single-use plastic, like straws. For example, next time if you go to a restaurant, make sure you order your drink without a straw. What if people need to use a straw? There are reusable (可再用的) straws instead. These straws can be used, _____28_____, and reused over and over again.

Coffee house chain Starbucks (星巴克) has started to _____29_____ lids (盖子) without straws and paper straws instead of plastic straws in almost 1000 stores in Shanghai and Shenzhen. Starbucks is not alone. McDonald's has _____30_____ taken action to reduce the use of plastic straws. It is hoped that more businesses and customers will work together to protect our environment.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 16. A. drink | B. eat | C. tie | D. make |
| 17. A. so | B. and | C. or | D. but |
| 18. A. seconds | B. minutes | C. hours | D. days |
| 19. A. cut down | B. written down | C. broken down | D. put down |
| 20. A. earth | B. air | C. water | D. ocean |
| 21. A. For example | B. Such as | C. Even worse | D. For one thing |
| 22. A. camel | B. monkey | C. turtle | D. giraffe |
| 23. A. their | B. its | C. her | D. his |
| 24. A. closely | B. nearly | C. specially | D. particularly |
| 25. A. more | B. fewer | C. less | D. better |
| 26. A. whether | B. if | C. why | D. what |
| 27. A. hello | B. sorry | C. yes | D. no |
| 28. A. repaired | B. burned | C. picked | D. cleaned |
| 29. A. offer | B. afford | C. affect | D. instruct |
| 30. A. still | B. also | C. ever | D. just |

三、阅读理解(本题共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

请认真阅读下列短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- C. An organization for protecting the earth. D. A machine for working on the farms.
33. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Linda learned to save the electricity. B. Patrick fought pollution in the camp.
- C. Jack helped pandas by starting a group. D. Kathy wrote a book about how to plant.

B



People throw millions of face masks across the streets and beaches around the world. It's not only bad for the environment but also dangerous to wildlife (野生动物).

Last summer, a seagull (海鸥) was in the street in the UK. Its legs were entangled (被缠住的) in a face mask and they got hurt. Before people saved it, it had been like that for over a week. In fact, many places all over the world have reported sad things like this many times. In the hills outside Malaysia's capital, people saw a monkey eat the face mask. It was really dangerous. Even if it didn't choke (窒息), the face mask could fill its stomach and cause it to die.

What's more, the wasted face masks also pollute the sea and harm the sea animals' lives. Last year, more than 1.5 billion masks made their way into the world's sea. Larger animals, like bigger fishes and sea birds, are the first ones to face the problem. Scientists are worried that the whole food chain (食物链) will even be in danger.

"When those masks break down in the environment, they become smaller and smaller. These tiny parts will finally go into the bodies of animals, small and large," they said.

The face mask is a useful and helpful tool for us humans to keep from COVID-19, but let's stop it from being a killer of the animals. Animals share the same planet with us. It is our job to protect them.

34. The seagull in the UK _____.
- A. fed on face masks B. became thinner and thinner
- C. got hurt in the legs D. died because of a face mask
35. What did the monkey and the seagull have in common?
- A. They both had nothing to eat.
- B. They were both saved by people at last.
- C. They both thought the face mask useful and helpful.
- D. They were both in danger because of the face mask.
36. The underlined word "harm" has the same meaning as _____.
- A. change B. hurt C. waste D. save

37. What is the purpose (目的) of the passage?

- A. To ask readers to save the environment.
- B. To tell readers lots of animals are in danger.
- C. To advise readers not to wear face masks anymore.
- D. To ask readers to use the face masks in a right way.

C



During the two sessions (两会), Lei Jun, the founder (创始人) of China's tech company Xiaomi, called for more e-waste recycling (回收利用) plans in China.

According to the 2020 UN Global E-waste Monitor, the world's e-waste will reach 74.7 million tons by 2030.

The report also found that only 17.4 percent of the world's e-waste was collected and recycled in 2019. This means that gold, silver, copper (铜) and other high-value materials were mostly burned or throw instead of reused. It's a waste of 57 billion dollars, or 360 billion *yuan*. E-waste can also harm the environment and people's health. For example, one mobile phone battery can pollute 600,000 liters of water.

China is now the world's largest producer of e-waste, followed by the US, India and Japan, according to the UN report. Tech companies are looking for different ways to solve the problem. For example, US company Apple built a robot called Daisy to take 200 iPhones apart. It can take 200 iPhones apart within an hour. Previously the phones were cut up before people took the useful materials out. Now with Daisy, valuable materials can be pulled out more easily.

Samsung plans to use recycled materials in all of its new products by the year 2025. It also plans to reduce e-waste by improving product life cycles. Xiaomi is also setting up e-waste recycling platforms so that people can donate or sell their old electronics more easily.

38. What did Lei Jun advise people to do?

- A. To reduce the use of e-products.
- B. To buy more smartphones.
- C. To recycle more e-waste.
- D. To improve China's e-products.

39. In which year did the amount of e-waste reach about 74.7 million tons?

- A. 2014.
- B. 2019.
- C. 2020.
- D. 2030.

40. According to the passage, what can be caused by dumping e-waste?

A. Waste of materials. B. Harm to public health. C. Environmental pollution. D. A, B and C.

41. Why does the writer mention (提及) Apple's Daisy, Samsung and Xiaomi?

- A. To discuss reasons for dealing with e-waste.
- B. To show people's daily life in the US, Korea and China.
- C. To give examples of reusing e-waste.
- D. To advise our country to work together with others.

D

Thousands of years ago, Britain was covered by thick forests, home to many animals which no longer live in the United Kingdom. There were wolves, bears, many different kinds of deer and large wild cows. There were less than four million people. They lived in small villages protected by wooden walls from the animals outside.

All this has changed, of course. Now the population of the United Kingdom has increased to over sixty-five million. Three quarters of Britain is covered with fields, towns or cities. Although 25 percent of land is countryside, new methods (方法) of farming mean that there are fewer birds and small animals living in fields than ever before. The United Kingdom is one of the few countries in the world that does not have a large wild animal that eats meat. In Scotland there are only 400 wildcats, but these are much smaller than wolves.

Some people would like to change things, however! Some organizations (组织) and writers say that Britain needs to become more natural again. They suggest that trees and plants that grew in the UK before towns and cities were built should be allowed to grow again. They even say that large wild animals which have not lived in the UK should be helped to return and live wild. They call this "rewilding".

Not everyone agrees. In the last twenty years, over one million trees which at first grew in Scotland have been planted and there are plans for more—but wild animals? Some people ask if wolves will attack sheep or even humans. They are also angry that rewilding might mean an end to walking in the hills which so many people enjoy. So far there are no wolves or bears in Britain's forests—but soon there might be!

42. What was the population of the UK thousands of years ago?

- A. About 25 million.
- B. Over 65 million.
- C. More than 61 million.
- D. Not more than four million.

43. Why are there fewer birds and small animals in fields in the UK?

- A. Because more trees have been planted.
- B. Because there are more large wild animals.
- C. Because pollution is much worse than before.
- D. Because people use new methods of farming.

44. Which paragraph gives opinions from "rewilding" supporters?

A. Paragraph 1. B. Paragraph 2. C. Paragraph 3. D. Paragraph 4.

45. What are some people against?

- A. Living closer to nature. B. Planting more and more trees.
C. Helping large wild animals return. D. Building more villages and towns.

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共 60 分)

四、 词汇(本题共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

A. 请根据括号中的中文提示、英文释义或句意, 写出句中所缺单词, 使句子通顺。

46. A noisy environment is _____ (有害的) to our health.

47. We need rich _____ (土壤) to grow vegetables.

48. —Have you drunk all the milk?

—Yes. Look, the bottle is _____ now.

49. The new types of energy cost very little and _____ (cause a result) little pollution.

50. His parents won't _____ (let someone do something) him to stay out late.

B. 请根据句意从方框中选择合适的单词, 并用其适当形式填空, 使句子通顺。

stomach south pleased ugly care

51. His beautiful art works have brought _____ to people all over the world.

52. The boy _____ put the cup on the bench and it fell off.

53. His hometown lies in the _____ part of Taihang Mountains.

54. According to the UFA (联合国粮农组织), around the world, some 800 million people can't fill their _____.

55. Take action right away, or things might get even _____.

C. 请根据句意从方框中选择合适的动词, 并用其适当时态填空, 使句子通顺。

offer not be stay plan keep

56. If he _____ free tomorrow, he will not have a picnic with them.

57. They _____ a trip to Beijing next week, aren't they?

58. He _____ to help me when I was in trouble the other day. How nice he is!

59. _____ practicing English, and you will be better.

60. —How do you like our city?

—Wonderful. I _____ here for another two days.

五、 句型转换(本题共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

请根据要求改写下列句子, 每空一词。

61. The theatre was built seven years ago. (对画线部分提问)

_____ the theatre built?

62. Air pollution does harm to our health. (改为同义句)

Air pollution _____ our health.

63. Does cycling cause any air pollution? (改为否定句)

Cycling _____ any air pollution.

64. Over 200 cars will be produced in this factory in a week. (改为主动语态)

This factory _____ over 200 cars in a week.

65. He will hand in his homework tomorrow. (改为被动语态)

His homework _____ in by him tomorrow.

六、短文填空(本题共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 并根据各题所给首字母的提示, 写出一个合适的英语单词完整的、正确的形式, 使短文通顺。

Environmental problems are becoming more and more s 66 all over the world. For example, cars have made the air h 67 to people and poisonous (有毒的) gas is g 68 off by factories. Trees on the hills have been c 69 down and waste water is being poured continuously into rivers. Furthermore, wherever we go today, we can find rubbish c 70 disposed (处理). Pollution is threatening (威胁) our existence. The Earth is our home and we have the duty to take c 71 of it for ourselves and our later generations. Fortunately, more and more people have r 72 these problems. Measures have been taken to deal with these problems b 73 the government. Laws have been passed to stop p 74. I hope the problem will be solved in the near future and our homeland will b 75 better and better.

七、阅读与回答问题(本题共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 并根据短文内容回答问题。

Car Free Day encourages drivers to give up their cars for a day to protect the environment. People from around the world get together in the streets to remind the world that we don't have to accept the society full of cars. It was first started by 34 cities in France and September 22 is Car Free Day. The first Car Free Day in China was not set up until 2001. The slogan for the day is "If we drive for one less day, we can have one more nice day."

Organized activities are held in many cities on Car Free Day. In Brussels, Car Free Day shall be valid(有效的) for everybody except persons with a special permit(许可证), but they have to slow down to the speed of 30 kilometers per hour. The public transportation are encouraged. The streets are open only to walkers, bicycles and buses from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. In Beijing, it asks drivers to leave their cars at home for one day each month and walk or ride a bike to work. More and more people are joining in the activity. In the first quarter of this year,

Beijing only had 52 blue sky days, and you may see haze almost every day! We must do more for Car Free Day as a Beijing driver said, “We may not change the weather, but we can choose not to drive.”

But we do not want just one day and then a return to “normal” life. We should go on with Car Free Day.

76. Why do people around the world start Car Free Day?

77. When was the first Car Free Day set up in China?

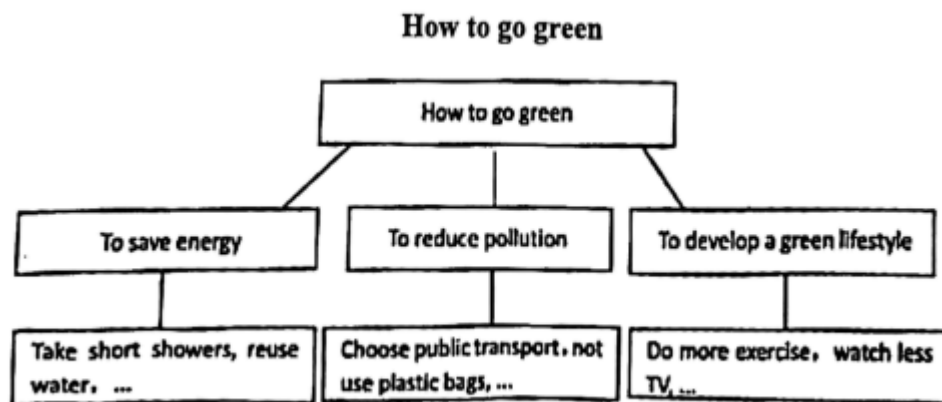
78. Who’s allowed to drive on Car Free Day in Brussels?

79. What does Car Free Day ask drivers in Beijing not to do every month?

80. What’s the number of blue sky days in Beijing in the first quarter of this year?

八、书面表达(本题满分 20 分)

81. 假设你是 Wendy, 本周你们班将以“How to go green”为题举行一次演讲比赛, 请你根据表格中的提示内容, 用英语写一篇演讲稿。



要求:

- 1) 要点完整, 可适当发挥, 使句子通顺、连贯。
- 2) 正确使用时态, 语法正确, 书写整洁。
- 3) 90 词左右, 开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

How to go green

Our environment is changing for the worse, so it’s time for us to go green.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/787110006061010003>