

外研版九年级上册 Module 8 模块检测卷

(客观题 60 分, 主观题 40 分, 共计 100 分)

第 I 卷 (60 分)

一、单选题 (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

- France is _____ European country while China is _____ Asian country.
A. a; a B. a; an C. an; an D. an; a
- This is not the first time for the two teams to play _____ each other.
A. in B. of C. from D. against
- Frank is an independent boy. His parents take pride _____ him.
A. on B. to C. in D. of
- Basketball _____ in 1891. Then in 1936 in Berlin, it became an event at the Olympics.
A. plays B. is played C. was played D. played
- Daming, what does VOA _____?
—Voice of America.
A. look for B. wait for C. stand for D. ask for
- Every time I want to give up, my best friend always gives me the _____ to go on.
A. will B. courage C. excuse D. victory
- Grandma is over a hundred years old, but her memory is _____ good _____ she can still remember her early life.
A. such; that B. as; as C. so; that D. too; to
- To make more money, he made a _____ to do two part-time jobs.
A. mistake B. noise C. difference D. decision
- Our school is planning to _____ a band to give the students a chance to show their musical talent.
A. take up B. set up C. pick up D. grow up
- The teacher tried his best to stop his students from _____ the same mistake.
A. make B. made C. makes D. making
- Literature helps us think and encourages us _____ our minds.
A. open B. opening C. to open D. will open
- As far as I know, the robot that can sweep the floor _____ in the 1980s.

- A. is invented B. invented C. was invented D. has invented
13. Five people are hurt in the accident. It _____ terrible.
A. looks like B. looks at C. sounds D. sounds like
14. —Excuse me, could you tell me _____?
—Yes. We can't eat or speak loudly in the classroom.
A. what school rules do you have B. what school rules you have
C. how do you like your school rules D. how you like your school rules
15. —Can you lend me some money again? I want to buy something important.
—_____. Why are you always borrowing money from me?
A. Of course B. Good idea C. I'm not sure D. No way

二、完型填空（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

What's your favorite color? Different people have different answers. What's all Chinese people's favorite color? The answer is very (16). It's red. It seems that red is only for China. Chinese people love the color so much not only because it makes us (17), but also because it's meaningful in Chinese culture and history. Maybe that's (18) we call it China Red.

Red is the color of the fire, the sun and the life. In the past, people printed the walls red to (19) dignity (尊严) and power (权利). They dressed in red to keep away from illness and (20). Now Chinese people still love the color so much. (21) is so easy for people to find red-colored things in China. You can see the color (22), the national flag, sportswear, traditional paper-cuts and even red tanghulu. Red is also the color of the luck, health, happiness, peace and so on.

No country in the world use a (23) in such a way as China. Red is more than just a color for Chinese. It is (24) with the ancient history and culture. Here, red is a symbol. It (25) for the Chinese nation. As a very popular word, China Red is attracting (吸引) the world's attention.

16. A. wrong B. correct C. simple D. difficult
17. A. worried B. excited C. frightened D. disappointed
18. A. how B. when C. what D. why
19. A. express B. refuse C. develop D. touch
20. A. health B. death C. success D. hope
21. A. It B. There C. This D. That
22. A. here B. there C. somewhere D. everywhere

23. A. color B. word C. design D. saying
24. A. covered B. agreed C. filled D. helped
25. A. looks B. pays C. leaves D. stands

三、阅读理解（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

A

Just like many old Chinese women's volleyball players, Zhu Ting has made great achievements in her sports life through hard training. Born on November 29th, 1994, Zhu Ting started to play volleyball at the age of 13. When she was 17, her ability in volleyball was noticed by a coach. Zhu showed great promise in volleyball from an early age.

☆ She helped China's national youth team win the Asian Youth Women's Championships in 2012 and 2013. She was MVP at the 2012 Championship and best scorer, best spiker (扣球手) and MVP at the 2013 Championship.

☆ In 2013, Zhu Ting joined China's national women's volleyball team. With the help of Lang Ping, she trained very hard and soon made great progress. At the same time, the Chinese women's volleyball team was getting stronger and stronger. In 2015, they won the World Cup. To our surprise, they won the Rio Olympic gold medal in 2016, and they rewrote history. Based on her wonderful performance, she was honored as the most valuable player. In January, she was named CCTV Sports Woman of the Year.

☆ After the Rio Olympic Games, Zhu Ting came to Turkey. She joined the Turkish team Vakif Bank. They won the championship in the Women's Volleyball Champions League final in Treviso, Italy. Zhu was named the match's most valuable player.

☆ As the captain of China's national women's volleyball team, Zhu has shown great leadership and talent. In 2019, she led the team to win the World Cup with a record of 11 wins in a row. It is no wonder she was named as the China Volleyball Association's 2019—2020 Most Valuable Player (MVP).

☆ Zhu won the 24th China Youth May Fourth Medal on April 28, 2020. The medal honors those who make great achievements each year.

26. The underlined word "promise" means _____ in Chinese.

- A. 诺言 B. 约定 C. 希望 D. 精神

27. When did Zhu Ting join the national team?

- A. In 2016. B. In 2014. C. In 2013. D. In 2012.

28. What is the first cup for Zhu Ting while playing overseas?
- A. The Turkish League.
 - B. The Women's Volleyball Champions League.
 - C. The World Championships Cup.
 - D. The Rio Olympics Cup.
29. How many MVPs has Zhu Ting won according to the passage?
- A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.
30. Why was Zhu Ting awarded the China Youth May Fourth Medal?
- A. Because she won many championships.
 - B. Because she has won many MVPs.
 - C. Because she has shown great leadership and talent.
 - D. Because she makes great achievements in volleyball each year.

B

Hip-hop dancing (街舞) is popular with many young people today. They like it because they can invent (创造) their own moves. They use this dance to show their love for life. It also shows that they feel good about life, that they just want to be themselves and enjoy life, and that they are not afraid of problems.

Hip-hop dancing has a history of more than 20 years. It first began in the 1980s in the US. In early times, it was seen in the streets of New York and Los Angeles. At that time, many young black people often danced to the music in the street. They used their legs, arms, heads and even shoulders to dance. Many young people still use most of these moves today.

Hip-hop dancing became popular all over the world because of the 1983 movie *Flash-dance*. Some people performed Hip-hop dancing in the movie. People enjoyed their performance. They began to dance like them. Then it became popular. There are two kinds of Hip-hop dancing: new school and old school. More and more young people are learning Hip-hop dancing. People believe that it is a good way to exercise their bodies, and that it is good for their health.

31. Young people like Hip-hop dancing because _____.
- A. it has a history of more than 20 years
 - B. it first began in the US
 - C. they can invent their own moves

- D. many young black people often dance it
32. At first Hip-hop dancing was seen _____.
- A. in the movies B. in the streets C. in old schools D. in new schools
33. The young black people used their _____ to dance at that time.
- A. legs B. heads C. arms and shoulders D. A, B and C
34. Hip-hop dancing became popular all over the world _____.
- A. in 1983 B. in the 1980s C. 20 years ago D. in early times
35. Which of the following is true about Hip-hop dancing?
- A. It's not a good way to exercise.
- B. It shows that young people feel bad about life.
- C. Young people use this dance to show their love for life.
- D. It shows that young people are afraid of problems.

C

The Olympic Games have a long history. In 776BC, ancient Greece (古希腊) held the first ancient Olympics. But what the winners received(收到) at that time was not medals like today. The winners got olive wreaths(橄榄枝花环).

There weren't medals until the first modern Olympic Games started in Athens, Greece, in 1896. But at that time there were no gold medals. The winners only got silver(银的)medals; the second place winners got bronze(铜的)medals. And it's a pity that the third one got nothing.

But things changed in the next Summer Olympic in 1900. Most winners didn't get medals , but cups or works of art. Only a few winners got medals and their shapes were rectangles. In the 1904 Summer Olympic, the first, second and third place winners got gold, silver and bronze medals respectively(分别地).

Usually Olympic gold medals aren't solid gold. But **they** mean much more than gold, so all players dream of getting them.



36. The first ancient Olympic Games were held in _____.
- A. 776 BC B. 1896
- C. 1900 D. 1904
37. Most winners got _____ in the 1900 Summer Olympic Games.
- A. olive wreaths B. cups or art works

C. medals
D. nothing

38. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. There were only gold medals in ancient Olympics.
- B. The winners got silver medals in the 1896 Olympics.
- C. The Olympic Games were held every two years at first.
- D. There weren't Summer Olympic Games at the beginning

39. What does the underlined word "they" mean here?

- A. Olympic Games
- B. Solid gold
- C. Gold medals
- D. All medals

40. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. The history of the Olympic medals
- B. The history of the Olympic Games
- C. The winners in modern Olympic Games
- D. The materials(材料) of modern Olympic medals

四、 补全对话（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

从方框中选择最佳选项补全对话，有两项多余。

A: Do you think the Olympics can change a city even after the Games finish?

B: Oh, yes. They can really change a city and help the people who live there.

A: (41)

B: Yes, of course. One example is the Beijing Olympics. They built a new swimming centre. (42)

A: A great example! Can the Games make money for a city?

B: Sure. More people go to those cities even after the Games. (43)

A: What about children? (44)

B: Before the Games, many children preferred to play video games and watch TV. (45)

A: It's really a big change.

- A. Tourists make money for a city.
- B. Can you give us an example?
- C. Now they begin to do more sports outside.
- D. Do you play a lot of sports?
- E. How can the Olympics change them?
- F. Many people think the Olympics cost a lot of money.
- G. Now it has become a popular place for people to visit.

第 II 卷 (40 分)

五、完成句子 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

46. CPC 是中国共产党的英文名称缩写。

CPC _____ the Communist Party of China.

47. 中午最好不要出去。太热了。

You'd better not go out _____. It's too hot.

48. 起初, 刘 (翔) 被鼓励练跳高。

Liu was encouraged at first to train for the _____.

49. 从 2008 年以后, 他遭受了很多来自脚伤的痛苦。

From 2008 on, he _____ a lot _____ his foot problem.

50. 他在跨栏比赛中赢得了第一名。

He won the _____ in the hurdling race.

六、任务型阅读 (本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

(2022·北京市市辖区·同步练习) David is in his school curling (冰壶运动) team in Scotland. He also plays for two clubs. Let's listen to his stories and learn more about curling.

"I first started playing four years ago when I was ten years old. My father, my brother and my sister all like curling and I often go and watch them play. I enjoy curling because I like the feeling of playing on the real ice and it is mentally challenging. In the play, you have to think how to achieve your goal and how to beat the other team."

"Sweeping is probably the most difficult part of the game. It is very important because this decides the speed of the stone and keeps it straight."

"The game can last three or four hours and I play about three times a week. Some of my friends thought it was funny when I started curling. Then they tried it and now they play it, too."

"Curling has been a Winter Olympic event since 1998. I would like to play at the Winter Olympics in the future. I would surely recommend (推荐) curling to everyone, because it's different from other sports."

根据上面文章回答以下问题。

(51) Is David in his school curling team in England?

(52) Why does David like curling?

(53) What is very important in the curling game?

(54) How long can a curling game last?

(55) Why will David recommend curling to everyone?

七、综合填空 (本大题共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读短文, 根据短文上下文和首字母提示补全单词, 使短文内容完整、连贯。

Some people can ride a bike. Do you know h (56) to ride a bicycle?

A bicycle is also c (57) a bike. What does a bicycle look l (58)? Look! It has a saddle (车座) for us to sit on. It has two pedals(踏板), two wheels and handlebars(把手).

To make a bike move is q (59) easy. All we need to do is to put our feet on the pedals and begin pedaling. When we move our f (60) in circles, we make the wheels run. Then the bicycle moves.

After we start m (61) the bicycle, we can use its handlebars to turn right or left. If we want to t (62) right, we turn our handlebars to the right. If we want to turn left, we turn our handlebars to the left. If we want to s (63), we can use the brakes(车闸) on the handlebars.



Although it sounds e (64) to ride a bike, you still need some practice before you can ride it well. You must be careful all the t (65) when you ride your bike.

八、书面表达（本题共 15 分）

66. (2021·全国·单元测试)“生命在于运动。”“运动兴，民族兴。”全民运动在中国蔚然兴起。假如你是一名初三学生，你们学校的英语社团正在举办题为“Sports”的征文比赛。请根据以下要点，写一篇英语短文参赛。

(1)要点：



(2)要求：

- 1) 文中不能出现真实的校名和姓名等；
- 2) 语言要通顺，表达要正确；
- 3) 要求包含所有要点提示，为了行文需要，可适当拓展和增加要点；
- 4) 词数不少于 60 个英语单词，开头已给出，不计入总词数。

(3)正文：

Life lies in movement. Nowadays, doing sports is becoming more and more popular in China.

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二、单选题 (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

41. France is _____ European country while China is _____ Asian country.
B. a; a B. a; an C. an; an D. an; a

【答案】B

【解析】考查冠词。句意：法国是一个欧洲国家，而中国是一个亚洲国家。用 a 还是 an，要看后面单词的第一个音素，元音音素前用 an，辅音音素前用 a。European[ˌjʊərəˈpi:ən] 第一个音素/j/是辅音，故前面用 a。而 Asian[ˈeɪʃn]第一个音素/ei/是元音，故用 an。所以答案是 B。

42. This is not the first time for the two teams to play _____ each other.
B. in B. of C. from D. against

【答案】D

【解析】考查介词辨析。句意：这不是两队第一次打比赛。两队对抗打比赛用 play against，故选 D。

43. (2021·全国·单元测试)Frank is an independent boy. His parents take pride _____ him.
A. on B. to C. in D. of

【答案】C

【解析】句意为“弗兰克是个独立的男孩。他的父母为他感到骄傲”。take pride in 意为“以……为骄傲”。故选 C。

44. (2021·全国·单元测试)Basketball _____ in 1891. Then in 1936 in Berlin, it became an event at the Olympics.
A. plays B. is played C. was played D. played

【答案】C

【解析】句意：篮球问世于 1891 年。然后在 1936 年的柏林，它成为了奥林匹克的一项运动项目。根据 in 1891 可知，应用一般过去时；主语 Basketball 和谓语动词 play 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系，应用被动语态；一般过去时的被动语态结构为 was/were+动词的过去分词，故选 C。

45. (2021·全国·单元测试)—Daming, what does VOA _____?
—Voice of America.
A. look for B. wait for C. stand for D. ask for

【答案】C

【解析】考查词组辨析。look for 寻找；wait for 等待；ask for 请求。stand

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