

## 八年级下册英语单元检测卷

### Unit1 《Past and Present》

班级：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 学号：\_\_\_\_\_

#### 第一卷（选择题 共 60 分）

#### 一、听力部分（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，计 20 分）

A) 听下面 10 段对话。每段对话后有 1 个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。（每段对话读两遍）

1. What animal does Mike like best?



A



B



C

2. How is Lucy going to Xiamen?



A



B



C

3. Where would Sam like to go?



A



B



C

4. What's the weather like?



A



B



C

5. Who runs fastest?

A. Lucy.

B. Ann.

C. Lily.

6. When will the supermarket close?

A. At 5:00.

B. At 5:15.

C. At 4:45.

7. What subjects will the boy work hard at next term?
- A. English and Physics                      B. Maths and Geography      C. History and English
8. What was the woman doing when the man saw her just now?
- A. She was searching for some photos on the Internet.
- B. She was discussing the project.
- C. She was talking with Lucy.
9. Why did the man's daughter go to London?
- A. To study.                                      B. To have a holiday.              C. To visit her friends.
10. Where does the dialogue take place?
- A. In a shoe shop.                              B. In a clothes shop.              C. At a bookshop.

**B)** 听下面 3 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 **A、B、C** 三个选项选出最佳选项。（每段对话或独白读两遍）

听第 1 段材料，回答第 11~12 小题。

11. What caused the fire?
- A. Car accident.                              B. Stoves.                              C. Lightning.
12. When did the house caught fire?
- A. In the morning.                              B. In the afternoon.              C. In the evening

听第 2 段材料，完成第 13~15 小题。

| A school trip on Saturday |                                 |   |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Morning                   | First                           | Many boys are <u>  13  </u>   |
|                           | Then                            | Girls are singing and dancing.<br>We are sitting by a lake and some are <u>  14  </u> |
|                           | Finally                         | We are watching animals in the zoo.   |
| Afternoon                 | We are visiting <u>  15  </u> . |   |

13. A. getting on the bus                      B. having breakfast              C. climbing the hill
14. A. drawing                                      B. swimming                              C. drinking water
15. A. factories                                      B. the museum                              C. a market

听第 3 段材料，回答第 16~20 小题。

16. What's the relationship(关系) between the speaker and Kate?
- A. Workmates.                                      B. Classmates.                              C. Neighbours.
17. What does Kate look like?

- A. She's short and fat.                      B. She has a round face.      C. She has a long nose.
18. What's Kate?
- A. A teacher.                                  B. A worker.                      C. A doctor.
19. How does Kate usually go to work?
- A. By bus.                                      B. By train.                      C. By car.
20. How many days does she work every week?
- A. 4 days.                                      B. 5 days.                      C. 6 days.

二、单项选择（每小题1分，共15分）

21. Lily is \_\_\_\_\_ active girl and she is fond of playing \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball.
- A. an; a                                  B. a; the                                  C. an; /                                  D. a; /
22. The little girl was afraid of staying \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ house.
- A. alone; alone                      B. alone; lonely                      C. lonely; lonely                      D. lonely; alone
23. —Look at my new smart phone.
- Wow, it's so cool! When and where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it?
- A. do; buy                                  B. have; bought                      C. did; buy                                  D. have; had
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to school? Ten minutes on foot.
- A. How long                                  B. How far                                  C. How many minutes      D. How soon
25. \_\_\_\_\_ pleasant life we are having in the twenty-first century!
- A. What                                  B. How                                  C. What a                                  D. How a
26. --- Lucy hasn't come back from the library \_\_\_\_\_.  
--- Yes, I have \_\_\_\_\_ called her.
- A. already; yet                                  B. yet; yet                                  C. already; already                      D. yet; already
27. —I can hardly believe my eyes. Is that you, Lucy?  
—Yes. It has been almost 20 years \_\_\_\_\_ we were together.
- A. since                                  B. before                                  C. after                                  D. until
28. —Bob, where is Linda?  
—She \_\_\_\_\_ be in the library, but I am not sure.
- A. must                                  B. may                                  C. need                                  D. has to
29. —Look! Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ the lights.  
—Well, it wasn't me. I didn't do it.
- A. turns off                                  B. is turning off                      C. was turning off                      D. has turned off

30. Mr. Wang used \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside, but now he's used \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.  
A. to live, to live      B. to living, to living      C. to live, to living      D. to living, to live
31. ---I don't like the short story "The gift" I think it's out of date.  
---I'm sorry, but \_\_\_\_\_. Although it may be old, I still think it's a moving story.  
A. it doesn't matter      B. I don't agree      C. you're welcome      D. that's all right
32. 《黑骏马》When Black Beauty moves to London to work for the Barker family, he is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Merrylegs      B. Jerry      C. Jack      D. Anne
33. 《黑骏马》Black Beauty doesn't like Earls Hall Park because he has to wear \_\_\_\_\_ rein.  
A. long      B. short      C. hard      D. soft
34. 《黑骏马》Black Beauty's \_\_\_\_\_ gives him good advice when he is young.  
A. master      B. mother      C. groom      D. friend
35. 《黑骏马》When Black Beauty saw a dead horse, why did he hope it was Ginger?  
A. Because they were enemies at that time.  
B. Because he knew Ginger wanted to die.  
C. Because Ginger liked biting, Black Beauty hated her.  
D. Because he thought Ginger died and all her problems were over.

### 三、完形填空 (15分)

My son Daniel began surfing at the age of 13. After school each day he put on his wet suit and waited to be challenged by three-to-six-foot waves. Daniel's love for the ride was tested one 36 afternoon. "Your son's been in an accident," the lifeguard (救生员) reported to my 37 Mike over the phone hurriedly. " 38 he came up to the top of the water, the point of the board was headed toward his eye."

Mike rushed our son to the hospital. He 39 26 stitches (缝合) from the corner of his eye to the bridge of his nose.

I was 40 home from a meeting while Daniel's eye was being stitched. Mike drove 41 to the airport after they left the doctor's office. He greeted 42 at the gate while Daniel was waiting in the car.

"Daniel?" I questioned. I remember thinking the 43 must have been terrible that day.

"He's been in an accident, but he's going to be fine." Mike comforted me.

I ran to the car. My son reached out both arms, crying, "Oh, Mom, I'm so glad you're home". I sobbed (啜泣) in his arms, telling him how 44 I felt about not being there when the lifeguard called.

"It's okay, Mom," he said. "I'll be fine. The doctor said I can go back in the water in eight days."

Was he 45? I wanted to tell him that he wasn't allowed to go near water again until he was 35, but

46 I controlled myself

He kept asking me to let him go back on the 47 for the next seven days. One day after I 48 “No” to him for the 100th time, he beat me at my own game.

“Mom, you taught us never to 49 what we love.”

I gave in. Back then Daniel was just a boy with deep 50 for surfing. Now he is among the top 25 surfers in the world.

- |                 |            |                |                |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. unusual  | B. boring  | C. amazing     | D. relaxing    |
| 37. A. brother  | B. uncle   | C. husband     | D. father      |
| 38. A. If       | B. When    | C. Unless      | D. Though      |
| 39. A. avoided  | B. changed | C. received    | D. discovered  |
| 40. A. flying   | B. driving | C. boating     | D. walking     |
| 41. A. suddenly | B. happily | C. comfortably | D. directly    |
| 42. A. her      | B. them    | C. us          | D. me          |
| 43. A. waves    | B. dreams  | C. clouds      | D. suggestions |
| 44. A. brave    | B. lucky   | C. awful       | D. proud       |
| 45. A. busy     | B. crazy   | C. friendly    | D. polite      |
| 46. A. instead  | B. already | C. even        | D. often       |
| 47. A. plane    | B. bed     | C. board       | D. chair       |
| 48. A. posted   | B. offered | C. threw       | D. repeated    |
| 49. A. find out | B. give up | C. hand out    | D. pick up     |
| 50. A. love     | B. fear    | C. sadness     | D. regret      |

四、阅读理解（每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

A

Kids Go Wild (KGW) is a school holiday program for kids. The program was first started by Sunshine Zoo in 2016 and runs every weekday of school holidays. Children can take part in some different activities in one day. This summer, KGW is bigger and better than ever. The zoo will offer more new activities to kids, such as visiting secret areas of the zoo, watching animals up close, asking zookeepers questions about animals, joining in some cool craft (工艺制作) and having fun with other kids who are also crazy about animals, KGW is expected to bring different and amazing experiences.

Please read the following to learn more about KGW in 2018.

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| Time     | 8: 30a. m – 3: 30 p. m   |
| Date     | Every weekday of school holidays ( July 1 – August 31 )  |
| Ages     | 8 – 14years old  |
| Cost     | ¥35 per person ( including morning tea )   |
| Tips     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Wear comfortable shoes</li> <li>●Bring your own lunch and water</li> <li>●Follow the zookeepers instructions</li> </ul>  |
| Bookings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Tel: 83664428</li> <li>●Website: www. sunshinezoo. com</li> <li>●Pay 48 hours ahead</li> <li>●5 tickets at most</li> <li>●Half money can be returned if a booking is cancelled (取消)24 hours ahead</li> </ul> |

51. To have a good day at the zoo, kids are advised to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. wear comfortable shoes                      B. listen to their teachers  
C. bring food as breakfast                      D. feed animals as they like

52. When booking, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. you can buy tickets for more than five kids  
B. you can call 83664428 and pay 48 hours ahead .  
C. you can't get any money back if you cancel the order .  
D. you can only buy tickets online .

53. What is this passage for? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. To improve kids' abilities                      B. To help kids have a good holiday .  
C. To encourage kids to protect animals .      D. To make an advertisement for the zoo .

## B

Experts believe that there are more than 8 million restaurants in the world today . So it might surprise you to learn that restaurants, as we know them, have only existed for a few centuries . Before 1765, there were no restaurants . That is, there were no places that provided the restaurant experience . There was nowhere in which a waiter brought you food and drink that you picked from a menu . In fact, there were no menus anywhere.

There were eating places travellers could go to centuries before that . The countryside was full of inns that would serve food . And there were taverns where one could get drinks . The rich could also eat special meals

prepared by private cooks . But none of them could be called a “restaurant” .

A man called Boulanger changed that . In 1765, he opened a place in Paris that sold soups(汤) . On his sign he used the word "restaurant" to describe what he was selling . At that time, soups were considered something that could help "restore"(恢复)your health- in French the word "restore" is “restaureur” --- so he called the soups "restaurants" . Soon, people started buying Boulanger's soups even when they were not ill . And over time, people began to use the word "restaurant" to refer to a place selling soup rather than the soup itself . More "restaurants" opened in France, and people began to buy soups more often .

Later, restaurants in Paris began to serve other food besides soup . In the 1790s, menus started to appear . By the mid-1800s, there were many types of restaurants throughout the world . The United States offered coffee shops . Tea houses became popular throughout China . Paris created beautiful restaurants for the rich . The British began to copy the French, and the restaurant idea spread throughout the British Empire .

Today cities are filled with all types of restaurants . Diners have millions of options from which to choose .

54 . What is the passage mainly about?

- A . How restaurants developed      B . What made a good restaurant .  
C . Who created the first restaurant      D . Why restaurants became popular .

55 . According to the first paragraph, what made restaurants different from earlier eating places?

- A . Restaurants only served food      B . Restaurants were more expensive  
C . Restaurants were mainly in cities      D . Restaurants had a list of meal choices

56 . When did restaurants begin to grow internationally?

- A . In the 1600s .      B . In the 1700s .      C . In the 1800s .      D . In the 1900s .

### C

Where can you learn about the cultural relics(文物)of our country? You may visit museums or read books, but now a CCTV show may give you a more fun way to learn about them .

The show is called National Treasure, it has 10 episodes (集)and it shows 27treasures from 9 museums across China . In order to make ancient culture relics come alive, the show uses different ways to explain the story history and culture behind them .

Although it's a show about old relics, it looks modern and technical(技术的),An IMAX-sized LED sired screen on the stage shows the treasures in detail .

The treasures are presented(呈现) by National treasure keepers(守护者), both famous people and common people . Instead of just telling the stories and history behind the treasures, the show invites famous

actors to be national treasures keepers, and they act out these stories on the stage. The actors even use the funny words to make their performances(表演) interesting and alive. For example, on the show, actor Wang Kai played Emperor Qianlong and TV viewers loved his performances.

While telling the stories behind the treasures, National treasure keepers also tell their own stories. For example, an old man named Qiu Qingnian is good at making natural paints for repairing ancient paintings. For many years he has been looking for mines(矿) deep inside mountains. On the TV program, he shows TV viewers how to make natural paints.

The show has become widely popular with its interesting plots(情节), good performances and funny words. It has promoted (推广) ancient cultural relics and has encouraged more people to visit museums.

57. The show National Treasure was produced to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. look for national treasure keepers      B. make ancient cultural relics come alive  
C. show the modern technology      D. invite some famous actors to act out

58. From the passage, we can learn something about the show National Treasure Except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. actors' good performances      B. the stories with interesting plots  
C. Qiu Qingnian's memes      D. the history and culture behind

59. What column(专栏) in a magazine might the passage come from?

- A. Health      B. History and culture      C. Sports      D. Science and technology

60. The writer's main purpose of writing the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to tell us what national treasure keepers do  
B. to explain why National Treasure is popular  
C. to teach us the ways of making natural paints  
D. to introduce the TV show National Treasure

## 第二卷(非选择题 共40分)

### 五、词汇 (每小题1分, 共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。

61. We should have more \_\_\_\_\_ (交流) with our parents so that we can understand each other better.  
62. The little girl will go \_\_\_\_\_ (在国外) to learn more about art.  
63. In the past, the roads in our village were so \_\_\_\_\_ (not wide) and dirty.  
64. I'm glad to see that he's \_\_\_\_\_ (make sth. better) his English already.  
65. Tom and Linda have been \_\_\_\_\_ for many years and now they have a lovely daughter.

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。



pollute    exact    wife    possible    north

66. He lives in the \_\_\_\_\_ part of town, but works in the south.  
67. It's \_\_\_\_\_ for them to see as often as before because they live far away from each other.  
68. Danny and Daniel are brothers, and their \_\_\_\_\_ are sisters. That's interesting.  
69. Now \_\_\_\_\_ has become a serious problem, so we should protect our environment.  
70. ---Our hometown has changed a lot over the years.  
    ---\_\_\_\_\_.

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。

realize    interview    keep    not arrive    be

71. ---I called you at 9:00 a.m. yesterday, but there was no answer.  
    ---Sorry, I didn't hear it. I \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Chen about the changes in his home town.  
72. We \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of protecting the environment and will take action right now.  
73. There \_\_\_\_\_ no wide roads and no tall buildings in our hometown in the past.  
74. - Is everybody here?  
    - No, sir. Jim \_\_\_\_\_ yet. He is still on the way.  
75. Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ in touch with you if I go abroad.

六、句型转换 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

76. She's already finished her homework. (改为否定句)  
    She \_\_\_\_\_ finished her homework \_\_\_\_\_.  
77. He used to play football with his friends after school. (改为一般疑问句)  
    \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ to play football with his friends after school?  
78. She has lived here since then. (对划线部分提问)  
    \_\_\_\_\_ has she lived here?  
79. Great changes have taken place in Sunshine Town in the past twenty years. (保持句意不变)  
    There \_\_\_\_\_ great changes in Sunshine Town in the past twenty years.  
80. It's very nice to have a beautiful modern town. (改为感叹句)  
    \_\_\_\_\_ it is to have a beautiful modern town!

七、根据课文内容和首字母提示填空 (每格 0.5 分, 共 5 分)

A. There was once a steel factory near the Sunshine River. They often put the 81 into the river. Later the government realized the problem and 82 action to improve the 83. Now the river is much 84.

81. \_\_\_\_\_ 82. \_\_\_\_\_ 83. \_\_\_\_\_ 84. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Years ago in Scotland, the Clark family had a dream. The couple (夫妇) worked and saved, making m85 for their nine children and themselves to travel to the USA. It had taken years before they saved enough money and got everything ready for the trip.

The whole family was e86 about their new life. However, seven days before they left for the USA, the youngest son was bitten by a dog. The doctor treated the boy, but because there was a possibility of rabies (狂犬病), they would be kept away from others for fourteen days.

The family's dream could not come t87. They would not be able to make the trip to America as they had planned. Watching the ship leave---without the Clark family, the father was quite angry88 with both his son and God for their bad l88.

Five days later, a piece of sad news spread (传播) all over Scotland---the strong and powerful ship, Titanic, had gone down, taking h89 of lives with it. The Clark family should have been on that ship, but because the son was bitten by a dog, they were left behind in Scotland.

When Mr. Clark heard the news, he thanked his son for saving the family. He thanked the God for t90 a sad thing into a good one.

Although we may not always understand, all things happen for a reason.

85. \_\_\_\_\_ 86. \_\_\_\_\_ 87. \_\_\_\_\_ 88. \_\_\_\_\_ 89. \_\_\_\_\_ 90. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 八、阅读与回答问题 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

High-speed rail (HSR) is a rail transport that operates(运转) much faster than old rail traffic. High-speed rail in China is, in fact, any railway with train service (营运) at the speed of 200 kilometres per hour or higher as it is widely accepted. In this sense, China has the world's longest HSR network with 19,000 km of track(轨道) joining China's population centres as of December, 2015. It is more than the rest of the world's high-speed rail tracks together or about 60 percent of the world's total. China's HSR network includes the world's longest line, the 2,298 km Beijing -Guangzhou High-Speed Railway.

Since HSR service in China was introduced on April 18, 2007, the number of daily passengers has grown from 237,000 in 2007 to 2.49 million in 2014, making the Chinese HSR network the most heavily used in the world.

China's HSR network is longer than that in any other country and larger than that in the whole European Union, but it has been built at a cost which is at most two-thirds of that in other countries.

China's early high-speed trains were bought from other countries or built under technology transfer (转让) agreements with French, German, and Japanese train-makers including Alstom, Siemens, Bombardier and

Kawasaki Heavy Industries . Today China's high-speed trains are second to none . Some Chinese trains can reach the speed of 350 kilometres per hour, and the top speed can be over 482 kilometres per hour.

High-speed trains in China are expected to run at a speed of 500 kilometres per hour or above by 2050.

91 . What is High-speed rail?

---

92 . Which country has the world's longest HSR network?

---

93 . When was HSR service in China introduced?

---

94 . What's the highest speed of a high-speed train now?

---

95 . What's the passage mainly about? (自拟一句作答)

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#### 九、书面表达 (10分)

在过去的二十年里,你的家乡已发生了巨大的变化。请根据下表的内容,以“Changes in my hometown”为题,介绍你家乡的过去和现在,并谈谈自己的感受。

| 过去                         | 现在                         |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 小村庄,房子又小又旧,空气新鲜,人少         | 现代化小镇,高楼林立,搬进新公寓,生活舒适      |
| 道路又窄又脏,垃圾满地,不通公共汽车,只能步行或骑车 | 道路更好,更宽<br>乘公交车、出租车,开小汽车…… |
| 没有商铺、学校                    | 有超市,医院,现代化学校               |
| 感受                         | 自拟(至少两点)                   |

#### Changes in my hometown

My hometown has changed a lot in the past twenty years.

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## 参考答案

### 听力材料

(共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 计 20 分)

**A)** 听下面 10 段对话。每段对话后有 1 个小题, 从题中所给的 **A**、**B**、**C** 三个选项中选出最佳选项。(每段对话读两遍)

1. W: Which animal do you like best in the zoo, Mike?

M: I like the panda best. It's so lovely.

2. M: Lucy, how are you going to Xiamen for the winter holiday?

W: By plane, I think.

3. W: Where would you like to go on holiday, Sam? London or Paris?

M: Neither, I'd like to go to Sydney.

4. W: I want to have a picnic next Sunday. What will the weather be like?

M: It's cloudy. We can go for a picnic.

5. W: They say Lucy runs very fast. But I think Lily runs faster.

M: You're right. But Ann runs much faster than Lily.

6. W: It's five o'clock now.

M: Oh, dear! The supermarket will close in 15 minutes.

I hope I can get there in time.

7. M: Mum, here is my school report.

W: You do well in Maths, Physics and Geography. But you are not good at English and history.

M: I'll work hard at them next term.

8. M: I saw you in the computer room just now.

W: Oh, I was searching the Internet. I was looking for some photos of the 1976 Tangshan earthquake with Lucy.

9. W: I heard that your daughter went to London to spend a holiday.

M: No. She went there to study English with her friends.

10. W: Would you please show me a pair of brown shoes in Size Six?

M: Oh, sorry. We have no Size Six in that colour.

**B)** 听下面 3 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 **A**、**B**、**C** 三个选项中选出最佳选项。(每段对话或独白读两遍)

听第 1 段材料，回答第 11~12 小题。

M: Mrs. Green. I am sorry to hear your house caught fire three days ago.

W: It was terrible. We were sleeping when the lightning hit the house. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning.

M: How terrible! Did the firemen come to help?

W: Yes. I called one one nine and they arrived in five minutes. They put out the fire quickly.

M: Was anybody hurt?

W: Luckily nobody was hurt. My family were safe but my computer and TV set were burnt.

听第 2 段材料，完成第 13~15 小题。

On Sunday morning, after breakfast our classmates are getting on the bus to the park. At 7 we are getting off the bus in front of the park gate. We are going into the park with our teacher, Mr. Lee. First we see a hill and many boys begin to climb it. After a while, at 9, girls are singing and dancing under the tree. What are we doing at 10? We are sitting by the lake and some of us are drawing. Finally, all the classmates are watching animals in the zoo. At noon, we are eating fast food. For the whole afternoon, we are visiting the museum. When we arrive at the school on foot, it is 5.

听第 3 段材料，回答第 16~20 小题。

Kate is my best friend. She lives next door and we are friends for almost 10 years. Kate is tall and slim. She has a square face and a long nose. I like her bright smiling eyes. They make her look really pretty and kind. She works in a hospital. Her house is far from the hospital. She usually goes to work by train. She starts work at eight in the morning and finishes work at six o'clock in the evening. She works from Monday to Friday. On Saturdays and Sundays she doesn't go to work. Sometimes she goes to see her friends. Sometimes she stays at home and reads books.

#### Unit 1 参考答案:

一、听力 1-5 BBCCB 6-10 BCAA 11-12 CA 13-15 CAB 16-20 CCCBB

二、单项选择 21-25 CBCBC 26-30 DABDC 31-35 BCBBD

三、完型填空 36-40 ACBCA 41-45 DDACB 46-50 ACDBA

四、阅读理解 51-53 ABD 54-56 ADC 57-60 BCBD

五、词汇

61-65 communication; abroad; narrow; improved; married

66-70 northern; impossible; wives; pollution; Exactly

71-75 was interviewing; have realized; were; hasn't arrived; will keep

六、句型转换 76-80 hasn't yet; Did use; How long; have been; How nice

七、短文填空

81-84 waste; took; situation; cleaner 85-90 money excited true luck hundreds turning

八、阅读与回答问题

91. A rail transport that operates much faster than old rail traffic.

92. China.

93. On April 18, 2007.

94. Over 482 kilometres per hour.

95. China's HSR network. / HSR network in China.

九、书面表达

#### Changes in my hometown

*My hometown has changed a lot in the past twenty years.*

In the past, people lived in old small houses. The number of people was small. But the air was fresh. The roads used to be narrow and dirty. There was rubbish everywhere. There were no buses at that time. People could only ride bikes or walk. There were no shops or schools in my hometown in the past.

Now my hometown has changed into a modern town. We can see tall buildings on both sides of the street. People have moved into new flats. They are living a comfortable life. The roads are wider and better than before. They can drive cars, take buses or taxis. There are a lot of supermarkets, hospitals and modern schools.

My hometown is beautiful. I love it very much.