

## 2024-2025 秋季学八年级 每日一练 8

### 一、阅读理解

You may go on a trip to someplace in the summer holiday. Please read the following passage carefully.

1

The importance of packing (打包) light cannot be too overemphasized (过度强调). Give yourself only 20 pounds in a carry-on bag. A 9'×22'×14' bag fits under most airplane seats. And after you feel mobile and free, you'll never go any other way.

You'll walk with your luggage (行李) more than you think you will. Before leaving home, give yourself a test. Pick up completely, and practice being a traveller for an hour. After that, you can enjoy window-shopping. 2

Packing light isn't just about the trip over and back—it's about your travelling lifestyle. Too much luggage makes you look like a typical (典型的) traveller. Changing places becomes important. With only one bag, you're free and in control. Take this piece of advice seriously. 3 These days, you can't bring anything possibly dangerous—such as knives, lighters or large amounts of liquid (液体)—in your bag.

4

How do you fit a whole trip's worth of luggage into a small backpack or suitcase? The answer is easy: bring very little.

Bring out everything you think you may need on the floor. 5 Ask yourself—not “Will I use it?”, but—“Will I use it enough to feel good about carrying it all the way?” The world is getting really small—you can buy Colgate toothpaste, Nivea cream and Gillette razors in almost every country.

Think about what you can do without—not what will be convenient on your trip. When you are not sure, leave it out.

- A. You'd better throw useless things away.
- B. One bag, that's it.
- C. What to bring?
- D. If you can't, go home and thin things out.
- E. Pack light, and pack smart.
- F. Everyone can go on a trip at any time.
- G. Pick up one thing at a time and check it.

### 二、单项选择

6. —How much is the plane ticket from Zhengzhou to Kunming?

—A one-way ticket \_\_\_\_\_ ¥870, and you should \_\_\_\_\_ another ¥720 for a round trip.

- A. costs; pay
  - B. costs; spend
  - C. pays; spend
  - D. spends; pay
7. It is well known that the speed of light is \_\_\_\_\_ sound.
- A. many times faster than
  - B. many times slower than
  - C. many times as fast as that of
  - D. many times as slow as that of
8. I don't know if he \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, he is sure to come.
- A. will come, isn't rain
  - B. comes, doesn't rain
  - C. will come, doesn't rain
  - D. will come, won't rain

9. — \_\_\_\_\_ is Suzhou?

—It has a long history of more than 2,500 years.

- A. How long
  - B. How far
  - C. How old
  - D. How much
10. - Mum, my friends often say I am always different from other girls.
- Everyone in the world is different. So, just \_\_\_\_\_! It's the best way of life.
- A. help yourself
  - B. enjoy yourself
  - C. teach yourself
  - D. be yourself

### 三、单词拼写

11. Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ (主席)Xi Jinping visited Southeast Asia and attended the APEC meeting.
12. The sun is \_\_\_\_\_(照耀) brightly in spring.

13. When you travel in a foreign country, you can also learn its \_\_\_\_\_(文化) .
14. His \_\_\_\_\_ (主要的) task is to help me with my English.
15. The bus \_\_\_\_\_(到达) at the bus stop at five in the morning.
16. The children are too young to look after \_\_\_\_\_(they)
17. \_\_\_\_\_(final) we will go to the top of the mountain with his help tomorrow.
18. His talk was \_\_\_\_\_(bore), but no one left.
19. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) got to the top of the mountain at last
20. --How are you feeling today? --- Even \_\_\_\_\_(bad)
21. \_\_\_\_\_(take) care of yourself when your parents are not at home.
22. My mother spent nearly half a day \_\_\_\_\_(make) a birthday cake.
23. We don't know what \_\_\_\_\_(happen) in twenty years. The only thing we can do now is to try our best.
24. Helen always \_\_\_\_\_(try) her best to do everything well when she was at school.
25. Listen! How terrible the wind \_\_\_\_\_(sound)!
26. The heavy rain made the visitors \_\_\_\_\_(stay) in the hotel for a few more hours.
27. If it \_\_\_\_\_(not be) rainy tomorrow, we can go hiking.
28. Why not keep \_\_\_\_\_(work) until you finish it?
29. The number of cars in cities \_\_\_\_\_(become) bigger and bigger these days.
30. Eddie stopped \_\_\_\_\_(tell) the story when he heard the telephone.

参考答案:

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	D	E	C	G	A	C	C	C	D

1. B    2. D    3. E    4. C    5. G

【导语】本文就暑假出游提出了两点建议——只带一个小行李包以及只带必备物品。

1. 分析文章结构可知，本空是一个小标题，根据后文“The importance of packing (打包) light cannot be too overemphasized (过度强调).”可知讲述出行的轻装包，B 项“一个包就够了。”符合语境。故选 B。
2. 根据前文“give yourself a test. Pick up completely, and practice being a traveller for an hour. After that, you can enjoy window-shopping.”可知，建议你做个测试——练习做一个小时的旅行者，故这里应承接前一句讲述测试可能出现的结果，D 项“如果不能（享受逛街），你就得回家拿出来一部分东西。”符合语境。故选 D。
3. 本段阐述了轻装旅行的好处，根据前一句“Take this piece of advice seriously.”可知，本句应该重申轻装旅行的建议。E 项“轻装（出行），明智打包。”符合语境。故选 E。
4. 分析文章结构可知，本空也是一个小标题，后三段针对暑假出游提出了另一个建议——只带必备物品，故标题处主要表达应带什么。C 项“要带什么？”符合语境。故选 C。
5. 根据前文“Bring out everything you think you may need on the floor.”及后文“Ask yourself—not ‘Will I use it?’, but—‘Will I use it enough to feel good about carrying it all the way?’”，可知是在挑选自己要带的必需品，G 项“每次挑一样东西，检查一下。”符合语境。故选 G。

6. A

【详解】句意：——从郑州到昆明的机票多少钱？——单程票 870 元，往返票 720 元。

考查动词辨析。cost 花费，主语为物，主要搭配为：物+cost+人+钱；pay 付款，主语为人，主要搭配：人+pay+钱+for sth.；spend 花费，主语为人，主要搭配为：人+spend+时间/金钱+on sth./ (in) doing sth.。第一个空格前的主语（A one-way ticket）为物，用 cost；第二个空格主语（you）为人，搭配 for，用 pay。故选 A。

7. C

【详解】句意：众所周知，光的速度是声音的速度的很多倍。

考查倍数的表达和指示代词。根据语境可知，本句是在比较“光速”和“声速”，“the speed”已出现过一次，再次出现的话需用指示代词 that 来替代，故排除 A、B；并且结合常识可知，光速比声速要快，故选 C。

8. C

【详解】句意：我不知道他明天会不会来，如果明天不下雨，他一定会来的。

考查 if 引导的从句，第一个句子是 if 引导的宾语从句，主句为一般现在时，从句时态不受限制，根据“tomorrow”可知应该用一般将来时 will come；第二空是 if 引导的条件状语从句，遵循主将从现，rain 动词，主语为 it，否定应该要借助 does+not，故选 C。

9. C

【详解】句意：---苏州有多少年了？----它有超过 2500 年的历史了。考查特殊疑问句。A. How long 多久，多长时间，询问时间段；B. How far 多远，询问距离；C. How old 多大，询问年龄；D. How much 多少，询问不可数名词的数量。根据回答“苏州有 2500 多年的历史了”，所以问句：苏州有多少年的历史了”；可知选 C。

10. D

【详解】句意：——妈妈，我的朋友经常说我和其他女孩总是不同。——世界上每个人都是不同的。一次，做好你自己！这是最好的生活方式。A. help yourself 随便吃；B. enjoy yourself 玩的开心；C. teach yourself 自学；D. be yourself 做好你自己。因为世界上没有一样的人，只要努力做好自己就可以了，故 D 答案符合题意。

11. President    12. shining    13. culture    14. main    15. arrived    16. themselves    17. Finally  
18. boring    19. climbers    20. worse

【解析】11. 句意：中国国家主席习近平访问东南亚，出席亚太经合组织会议。称呼或头衔的第一个字母要大写。根据汉语提示可知，答案为 President。

12. 句意：春天阳光明媚。brightly 是副词，修饰的是动词，is 后跟动词时，可以跟现在分词，构成现在进行时态，

故答案为 shining。

13. 句意：当你在国外旅行时，你也可以了解它的文化。culture 指文化、文明(国家或群体的风俗、信仰、艺术、生活方式及社会组织)的时候，是不可数名词，只有单数形式。故答案为 culture。

14. 句意：他的主要任务是帮助我学习英语。根据汉语提示可知，答案为 main。

15. 句意：公共汽车早上五点到达公共汽车站。arrive at 到达，根据时间状语判断，句子的时态为一般过去时，故答案为 arrived。

16. 句意：孩子们太小，不能照顾自己。look after oneself 照顾自己，they 的反身代词为 themselves。

17. 句意：最终，明天我们将在他的帮助下登上山顶。此处由副词来修饰整个句子，故答案为 Finally。

18. 句意：他的谈话很无聊，但没有人离开。此句是系表结构，缺少形容词。bored 感到厌倦的，一般修饰人，boring 指事物本身无聊，一般修饰物。故答案为 bored。

19. 句意：其中一个登山者终于登上了山顶。one of 后跟可数名词的复数形式，故答案为 climbers。

20. 句意：——你今天感觉怎么样？——更糟了。even 修饰形容词或副词的比较级，故答案为 worse。

【点睛】根据汉语提示或首字母提示写单词是把单词放到句子中去考查，比简单的单词拼写要有一定的难度。必须在理解句意的基础上，考虑所要填入的单词，还要根据语法需要，把单词做出必要的变形，如第2小题是考查现在进行时态，需要填写现在分词形式；第5小题是考查一般过去时态，需要填写动词的过去式形式；第9小题是考查名词的复数形式。同学们在做这类题的时候一定要仔细，避免不必要的失分。

21. Take    22. making    23. will happen    24. tried    25. sounds    26. stay    27. isn't    28. working  
29. is becoming    30. telling

【解析】21. 句意：当你父母不在家的时候，照顾好自己。此句是祈使句的肯定句，应以动词原形开头，故答案为 Take。

22. 句意：我妈妈花了将近半天的时间做生日蛋糕。spend some time doing sth. 花费时间做某事，故答案为 making。

23. 句意：我们不知道未来二十年会发生什么。我们现在唯一能做的就是尽我们最大的努力。in twenty years 20年后，表示的是将来的时间状语，句子的时态为一般将来时，故答案为 will happen。

24. 句意：海伦在学校时总是尽自己最大的努力做好每件事。根据从句“when she was at school.”判断，主句的时态为一般过去时，答案为 tried。

25. 句意：听！风声听起来多么可怕！此句缺少谓语动词，sound 是系动词，无进行时态，此处用一般现在时态。wind 是不可数名词，动词用三单形式，故答案为 sounds。

26. 句意：大雨使游客们在旅馆里多呆了几个小时。make sb. do sth. 使某人做某事，故答案为 stay。

27. 句意：如果明天不下雨，我们可以去远足。if 引导的条件状语从句，用一般现在时态表示将来，故答案为 isn't。

28. 句意：为什么不一直工作到做完为止？keep doing sth. 继续做某事。故答案为 working。

29. 句意：近年来，城市汽车的数量越来越大。当句子中出现 these days, this week, this month, this term 等时间状语时，表示现阶段正在进行或从事的动作，则句子要用现在进行时态来表达。the number of.....的数量，后跟复数名词，中心词为“number”，作主语时视作单数形式，故答案为 is becoming。

30. 句意：埃迪听到电话后就不再讲故事了。stop to do sth. 停下来去做某事，指停下（手中正在做的事）去做另外一件事；stop doing sth. 停止做某事，指停下手中正在做的事。结合语境判断，听到电话铃声后，埃迪停止讲故事去接电话，故答案为 telling。

【点睛】动词（包括谓语动词和非谓语动词）填空需要注意以下几点：

一、确定动词的时态。

1. 与各种时态连用的时间状语：一般现在时：usually, often, always, sometimes, every day, on Sunday 等；现在进行时：now, at the moment, 有时句前有 Look! 或 Listen! 等词提示；一般将来时：this Sunday, next week, tomorrow, tomorrow morning, on Friday, in + 一段时间等；一般过去时：yesterday, just now, last year, an hour ago, in 1985 等；现在完成时：for + 一段时间, since + 时间点, in the past + 一段时间, these days, recently; just, never, ever, already, yet, before 等。

2. 根据主从句的关系来确定时态。在主从复合句中，主句谓语动词与从句谓语动词的时态是相互照应的。①在含有宾语从句的主从复合句中，如果主句是一般过去时，从句要用过去的相应时态；②在宾语从句中，主句是一般现在时，从句可用任意需要的时态；③在时间、条件状语从句中，若主句是一般将来时、祈使句或含有情态动词(can,

may, must 等), 从句要用一般现在时表示将来的动作。

二、确定动词的语态。(这个语法在九年级同学们会学到) 如所填动词是谓语动词, 应先根据主语和谓语动词之间的主动、被动关系, 确定动词的语态, 一般说, 句子主语是谓语动作的执行者, 则用主动语态。若句子主语是动作承受者, 则用被动语态。不及物动词没有被动语态。

三、确定非谓语动词形式。

如果所填的动词在句子中不作谓语, 那么就应考虑用动词的非谓语形式。动词的非谓语形式主要有: 动词不定式、动词的-ing 形式(现在分词或动名词)、过去分词等。到底采用哪一种形式, 要根据习惯搭配、各种非谓语形式的用途和特点、修辞及句子结构的要求等方面来决定。