

八年级英语下每日一练(9)

一、阅读理解

What's the time where you live? What are you doing now? Read this story about one moment around the world.

Max lives in London. It's five o'clock in the afternoon. It's raining outside. Max is watching TV in the living room.

Guadalajara is in Mexico. It is six hours behind London. Jenny lives in Guadalajara and she is at school. She is having a math lesson.

Mike lives in Paris in France. It's six o'clock in the evening and Mike is playing basketball with some school friends. He's just putting the ball into the basket.

Cindy lives in Willington, New Zealand (新西兰). Willington is twelve hours ahead of (在.....之前) London. It's five o'clock in the morning here and it's the start of a new day. Cindy is asleep.

1. What's the weather like in London?

- A. It's sunny. B. It's rainy. C. It's snowy. D. It's windy.

2. What's the time in Guadalajara in Mexico?

- A. It's 6 p.m. B. It's 6 a.m. C. It's 11 a.m. D. It's 11 p.m.

3. What is Mike doing now?

- A. He is watching TV. B. He is having a math lesson.
C. He is playing basketball. D. He is sleeping.

4. Which city has the earliest (最早的) time according to the passage?

- A. London. B. Guadalajara. C. Paris. D. Willington.

5. What's the best title (标题) for this passage?

- A. One Moment Around the World B. What Time Is It Now?
C. Different Activities in the World D. The Colorful World

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Do you like travelling? Have you heard of volunteer travel? _____ 6 _____

The main purpose of volunteer travel is to take part in service opportunity to help others. During the trip, volunteer travelers often provide services like teaching, cooking, animal caring, and cultural activities. The volunteers may get free or cheap accommodation (住处), meals and clothes-washing, activities, or classes-because of their help.

_____ 7 _____ However, volunteer travel dates back to the 1960s, when Alec Dickson and his wife Mora from the UK founded Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), an international volunteer organization,

_____ 8 _____ But now, more volunteer trips have taken place within the volunteers' own countries in recent years. Volunteer projects in the countryside are now attracting more visitors living in the cities as a break from the fast and stressful city lives.

By doing voluntary work while traveling, travelers may make a real, positive influence on the world. _____ 9 _____ Another advantage of volunteer travel is that it helps people living in cities experience the life in the countryside. For those who are tired of city life but can't move to the countryside, volunteer travel can be a way. On the one hand, travelers can relax themselves from their busy lives. _____ 10 _____

- A. Traditionally, the volunteer activities take place in a foreign country.
B. A lot of tourists come to the countryside every year.
C. On the other hand, the countryside can get much by receiving more visitors for local tourism industries.
D. The services volunteers provide can reduce the costs for the communities they serve.
E. Do you know what volunteer travel means?
F. They may go fishing or hiking when the weather is fine.
G. These journeys seem only to be made in recent years by modern transport.

二、单项选择

11. Her grandfather _____ a car in 2007. He _____ the car for 10 years.

- A. buys; has bought B. bought; has had C. buys; has had D. bought; has bought

12. —Hi, Gabrielle! How was your visit to New York during the winter holiday?

—We had a fantastic time _____ the Statue of Liberty and I couldn't stop _____ photos of it.

- A. to visit; taking B. to visit; to take C. visiting; taking D. visiting; to take
13. The highway from Zunyi to Renhuai _____ for several years.
A. has opened B. has been open C. has been opened D. opened
14. — How long _____ you _____ Lily's dictionary? — For one week.
A. did; borrow B. have; borrowed C. have; kept D. did; kept
15. She _____ her hometown for many years. Nearly no one knows her now.
A. left B. has left C. had left D. has been away from
16. —Where is Simon? —He _____ Australia and he _____ Sydney for two weeks.
A. has been to; has been in B. has gone to; has been in
C. has been in; has been to D. has gone to; has been to
17. — When did your parents _____? — In 1998. They _____ for over 20 years.
A. marry; got married B. get married; have got married
C. marry; have got married D. get married; have been married
18. —Where is Marry flying?—She is flying to France soon. She will arrive _____ Paris _____ the morning of July 2.
A. to; on B. at; on C. in; in D. in; on
19. William Shakespeare _____ for 400 years, but his works still have great influence today.
A. died B. was dying
C. has died D. has been dead

三、完成句子

20. 现在越来越多的人对出国旅游感兴趣。

Now more and more people are interested in _____.

21. 张老师从他 25 岁起就在这所学校教书了。

Mr Zhang _____ in this school since he was 25.

22. 她买这条连衣裙已经两周了。

She _____ for two weeks.

23. 李先生三年前就已加入排球俱乐部。

Mr Li _____ since three years ago.

24. 这本书你可以借阅一周。

You can _____ this book _____ a week.

25. 在云南, 你可以终年欣赏到美丽的景色。

You can enjoy the beautiful views _____ in Yunnan.

四、单词拼写

26. Many Chinese people usually visit their _____ (亲戚) during the Spring Festival.

27. The cake that my father made was very _____ (美味的).

28. —What's the missing _____ (fly) number? —It's MH370.

29. It's great fun to visit _____ (nature) beauty in Jiuzhaigou.

30. Please pay attention to the study of the language _____ (要点) in each unit.

31. He is very _____ (直接的), so you always know what his real views are.

32. All of my classmates went to the zoo _____ (除了.....之外) Jim this morning.

33. Would you like to travel to some _____ (海边的) cities?

34. —Where's Tom? —He _____ (go) to England for Christmas.

课堂链接

1. We expect volunteers who are willing to devote time _____ our community environment.

A. to improve B. to improving C. to accept D. to accepting

2. —I want to have my bike _____. —Let us get the man over there _____ you.

A. repair; to help B. repairing; help C. repaired; to help D. to repair; helps

3. We know that the desk _____ wood and I like to use the desk _____ wood.

A. is made of; made of B. made of; is made of
C. made of; made of D. is made of; is made of

4. Mr Wu spent as much time as he could _____ his work and at last the project he devoted himself _____ a big award.
A. to do; winning B. to do; win C. doing; to winning D. doing; to won
5. There were so many colourful dresses in the shop for women. I couldn't decide _____.
A. to buy which B. which to buy one C. which one to buy D. to buy which one
6. Who are you going to have _____ the library since the designer is busy these days.
A. to design B. designed C. designing D. design
7. I wonder what else should be paid attention to _____ pollution.
A. reduce B. reducing C. to reduce D. reduces
8. She already knows _____ this afternoon.
A. how to do B. what she can do it C. what to do D. to do
9. — Do you know that there are not many cranes _____ in the world?
— Yes, I do. And 40 per cent of them _____ in Zhalong.
A. leave; live B. leaving; lives C. left ; lives D. left ; live
10. —Did you see the film last night?
—Yes, I thought _____ for me to see such a film.
A. it's interesting B. that's interesting C. it interesting D. that interesting
11. —Wild animals need more people's help.
—Yes. People working in the reserves are doing everything they can _____ them.
A. save B. saving C. to save D. to saving

翻译

To many students, joining social media “circles” is now more important than making new friends in real life. And it's easy. If you have a cell phone ,you can download apps/Sina Weibo, WeChat and QQ are the most popular among them.

“I love to check my friends' updates. 1.I also enjoy news and jokes shared on social media.”said Ou Wei, 14, from Hongling Middle School in Shenzhen. While enjoy these, Ou makes himself stay from real life. “I love playing the games on WeChat, but have no interest in playing flying chess with my classmates,” said Ou Wei.

2.Zhang Le,14, from Mo.12 Middle School in Shanghai, said that social media has influenced their normal life a lot. Recently his school held a basketball match, and a student hurt his leg. 3.大多数学生忙着发送关于这个事故的照片而不是帮助他。“I think they need to learn to balance their real and online live,” said Zhang.

4.What worries parents and teachers is safety. “Many students are happy to tell their interests and personal information to their social media ‘friends’, 5.据报道这种信息可能公给他们带来危险。”said Han Songjun, a teacher at Hongling Middle School. For example, WeChat's shake-shake function (功能) allows users to connect to other users close by. But police authorities warn about the risks of socializing in this way.

“Be careful. Do not use the locating (定位) function in any app. Do not give your name, and do not post the photos of your residential area (小区),” said Han.

12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

参考答案:

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A

【导语】本文介绍了同一个时间在上世界上不同的地方由于时差，是不同的时间。短文介绍了各国的人正在做什么。

1. 细节理解题。根据“Max lives in London. It's five o'clock in the afternoon. It's raining outside.”可知，外面正在下雨。故选 B。
2. 细节理解题。根据“Max lives in London. It's five o'clock in the afternoon.”及“Guadalajara is in Mexico. It is six hours behind London.”可知，在墨西哥瓜达拉哈拉市应该是晚上十一点。故选 D。
3. 细节理解题。根据“Mike lives in Paris in France. It's six o'clock in the evening and Mike is playing basketball with some school friends.”可知，他在打篮球。故选 C。
4. 细节理解题。根据“Cindy lives in Willington, New Zealand (新西兰). Willington is twelve hours ahead of (在……之前) London.”可知，威灵顿时间最早。故选 D。
5. 最佳标题。根据“Read this story about one moment around the world.”可知，本文介绍了同一个时间在上世界上不同的地方由于时差，是不同的时间。故选 A。
6. E 7. G 8. A 9. D 10. C

【导语】本文介绍了一种叫做志愿旅行的旅游方式。

6. 根据“Have you heard of volunteer travel?”可知，这里应该继续问志愿者旅行是什么，选项 E“你知道志愿者旅行意味着什么吗？”符合语境。故选 E。
7. 根据“However, volunteer travel dates back to the 1960s, when Alec Dickson and his wife Mora from the UK founded Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), an international volunteer organization,”可知，这里的 However 表示转折，说明志愿者旅行不是新事物，选项 G“这些旅行似乎是近年来才通过现代交通工具进行的。”符合语境。故选 G。
8. 根据“But now, more volunteer trips have taken place within the volunteers' own countries in recent years.”可知，这里的 But now 表示转折，这里说明过去的情况，选项 A“传统上，志愿者活动是在外国进行的。”符合语境。故选 A。
9. 根据“By doing voluntary work while traveling, travelers may make a real, positive influence on the world.”可知，这里应说志愿者旅行的作用，选项 D“志愿者提供的服务可以降低他们所服务的社区的成本。”符合语境。故选 D。
10. 根据“On the one hand, travelers can relax themselves from their busy lives.”可知，这里说另一方面的情况，选项 C“另一方面，乡村可以通过接待更多当地旅游业的游客而获得更多。”符合语境。故选 C。

11. B

【详解】句意：她的祖父在 2007 年买了一辆车。这辆车他已经买了 10 年了。

考查动词时态。根据“in 2007”可知，第一个句子用一般过去时。第二个句子中 for+一段时间要与现在完成时一起连用，且动词要用延续性动词，buy 是短暂性动词，have 是延续性动词，故选 B。

12. C

【详解】句意：——嗨，嘉波莉尔！你们寒假去纽约的旅程如何？——我们参观了自由女神像，玩得很开心，我拍了很多照片，拍得都停不下来。

考查非谓语动词。短语 have a fantastic time doing sth. 表示“做某事很开心”，其后应接动名词形式，可排除 A 和 B 选项；stop 的常用搭配是 stop to do sth. 和 stop doing sth.，前者表示“停下去做别的事”，后者表示“停止正在做的事情”，根据语境，可推知是看到雕像拍照拍得停不下来，表示停止正在做的事情，应用动名词形式。故选 C。

13. B

【详解】句意：从遵义到仁怀的高速公路已经开通好几年了。

考查谓语动词时态。从“for several years”可知表示有好几年了，for+时间段应用现在完成时，结构为 has+过去分词，可排除选项 D，而时间状语是时间段，应与延续性动词使用，选项 A 中的 open 是动词的过去分词形式，是短暂性动词，不合题意；选项 B 中 open 是形容词，表示“开着的”，符合题意；选项 C 中是被动语态结构，不合题意。故选 B。

14. C

【详解】句意：——你借 Lily 的词典多长时间了？——一个星期。

考查时态。回答是“for+时间段”，问句用现在完成时态，其谓语结构为“have/has done”，排除 A 和 D。与 how long 连用要用延续性动词，borrow 是短暂性动词，keep 的延续性动词。故选 C。

15. D

【详解】句意：她已经离开家乡很多年了。现在几乎没有人认识她。

考查谓语动词时态。根据“for many years”可知应用现在完成时，结构为 has+过去分词，for+时间段的句子中应用延续性动词，left 对应的延续性动词是 be away from。故选 D。

16. B

【详解】句意：——西蒙在哪里？——他已经去了澳大利亚，他已经在悉尼两周了。

考查谓语动词时态以及延续性动词。has been to 表示去过某地，人已回来；has gone to 表示去了某地，还没回来；has been in+时间段表示去某地多久了。根据“Where is Simon”可知西蒙不在此处，第一个空格应用 has gone to。根据“for two weeks”可知，for+一段时间要与持续性动词一起用，has been to 与 has gone to 都是短暂性动词，所以第二空应用 has been in。故选 B。

17. D

【详解】句意：——你父母什么时候结婚的？——1998 年。他们结婚已有 20 多年了。

考查延续性动词和非延续性动词的用法。marry 和某人结婚、嫁或娶某人，非延续性及物动词；get married 结婚，非延续性动词短语；be married 结婚，表示状态，延续性动词短语，能与时间段连用。根据答语中“for over 20 years”可知，第二空所在的句子应用现在完成时，且动词应用延续性的，故排除 B、C 项；根据句意，第一空表示动作发生的时间，且空后没有宾语，应用 get married，故排除 A 项。故选 D。

18. D

【详解】句意：——玛丽乘飞机要去哪里？——她很快就要飞往法国了。她将于 7 月 2 日上午到达巴黎。

考查介词辨析。arrive in 后接大地点；arrive at 后接小地点。“Paris”是大地点，第一空用 in，排除 AB。in 后接年、月、季节等；on 后接具体某一天或具体某一天的早上、下午、晚上等。根据“the morning of July 2”可知此处指 7 月 2 日的早上，用介词 on。故选 D。

19. D

【详解】试题分析：句意：莎士比亚已经去世 400 年了，但他的作品现在仍然有大的影响。根据 for 400 years 可知该用现在完成时，而且谓语动词必须是延续性动词。所以选 D。

考点：考查动词时态。

20. travelling abroad/traveling abroad

【详解】根据题干，需补充“出国旅游”的英文，短语 travel abroad 表示“出国旅游”，介词 in 后应接动名词形式。故填 traveling abroad/travelling abroad。

21. has taught

【详解】根据英汉对照可知，空处缺少谓语，teach“教”，动词；再根据时间状语“since he was 25”可知，句子时态为现在完成时，主语“Mr Zhang”为第三人称单数，谓语用 has taught，故填 has taught。

22. has had this dress

【详解】根据题干“已经两周了”，可知应用现在完成时，结合主语是 she，结构是 has+过去分词；句子时间状语“for two weeks.”为时间段，应用延续性动词，buy 表示“买”，其对应的延续性动词是 have，过去分词是 had；this dress 表示“这条裙子”。故填 has had this dress。

23. has been a member of the volleyball club/has been a member in the volleyball club

【详解】根据中文提示可知，此处缺少“已加入排球俱乐部”，又因 since 可知，应该用现在完成时，结构为 has/have done，且动词要用延续性动词。主语是第三人称单数，故应该用 has done。表示“已加入排球俱乐部”可以用 has been a member of/in the volleyball club。故填 has been a member of/in the volleyball club。

24. keep for

【详解】根据语境可知，“keep sth for+时间段”表示“借某物多长时间”，情态动词 can 后接动词原形，keep“保留”，动词。故填 keep; for。

25. all year round

【详解】根据题干所给中英文，需补充“终年”的英文，短语 all year round 表示“终年，一整年”。故填 all year round。

26. relatives

【详解】句意：在春节的时候，很多中国人通常去拜访他们的亲戚。relative 亲戚，是一个名词。根据句意和空前的 their 可知，这里应填复数形式，故填 relatives。

27. delicious

【详解】句意：我爸爸做的蛋糕很美味。根据括号中文提示，形容词 delicious 表示“美味的”，在 was 后作表语。故填 delicious。

28. flight

【详解】句意：——失踪航班号码是什么？——是 MH370。根据回答，可知是表示航班号，因此是提问航班号是什么。flight number 表示“航班号”，名词 flight 表示“航班”。故填 flight。

29. natural

【详解】句意：参观九寨沟的自然美景太有趣了。名词 beauty“美景”前面需要有形容词修饰，nature 的形容词形式是 natural，表示“自然的”，在句中作定语。故填 natural。

30. points

【详解】句意：请注意每个单元中语言要点的学习。根据所给中文提示，point 表示“要点”，此处应用复数形式，表示不止一个要点需要学习。故填 points。

31. direct

【详解】句意：他非常直接，因此你总会知道他的真实看法是什么。“直接的”是形容词 direct，在句中作表语。故填 direct。

32. except

【详解】句意：除了吉姆之外，我的所有同学今早都去了动物园。介词 except 表示“除了……之外”。故填 except。

33. seaside

【详解】句意：你想要去一些海边城市旅游吗？形容词 seaside 表示“海边的”，作定语修饰名词 cities。故填 seaside。

34. has gone

【详解】句意：——汤姆在哪里？——他已经去英国过圣诞节了。根据问句，可知汤姆不在此处，答句应用现在完成时表示过去的动作对现在的影响，主语为 he，结构为 has+过去分词，go 的过去分词是 gone，has gone to 表示“去了某地还没回来”。故填 has gone。

参考答案：

1. A

【详解】句意：我们希望乐意花费时间的志愿者来改善我们的社区环境。

考查动词辨析。improve 提高，改善；accept 接受。根据“We expect volunteers who are willing to devote time...our community environment.”可知此处是指改善环境，improve 符合。本题中“who are willing to devote time”为定语从句修饰前面的“volunteers”，主句搭配为 expect sb. to do sth.“期待某人做某事”。故选 A。

2. C

【详解】句意：——我想请人修理我的自行车。——让那边那个人来帮你吧。

考查非谓语动词。bike 与动词 repair 之间是被动关系，用 have sth done 表示“让某物被做”，故第一空填 repaired，排除 ABD 选项，故选 C。

3. A

【详解】句意：我们知道桌子是用木头做的，我喜欢用木头做的桌子。

考查固定短语辨析。make“制作”，be made of 由……制成的，用于原材料显而易见的场合，分析句子结构，整句是 and 连接的并列复合句，前半句是宾语从句，从句是主系表结构，需用 be made of 表示“由……制成的”；后半句主谓宾结构完整，用过去分词 made 作后置定语。故选 A。

4. D

【详解】句意：吴先生花费尽可能多的时间做他的工作，最后他专心投入的那个项目赢得了一个大奖。

考查非谓语动词。do 做；win 赢得；spend time doing sth 花费时间做某事，因此第一空用动名词 doing 作宾语；分析句子结构，此处缺少谓语，根据 spent 可知，第二空用一般过去时，故填 won。故选 D。

5. C

【详解】句意：商店里有很多五颜六色的女装。我不知道买哪一件。

考查动词不定式。特殊疑问词后跟 to do；而 which 哪个，限定词，所以 which 后应加 one。故选 C。

6. D

【详解】句意：因为设计师近来很忙，你要让谁设计图书馆？

考查非谓语动词。to design 不定式；designed 过去式或过去分词；designing 动名词或现在分词；design 动词原形。本句前半句中，特殊疑问词“who”，在句中作“have”的宾语，构成搭配 have sb. do sth. 让某人做某事，用省略 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。故选 D。

7. C

【详解】句意：我想知道在减少污染方面还应该注意些什么。

考查非谓语动词。pay attention to doing sth./sth. “注意做某事/某事”，本句中 to 的宾语是 what else，此处不缺宾语了，此处用不定式作目的状语，意思是我们应该注意什么去减少污染，故选 C。

8. C

【详解】句意：她已经知道今天下午该做什么了。

考查疑问词+动词不定式。“knows”后缺少宾语；how 是关系副词，不能在从句中作成分，所以 A 选项后缺宾语；what 是关系代词，在从句中作成分，所以 B 选项 do 后多了宾语 it；D 选项缺从句引导词；“特殊疑问词+to do”相当于一个宾语从句，故选 C。

9. D

【详解】句意：——你知道世界上剩下的鹤不多了吗？——是的，我知道。其中 40% 住在扎龙。

考查非谓语动词和主谓一致。“分数/百分数+of+名词”构成的短语作主语时，谓语动词的单复数取决于 of 后的名词成分，此处 of 后是 them，表示复数概念，则谓语动词用复数，第二空用 live，故排除 B、C；又因为“cranes”和动词“leave”之间是动宾关系，所以第一空用过去分词作后置定语。故选 D。

10. C

【详解】句意：——你昨晚看了这部电影么？——是的，我认为对于我来说看这个电影很有趣。

考查固定句型辨析。think it+adj+to do sth. 表示认为做某事是……的，不定式作真正宾语，it 作形式宾语。本题需要区分 A 选项，it's 缩写的全称是 it is 或 it has。it was 不能缩写成 it's。故选 C。

11. C

【详解】句意：——野生动物需要更多人的帮助。——是的。在保护区工作的人们正在尽一切努力拯救它们。

考查非谓语。分析句子结构可知，句子主语是 people，谓语动词是 are doing，宾语是 everything，那么 they can 是用来修饰 everything 的，在句中做定语，那么后面空格部分也是非谓语部分，是在句中做目的状语，修饰 doing everything they can，英语中能作目的状语的是动词不定式，所以这里要用动词不定式，故选 C。

【点睛】英语中非谓语中能够做目的状语的成分是动词不定式，做题要区分。

12. 我也喜欢社交媒体上被分享的新闻和笑话。 13. (来自)上海 12 中学，14 岁的张乐说社交媒体已经很是影响他们的生活。 14. Most students were busy sending the pictures about the accident instead of helping him. 15. 老师和父母所担心的是安全。 16. It's reported that this kind of information may bring them danger.

【分析】本文主要讲述了网络交友对学生的危害，并建议学生们要有网络安全意识，真实生活的交往更有助于学生的发展。

12. I“我”；also“也”；enjoy“喜欢”；news and jokes shared on social media“社交媒体上被分享的新闻和笑话”，故填：我也喜欢社交媒体上被分享的新闻和笑话。

13. Zhang Le, 14, from Mo.12 Middle School in Shanghai: (来自)上海 12 中学，14 岁的张乐；said“说”；that 引导宾语从句，无实际意义；social media“社交媒体”；influence“影响”；their normal life“他们的正常生活”；a lot“非常”，故填：(来自)上海 12 中学，14 岁的张乐说社交媒体已经很是影响他们的生活。

14. most students“大多数学生”；be busy doing sth“忙着做某事”，描述过去发生的事情，且主语是复数形式，be 动词用 were；send the pictures about the accident“发送关于这个事故的照片”；instead of“而不是”；help him“帮助他”，故填 Most students were busy sending the pictures about the accident instead of helping him.

15. what worries parents and teachers“老师和父母所担心的”；is“是”；safety“安全”，故填：老师和父母所担心的是安全。

16. it's reported that“据报道”；this kind of information“这种信息”；may“可能”，情态动词后接动词原形；bring them danger“给他们带来危险”，故填 It's reported that this kind of information may bring them danger.