

2024-2025 秋季学年八年级 每日一练 1

一、阅读理解

Three people were walking along a street, first a big man, then a beautiful woman, and then an old man. The first two went round a corner. Suddenly the old man saw a piece of paper on the ground. He picked it up. The old man found it was five pounds. A few seconds later, the young woman came back. She was crying. "I have dropped five pounds," she said. "Don't cry," said the old man, "Here it is." The young woman thanked him and went away. After a few seconds, the big man came back. He was looking for something. Suddenly a window opened and a small man looked out. "I saw five pounds fall from your pocket," he said, "but that man gave it to a young woman." The big man was very angry. The old man was very afraid and gave him another five pounds. When the old man had gone, the young woman came back to get her one pound thirteen shillings (先令) and four pence (便士), and the small man came out to get the same money. (one pound = twenty shillings; one shilling = twelve pence)

1. Why did the old man pick up the paper? Because he _____.
A. wanted to keep it for himself B. needed money very much
C. knew it was not money D. wanted to know what it was
2. The old man was _____ another five pounds to the big man.
A. too afraid to give B. good enough to give
C. so afraid that he had to give D. such a kind man that he gave
3. Who knew each other?
A. The young woman and the old man. B. The old man and the small man.
C. The young woman and the big man. D. The old man and the big man.
4. Which following is true?
A. The small man lost the money.
B. The big man lost the money.
C. The old man threw the money.
D. Either the young woman or the big man threw the money. (either...or...要么.....要么.....)
5. —How much did the small man get? —He got _____.
A. as much as the young woman B. nothing at all
C. more than the young woman D. less than the big man

二、单项选择

6. ---- _____ is the weight of the apples? ----They _____ about 2 kilograms.
A. How much;weigh B. How heavy;weigh C. What;weigh D. How many;weigh
7. ----Is Linda's home _____ away from school than Millie's?
----Yes, it is. Linda lives two miles away but Millie lives nearby.
A. farther B. farthest C. further D. furthest
8. ----How long will Philip stay here? ---- Two _____ weeks till he leaves.
A. many B. much C. more D. most
9. —Where is Lisa?—She _____ at home.
A. maybe B. may be C. must D. may
10. David is taller than _____ in his class.
A. any students B. any other student C. the other student D. the others students

三、完形填空

Making friends is not easy. Sometimes it can take _____ 11 _____ before you become true friends with someone. Friendship means different things to different people, _____ 12 _____ most people have the same opinions (观点) about what a "TRUE FRIEND" should be. There are some common qualities of a 'TRUE FRIEND'.

Firstly, true friends should be _____ 13 _____ with each other. It means telling the truth all the time and _____ 14 _____ telling lies, but of course, this is not always so easy. Sometimes you do not want your friends to know something bad about you, such as getting a terrible score in a test. Then you may want to tell a lie to make yourself feel much _____ 15 _____, but this

is not a good idea. Your friends will find out the truth at last, and they will be ____16____ because you lied to them. So it is very important for friends to believe in each other.

The second most important quality of a true friend is being a good ____17____. You do not want to have a friend who is ____18____ to listen to your problems, or a friend who might talk about your problems with everybody in school. It is very important for friends to ____19____ a secret.

Finally, be generous to your friends. You should share your things with your friends. Please remember the ____20____ we give you. We believe you will have more friends in the future.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 11. A. minutes | B. days | C. weeks | D. years |
| 12. A. but | B. and | C. then | D. so |
| 13. A. kind | B. honest | C. helpful | D. polite |
| 14. A. never | B. always | C. sometimes | D. usually |
| 15. A. better | B. worse | C. bad | D. good |
| 16. A. worried | B. happy | C. angry | D. cheerful |
| 17. A. listener | B. talker | C. speaker | D. reader |
| 18. A. happy | B. ready | C. unwilling | D. lucky |
| 19. A. make | B. let | C. take | D. keep |
| 20. A. jokes | B. advice | C. secrets | D. activities |

四、单词拼写

21. Of the two students, Tom is _____ (humorous).
22. The coat is too big. Do you have a _____ (small) one?
23. The radio says it will be much _____ (fog) tomorrow morning.
24. Qi Fabao is one of Chinese _____ (hero). We're proud of him.
25. The boy with glasses over there is _____ (possible) one of the _____ (noise) students in the cinema. It's impolite of them to make noises in public places.

参考答案:

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
答案	D	C	C	D	A	C	A	C	B	B										
题号	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20										
答案	D	A	B	A	A	C	A	C	D	B										

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

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了三个骗子在街头合伙欺骗一位老先生钱的故事。

1. 推断判断题。根据“Suddenly the old man saw a piece of paper on the ground. He picked it up. The old man found it was five pounds.”可知，老人看到地上有一张纸，把它捡起来后发现是五英镑；据此可以推断，老人看到地上掉了一张纸，他把纸捡起来是想看看那是什么东西。故选 D。

2. 细节理解题。根据“The big man was very angry. The old man was very afraid and gave him another five pounds.”可知，大个子很生气，老人很害怕，所以老人给了大个子 5 英镑。故选 C。

3. 推理判断题。根据“When the old man had gone, the young woman came back to get her one pound thirteen shillings and four pence, and the small man came out to get the same money.”可知，老人走后，年轻女人和小个子男人都来找大个子拿钱；据此可以推断，这三人是一个诈骗团伙，他们相互之间是认识的。故选 C。

4. 推理判断题。根据“Three people were walking along a street, first a big man, then a beautiful woman, and then an old man. The first two went round a corner. Suddenly the old man saw a piece of paper on the ground.”可知，三个人在街上走，一个大个子男人在最前面，一个漂亮的女人随后，一个老人走在最后；前两个走过了拐角后，老人便看到了地上有一张纸；据此可以推断，地上的纸可能是大个子或者漂亮女人扔的，其目的就是为了骗后面老人的钱财。故选 D。

5. 细节理解题。根据“When the old man had gone, the young woman came back to get her one pound thirteen shillings and four pence, and the small man came out to get the same money.”可知，小个子男人分得的钱与年轻女人分得的钱一样多。故选 A。

6. C

【详解】句意：这些苹果的重量是多少？它们重约 2 公斤。询问物品的重量可以说 How heavy is/are+主？或 What is the weight of...? 答语中缺少谓语动词，用动词 weigh，根据句子的结构，前一个空格只有 C 选项符合题意，故答案为 C。

7. A

【详解】句意：——琳达的家离学校比米莉的家远吗？——是的，琳达住在两英里以外，但米莉住在附近。根据句中的连词 than 判断，这是一个比较级的句子，farthest/furthest 是 far 的最高级，首先排除 B.D 选项；farther 和 further 都是 far 的比较级，farther 表示距离上更远些，further 表示程度上更进一步，根据句意可知，此处比较的是距离的远近，故答案为 A。

8. C

【详解】句意：菲利普会在这里呆多久？再过两个星期他就走了。A. many 许多，修饰可数名词复数；B. much 许多，修饰不可数名词；C. more 更多的，D. most 最多的。more 还可以常放在数词或 some, any 等词的后面，表示“额外的数量”，two more weeks 还要两周的时间。故答案为 C。

9. B

【详解】句意：——丽莎在哪里？——她可能在家里。A. maybe 副词，“或许，大概”；B. may be 可能是，may 是情态动词，后跟动词原形；C. must 情态动词，“必须，一定”；D. may 情态动词，“可以，或许”。情态动词后面必须跟动词原形，排除 C,D；使用 maybe 时，maybe 要放于主语之前，句子中也缺少系动词 is，排除 A，故答案为 B。

10. B

【详解】句意：戴维比他班上的其他任何一个学生都高。A. any students 任何学生，指班级的全体成员；B. any other student 其他任何一个学生，指班级除戴维之外的所有学生；C. the other student 另外一个学生；D. the others students 这种表达是错误的，the others 后面不能再跟名词。戴维是班级中的一员，在比较时只能与班级中的其他学生相比，故答案为 B。

11. D 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. A 16. C 17. A 18. C 19. D 20. B

【导语】本文主要讲述了“真正的朋友”的一些品质。

11. 句意：有时候，你需要花很多年的时间才能和一个人成为真正的朋友。

minutes 分钟；days 天；weeks 周；years 年。根据“before you become true friends with someone.”可知，成为真正的朋友需要几年。故选 D。

12. 句意：友谊对不同的人意味着不同的东西，但大多数人对什么是“真正的朋友”有相同的看法。

but 但是；and 和；then 那时；so 所以。根据“most people have the same opinions”可知，前后转折关系。故选 A。

13. 句意：首先，真正的朋友应该彼此诚实。

kind 友好的；honest 诚实的；helpful 有帮助的；polite 礼貌的。根据“It means telling the truth”可知，要诚实。故选 B。

14. 句意：这意味着始终讲真话，绝不说谎，当然，这并不总是那么容易。

never 从不；always 总是；sometimes 有时；usually 通常。根据“It means telling the truth”可知，是永不撒谎。故选 A。

15. 句意：然后你可能想撒谎让自己感觉好一点，但这不是一个好主意。

better 更好；worse 更糟糕；bad 坏的；good 好的。根据“Sometimes you do not want your friends to know something bad about you, such as getting a terrible score in a test.”可知是指你可能想撒谎让自己感觉好一点，需要比较级，表示感觉更好。故选 A。

16. 句意：你的朋友们最终会发现真相，他们会很生气，因为你对他们撒谎了。

worried 担心的；happy 高兴的；angry 生气的；cheerful 高兴的。根据“because you lied to them.”可知，因为撒谎，所以生气。故选 C。

17. 句意：真正的朋友第二个最重要的品质是成为一个好的听众。

listener 听众；talker 谈论者；speaker 演讲者；reader 读者。根据“listen to your problems,”可知，是好的听众。故选 A。

18. 句意：你不会想要一个不愿意倾听你的问题的朋友，或者一个可能会和学校里的每个人谈论你的问题的朋友。

happy 高兴的；ready 准备好的；unwilling 不愿意；lucky 幸运的。根据“You do not want to have a friend”可知是指不会想要一个不愿意倾听你的问题的朋友，be unwilling to do“不愿意做某事”。故选 C。

19. 句意：朋友之间保守秘密是很重要的。

make 制作；let 让；take 带走；keep 保持。keep a secret“保密”。故选 D。

20. 句意：请记住我们给你的建议。

jokes 玩笑；advice 建议；secrets 秘密；activities 活动。根据“Please remember the...we give you.”可知，是给予的建议。故选 B。

21. the more humorous

【详解】句意：在这两个学生中，汤姆更幽默。句子考查“the+比较级+of the two”。根据“Of the two students”可知，句子说的是两者的比较。句子也可表达为：Tom is...of the two students.符合“the+比较级+of the two”结构。因为所给词“humorous”是多音节词，属于加 more 构成的比较级。故填 the more humorous。

22. smaller

【详解】句意：这件外套太大了。你有一件小一点的吗？根据“The coat is too big”可知，此处暗含比较的意思，表示一件小一些的外套。smaller“更小的”。故填 smaller。

23. foggier

【详解】句意：广播里说明早雾更大。fog“雾”，名词。空格前的 be 是系动词，此处是系表结构，空格处填 fog 的形容词形式作表语，much 常与形容词的比较级连用，表示“……得多”，所以空格处填 fog 的形容词的比较级 foggier。故填 foggier。

24. heroes

【详解】句意：祁发宝是中国英雄之一。我们为他感到骄傲。由于 one of 表示“之一”，说明后面的名词总量超过一，需要用名词复数。故填 heroes。

25. possibly noisiest

【详解】句意：那边那个戴眼镜的男孩可能是电影院里最吵闹的学生之一。他们在公共场所制造噪音是不礼貌的。第一空用副词修饰整个句子，possibly 的意思是“可能”；one of+the+形容词最高级+名词复数，表示“最……的……之一”，noise 的形容词是 noisy，第二空用最高级 noisiest。故填 possibly；noisiest。