

2024-2025 秋季学九年级 每日一练 8

一、阅读理解

John Muir was a protector of nature. He set an example that each of us can follow to protect the natural areas around us.

The first way we can follow Muir's example is to discover our local natural areas. 1 He once walked one thousand miles from Indiana to Florida.

2 Muir loved to explore (探索) the outdoors. He learned everything he could about rocks plants, and animals. From his exploring, he came to realize that the wilderness, places where people do not live or build, is an important gift. Muir made a decision that his life's goal was to protect this gift.

Muir's greatest example for us is his work to protect nature. He shared its beauty by writing books. 3 In winter, he enjoyed its "pearl gray belt of snow (珠灰色雪带)". However, he also saw sheep eating Yosemite's plants and people cutting down its trees for wood. Muir gave talks and wrote books about these dangers. President Theodore Roosevelt was so impressed (给.....留下深刻印象) after hearing that Muir visited Yosemite that he signed a law making Yosemite a national park in 1890. 4

We can find our own pieces of nature to explore, learn about and protect. We can write to our local newspapers about nature's beauty. 5 We can all follow John Muir's footsteps.

- A. Muir was a great traveler.
- B. He was trying to protect nature all the time.
- C. Another way to follow Muir is to learn about nature.
- D. This meant that the US government would take care of it.
- E. He climbed Yosemite's peaks (山峰) and described them as "clothes in light".
- F. We can also tell people how to help care for it.
- G. Exploring nature is a good way for us to learn more about nature.

二、单项选择

6. —I argued with my best friend this morning. What a pity!

—You should say sorry to him to _____.

- A. make up
- B. take up
- C. stay up
- D. look up

7. —Have you read the book *The Space-Time Painter*, which won the Hugo Award recently?

—Yeah, it's truly worth _____. It's so interesting that I've read it twice.

- A. read
- B. being read
- C. reading
- D. to read

8. —On October 25th, Zhang Guimei was elected vice president of All-China Women's Federation.

—Great! She is worth _____, she has devoted most of her time _____ students.

- A. to respect, to helping
- B. being respected, to helping
- C. respecting, to help
- D. respecting, to helping

9. The river is so wide that _____ no one can swim across it.

- A. near
- B. almost
- C. hardly
- D. seldom

10. Everyone is here _____ Tom. He is looking after his sister at home.

- A. besides
- B. except
- C. except for
- D. but

三、单词拼写

11. The expressions they use might depend on w_____ they are talking to.

12. You only get to be a child once, so it isn't worth _____ (spend) your childhood (童年) worrying too much about future.

13. The letter "e" at the end of the word "improve" is not _____ (pronunciation).

14. My friend Simon often offers me some _____ (建议), which are really very useful.

15. Do you lie _____ (awake) thinking about things?

16. In China, people avoid m_____ things like failure, poverty or death at the Spring Festival. Instead, they usually talk about something happy and lucky.

17. Look, how terrible she looks! There seems no reason to d_____ her story.

18. —Excellent _____ (发音)! I thought you were British!
—Thank you, but I've paid much attention to _____ English words carefully.
19. Mr and Mrs Zhang have been _____ (young) _____ (work) for many years.
20. Tara said she wanted to watch a movie. Her parents nodded in a_____.
21. His name is so long and difficult that few people can pronounce it c_____.

参考答案:

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

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

【分析】本文介绍了约翰·缪尔是一个自然保护者，他是我们学习的榜样。文章列举了几个我们应该向他学习的方面。

1. 根据“He once walked one thousand miles from Indiana to Florida.”他曾从印第安纳州步行一千英里到佛罗里达州。可知，此处应该提出约翰·缪尔是什么样的人。选项 A“缪尔是一位伟大的旅行者。”符合语境。故选 A。

2. 根据“Muir loved to explore (探索) the outdoors.”以及下文的介绍可知，此处应该介绍跟随缪尔的另一个方法是什么，此处与上文形式并列。选项 C“跟随缪尔的另一个方法是了解自然。”符合语境。故选 C。

3. 根据“However, he also saw sheep eating Yosemite’s plants and people cutting down its trees for wood.”可知，此处应该他爬上了约塞米蒂的山峰后看到的。选项 E“他爬上了约塞米蒂的山峰，把它们描述为“阳光下的衣服”。”符合语境。故选 E。

4. 根据“President Theodore Roosevelt was so impressed (给……留下深刻印象) after hearing that Muir visited Yosemite that he signed a law making Yosemite a national park in 1890.”可知，西奥多·鲁伊夫特总统将约塞米蒂定为国家公园意味着什么。选项 D“这意味着美国政府将对其进行管理。”符合语境。故选 D。

5. 根据“We can find our own pieces of nature to explore, learn about and protect. We can write to our local newspapers about nature’s beauty.”可知，此段介绍如何保护自然环境。选项 F“我们也可以告诉人们如何帮助照顾它。”符合语境。故选 F。

6. A

【详解】句意：——今天早上我和我最好的朋友吵架了。太遗憾了！——你应该向他道歉来弥补。

考查动词短语。make up 弥补；take up 占据；stay up 熬夜；look up 查询，向上看。根据“You should say sorry to him”可知，向他道歉的目的是去弥补。故选 A。

7. C

【详解】句意：——你读过最近赢得雨果奖的《时空画师》这本书吗？——是的，它非常值得阅读。这本书很有趣，我已经读了两遍了。

考查非谓语动词。be worth doing sth“某事值得被做”，固定短语，接动名词时，用主动表示被动意义。故选 C。

8. D

【详解】句意：——10月25日，张桂梅当选为全国妇联副主席。——太好了！她值得尊敬，她把大部分时间都用来帮助学生了。

考查非谓语动词。be worth doing sth.“值得做某事”，第一空应选 respecting；devote...to doing sth.“把……投入到做某事中”，第二空应选 to helping。故选 D。

9. B

【详解】句意：这条河太宽了，几乎没有人能游过去。

考查副词辨析。near 附近；almost 几乎；hardly 几乎不；seldom 很少。根据“no one can swim across it”可知，此处应用 almost 与否定词 no one 连用，表示几乎没有人能游过去。故选 B。

10. B

【详解】句意：除了汤姆，大家都到了。他在家照顾他的妹妹。

考查介词的用法。besides 除……之外（还）；except 除……外，不包括，通常指同一类别的事物或人；except for 除了（指细节，不影响大局）；but 除……之外（不再有）。根据“He is looking after his sister at home.”可知，汤姆在家照顾生病的妹妹，不被包含在内，与“Everyone”属于同一类别，应用 except。故选 B。

11. (w)hom

【详解】句意：他们使用的表达可能取决于他们在和谁说话。根据“The expressions they use might depend on ... they are talking to.”及首字母可知，他们使用什么样的表达方式取决于他们的说话对象；作介词的宾语，且引导宾语从句，此处应用宾格 whom。故填(w)hom。

12. spending

【详解】句意：你只能做一次孩子，所以不值得把你的童年花在过多地担心未来上。be worth doing sth. “值得做某

事”，此空应填动名词，故填 spending。

13. pronounced

【详解】句意：“improve”这个单词末尾的字母“e”不发音。分析句子结构，The letter “e”为主语；at the end of the word “improve”为介词短语作后置定语修饰 The letter “e”；is not 为系动词，单词的被发音，空格处应填 pronunciation“发音”的动词 pronounce 的过去分词形式与 be 动词构成被动语态，故填 pronounced。

14. suggestions

【详解】句意：我的朋友 Simon 经常给我一些建议，这些建议真的很有用。根据“offers me some; which are”可知，答题空内需要填名词作宾语，且该名词应该是可数名词复数；suggestion“建议”，可数名词，其复数为 suggestions。故填 suggestions。

15. awake

【详解】句意：你会躺着睡不着想事情吗？awake“醒着的”为形容词，空格前 lie 为系动词，后接形容词作表语。故填 awake。

16. (m)entioning

【详解】句意：在中国，人们避免在春节提及失败、贫穷或死亡等事情。相反，他们通常谈论一些快乐和幸运的事情。根据“In China, people avoid m...things like failure, poverty or death at the Spring Festival.”可知，人们避免在春节提及失败、贫穷或死亡等事情。mention“提及”，avoid doing sth“避免做某事”，故填(m)entioning。

17. (d)oubt

【详解】句意：看，她看起来多糟糕！似乎没有理由怀疑她的故事。根据“how terrible she looks”以及首字母可知推出此空应填 doubt“怀疑”，空前有不定式符号，动词用原形。故填(d)oubt。

18. pronunciation pronouncing

【详解】句意：——很棒的发音！我以为你是英国人！——谢谢，但是我已经很注意英语单词的发音了。第一处 Excellent 修饰名词，pronunciation“发音”不可数名词；第二处空前 to 是介词，其后加动名词作宾语，pronounce“发音”，动词原形。故填 pronunciation; pronouncing。

19. youth workers

【详解】句意：张先生和张先生夫妇做了多年的青年工作者。根据所给的单词“young”和“work”提示结合主语是人可知，此处指的是青年工作者，youth worker“青年工作者”，可数名词，此处应用复数，故填 youth; workers。

20. (a)greement

【详解】句意：塔拉说她想看电影。她的父母点头表示同意。根据“Her parents nodded in a...”可知，此处指点头同意，in agreement“同意”，故填(a)greement。

21. (c)orrectly

【详解】句意：他的名字又长又难，很少有人能正确地发音。根据“His name is so long and difficult that few people can pronounce it”及首字母可知，名词太长所以很难正确地发音，副词 correctly“正确地”修饰动词 pronounce，故填 (c)orrectly。