

八年级英语下 每日一练(8)

一、阅读理解

When you walk into the small Australian town of Coober Pedy, you may be surprised by what you can see. It's just barren land there!

So why even call it a town? There are more than 4,000 people of 48 nationalities. However, all of the people live underground!

Coober Pedy was set up in 1915, following the discovery of opals(猫眼石). The town is sometimes called the "opal capital of the world," because it is the largest opal mining(矿) area in the world.

Because of the desert climate, people came to realize that while working under the ground was easy, living above it was not. The solution was to move underground, by changing old mines into homes and setting up the world's first and most likely, only underground town.

As years have gone by, the homes have become bigger. There are now also some hotels for tourists. They come from all over the world just to see this unusual town. Coober Pedy is probably best known for its unique style of underground living.

While the structures may be located underground, they are in no way worse than those that lie above. Not only do their walls have the color of beautiful red, but also the structures have all the modern equipment like walk-in closets, modern kitchens and televisions. And the town also has gift shops selling opal jewelry, a couple of museums and even a church!

Besides, Coober Pedy is also a favourite among filmmakers. And it has appeared in a series of movies such as *Pitch Black*, *Red Planet* and *Opal Dream*.

1. What does the underlined word barren probably mean?

- A. too remote B. too poor C. too narrow D. too hot

2. According to the passage, why was the town set up?

- A. Because more than 4,000 people lived there. B. Because it was "opal capital of the world".
C. Because opals was found there. D. Because many visitors came there.

3. What's Paragraph 6 mainly about?

- A. What's in the structures. B. Where do residents(居民) live.
C. How residents live underground D. What the underground town is like.

4. The names of movies are mentioned in the last paragraph to prove(说明) _____.

- A. how famous Coober Pedy is B. how busy Coober Pedy is
C. how beautiful Coober Pedy is D. how rich Coober Pedy is

二、单项选择

5. _____ running after success, we have a lot of other interesting things to do in our lives.

- A. By B. On C. Besides D. Except

6. It takes less time to go to Beijing because the _____ of trains has increased a lot.

- A. price B. space C. speed D. service

7. She has lots of hobbies _____ playing chess.

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

8. The man is the _____ of this movie. We like his movies very much.

- A. direction B. direct C. director D. directly

9. After visiting _____ Space Mountain, we played _____ indoor game in a game centre.

- A. /; the B. an; an C. /; an D. a; the

10. —How was your summer camp, Ben? —_____ I made so many friends.

- A. Fantastic! B. Not really. C. Boring! D. Of course.

11. It's impolite _____ you to shout at your parents. It's important _____ you to learn to be polite.

- A. for; for B. of; for C. of; of D. for; of

12. —Have you heard of the story of Yang Yong?

—Yes. He _____ on CRH for many years and died at the age of 46.

- A. works B. worked C. is working D. has worked

13. To keep children away from danger, we warn parents _____ children alone at home.
A. leave B. to leave C. not leave D. not to leave
14. — I haven't seen your English teacher. Where is she?
— It's said she _____ England for further study for half an year.
A. has been in B. has been to C. has gone to D. has come to
15. — _____ useful knowledge your uncle has!
— Yes. He has once a leader of an international company.
A. What B. What a C. How D. What an
16. — When will Ningyang Line open?
— _____ next year. Only 40% of it _____ been built.
A. Until; has B. Until; have C. Not until; has D. Not until; have
17. — The Chinese football team failed to enter the World Cup again.
— _____ I am not a big fan of football.
A. It makes no difference to me. B. So much for this. C. Are you serious? D. What a pity!
18. — Timmy got first prize in the Science Competition!
— It's not surprising. _____. He has worked so hard at it these years.
A. Many hands make light work B. Every dog has its day
C. Actions speak louder than words D. No pain, no gain
19. — When did you _____ the high jump team?
— Last month. I'm going to _____ the high jump in our school sports meet.
A. join; join B. take part in; join C. join; take part in
20. — It may rain tomorrow.
— _____, we'll have to stay at home.
A. In the end B. In that case C. At least D. By the way
21. — Excuse me, could you help me _____ the time of the next train to Tianjin?
— Sure. Please wait for a minute.
A. look up B. pick up C. set up D. warm up

三、完形填空

In August, 2021, some new rules came out to limit(限制) young people's online game time. People under the age of 18 can only play online games three hours a week. They are very _____ 22 _____ with teachers and parents.

According to the rules, online game providers can _____ 23 _____ only one-hour service to young people from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.

Wu Ping, a high school teacher in Tianjin, thinks online games are a _____ 24 _____ of time, and are bad for students' studies. At school, students aren't allowed to use their phones, so they play online games at home, and their parents often find _____ 25 _____ hard to prevent them from doing so. Spending too much time playing online games can make students' grades fall quickly. What's worse, online games might make students _____ 26 _____ developing friendships. "Students who become seriously addicted (上瘾的) to online games often find all kinds of excuses to play them. They also spend little on food or clothes to _____ 27 _____ their money for online games. So I think it is really necessary for the government to take action," said Li Zimeng, a teacher in Guangzhou.

Mrs Chen, a mother of a high school student in Beijing, used to have difficulty keeping her son away from online games, so she felt really _____ 28 _____ when the new rules came out. Her son became addicted to online games when he was 14. _____ 29 _____ she tried to stop him playing them, he got really angry. "For several months, he even _____ 30 _____ to talk to me. Only when I placed fewer restrictions (限制) on his game time could our relationship _____ 31 _____," said Mrs Chen.

Thanks to the rules, students can have more time to take up new hobbies. To make sure that students develop healthier interests, schools, teachers and parents need to work closely to help young students find proper hobbies, and organize different after-school activities for them.

22. A. busy B. patient C. popular D. known
23. A. offer B. provide C. report D. suggest
24. A. symbol B. waste C. record D. wonder

25. A. this B. that C. it D. those
26. A. look forward to B. lose interest in C. take notice of D. get ready for
27. A. accept B. receive C. borrow D. save
28. A. surprised B. peaceful C. excited D. confident
29. A. Whenever B. Whatever C. Whoever D. However
30. A. expected B. refused C. managed D. hurried
31. A. receive B. realize C. improve D. appear

四、单词拼写

32. In Disneyland, I bought a _____ of (几件) pencil cases for my classmates.
33. I managed to get a _____ (乘坐) down to the station.
34. What do you think of Liu Qian's _____ show?
35. Riding an elephant is really _____ (excite)!
36. The restaurant is open every day _____ (除了) Monday.
37. Next Sunday I will take a direct _____ (fly) to Chengdu for a visit.
38. The public transport in Nanjing _____ (improve) a lot in the past ten years.
39. Would you mind _____ (translate) these sentences into English for me?
40. Tom's mother was _____ (satisfy) with what he did.
41. There was a great _____ (游行) on National Day in my small town.
42. Lisa was in a hurry _____ (open) her gift.
43. — Where is Andy? — He _____ (not catch) the bus up to now. So he will be a few minutes late.
44. — Beautiful scenery comes into our eyes everywhere while we're taking trips in the new country villages in China.
— Until now don't we realize _____ (中国在环保上取得了多大进步) in the past few years. (make)
45. The homework _____ (check) twice so far.

五、翻译

46. 这些山如此之大以至于走到另一边需要花费很长时间。

_____.

47. 你去过新加坡 (Singapore) 吗?

_____.

48. 我去过很多城市, 例如北京、上海和广州。

_____.

49. 使别人微笑能令他们感觉放松。

_____.

50. 这三位中国宇航员已经在太空中待了多长时间? (How long...; taikonaut)

_____.

参考答案:

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

【导语】这篇文章是一篇说明文。主要介绍了世界上唯一一个地下城镇，以及它的建立原因和在全世界的流行度。

1. 词义猜测题。根据“why even call it a town”可知作者认为这个地方过于贫瘠而不能被称之为是一个城镇，划线部分单词与“too poor”意思相近。故选 B。

2. 细节理解题。根据“Coober Pedy was set up in 1915, following the discovery of opals (猫眼石)”可知该城镇被建立是由于猫眼石的发现。故选 C。

3. 推理判断题。根据“While the structures may be located underground, they are in no way worse than those that lie above.”并结合本段内容可知，本段主要描述了人们是如何在地下生活的。故选 D。

4. 推理判断题。最后一段例举著名电影名字是为了证明该段第一句话“Coober Pedy is also a favourite among filmmakers”，进而证明 Coober Pedy 是多么的流行。故选 A。

5. C

【详解】句意：除了追求成功，我们的生活中还有很多其他有趣的事情要做。

考查介词辨析。by 被；on 在上面；besides 除了（包括在内）；except 除了（不包括在内）。根据“running after success, we have a lot of other interesting things to do in our lives.”可知除了追求成功，还有其他的事情，此处是包括在内，用介词 besides。故选 C。

6. C

【详解】句意：去北京要花的时间减少了，因为火车的速度提高了很多。

考查名词辨析。price 价格；space 空间；speed 速度；service 服务。根据“It takes less time to go to Beijing because the...of trains has increased a lot.”可知，因为火车的速度提高了，所以去北京所要花费的时间减少了，故选 C。

7. B

【详解】句意：除了下棋，她还有许多爱好。

考查介词辨析。except 除了（不包括在内）；besides 除了……还（包括在内）；beside 在……旁边；except for 除了（不包括在内）。根据“She has lots of hobbies ... playing chess”可知，playing chess 属于 hobbies，用 besides 表示包含在某一范围内。故选 B。

8. C

【详解】句意：那个男人是这部电影的导演。我们非常喜欢他的电影。

考查词义辨析。direction 方向；direct 直接的；director 导演；directly 直接地。此空前有定冠词“the”，所以填名词，主语是“the man”，“director”符合句意，故选 C。

9. C

【详解】句意：参观太空山后，我们在游戏中心玩了一场室内游戏。

考查冠词的用法。a 一，用于辅音音素开头的单词前；an 一，用于元音音素开头的单词前；/不用冠词；the 表特指。根据“Space Mountain”可知在专有名词前应用零冠词，即不用冠词；indoor game 为单数名词，此处泛指“一场室内游戏”，且 indoor 为元音音素开头的单词，因此不定冠词用 an。故选 C。

10. A

【详解】句意：你的夏令营怎么样，本？——好极了！我交了如此多的朋友。

考查情景交际。Fantastic 好极了；Not really 不完全是；Boring 无聊极了；Of course 当然。根据“I made so many friends”可知，我教了很多朋友，故可推测出，这次的夏令营“好极了”。故选 A。

11. B

【详解】句意：向你父母大叫是没有礼貌的。学会有礼貌对你来说是重要的。

考查介词。根据“it is 形容词（体现人的品质特征）of sb.to do”“it is 形容词（形容词是对这件事的评价）for sb to do”，第一空前的形容词“impolite”能体现人的品质特征，所以是 of；第二空前的形容词是对这件事的评价，所以是 for。故选 B。

12. B

【详解】句意：——你听说过杨勇的故事吗？——是的。他从事中国高铁研究多年，死于 46 岁。

考查动词时态。根据“He ...on CRH for many years and died at the age of 46”可知，此处是描述过去发生的事情，动词用过去式，故选 B。

13. D

【详解】句意：为了让孩子远离危险，我们警告父母不要把孩子单独留在家里。

考查非谓语。warn sb (not) to do sth“警告某人（不）要做某事”，根据“To keep children away from danger, we warn parents ...children alone at home”可知，警告父母不要把孩子单独留在家里，是远离危险的正确做法，故选 D。

14. A

【详解】句意：——我没有看到你的英语老师。她在哪？——据说她为了进一步学习待在英国半年了。

考查短语辨析。has been in 住在某地或待在某地一段时间，后可接时间段；has been to 某人曾经去过某地，此时已回来；has gone to 某人去了某地，现在还没有回来，可能在去的途中或已经到了目的地；has come to 已来到。根据时间状语“for half an year”可知，这里指“待在某地一段时间”。故选 A。

15. A

【详解】句意：——你叔叔有多么有用的知识！——是的。他曾经是一家国际公司的领导。

考查感叹句。What 引导感叹句的结构是：What+(a/an)+形容词+可数名词+主谓或 What+形容词+不可数名词+主谓；How 引导感叹句的结构是：How+形容词/副词+主谓。根据“...useful knowledge your uncle has!”可知应是感叹句，且中心词“knowledge”是不可数名词，故要用 What 引导，故选 A。

16. C

【详解】句意：——宁阳线什么时候会开？——到明年才开。只有 40%建好了。

考查连词辨析以及主谓一致。until 直到；not until 直到才。根据“next year”可知，这条线路到明年才会开放，故第一空填 not until。百分比修饰名词时，谓语动词要与 of 后面的代词或名词保持一致，it 是单数，助动词用 has，故选 C。

17. A

【详解】句意：——中国足球队再次无缘世界杯。——对我来说没什么区别。我不是个足球迷。

考查情景交际。It makes no difference to me.对我来说没什么区别；So much for this.这就到此为止；Are you serious? 你是认真的吗；What a pity!真遗憾。根据“I am not a big fan of football.”可知，因为不是足球迷，所以没有什么区别；故选 A。

18. D

【详解】句意：——Timmy 在科学竞赛中得了一等奖！——这并不奇怪。没有付出就没有收获。这些年来他一直在努力工作。

考查谚语。Many hands make light work 众人拾柴火焰高；Every dog has its day 凡人都有得意日；Actions speak louder than words 事实胜于雄辩；No pain, no gain 没有付出就没有收获。根据“He has worked so hard at it these years.”可知强调他这些年的付出。故选 D。

19. C

【详解】句意：——你什么时候加入跳高队的？——上个月。我将参加我们学校运动会的跳高比赛。

考查动词及短语辨析。join 表示加入某个团体；take part in 一般指参加会议或活动。根据“the high jump team”可知，加入跳高队属于团体，需用 join，故第一个空填 join；再根据“the high jump in our school sports meet.”可知，指参加学校运动会，需用 take part in。故选 C。

20. B

【详解】句意：——明天可能会下雨。——如果是那样的话，我们不得不待在家里。

考查介词短语辨析。In the end 最后；In that case 如果是那样的话；At least 至少；By the way 顺便。根据“It may rain tomorrow.”可知明天会下雨，用 In that case 回答，表示如果那样的话就要待在家。故选 B。

21. A

【详解】句意：——对不起，你能帮我查一下下一趟去天津的火车的时间吗？——当然。请稍等。

考查动词短语。look up 查阅；pick up 捡起；set up 建立；warm up 热身。根据“could you help me ... the time of the next train to Tianjin?”可知，此处是请求对方帮忙查一下下一趟去天津的火车的时间。故选 A。

22. C 23. A 24. B 25. C 26. B 27. D 28. C 29. A 30. B 31. C

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。主要介绍了网络游戏的危害以及新出台的限制网络游戏的规章的益处。

22. 句意：这些规章受到了老师和父母的欢迎。

busy 忙碌的；patient 耐心的；popular 受欢迎的；known 著名的。根据下文可知，老师认为网络游戏浪费时间对孩子们的学习有害，父母觉得让孩子远离游戏很难，故这些限制网络游戏的规章很受他们的欢迎。故选 C。

23. 句意：根据这些规章，网络游戏提供者在周五、周末和公共节假日晚上的八点到九点给年轻人只提供一个小时的游戏。

offer 提供；provide 提供；report 报告；suggest 建议。根据“only one-hour service to young people”可知，offer sth. to sb“提供某物给某人”。故选 A。

24. 句意：南京高中的吴萍认为网络游戏浪费时间，并且对孩子们的学习也有害。

symbol 标志；waste 浪费；record 记录；wonder 奇迹。根据“are bad for students' studies”可知，老师认为网络游戏浪费时间。故选 B。

25. 句意：父母也发现阻止孩子们在家玩网络游戏很难。

this 这个；that 那个；it 它；those 那些。find it adj. to do sth.“发觉做某事……”，故此处用 it 作形式宾语。故选 C。

26. 句意：更糟糕的是，网络游戏可能让还孩子们失去了培养友情的兴趣。

look forward to 期待；lose interest in 失去兴趣；take notice of 注意；get ready for 为……做准备。根据语境可知，此处都在说网络游戏的危害，对培养友情失去兴趣也是危害之一。故选 B。

27. 句意：他们也会花很少的钱在食物和衣服上以此来节省钱打网络游戏。

accept 接受，主观上；receive 接受，客观上；borrow 借；save 节省。根据句意可知，他们把钱节省下来打游戏。故选 D。

28. 句意：当这些新的规章出台时，她真的很兴奋。

surprised 吃惊的；peaceful 平静的；excited 激动的；confident 自信的。根据“Mrs Chen,a mother of a high school student in Beijing,used to have difficulty keeping her son away from online games”可知，以前陈夫人让自己的儿子远离网络游戏很难，故这些规章出台时她很兴奋。故选 C。

29. 句意：无论什么时候她阻止儿子玩网络游戏，他真的很非常生气。

Whenever 无论何时；Whatever 无论什么；Whoever 无论谁；However 然而。根据句意可知，只要她阻止儿子玩游戏，他都会很生气。故选 A。

30. 句意：甚至数月他拒绝和我说话。

expected 期望；refused 拒绝；managed 成功做某事；hurried 匆忙。根据“she tried to stop him playing them, he got really angry.”可知，陈夫人因为不让儿子玩游戏他们的关系很恶劣，孩子都不会跟她说话。故选 B。

31. 句意：只有当我减少对他游戏时间的限制时，我们的关系才会改善。

receive 收到；realize 意识到；improve 改善；appear 出现。根据“Only when I placed fewer restrictions (限制) on his game time”可知，只有在放松限制的情况下，关系才会改善。故选 C。

32. couple

【详解】句意：在迪斯尼乐园，我给同学们买了两个铅笔盒。a couple of“几个”，形容词短语，故填 couple。

33. ride

【详解】句意：我设法搭便车到了车站。根据“I managed to get a...(乘坐) down to the station.”可知，此处表示搭便车到了车站，可用 get a ride“搭便车”，所以此空应是 ride。故填 ride。

34. magic

【详解】句意：你觉得刘谦的魔术表演怎么样？根据“Liu Qian”和常识可知，此处指魔术表演；magic“魔术的”，形容词作定语，修饰名词“show”。故填 magic。

35. exciting

【详解】句意：骑大象真是很让人激动！根据“Riding an elephant”可知，此处应是在表示骑大象是一件令人激动的事情，所以此空应用 excite 的形容词形式 exciting“令人激动的”，作表语。故填 exciting。

36. except

【详解】句意：除了星期一，这家餐馆每天都营业。根据“every day ... Monday”可推出是除去周一外的每天都开门，

except“除……之外”，是介词，故填 except。

37. flight

【详解】句意：下星期天我将乘直飞航班去成都参观。fly“飞”，是动词。此处位于形容词 direct 后，应用名词 flight“航班”，故填 flight。

38. has improved

【详解】句意：在过去的十年里，南京的公共交通有了很大的改善。根据“in the past ten years.”可知，本句是现在完成时(have/has done)；主语 The public transport 是单数，助动词用 has。故填 has improved。

39. translating

【详解】句意：你介意帮我把这些句子翻译成英语吗？mind doing sth.意为“介意做某事”，动名词作宾语，故填 translating。

40. satisfied

【详解】句意：汤姆的母亲对他所做的感到满意。根据“Tom’s mother was ... with what he did.”可知，此处应用形容词作表语；结合所给词，satisfied“满意的”，符合语境；be satisfied with“对……感到满意”。故填 satisfied。

41. parade

【详解】句意：国庆节那天，我们小镇举行了盛大的游行。根据中文提示和“a”可知，需要名词单数，parade 符合句意，故填 parade。

42. to open

【详解】句意：Lisa 匆忙地打开了她的礼物。“匆忙地去做某事”be in a hurry to do sth. 故填 to open。

43. hasn’t caught

【详解】句意：——安迪在哪里？——到目前为止，他还没有赶上公共汽车。所以他会迟到几分钟。根据“up to now”可知，句子用现在完成时，结构是“have/has+过去分词”，主语是 he，助动词用 has，与 not 可以缩写成 hasn’t，故填 hasn’t caught。

44. what great progress China has made

【详解】句意：——当我们在中国的新农村旅行时，美丽的风景进入我们的眼睛。——直到现在我们才意识到中国在过去几年里取得了多大的进步。“取得很大进步”make great progress；“中国”China；根据“中国在环保上取得了多大进步”可知，本句应是感叹句，根据“in the past few years.”可知，时态是现在完成时(have/has done)，progress 是不可数名词，所以用 what 引导，感叹句的结构为“What+形容词+不可数名词+主谓”，故填 what great progress China has made。

45. has been checked

【详解】句意：到目前为止，作业已经检查过两次了。主语“The homework”与动词 check 之间是动宾关系，结合“so far”可知用现在完成时的被动语态，其结构为 have/has been done。主语是不可数名词，助动词用 has。故填 has been checked。

46. These mountains are so big that it takes a long time to walk to the other side.

【详解】这些山：these mountains，首字母需大写；如此……以至于：so/such ... that，结合“大”可知，此处应用 so 来修饰形容词；走到另一边：walk to the other side；需要花费很长时间：it takes a long time to do sth. 根据语境可知，此题应用一般现在时。故填 These mountains are so big that it takes a long time to walk to the other side.

47. Have you ever been to Singapore?

【详解】去过：have been to sp.；主语是 you，助动词用 have，变疑问句时把助动词 have 放主语之前；曾经：ever，放主语 you 之后。故填 Have you ever been to Singapore?

48. I have been to many cities, such as Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

【详解】I“我”；have been to“去过”；many cities“许多城市”；such as“比如”；Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou“北京、上海和广州”。故填 I have been to many cities, such as Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.

49. Making others smile can make them feel relaxed.

【详解】使别人微笑：make others smile，此处作主语，用动名词；能：can，情态动词后加动词原形；令他们感觉放松：make them feel relaxed。故填 Making others smile can make them feel relaxed.

50. How long have the three taikonauts been in space?

【详解】多长时间: how long, 句子用现在完成时; 待在某地: have been in; 太空: space; 句子主语是 the three taikonauts, 助动词用 have, 放主语之前。故填 How long have the three taikonauts been in space?