

2024-2025 秋季学八年级 每日一练 6

一、阅读理解



Usually in school or in clubs, children can't ride a horse. But in Brixton, south London, there is a special club. There students are welcome to ride a horse.

The Ebony Horse Club is a riding school for children from poor families. It opened in 2011. Now, the club provides (提供) 140 rides per week for children. A four-day riding trip in Wales costs £70 per person, but horse riding lessons at the club are only £7 for children. This is a lot cheaper.

"If the parents can't afford (承担得起) to pay, we still let the children ride," says Naomi Howgate, the manager of the club. Naomi is also a horse riding teacher. She spends two days a week looking after the stables (马厩) and giving the children riding lessons. "I teach them how to tell if a horse is feeling happy or sad, how to walk up to a horse safely and how to build a good relationship (关系) with the horses. Anyone over 12 can be a young volunteer (志愿者) here," says Naomi. "Working here helps children with their horseback riding and life skills."

12-year-old Omari is a member of the club. "The lessons have taught me a lot. They've taught me to be caring, kind, and to be ourselves around horses," he says. Shaddai Mcleod is one of the club's youngest riders. The 9-year-old boy often rides after school. On Sundays, he likes coming to the club to look after the horses and clean the stables. His sister Zion is 13 years old. She works as hard as him. She says she is lucky to be a member of the club.

1. According to the passage, students can _____ at the Ebony Horse Club.
A. ride a bike B. ride a horse C. play the piano D. play table tennis
2. Naomi Howgate can teach the students _____ at the club.
①to understand a horse ②to give a horse a shower ③to be friends with a horse ④to keep themselves safe on a horse
A. ①②③ B. ①②④ C. ②③④ D. ①③④
3. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. The club opens for children from poor families. B. Naomi Howgate stays in the club for two days every week.
C. Shaddai Mcleod often rides a horse at the club after school.
D. Children can make money by looking after the horses at the club.
4. What would be the best title of the passage?
A. A special club — The Ebony Horse Club B. The members of The Ebony Horse Club
C. The information of The Ebony Horse Club D. The manager of The Ebony Horse Club

二、单项选择

5. Last week, I read a report _____ wild animals and learned that some sleep _____ the whole winter.
A. in; through B. on; across C. from; in D. on; through
6. 30, 000 dollars _____ a great deal of money, but it is _____ than we need.
A. are; a bit more B. are; much more C. is; a little D. is; far less
7. This book is _____ that one, so he reads it _____ as before.
A. as difficult as; as carefully B. as more difficult as; more careful
C. as difficult as; as careful D. more difficult as; more carefully
8. At the party, Lucy wore a dress which was far more attractive than _____.
A. that of other girl B. that of other girls
C. the other girls D. those of other girls
9. Jeff is much _____ than most kids.
A. seriously B. seriouser C. serious D. less serious
10. —Where is Lily?
—She with her sister _____ her bedroom. Her bedroom is always _____.
A. clean; cleaning B. is cleaning; clean
C. cleans; cleaning D. are cleaning; clean
11. —Do you know the population of Japan?
—Sorry, I'm not sure. But it's _____ than that of India.

- A. fewer B. less C. more D. smaller

12. Which of the following sentences may an American speak?

- A. We like going out in autumn. B. Beckham is our favourite soccer star.
C. He goes on holiday every year. D. American football is very popular.

三、完形填空

Walking in an American middle school, I see groups of students, 13 cliques (小团体), talking and walking together. If you go to a middle school, you will see the same. These students do almost 14 together: eat lunch, do homework, play sports, and go to movies.

We all need a group of 15. They are the ones we run to tell how well we did on the last test.

They listen when we complain how our parents made us do homework 16 playing with our best friends. They help us with tough homework problems.

But like everything else, cliques can be bad. What happens if a close friend (let's call her Sally) has a fight with 17 friend (Joe)? Sally stops talking to Joe, and that's not all. She 18 wants you to stop talking to him, even though Joe and you have been friends for two years.

What can you do? The best way is 19 to Sally and tell her you do not want to be involved (卷入) in the argument. Tell her that this fight is not between you and Joe. Tell her that you want to be friends with 20 of them. If she is a good friend, she 21. Then, you should also try to help them talk with each other again!

Be kind and 22 all your friends, whether some of them are not talking to one another. You have the freedom to talk to all of them and to help all of them.

13. A. mean B. meaning C. called D. calling
14. A. everything B. something C. nothing D. anything
15. A. teachers B. friends C. runners D. players
16. A. instead of B. because of C. thanks to D. as for
17. A. other B. others C. another D. the other
18. A. also B. either C. not D. never
19. A. talk B. talking C. to talk D. talked
20. A. both B. all C. none D. nobody
21. A. understands B. will understand C. understood D. understanding
22. A. think of B. hear of C. listen to D. talk with

四、单词拼写

23. I think he can jump _____(far) of us all and he will go abroad (在国外) for _____(far) study.
24. Bears seldom hurt people and always sleep _____ the winter. (从头到尾)
25. These days, people are having great fun d_____ with each other about the activities they can do in Harbin this winter vacation.
26. At the moment, in London people are l_____ work and are going home.
27. He always listens to the teachers carefully d_____ the classes.
28. To tell the truth, people are _____ /'helθi/ today than at any time in their history.
29. The radio says it is going to be even _____ (fog) tomorrow morning.

参考答案:

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	D	D	A	D	D	A	D	D	B
题号	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	D	B	C	A	B	A	C	A	C	A
题号	21	22								
答案	B	D								

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

【导语】本文主要介绍了一个特殊的俱乐部——乌木马俱乐部。它是一所为贫困家庭的孩子开设的骑马学校。在志愿者的帮助下，俱乐部每周为孩子们提供大约 140 次骑行。

1. 细节理解题。根据“But in Brixton, south London, there is a special club. There students are welcome to ride a horse.”及“The Ebony Horse Club is a riding school for children from poor families..., but horse riding lessons at the club are only £7 for children.”可知，在乌木马俱乐部学生可以骑马。故选 B。

2. 细节理解题。根据“I teach them how to tell if a horse is feeling happy or sad, how to walk up to a horse safely and how to build a good relationship with the horses.”可知，他能够教学生们如何分辨马是高兴还是悲伤，如何安全地走近马，以及如何与马建立良好的关系。即①③④。故选 D。

3. 细节理解题。根据“The Ebony Horse Club is a riding school for children from poor families.”可知，俱乐部是一所面向贫困家庭孩子的马术学校。A 选项正确；根据“She spends two days a week looking after the stables and giving the children riding”可知，她一周花了两天的时间在俱乐部，B 选项正确；根据“Shaddai Mcleod is one of the club's youngest riders. The 9-year-old boy often rides after school.”可知，Shaddai Mcleod 放学后经常在俱乐部骑马。C 选项正确；D 选项短文没有提到。故选 D。

4. 最佳标题题。根据短文内容可知本文介绍了特殊的俱乐部——乌木马俱乐部。它是一所为贫困家庭的孩子开设的骑马学校。在志愿者的帮助下，俱乐部每周为孩子们提供大约 140 次骑行。A 选项为最佳标题。故选 A。

5. D

【详解】句意：上周，我读了一篇关于野生动物的报告，了解到有些动物整个冬天都在睡觉。

考查介词辨析。in 在……里面；through 自始至终，贯穿；on 关于；across 穿过；from 来自。分析“a report...wild animals”可知，此处指一篇关于野生动物的报告，所以第一空应用介词 on；分析“some sleep...the whole winter”可知，此处表示有些动物在冬天自始至终都在睡觉，所以第二空应用介词 through。故选 D。

6. D

【详解】句意：三万美元是一大笔钱，但它比我们需要的少得多。

考查主谓一致和比较级。“30,000 dollars”作为整体看作单数，be 动词用 is，排除 AB 选项。a little 一点；less 较少的，是 little 的比较级。“but”表示转折关系，后半句应表达“比我们需要的少”，且结合“than”可知，空二用比较级 less，far 可以修饰比较级，表示“远远不够”。故选 D。

7. A

【详解】句意：这本书和那本书一样难，所以他读得和以前一样仔细。

考查形容词和副词原级。原级结构为：as+形容词/副词原级+as...“和……一样……”；比较级结构为：形容词/副词比较级+than“比……更……”；结合选项可知，选项 B 和选 D 表达错误，排除；第一空，空前为“is”，此应用形容词，as difficult as“与……一样难”；第二空，根据空前“reads it”可知，此处应用副词 carefully“仔细地，小心地”作状语，修饰动词“reads”，排除 C。故选 A。

8. D

【详解】句意：在晚会上，露西穿了一件比其他女孩子漂亮得多的衣服。

考查代词和比较级的用法。句子的比较主体是“dress”，选项 C 与句子的比较主体不一致，C 指的是“女孩”，排除 C；other 后一般用可数名词的复数，排除 A；根据题干可知，句子是比较其他女孩穿的那些裙子，应用复数“those”来指代，所以选项 B 错误，故选 D。

9. D

【详解】句意：杰夫没有大多数孩子那么严肃。

考查形容词比较级。seriously 严肃地，副词；seriouser 错误表达；serious 严肃的，形容词原级；less serious 没那么严肃，形容词比较级。根据“Jeff is...”可知，此处是主系表结构，应用形容词作表语，故排除 A 选项。根据“much...than...”可知，此处应用形容词的比较级。故选 D。

10. B

【详解】句意：——莉莉在哪儿？——她和她姐姐正在打扫她的卧室。她的卧室总是很干净。

考查动词时态和主谓一致。根据“Where is Lily?”可知，打扫卧室的动作正在发生，应用现在进行时，排除 AC；主语是 with 前的“She”，be 动词用 is。故选 B。

11. D

【详解】句意：——你知道日本的人口吗？——对不起，我不确定。但是它比印度的要少。

考查形容词比较级。fewer 更少的（修饰可数名词的复数）；less 更少的（修饰不可数名词）；more 更多的；smaller 更小的。根据“Do you know the population of Japan?”可知，空格处形容人口的多少，形容人口多少用形容词 big 和 small，根据常识可知，日本人口比印度少。故选 D。

12. B

【详解】句意：下面哪一个句子可能是美国人说的？

考查美式英语。We like going out in autumn. 我们喜欢在秋天外出；Beckham is our favourite soccer star. 贝克汉姆是我们最喜欢的足球明星；He goes on holiday every year. 他每年会去度假；American football is very popular. 美国足球很受欢迎。B 选项中的 soccer，是美国人用的词汇；A 选项中的 autumn，C 选项中的 holiday，D 选项中的 football 都是英国英语中的词汇。故选 B。

13. C 14. A 15. B 16. A 17. C 18. A 19. C 20. A 21. B 22. D

【导语】本文主要讲述了学生组成小团体的利弊以及如何处理小团体里发生的事情。

13. 句意：走在一所美国中学里，我看到一群学生，他们叫小团体，一起说话和走路。

mean 意思是，意味；meaning 意义；called 叫，过去式或过去分词；calling 叫，动名词或现在分词。called+名称“叫做……”，此处作后置定语。故选 C。

14. 句意：这些学生几乎所有事情都一起做。

everything 所有事情；something 一些事情（肯定句中）；nothing 没有事情；anything 一些事情（否定句或疑问句中）。根据“eat lunch, do homework, play sports, and go to movies”可知，几乎所有事情都一起做。故选 A。

15. 句意：我们都需要一群朋友。

teachers 老师；friends 朋友；runners 奔跑者；players 运动员。根据语境和“These students do almost ... and go to movies.”可知，需要朋友。故选 B。

16. 句意：当我们抱怨父母让我们做作业而不是和最好的朋友玩时，他们会听。

instead of 而不是；because of 因为；thanks to 幸亏；as for 至于。结合句意可知，父母会让我们做作业而不是和朋友玩。故选 A。

17. 句意：如果一个亲密的朋友（我们叫她萨莉）和另一个朋友（乔）吵架了怎么办？

other 其他的；others 其他人或物；another 另一个，又一个；the other 两者中的另一个。此处表示泛指的另一朋友，用 another。故选 C。

18. 句意：她也希望你停止和他说话，即使乔和你已经是两年的朋友了。

also 也；either 也，用于否定句；not 不；never 从不。结合句意可知，朋友希望你也停止和她的吵架者说话。故选 A。

19. 句意：最好的办法是和萨莉谈谈，告诉她你不想卷入这场争论。

talk 谈话；talking 现在分词或动名词；to talk 不定式；talked 过去式或过去分词。the way to do sth“做某事的方法”，此处用不定式作表语。故选 C。

20. 句意：告诉她你想和他们两个做朋友。

both 都（两者）；all 都（三者及三者以上）；none 没有一个；nobody 没有人。此处指想和他们两个做朋友。故选 A。

21. 句意：如果她是个好朋友，她会理解的。

understands 理解，第三人称单数形式；will understand 一般将来时；understood 过去式或过去分词；understanding 动名词或现在分词。这是一个条件状语从句，从句“If she is a good friend”为一般现在时，主句用一般将来时。故选 B。

22. 句意：善待你的所有朋友，与他们交谈，无论他们中的一些人是否在互相交谈。

think of 思考; hear of 听说; listen to 听; talk with 与.....交谈。根据“whether some of them are not talking to one another.”可知, 与他们交谈。故选 D。

23. farthest/furthest further

【详解】句意: 我认为他在我所有人中能跳得最远, 并且, 他将去国外进一步学习。根据“I think he can jump...of us all and he will go abroad (在国外) for...study.”可知, 第一空强调距离上跳得最远, 所以, farthest/furthest“最远地”都符合题意; 第二空强调的是“进一步的学习”, 只有 further“进一步的”符合题意。故填 farthest/furthest; further。

24. through

【详解】句意: 熊很少伤害人, 总是在冬天从头到尾睡觉。根据句意和语境可知, “从头到尾”用介词 through。故填 through。

25. (d)iscussing

【详解】句意: 这些天来, 人们正在兴致勃勃地互相讨论着今年寒假在哈尔滨可以做些什么活动。结合“with each other about the activities they can do in Harbin”和首字母“d”可知, 此处是指互相讨论他们在哈尔滨可以做的活动; discuss“讨论”, 动词, 根据“are having great fun...”可知, 此处考查 have fun doing sth.“做某事很高兴”, 应用动名词形式 discussing 作宾语。故填(d)iscussing。

26. (l)eaving

【详解】句意: 此时的伦敦, 人们正下班回家。根据“people are...work and are going home.”可知, 指的是正下班回家, 时态是现在进行时。leave work “下班”, 填现在分词 leaving。故填(l)eaving。

27. (d)uring

【详解】句意: 在上课期间, 他总是认真地听老师讲课。根据首字母提示以及 classes 可知, 此处表达的是“在上课期间”, during 在.....期间。故填(d)uring。

28. healthier

【详解】句意: 说实话, 今天的人们比历史上任何时候都更健康。根据音标提示 /'helθi/ 可知, 空格处应用形容词 healthy“健康的”, 根据后面的 than 可知, 空格处应用形容词 healthy 的比较级形式。故填 healthier。

29. foggier

【详解】句意: 收音机里说明天早上的雾将会甚至更大。空格处在句中作表语, 用所给词 fog 的形容词形式 foggy“有雾的”, 句中出现了 even“甚至”, 表示明天的雾比今天的更大, 用比较级 foggier“雾更大的”。故填 foggier。