

2024-2025 秋季学九年级 每日一练 6

一、阅读理解

Today, if we talk about a color, we only need to use a simple name. For example, “blue” in Chinese is *lan*. But in ancient China, there were many beautiful names for blue, such as *yuebai*, *qielan* and *shiqing*.

Similar to the color wheel developed by Isaac Newton, ancient Chinese people created colors using the idea of pure (纯) colors and mixed colors. There were five pure colors, including *qing* (blue), *chi* (red), yellow, white and black. These basic colors can be put together to produce mixed colors. For example, mixing yellow and blue could make green. Lots of colors came into being (产生) thanks to this.

As for naming, ancient Chinese people paid much attention to the imagination that colors bring. For example, *dongfang jibai* is a light blue color. The blue color describes what the sky looks like early in the morning. Similarly, the pink color *taoyao* is used to describe blossoming (开花的) peach trees. The purple color *mushanzi* describes a sunset covering the mountain.

Do you know a color was not just a color, but a symbol of social status (地位) in ancient China? For example, yellow was long seen as the symbol of authority. Only the leader of the country and his family could use it. During the Tang Dynasty (朝代), officials needed to wear clothes with certain colors. Only officials of the top three grades were allowed to wear purple clothes, while those of the fourth and fifth wore red clothes, the sixth and seventh officials wore green clothes. Blue was for those in the lowest grades.

The colors that the ancients left us can be seen in society today. Nowadays, some TV programs present traditional Chinese colors in clothes and buildings, which excite people's interest in ancient colors.

1. What does the writer want to tell us in Paragraph 2?

- A. Who developed the five pure colors? B. How did lots of colors come into being?
C. What were the mixed colors produced for? D. How many beautiful names does blue have?

2. What does *mushanzi* describe?

- A. The sky in early morning. B. The blossoming peach trees.
C. The best imagination of people. D. The sunset covering the mountain.

3. What may the underlined word “authority” mean?

- A. Happiness. B. Country. C. Palace. D. Power.

4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the Tang Dynasty officials system?

- A. Officials in purple>Officials in green>Officials in blue>Officials in red.
B. Officials in purple>Officials in red>Officials in blue>Officials in green.
C. Officials in purple>Officials in red>Officials in green>Officials in blue.
D. Officials in purple>Officials in green>Officials in red>Officials in blue.

二、单项选择

5. —I wonder _____ he will agree to look after my pet dog. —I believe _____ he will help you. He is an animal-lover.

- A. if; whether B. if; that C. that; whether D. that; if

6. Jack, my American pen friend, shows great interest in Zhenjiang. He wonders _____.

- A. when Zhenjiang Museum is built B. why are Zhenjiang noodles so well-known
C. if spring is the best time to visit Zhenjiang D. that Zhenjiang is famous for three mountains

7. —Alice, could you tell me something more about the book you shared last week?

—Sure. The topic about struggle (奋斗) in life has been fully _____ by the author.

- A. taught B. suggested C. developed D. questioned

8. —These people are really nice. —Yes. They always show _____ our feelings.

- A. decision about B. respect for
C. success in D. purpose of

9. Xu Xiake, one of the most famous travelers in ancient China, _____ many strange and interesting caves (山洞).

- A. invented B. invited C. discovered D. developed

10. —The seventh national census(人口普查) has begun. I wonder _____.

—The census will help improve public services and scientists can learn more about population growth.

- A. how often it takes place B. that it is very important for everyone
 C. why the government takes it so seriously D. if we can use smart phones to record our information
11. —What did you think of the white dress? —I _____ its style, but I _____ not choose it because of its price.
 A. preferred; prefer B. preferred; would rather
 C. would rather; would rather D. would rather; preferred
12. —All the family _____ skating except the twins.
 —That's true. Both of them _____ singing, but neither of them _____ good at it.
 A. enjoy; prefers; are B. enjoys; prefer; is
 C. enjoys; prefers; are D. enjoy; prefer; is

三、完形填空

What is your favourite colour? Do you like yellow, orange or red? If you do, you 13 be an optimist, a leader, or an active person 14 enjoys life and excitement. Do you prefer gray or blue? Then you are probably 15, shy and you would rather follow than 16. If you love green, you are strong minded and determined. You wish to succeed and want 17 people to see you are successful.

This is what psychologists tell us, and they are sure about this, because they have been seriously studying the meaning of colour preference, 18 the effect that colours have on human beings. They tell us that we won't change our favourite colour as we grow up. A yellow room makes us feel more cheerful and comfortable 19 a dark green one, and a red dress brings warmth and cheer 20 the saddest winter day.

But black is depressing. Light and bright colours can make people not only happier but more active. It is a fact that factory workers work better, harder, and have 21 accidents when their machines 22 orange rather than black or dark grey. Remember that, if you feel low, you can always cheer up your day or your life with a new shirt or a new colourful thing.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 13. A. can | B. must | C. may | D. should |
| 14. A. whom | B. who | C. which | D. what |
| 15. A. quiet | B. quite | C. quietly | D. quitely |
| 16. A. like | B. take | C. leave | D. lead |
| 17. A. others | B. another | C. other | D. the other |
| 18. A. but | B. or | C. so | D. and |
| 19. A. then | B. as | C. than | D. / |
| 20. A. for | B. with | C. to | D. of |
| 21. A. less | B. fewer | C. more | D. most |
| 22. A. paint | B. are painted | C. draw | D. are drawn |

四、单词拼写

23. Two more methods _____ (suggest) to them to work out the problem, but neither of them was accepted.
24. Dark and difficult times lie ahead, soon we must all face the _____ (choose) between what is right and what is easy.
25. There are over 100 teachers _____ (从事, 执业) in our school.
26. When did Columbus _____ the American Continent, do you know?
27. All the students are _____ (要求) to listen carefully in class.
28. Some people hold different opinions about w_____ Chat GPT is offering help better or making things worse
29. It's cold outside, so I put a T-shirt on under my sweater for extra w_____.
30. The TV play *The Age of Awakening* i_____ the youth so much—Many young people have great dreams and keep on working hard at them.

参考答案:

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

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

【导语】本文介绍了在中国传统文化中对颜色的认知，重点介绍了对颜色的命名、颜色在社会地位方面的象征意义以及如今人们对颜色文化的传承。

1. 段落大意题。根据“ancient Chinese people created colors using the idea of pure (纯) colors and mixed colors.”可知，此段重点介绍了许多颜色是如何产生的，故选 B。

2. 细节理解题。根据“The purple color *mushanzi* describes a sunset covering the mountain.”可知，暮山紫描述的是日落时分，暮光笼罩群山时颜色。故选 D。

3. 词意猜测题。根据“Only the leader of the country and his family could use it.”可猜测出黄色应是权力的象征。因此 authority 意为“权力”与 power 表达意思相同。故选 D。

4. 细节理解题。根据“During the Tang Dynasty (朝代), officials needed to wear clothes with certain colors. Only officials of the top three grades were allowed to wear purple clothes, while those of the fourth and fifth wore red clothes, the sixth and seventh officials wore green clothes. Blue was for those in the lowest grades.”可知，三品以上的官员穿紫色官袍，四品和五品官员穿红色官袍，六品和七品官员穿绿色官袍，而最低的两级官员只能穿蓝色官袍。故选 C。

5. B

【详解】句意：——我想知道他是否会同意照顾我的宠物狗。——我相信他会帮助你的。他是个动物爱好者。

考查连词词义辨析。if 是否，引导的宾语从句则用于提出疑问或表达不确定性；whether 是否，引导的宾语从句则用于提出疑问或表达不确定性；that 引导的宾语从句通常用于陈述事实或信息，在句子中不充当任何成分，可省略。根据第一空前的“wonder”可知，此处表示不确定性，结合选项可知，此处用 if 引导宾语从句；根据第二个空前的“believe”可知，此处表示陈述信息，用 that 引导宾语从句。故选 B。

6. C

【详解】句意：杰克，我的美国笔友对镇江表达了强烈的兴趣，他想知道春天是否是参观镇江最好的时间？

考查宾语从句。分析句子可知，空处在 wonders 的后面，是宾语从句，宾语从句应用陈述句语序，故排除 B；从句是疑问句，应使用疑问词引导，排除 D；A 项中时态错误，应用一般过去时。故选 C。

7. C

【详解】句意：——爱丽丝，你能告诉我更多关于你上周分享的那本书的事情吗？——当然。关于人生奋斗的话题被作者充分地展开了。

考查动词辨析。taught 教；suggested 建议；developed 展开；questioned 质疑。根据“The topic about struggle (奋斗) in life has been fully...by the author.”可知，话题被充分展开，故选 C。

8. B

【详解】句意：——这些人真的很好。——是的。他们总是尊重我们的感受。

考查名词词组辨析。decision about 关于.....的决定；respect for 对.....的尊敬；success in 在.....方面成功；purpose of.....的目的。根据“These people are really nice.”可知，这些人很好是因为尊重我们的感受。故选 B。

9. C

【详解】句意：徐霞客是中国古代最著名的旅行家之一，他发现了许多奇怪而有趣的洞穴。

考查动词辨析。invented 发明；invited 邀请；discovered 发现；developed 发展。由“many strange and interesting caves”可知，表示发现了许多洞穴，“发现已经存在的东西”用 discover。故选 C。

10. C

【详解】句意：——第七次全国人口普查已经开始。我想知道为什么政府如此重视这个问题。——人口普查将有助于改善公共服务，科学家可以更多地了解人口增长。

考查定语从句和情景交际。how often it takes place 多久发生一次; that it is very important for everyone 这对每个人都很重要; why the government takes it so seriously 为什么政府如此重视这个问题; if we can use smart phones to record our information 我们能否用智能手机记录我们的信息。分析句子可知, 本句应是宾语从句, 所以用陈述句语序, 结合答句“The census will help improve public services and scientists can learn more about population growth.”可知, 空处应是询问重视人口普查的原因, C 项符合语境, 故选 C。

11. B

【详解】句意:——你认为这件白色的连衣裙怎么样?——我更喜欢它的风格, 但因为价格的关系我宁愿不选择它。考查动词短语。preferred 偏爱, 更喜欢, 常用 prefer+n./doing/to do 更喜欢……; would rather 宁愿, 常用 would rather do sth. 宁愿做某事。根据“its style”可知, 其为名词, 故应用 preferred; 根据“not choose it”可知, 第二个空后是动词原形, 故应用 would rather。故选 B。

12. D

【详解】句意:——除了双胞胎外, 全家都喜欢滑冰。——这是真的。他们两个都喜欢唱歌, 但都不擅长。考查主谓一致。enjoy 享受、欣赏; prefer 较喜欢; is 是 (be 的三单形式); are (用于第二人称单复数现在时, 第一、三人称复数现在时) 是。本题中 all the family 指所有家庭成员, 其后接谓语动词用复数形式; both of 后接谓语动词也为复数形式; 而 neither of 后接谓语动词用单数形式。故选 D。

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

【分析】这篇短文中作者告诉了我们一些关于颜色我们可能不知道的事情。颜色可以影响我们的心情, 在文章中, 作者给出了很多例子来说明, 各种颜色是怎样影响我们的心情的。

13. 句意: 如果你这样做了, 你一定是一个乐观主义者。A. can 可以, 能够; B. must 必须, 一定; C. may 可以; D. should 应该。肯定的推测用 must, 故答案为 B。

14. 句意: 或者是一个享受生活和快乐的积极的人。A. whom 谁, 宾格; B. who 谁, 主格; C. which 哪一个; D. what 什么。此句是一个定语从句, 先行词是 person, 指人, 引导词在定语从句中作主语, 只能用 who, 故答案为 B。

15. 句意: 那么你可能文静而害羞。A. quiet 安静的; B. quite 十分, 很; C. quietly 安静地; D. quitely 十分, 彻底。此处是系表结构, 形容词作表语, 副词 probably 修饰形容词, 故答案为 A。

16. 句意: 你宁愿服从也不愿意领导。A. like 喜欢; B. take 带领; C. leave 离开; D. lead 领导。此处所填写的单词与 follow 相对应, 故答案为 D。

17. 句意: 你希望成功, 希望别人看到你成功。A. others 是 other 的复数形式, 泛指“另外几个”, “其余的”。后面不能跟名词; B. another 泛指同类事物中的三者或三者以上的“另一个”, C. other 意思是“别的, 其他”, 泛指“其他的(人或物)”; D. the other 指两个人或物中的一个, 也可以后跟名词, 特指其余的人或物。此处表示泛指, 且修饰名词 people, 故答案为 C。

18. 句意: 因为他们一直在认真研究颜色偏好的含义, 以及颜色对人类的影响。A. but 但是; B. or 或者, 否则; C. so 因此; D. and 并且。前后句表示并列关系, 故答案为 D。

19. 句意: 黄色的房间使我们感到比深绿色更舒适。A. then 然后; B. as 作为, 当作; C. than 比; D. / more cheerful and comfortable 是 cheerful and comfortable 的比较级, 此句是一个比较级的句子, 缺少连词 than, 故答案为 C。

20. 句意: 一件红色的裙子给最悲伤的冬日带来温暖和欢乐。A. for 为了; B. with 与……在一起 C. to 到; D. of……的。bring sth. to 把……带到……。故答案为 C。

21. 句意: 事实上, 当工人的机器被漆成橙色而不是黑色或深灰色时, 工人们工作得更好, 更努力, 事故也少了。A. less 更少, 修饰不可数名词; B. fewer 更少, 修饰可数名词; C. more 更多; D. most 最多。accidents 为可数名词, 首先排除 A, 结合语境理解, 此处会起到更好的效果, 也会减少事故的发生, 故答案为 B。

22. 句意: 事实上, 当工人的机器被漆成橙色而不是黑色或深灰色时, 工人们工作得更好, 更努力, 事故也少了。A. paint 涂色; B. are painted 被涂成; C. draw 画画, D. are drawn 被画成。此处是一般现在时态的被动语态, 指给机器涂色, 故答案为 B。

23. were suggested

【详解】句意: 给他们建议了另外两种方法来解决这个问题, 但都没有被接受。根据“but neither of them was accepted”可知此句时态是一般过去时, 主语 Two more methods 是动作 suggest 的承受者, 所以此句是一般过去时的被动语态, 其被动语态构成是 was/were+动词的过去分词, 本句主语 Two more methods 是复数, 用 were+动词过去分词, 故填

were suggested。

24. choice

【详解】句意：黑暗和困难的时刻就在眼前，很快我们都必须面对正确和容易之间的选择。根据“the”可知空格处使用名词，choose 选择，动词，其名词是 choice；故选 choice。

25. practicing/practising

【详解】句意：我们学校有 100 多名教师。There is/are sb. doing sth.有某人在做某事，根据汉语提示可知，答案为 practicing/practising。

26. discover

【详解】句意：你知道哥伦布什么时候发现美洲大陆的吗？根据句意可知，discover“发现”，句子是一般过去时的特殊疑问句，前面有助动词 did，此处谓语动词应填原形。故填 discover。

27. required/asked

【详解】句意：所有的学生都被要求上课认真听讲。本题考查 require sb. to do sth./ask sb. to do sth.表示“要求某人做某事”，此处的主语是 all the students，本句是被动句，require 的过去分词是 required，ask 的过去分词是 asked；sb. be required/asked to do sth.表示“某人被要求做某事”。故填 required/asked。

28. (w)hether

【详解】句意：对于 Chat GPT 是提供更好的帮助还是使事情变得更糟，一些人持有不同的观点。根据“Some people hold different opinions about”可知此处是 whether 引导的宾语从句。故填(w)hether。

29. (w)armth

【详解】句意：外面很冷，所以我在毛衣下面套了一件 T 恤来保暖。根据“It's cold outside”以及“I put a T-shirt on under my sweater”可知，毛衣下面套了一件 T 恤是为了增加温暖，extra 是形容词，所以空处应填名词 warmth“温暖”。故填(w)armth。

30. inspires/influences

【详解】句意：电视剧《觉醒的年代》对年轻人的影响很大，许多年轻人都有伟大的梦想，并为之不断努力。根据“Many young people have great dreams and keep on working hard at them.”及首字母提示可知，这部电影对年轻人的影响较大，时态为一般现在时，空处可填动词 inspire“激励”或 influence“影响”，主语“The TV play *The Age of Awakening*”是第三人称单数，所以谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式，应填 inspires 或 influences。故填(i)nspires/(i)nfluences。