

## 2024-2025 秋季学九年级 每日一练 7

### 一、阅读理解

People think different colours have different meanings. They think some colours can bring them good luck. In Chinese culture, there are some lucky colours. 1

#### Red—Happiness, Success and Good Fortune (命运)

Red represents (代表) fire and is the most popular colour in China. 2

Red is popular with Chinese people and it is widely used during festivals and important events like weddings.

Red things are common in our everyday life. We can see red lanterns, red paper cuttings and so on. 3 Red envelopes (信封) are filled with money and given as gifts during the Chinese New Year.

#### Yellow—Royalty (王室成员) and Power of the Throne (宝座)

In Chinese culture, yellow stands for royalty and was usually used by the emperor.

The first emperor of China was known as Yellow Emperor. 4

#### Green—Money and Wealth

Green is a colour which has many meanings such as wealth, hope and growth. Green also stands for pure and clean.

5 Packaging for some produce is often in green in order to show that the food is not polluted.

- A. Colours can influence people's feelings.
- B. Here are the top three of them.
- C. People wear red clothes during weddings, festivals and other ceremonies.
- D. Banks and restaurants are often painted in green.
- E. China was often regarded as "Yellow Earth", and its mother river is the Yellow River.
- F. It stands for happiness, beauty, good luck, success and good fortune.
- G. People often talk about two groups of colours, warm colours and cool colours.

### 二、单项选择

6. They wonder \_\_\_\_\_ robots will make humans lose their jobs or not.  
A. that                      B. what                      C. whether                      D. who
7. —Some people wonder \_\_\_\_\_ they will be fined or not after drinking Moutai-flavored latte(酱香拿铁).  
—I'm afraid we'd better not. For your safety, you can't be \_\_\_\_\_ careful.  
A. weather; too      B. if; so                      C. whether; too                      D. whether; so
8. —The novel *Gulliver's Travels* is very nice. Many students enjoy reading it.  
—So it is. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. how long I can borrow it                      B. if I can keep it for another week  
C. when should I return it                      D. that I can borrow it
9. —Dad ate very \_\_\_\_\_ last night at dinner.  
—That's true. And he ate even \_\_\_\_\_ this morning at breakfast.  
—I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ he's feeling bad.  
A. less; little; if      B. little; least; when      C. less; least; why                      D. little; less; if
10. —I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.  
—I'm not sure. Maybe yes.  
A. how you call the new product                      B. how long he has been on the phone  
C. whether Mr. Wu has come back or is still there                      D. if Daniel has got his driving license
11. \_\_\_\_\_ we work very hard, we are certain \_\_\_\_\_ success.  
A. As; of                      B. Because; on                      C. Since; with                      D. Now that; to
12. Our head teacher wants to know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. whether we will enter the speaking competition tomorrow  
B. whether will we enter the speaking competition tomorrow  
C. when will we enter the speaking competition tomorrow  
D. when we will enter the speaking competition tomorrow
13. People should behave respectfully toward others \_\_\_\_\_ they would like to be treated.

- A. when                      B. as                      C. how                      D. if

14. —I think it's beyond my ability to write the book report in two days. I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_.

—Sure, you can. Plan your time properly, and you can make it soon.

- A. that I can finish it                      B. when I will finish it  
C. whether I can finish it                      D. how can I finish it

15. Please don't hesitate to contact me if our customer service can't \_\_\_\_\_ to give you a satisfying solution.

- A. suggest                      B. allow                      C. require                      D. manage

### 三、短文填空

根据短文内容，用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空，必要时可加助动词或情态动词。

Do some colors make you feel calm while others give you energy? Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ (study) the connection between color and mood (心情) for a long time. Many believe that color can influence our moods.

Warm, bright colors such as yellow and red \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ (be) positive colors. They \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ (give) people a pleasant feeling. Cool colors such as blue, purple, and green are relaxing colors. They can help people experience calm feelings.

Many public places are decorated(装饰)with certain colors in order to create certain moods. Orange \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ (make) people feel hungry, so a lot of restaurants \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) in this color.

People use color in their homes \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ (create) moods as well. Blue is a peaceful color. It helps you rest, so it is a very good color for a bedroom.

Colors can create bad moods, too. Some types of blue make people feel sad. Red can make people \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) angry.

What is your mood right now? Now look at the color of the walls around you. Does it match your mood?

### 四、单词拼写

23. Everyone wants to succeed in a short time, but it does r\_\_\_\_\_ time and hard work.

24. The \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) made by our leader don't seem so good.

25. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ (like...better) milk chocolate to dark chocolate in the past.

26. We have difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ (缩短这次演讲).

27. Wearing red can make it easy for us to take action when we are \_\_\_\_\_ (难于做决定).

28. —When did Wu Dajing fall in love with short-track speed skating?

—In 2014. Since then, he \_\_\_\_\_ (一直坚持练习) this event. (stick)

29. The cultural relics of the Sanxingdui Ruin Site show the collective \_\_\_\_\_ (wise) of the native Chinese people.

30. Do you have any m\_\_\_\_\_ to solve the problem?

31. It's said that your personality \_\_\_\_\_ (form) by both nature and the environment.

32. His \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) in the field surprised all the other scientists.

参考答案:

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	B	F	C	E	D	C	C	B	D	D
题号	11	12	13	14	15					
答案	A	A	B	C	D					

1. B    2. F    3. C    4. E    5. D

【导语】本文讲述了不同的颜色有不同的含义，文中重点描述了三种幸运色红、黄、绿。

1. 根据前一句“In Chinese culture, there are some lucky colours.”再结合下文列举三种幸运颜色可知，此处应是一句总领句。选项 B“以下是其中的前三名。”符合语境。故选 B。

2. 根据前一句“Red represents fire and is the most popular color in China.”可知，此句应继续描述红色具体代表什么。选项 F“它代表着幸福、美丽、好运、成功和好福气。”符合语境。故选 F。

3. 根据前文“Red things are common in our everyday life. We can see red lanterns, red paper cuttings and so on.”可知，此句应是描述日常生活中用到红色的地方。选项 C“人们在婚礼、节日和其他仪式上穿红色的衣服。”符合语境。故选 C。

4. 根据前文“In Chinese culture, yellow stands for royalty and was usually used by the emperor.”和“The first emperor of China was known as Yellow Emperor.”可知，此句应是描述中国文化中用到黄色的地方。选项 E“中国经常被视为‘黄土’，它的母亲河是黄河。”符合语境。故选 E。

5. 根据后一句“Packaging for some produce is often in green in order to show that the food is not polluted.”可知，此句应是描述日常生活中用到绿色的地方。选项 D“银行和餐馆通常被漆成绿色。”符合语境。故选 D。

6. C

【详解】句意：他们想知道机器人是否会让人类失去工作。

考查 whether 引导的宾语从句。that 定语从句引导词，在从句中充当成分，引导宾语从句，无实义；what 宾语从句引导词，在从句中充当成分；whether 是否，宾语从句引导词；who 定语从句引导词，在从句中充当成分。根据“They wonder...robots will make humans lose their jobs or not.”可知，他们想知道机器人是否会让人类失去工作；本题是动词 wonder 后连接宾语从句，且此空意为“是否”，且句中有 or not 时，只能用 whether。故选 C。

7. C

【详解】句意：——有些人想知道，在喝了酱香拿铁之后（开车）是否会被罚款。——恐怕最好不要。为了安全着想，再小心也不为过。

考查宾语从句引导词和副词用法。第一空是宾语从句的引导词，whether.....or not 为固定搭配，注意 A 选项中的“weather”并非“whether”，排除 AB；第二空为副词用法，否定词 not、never 等与 too 连用时，意为“再.....也不为过”。故选 C。

8. B

【详解】句意：——小说《格列佛游记》很好看。许多学生喜欢读它。——没错。你能告诉我是否可以再借一个星期吗？

考查宾语从句。根据“Could you tell me...?”可知，本句考查宾语从句，且后面从句表示不确定的事，D 选项在陈述事实，因此排除；宾语从句要用陈述句语序，C 选项是疑问句语序，排除 C；选项 A 中 borrow 是瞬间动词，不能与一段时间“how long”连用，排除 A；而 B 选项的宾语从句“我是否能再借一星期。”符合题意。故选 B。

9. D

【详解】句意：——爸爸昨天晚餐吃得很少。——是的。而且他今天早餐甚至吃得更少。——我想知道他是不是感觉不舒服。

考查形容词、比较级和连接词。less 更少，比较级；little 几乎没有；if 是否；least 最少；when 什么时候；why 为什么。very 修饰原级，排除 AC；even 修饰比较级，排除 B。故选 D。

10. D

【详解】句意：——我想知道丹尼尔是否拿到了驾驶执照。——我不确定。或许拿到了。

考查宾语从句。how you call the new product 你怎么称呼这个新产品，应回答称呼这个产品的方式；how long he has been on the phone 他打了多久电话了，应回答时间段；whether Mr. Wu has come back or is still there 吴先生已经回来

了还是还在那里，应回答已经回来还是在那里；if Daniel has got his driving license 丹尼尔是否拿到驾照，应回答是或不是。根据“Maybe yes”可知，D 选项符合语境，故选 D。

11. A

【详解】句意：由于我们工作很努力，我们肯定会成功。

考查词汇辨析。As 由于；Because 因为；Since 既然，由于；Now that 既然；of.....的；on 关于；with 和；to 到。“工作很努力”是“肯定会成功”的原因，be certain of“确信：对某事物或某种情况有坚定的信念或信心”。故选 A。

12. A

【详解】句意：我们的班主任想知道我们明天是否会参加口语比赛。

考查宾语从句。宾语从句应该陈述句的语序，排除 B/C；句子中有了 tomorrow，就不用 when 提问，因此排除 D。故选 A。

13. B

【详解】句意：们应该尊重他人，就像他们希望被对待一样。

考查连词辨析。when 当.....时；as 照.....方式；how 怎样；if 如果。根据“People should behave respectfully toward others ... they would like to be treated”可知，后半句指正如希望被尊重对待，故选 B。

14. C

【详解】句意：——我想两天内写完读书报告超出了我的能力范围。我真的不知道我是否能完成它。——当然，你可以的。合理安排你的时间，你很快就会成功。

考查宾语从句。宾语从句应使用陈述句语序，故可排除 D 项；根据“I think it’s beyond my ability to write the book report in two days.”可知，两天内写完读书报告超出了我的能力范围，由此推测我不知道是否能在两天内完成读书报告；whether“是否”，引导宾语从句，在此处符合语境。故选 C。

15. D

【详解】句意：如果我们的客户服务无法为您提供满意的解决方案，请随时与我联系。

考查动词辨析。suggest 建议；allow 允许；require 需要；manage 设法完成。根据“our customer service can’t...to give you a satisfying solution”可知当客户服务无法提供满意的解决方法，manage to do sth.“设法做成某事”。故选 D。

16. have studied    17. are    18. can give    19. makes    20. are painted    21. to create    22. feel

【导语】本文主要讲述了颜色和心情之间的关系。

16. 句意：长期以来，科学家们一直在研究颜色和情绪之间的关系。根据“for a long time”可知，此处是“一直在研究颜色和情绪之间的关系”，用现在完成时，其结构是“have done”的形式，主语是 scientists 是复数，助动词用 have，study“学习”，是动词，过去分词是 studied，故填 have studied。

17. 句意：温暖明亮的颜色，如黄色和红色是积极乐观的颜色。主语是 bright colors 是复数形式，一般现在时态，be 动词用 are，故填 are。

18. 句意：它们能给人一种愉快的感觉。短语 give sb. sth.“给某人某物”，此处是“这些颜色能给人们愉快的感觉”，can“能”，是情态动词，后加动词原形，故填 can give。

19. 句意：橙色让人感到饥饿，所以很多餐馆都涂成这种颜色。make+宾语+形容词作宾语补足语，表示“使.....处于.....状态”，主语是 orange 是不可数名词，谓语动词变第三人称单数，make“使”，是动词，故填 makes。

20. 句意：橙色让人感到饥饿，所以很多餐馆都涂成这种颜色。主语是 a lot of restaurants 和谓语动词之间存在被动关系，其结构是“be done”的形式，paint“在.....上刷油漆”，是动词，过去分词是 painted，主语是复数，be 动词用 are，故填 are painted。

21. 句意：人们在家中使用颜色来营造情绪。短语 use sth. to do sth.“用.....去做.....”，create“创造”，是动词，故填 to create。

22. 句意：红色会让人生气。短语 make sb. do sth.“使某人做某事”，feel“感觉”，是连系动词，后加形容词，故填 feel。

23. (r)equire

【详解】句意：每个人都想在很短的时间内取得成功，但这确实需要时间和艰苦的工作。

分析句子结构可知，此处需要填一个动词作谓语，在助动词 does 后面用动词原形；根据句意和首字母 r 可知，要填“需要”；require 需要，是动词。故填(r)equire。

24. decisions

【详解】句意：我们领导做的那些决定似乎不怎么好。此空用定冠词“the”修饰并且作句子的主语，因此需用 decide

的名词 decision, 根据后面的助动词“don't”可知, 主语应为复数。故填 decisions。

25. preferred

【详解】句意: 他说过去他喜欢牛奶巧克力而不喜欢黑巧克力。根据所给的提示词“like...better”可知, 这里可以用 prefer 替换, prefer...to...表示“与.....相比, 更喜欢.....”; 由“in the past”可知, 这里需用过去式。故填 preferred。

26. cutting short the speech/cutting the speech short

【详解】cut short“缩短”, the speech“演讲”, 名词可以放在短语中间或后面; have difficulty doing sth“做某事有困难”, 动名词作宾语, 故填 cutting short the speech/cutting the speech short。

27. having difficulty making decisions/having difficulty making a decision/having difficulty in making decisions/having difficulty in making a decision

【详解】句意: 当我们做决定有困难时, 穿红色衣服可以让我们更容易采取行动。have difficulty (in) doing sth“做某事困难”; make decisions/a decision“做决定”, 根据 are 可知, have 用现在分词与其构成现在进行时结构, 故填 having difficulty (in) making decisions/a decision。

28. has stuck to practicing

【详解】句意: ——武大靖是什么时候爱上短道速滑的? ——在 2014 年。从那时起, 他一直坚持练习短道速滑。根据提示词和所给提示“一直坚持练习”, stick to doing sth.“坚持做某事”; practice“练习”, 在 stick to 后用动名词作宾语; 根据时间状语“since then”, 可知时态为现在完成时, 结构为 have/has done, 主语为“he”, 助动词用 has, stick 的过去分词为 stuck。故填 has stuck to practicing。

29. wisdom

【详解】句意: 三星堆遗址的文物展示了中国土著人民的集体智慧。根据空前“the collective”可知, 空处需要填写名词, 结合所给单词 wise 可知, wisdom“智慧”, 不可数名词, 故填 wisdom。

30. (m)ethods

【详解】句意: 你有什么办法解决这个问题吗? 根据“Do you have any ... to solve the problem”及首字母可知, 此处指解决这个问题的方法, method“方法”, 此空应填名词复数形式, 故填(m)ethods。

31. is formed

【详解】句意: 据说你的个性是通过自然和环境而形成的。主语 personality 与 form 之间为被动关系, 其结构是 be done, 根据语境是一般现在时的被动语态, 主语是单数, be 动词用 is, form“形成”, 是动词, 过去分词是 formed, 故填 is formed。

32. discovery

【详解】句意: 他在这个领域的发现使所有其他科学家都感到惊讶。“his”后接名词, discover 的名词形式为 discovery, 意为“发现”; 结合“in the field”可知用单数形式。故填 discovery。