

2023-2024 学年九年级英语上册单元模块满分必刷题（牛津译林版）

Unit 2 Colours 【刷题型】(题型组合提升练)

Part 1:完型+阅读+短填 Part 2: 单元话题满分写作：颜色

一、完形填空

"Good morning, everybody!" said the teacher, Donna. "Is everybody here? Oh, where is Tom?"

"He is ill at home, Miss Donna," one student said.

"Sorry to hear that. Oh, well. Let's get started, okay? Today we're studying participles (分词) as adjectives. Students are 1 confused (困惑的) about the present and past participle when they 2 about them at first, so we will practice this a lot. Now we're just going to practice the present participle.

"The present participle tells us what feeling the subject is causing. For example, 'Grammar is boring' means that the 3-grammar-causes a feeling of boredom. If we say, 'The roller coaster is exciting,' we are saying that the roller coaster causes a feeling of 4. Any questions?"

The classroom was 5. Donna looked at the students' faces. They were confused. She knew this would 6 a while. But finally, the faster students 7, and then they helped the slower students. By the end of the class, most of the students had felt 8 using the present participle.

Donna cleaned the blackboard and put some new 9 on it. She felt a little bit excited 10 the look of understanding came to their faces.

- A. hardly B. never C. always D. forever
- A. learn B. know C. hear D. read
- A. feeling B. participle C. practice D. subject
- A. happiness B. excitement C. interest D. fear
- A. dirty B. warm C. empty D. quiet
- A. take B. wait C. hold D. spend
- A. saw B. understood C. heard D. woke
- A. confused B. nervous C. lucky D. comfortable
- A. pictures B. grammars C. examples D. words
- A. until B. so that C. when D. though

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Colour helps you see things. But man and some monkeys and apes (猿) are the only mammals (哺乳动物) that can see colour. 11 any other mammals such as the dog, the world looks like a black-white photo. Dogs hunt 12 by listening and smelling. Like other animals dogs 13 best when things move. The animals they hunt seem to know this. A rabbit, for example, will not move when they find that they are being hunted. Then the dog 14 not see it at all.

Birds can see colour. They need to because when they fly they need to find places to land. Colour helps them know how 15 the place is and what it is like so that they are able to 16 something they think safe. Some birds see things even 17 than man. The birds that eat bugs (虫子) can see them from far away 18 the sky. So good eyes and being able to see colours help birds 19 food and also help them find out 20 there are other animals that are dangerous to them.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 11. A. For | B. With | C. As | D. To |
| 12. A. probably | B. mainly | C. only | D. suddenly |
| 13. A. see | B. smell | C. hear | D. touch |
| 14. A. may | B. should | C. must | D. need |
| 15. A. soon | B. long | C. fast | D. far |
| 16. A. land | B. get | C. eat | D. understand |
| 17. A. worse | B. nearer | C. better | D. less |
| 18. A. for | B. from | C. on | D. in |
| 19. A. store | B. waste | C. find | D. save |
| 20. A. what | B. when | C. where | D. who |

Each school day, yellow school buses take millions of American kids to and from school. According to the law, school buses must be painted “school bus 21”. You may not find it in a box of crayons. The color is neither pure yellow nor pure orange. Instead, it is a mix of the two, similar 22 to the flesh of a mango.

Before such a law was passed, school buses had been painted pure yellow, close to the color of a lemon. In 1939, Dr. Frank W. Cyr had a meeting to set 23 for US school buses. This included a standard color for all school buses in the whole country. Since then, Dr. Cyr has been known 24 the “father of the Yellow School Bus”.

The school bus yellow color is not just for looks. It is also a matter of safety. Many people 25 that red is the most noticeable color. Both stop signs and stop lights are red. In fact, research shows that yellow gets our

attention 26 than any other color. Even if we are looking straight ahead, we can also see a yellow object that is going past 27. Besides that, unlike red, yellow is also more easily noticed in a 28 environment. School buses usually 29 children to school in early morning. The black lettering on that yellow background is the easiest color combination to be 30 in darkness. This is another main reason why school bus yellow was chosen.

21. A. red B. blue C. green D. yellow
22. A. color B. smell C. size D. sweet
23. A. times B. lines C. rules D. shapes
24. A. for B. as C. to D. with
25. A. disagree B. believe C. promise D. imagine
26. A. faster B. slower C. worse D. harder
27. A. you B. them C. us D. it
28. A. light B. terrible C. clean D. dark
29. A. pick up B. give up C. throw away D. find out
30. A. written B. seen C. touched D. hit

二、阅读单选

How Popular Are You?

There are many different colors around us. Different colors can bring us different feelings. And every one of us has likes and dislikes when it comes to colors. Do you want to know how popular you are in school? Choose a color below. The color you choose may say something about you.

A. Pink B. White C. Green D. Black E. Blue

Analysis (解析):A: You have average (中等的) popularity. Your grades in school are not bad. You are easygoing. But you can still improve.

B: You have changeable popularity. Sometimes you are the center of attention. Sometimes you say something to hurt people. If you want to be popular all the time, control your temper (脾气).

C: You are not very friendly. In order to become more popular, you can watch comedies and learn to be more humorous.

D: You are super popular. You seem to like everyone. But of course, there are always some people who you don't quite like.

E: You like to be alone and have no friends. You don't want to talk to people you don't like, which may make them think you are a proud person. You prefer to stay in your own world.

This test is just for fun. Don't take it seriously.

31. The test allows you to choose one from _____ colors.
- A. three B. four C. five D. six
32. If you choose White, you need to _____.
- A. make more friends B. control your temper
- C. learn to be more humorous D. study harder to get better grades
33. What color might Mike choose if he is very popular with his classmates?
- A. Pink. B. White. C. Green. D. Black.
34. Mary may be a(n) _____ girl if she chooses E.
- A. lonely B. friendly C. humorous D. outgoing
35. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
- A. The test truly shows how popular you are.
- B. You don't hate anyone if you choose Black.
- C. People who choose Pink aren't easy-going, but their grades are good.
- D. Neither people who choose Green nor people who choose Blue are friendly.

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.

36. 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?

37. 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.

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

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

39. 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.

①The natural world is colorful with humans, plants and animals showing different colors.

②Human skin can be many different colors and it changes with the sun, our feelings or our health for example.

This is because of pigments(色素), which reflect light and make what the eye sees as colors. So, when we feel excited or angry, our heart can send more blood to the face and the pigments in the skin become red. This is why we have the expression that someone “sees red” when they are angry.

③Plants also have pigments. Color is important for them to live on. The bright colors of flowers catch the attention of insects, which then carry their pollen(花粉) from one flower to another. Bees can see colors we cannot,

and they follow these to the inside of the flower. Without bees visiting flowers in this way, many plants would die out.

④Animals also use color for their own need. They protect themselves with different colors so that they will not be seen by predators easily. The snowshoe hare for example, a kind of wild rabbit, changes color with seasons for this reason. During summer it is a brown color, and in winter it is white so that it can hide in the snow. However, some animals use color as a warning to make predators stay away. Bright colors such as yellow and red are often used in this way. Nature, however, is very clever, and predators also use colors to attract the animals they feed on.

⑤So, we can see that there may be many different reasons and uses for colors in the natural world. Some uses of color in nature remain unknown, but one thing is for sure, color not only makes our planet beautiful but it is also necessary for our planet to live on.

40. What is/are the cause that makes human skin change color according to Paragraph 2?

- A. Sunshine. B. Feelings. C. Pigments. D. Blood.

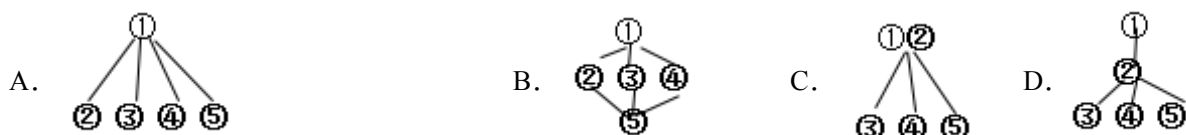
41. What can plants use to attract insects according to Paragraph 3?

- A. Leaves. B. Fruits. C. Pollen. D. Color.

42. What does the underlined word “predators” in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Animals which hide in secret places. B. Animals which kill other animals for food.
C. Animals which change color with the sun. D. Animals which protect themselves from danger.

43. What is the structure of the passage?



三、短文首字母填空

In the animal world, colour is of great importance to nature’s animals, birds and insects. Often it can s___44___ their lives. Nature is beautiful, and we can see its beauty everywhere. Nature is full of colours. P___45___, animals, birds and insects have many beautiful colours. Colour, however, for animals, birds and insects is not only beauty. It means life to them because it helps them h___46___ from other dangerous animals.

Some birds use their colours to tell other birds to s___47___ away from their “houses” in the tree. They sing and move their wings to show their colours as a m___48___ to other birds. One kind of butterfly is orange and

black. Birds do not like e 49 them because they have a bad taste. Once a bird eats this kind of butterfly, it remembers the bad taste. After that, it will n 50 eat another orange and black butterfly!

Some moths(飞蛾) use colours to make birds a 51 of them. A bird can remember the colours or the marks on the moth's back. The bird sees the colours or the marks and doesn't eat the moth! One kind of fish can change its colour. The colour is the s 52 as the sea plants or rock around it. Other fish can't see it. Of course, the chameleon is the most famous because it can change the colour of its body as it walks from a tree to green plants. You can see it t 53 green as you watch.

Colour is a part of life. The whole world is f 54 of colours.

Almost everything has a colour. Some things are yellow like cheese and bananas. Lots of things are red. F 55 example, warning signs are usually red. G 56 is the colour of most frogs, spring leaves and grass.

W 57 is blue? Blue is the colour of the s 58. And we can also see the blue sky, blue eyes and blue jeans. There are also many o 59 colours, such as orange, brown, purple, white and black.

The world changes its colours with the s 60 of the year. Spring is green and summer is red. It t 61 gold in autumn and then white in winter. When winter has g 62 and spring comes back, the world turns green again. After a rainstorm you may see something that has many different colours in the sky. It is a rainbow.

But can you imagine what the world will look like w 63 these different colours?

Many studies show there is a relationship between colours and moods. Moreover, it is believed that colours can also i 64 appetite (食欲). You may w 65 whether it is true.

I am a mother of two kids. I want my kids to love food, so I am always trying to c 66 eye-catching plates of food for them. An attractive m 67 is not only about how food tastes, but about how it smells and how it looks.

B 68 kids taste their food, they see it. An attractive plate of food c 69 their attention and excites their moods and tongues for what they will taste. There are two easy ways. You can e 70 use a lot of different colours or work with just one colour like red and orange. Some days, I say "It's Orange Day today because it's rainy hard and we r 71 something to cheer us up!" or "Today, it's Red Day because we need s 72 in our body and mind." or "Today is Green Day because we are celebrating spring!" However, I n 73 use just blue or black. They make them lose appetite.

四、书信作文

74. 假设你是李华，你的英国朋友 Tony 对“中国红”一词很感兴趣，想了解“中国红”在中国人日常生活中的体现，请你根据以下表格信息写一封回信帮助他了解。

地位	最受欢迎的颜色之一
含义	幸福，可以带来好运
使用场所及表达方式	婚礼，春节等，剪纸，中国结，红包，灯笼等
影响	深深地影响每一个中国人

提示词：剪纸 paper-cutting，中国结 Chinese knot，红包 red packet

Dear Tony,

It's great to receive your letter. I'm writing to tell you something about China Red.

I truly hope my letter will help you understand better about China Red.

Yours,

Li Hua

75. 威廉是一名初三学生，面对繁重的课业和升学压力，他常常感到焦虑不安，晚上总是失眠，考试成绩不好。请针对他的问题，运用色彩疗法给他提些建议。要点如下：

- 1.如果你常常感到压力，建议你穿蓝色或白色，它们会使你感到放松。
- 2.如果睡眠不好，建议把卧室的墙漆成蓝色，因为睡在蓝色中的房间里会给你身心带来安宁。
- 3.如果考试成绩不好，建议.....，因为.....

Dear William

You told me that you had some problems with your study and life. I'd like to give you some advice.

I'm sure you will feel much better if you follow my advice.

Yours,
John

76. 请你用英文写一篇短文，介绍你的朋友约翰(John)。

内容要点：

1. 约翰是个生意人。他经常穿一身黑色西服(suit)，白衬衫，打着黄色或灰色领带；
2. 黑色代表着权力和信任，黑色西服使他看上去很强大；
3. 而白色使他感到平静和安宁，他认为灰色能使他看上去有思想(thoughtful)；
4. 黄色是太阳的颜色，能使他.....
5. 他对工作充满信心。

注意事项：

1. 短文须包括所给内容要点，要求语句通顺、意思连贯；
2. 第4要点须用两句话展开合理想像，作适当发挥；
3. 词数在80个左右。

参考答案：

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. C

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