**大英县2020年下期九年级（上）英语单元试卷**   **Unit Six When was it invented ?**

**第I卷 选择题 （110分）**

**第一部分 听力部分（30分）**

**第一节：小对话理解。听下面五组对话，每组对话后有一个问题，根据所听内容，从A、B、C中选择正确的答案。每段对话读两遍。（7.5分）**

**（ ）1. When was this kind of mobile phone invented ?**

**A. In 2002. B. In 2012. C. In 2013.**

**（ ）2. Where is the watch made?**

**A. In China. B. In Canada. C. In Japan.**

**（ ）3. Who invented the pen?**

**A. A student. B. A teacher. C. A scientist.**

**（ ）4. What's the machine used for?**

**A. For washing clothes. B. For cleaning the floor.**

**C. For wiping the leather shoes.**

**（ ）5. What’s the man’s idea?**

**A. He thinks the TV set is the most important invention.**

**B. He thinks the car is the most important invention.**

**C. He thinks the telephone is the most important invention.**

**第二节：听下面五段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，每段对话和独白读两遍。（22.5分）**

**听第一段对话，回答第6至7小题。**

**（ ）6.Who will give a speech?**

**A. A teacher. B. An inventor. C. A writer.**

**（ ）7.When will the speech start?**

**A. At 2: 30 this Saturday afternoon.**

**B. At 8: 00 this Saturday morning.**

**C. At 2: 30 this Sunday afternoon.**

**听第二段对话，回答第8至9小题。**

**（ ）8.What does the girl think is the most important invention?**

**A. The computer. B. The electricity. C. The wheel.**

**（ ）9.Who is the man?**

**A. The girl’s father. B. The girl’s teacher. C. The girl’s classmate.**

**听第三段对话，回答第10至12小题。**

**（ ）11.Who will give them a talk?**

**A. A famous teacher. B. A famous writer. C. A famous inventor.**

**（ ）12.When will the talk take place?**

**A. On Saturday afternoon. B. On Saturday morning.**

**C. On Sunday afternoon.**

**（ ）13.Where will they listen to the talk?**

**A. In the 1st meeting hall. B. In the 2nd meeting hall.**

**C. In the 3rd meeting hall.**

**听第四段对话，回答第13至15小题。**

**（ ）13.How long has the girl had the machine?**

**A. For a week. B. For two weeks. C. For three weeks.**

**（ ）14.What is the machine used for?**

**A. Cleaning the floor. B. Making noodles. C. Cooking soup.**

**（ ）15.How many times has the girl used the machine?**

**A. Once. B. Twice. C. Three times.**

**听下面一段独白，回答第16至20小题**

**（ ）16.The woman's name was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. Ann　　 　 B. Mary　　 C. Kate**

**（ ）17.The woman had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children.**

**A. one B. two C. three**

**（ ）18.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was glad after they saw themselves in the mirror.**

**A. The boy B. The girl C. Ann**

**（ ）19.Mary was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. ugly B. bad C. beautiful**

**（ ）20.The story tells us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. their mother loved the girl**

**B. it's better to be good than to be just good-looking**

**C. their mother wasn't kind to them**

**第二部分 基础知识运用 （30分）**

**第一节：单项选择 （10分）**

**在每小题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入句子空白处的最佳选项，并将答案写在题前的括号内。**

**（ ）21. —In my opinion, not all inventions were invented by 　　　 accident.**

**—Well, you do seem to have 　　 point. Inventing needs much time and hard work.**

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

**（ ）22. —Why are the mobile phones sold so well in your store, Mr. Wang?**

**—Because almost every 　 likes their styles.**

**A. hero B. ruler C. pioneer D. customer**

**（ ）23. —Has Mr. Zhang spoken at the meeting?**

**—No, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ silent all the time.**

**A. sounded B. felt C. fell D. remained**

**（ ）24. —Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**—It doesn’t matter.**

**A. took; by hand B. took; by mistake**

**C. got; by accident D. brought; in this way**

**（ ）25. —Michael Jackson was called the king of pop, wasn’t he?**

**—Of course. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by people all over the world.**

**A. was looked up B. was looked up to C. looked up D. looked up to**

**（ ）26. —It was 　 12 o’clock when we got home last night.**

**—No wonder you look sleepy today.**

**A. nearly B. simply C. actually D. hardly**

**（ ）27. —Have you heard of Xu Yuanchong? He has ever won the world's highest honor in translation.**

**—Of course. Many famous poems in ancient China were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into English by him.**

**A. divided B. produced C. packed D. translated**

**（ ）28. —How often do the Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**

**—Every four years.**

**A. take place B. happen C. take away D. take out**

**（ ）29. —What do you think of the movie?**

**—Oh, it's the best one I've seen. \_\_\_\_\_\_the actors \_\_\_\_\_\_the music is so great! I want to see it again.**

**A. Neither; nor B. Both; and C. Not only; but also D. Either; or**

**（ ）30. —Would you please come to the dancing party with me tonight?**

**—　 .I suppose we shall have a wonderful night!**

**A. Never mind B. Have a good time C. Not exactly D. With pleasure**

**第二节：完形填空 （20分）**

**通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后在各小题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，并将答案写在题前的括号内。**

**I used to live in my own room alone. But one day it all \_\_31\_\_ when my brother Mike asked to share my \_\_32\_\_. At first, my parents said “\_\_33\_\_” to him，but at last my mother agreed. I cried and asked my parents not to do this，\_\_34\_\_ it didn’t work.**

**As soon as Mike entered my room, it began to become \_\_35\_\_. To my anger, he often left his unwashed clothes and toys \_\_36\_\_\_!**

**One evening, I was doing some \_\_37\_\_ on my computer while Mike was listening to music.\_\_38\_\_, I left my seat to get some water. A big surprise was waiting for me when I \_\_39\_\_ . He was using my computer to play games. I had forgotten to \_40\_\_ the homework. Sadly，he had closed my program \_\_41\_\_ saving it—all I had done had disappeared! I \_42\_\_ him. He cried a lot as my mother came and beat him. My mother also asked him to leave my room at once.**

**Then I did my homework \_\_43\_\_. At 10: 00 pm, I finished it. When I was going to turn off the \_\_44\_\_, I saw the photo of my \_\_45\_\_ that he had put on my table. I looked at his lovely face and remembered how \_46\_\_ he was when my mom beat him. I really felt \_\_47\_\_. I went to see what he was doing. I found he was \_\_48\_\_ in my parents’ bed. I kissed his face. He woke up, got up and said. “I’m sorry. I won’t \_\_49\_\_you any more trouble.”**

**I was as moved and said. “From now on, my room is not only mine. It is \_\_50\_\_!” That every night, Mike and I shared not only the room, but the bed.**

**（ ）31. A. dealt B. produced C. remained D. changed**

**（ ）32.A.clothes B. food C. room D. toys**

**（ ）33. A. yes B. no C. thanks D. thank you**

**（ ）34.A.because B. But C. or D. so**

**（ ）35.A.dirty B. empty C. quiet D. tidy**

**（ ）36. A. anywhere B. whenever C. however D. everywhere**

**（ ）37.A.business B. homework C. reading D. shopping**

**（ ）38.A.Later B. Instead C. However D. Sometimes**

**（ ）39.A.danced B. fell C. returned D. slept**

**（ ）40. A. finish B. save C. require D. enter**

**（ ）41.A.after B. by C. for D. without**

**（ ）42.A agreed with B. heard from C. looked after D. shouted at**

**（ ）43.A as well B. for ever C. in the end D. once again**

**（ ）44.A computer B. fan C. radio D. TV**

**（ ）45.A.brother B. cousin C. father D. grandfather**

**（ ）46.A.clever B. happy C. sad D. silly**

**（ ）47.A.bored B. excited C. proud D. sorry**

**（ ）48.A.jumping B. sleeping C. sitting D. singing**

**（ ）49. A. bring B. take C. suggest D. mention**

**（ ）50.A.his B. hers C. ours D. theirs**

**第三部分：阅读理解 （40分）**

**阅读A、B两篇短文，并从每小题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，并将答案写在题前的括号内。**

**A**

**The car was invented just a century ago. You may know all kinds of cars’ names, but many people don’t know who was the inventor of the first car.**

**The first car was invented not by an Englishman, but by an American. His name was Henry Ford.**

**Henry was born in a poor family. He was the eldest of the six children. When he was a boy, he became interested in watches and machines. When he was twelve years old, his mother died. Soon he had to work in a machine shop for two dollars and fifty cents a week.**

**In the evenings he repaired watches for another dollar a week. The hard life made him strong and able.**

**At that time, there was another interest in the life of the young Ford. He wished of making a machine.**

**It could run without horses, so named horseless carriage. He overcame a lot of difficulties and in April 1893, the “horseless carriage” was invented at last. It was the first car.**

**Later Henry Ford founded the Ford Motor Company. He was really the first inventor of the car in the world.**

**（ ）51. Who really invented the car first?**

**A. A Chinese B. An Englishman C. A Russian D. An American**

**（ ）52. From this story we can know the car was invented \_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. only one hundred years ago B. less than one hundred years ago**

**C. more than one hundred years ago D. long, long ago**

**（ ）53. Henry Ford must have \_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. five brothers and sisters B. six brothers and sisters**

**C. five younger brothers D. five younger sisters**

**（ ）54. How many dollars did young Ford get every week?**

**A. 2.5 dollars. B. 1.5 dollars. C. 3.5 dollars. D. 3 dollars.**

**（ ）55. He invented the first car \_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. with his brothers B. without any difficulty**

**C. himself D. difficult**

**B**

**What is the most important invention of all the time? Is it the written word that helps us to record information? Is it the telephone that lets us talk to people from all over the world? Is it the car that lets us travel at great speeds to meet others? Umberto Eco, an Italian writer, thinks it is something quite different. He says the most important invention might be right in front of your eyes. He is talking about a simple pair of glasses.**

**Modern eye glasses were invented around 1000 years ago. They were more than just a convenient way to read. Before glasses were invented, writers, scientists or teachers who could not see properly had to memorize everything. After about ten years of poor eyesight, they could not remember well enough and could not work. Glasses meant that people could work in their old age. People who wanted to remember some information could write it down and read it. Eye glasses are one of the world's greatest inventions and were probably worn by the people who designed the first telephones and car.**

**（ ）56. What happened after glasses were invented?**

**A. People could write down some information and read it.**

**B. The young people can't use them.**

**C. People could not remember well enough.**

**D. People could not write down anything.**

**（ ）57. Before glasses were invented, writers, scientists and teachers who could not see clearly had to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. be taught by others B. memorize everything**

**C. write down everything D. read everything**

**（ ）58. The author thinks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the greatest invention of all time in this passage.**

**A. a simple pair of glasses B. the telephone**

**C. the car D. the paper**

**（ ）59. The invention of the written word is important because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. we need it to listen B. we need it to see things**

**C. we just need it to read D. we need it to record information**

**（ ）60. From this passage, we can know\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**A. people who designed the first telephone and car probably wore eye glasses**

**B. the author of this article is Chinese**

**C. modern eye glasses were invented 100 years ago**

**D. the author of this article is American**

**C**

**People often said Thomas Edison was the greatest of his age. There are only a few men in all of his history who have changed the lives of other men as much as the inventor of the first useful electric light. But Edison could never be pleased only because someone said he was a genius(天才).“There is no such thing as genius,” Edison said. He thought what people called genius was mostly hard work.**

**But Edison was a dreamer as well as a worker. From his earliest days as a child he wondered about the secrets of nature. He tried to understand them, and then he tried to learn what he could usefully do with them.**

**Edison enjoyed thinking. He knew that most people would do almost anything instead of thinking, especially if they don’t think very often. But he knew, too, that thinking could give men enjoyment and pleasure.**

**Edison could not understand why someone could not be interested in life. As he loved to think, he also loved to work. On the day he became 75 years old, someone asked him what idea he had about life. “Work”, he answered, “discovering the secrets of nature and using them to make men happier,” He said he had enough inventions in his mind to give him another 100 years of work.**

**（ ）61. According to Thomas Edison, what’s genius?**

**A. Thinking B. Hard work C. Useful dreams D. Useful inventions**

**（ ）62.After exploring(探索) the secrets of nature, Edison always tried to .**

**A. write down what he had learnt B. carry out a new experiment**

**C. make them useful in life D. share them with others**

**（ ）63.The underlined word “wondered” in the passage means “\_\_\_\_\_” in English.**

**A. wanted to know B. invented C. discovered D. paid attention**

**（ ）64.Edison could not understand .**

**A. How anybody enjoyed life**

**B. how anybody loved working**

**C. why someone could not be interested in life**

**D. why anybody loved thinking**

**（ ）65.The last sentence in the passage means that .**

**A. Edison was born to be a great inventor**

**B. Edison was able to live another 100 years**

**C. Edison was ready to make his 100th invention**

**D. life was too short for Edison to work for human beings（人类）**

**D**

**There are many useful inventions in the world.**

**Have you ever wished to have an umbrella that makes your hands free? Alan Kaufman has thought up the "Nubrella", which means "new"+"umbrella". It is the first truly hands-free umbrella in the world. The inventor says that it stops rain, wind and snow and can keep your head, face and hair dry.**

**"I never planned to invent a product. I just noticed a problem and thought up a solution," said the inventor. The idea for the invention began on one rainy day. Mr. Kaufman was standing in one of his stores. He began to look at people's umbrellas. He found that they had to try very hard to keep their umbrellas in the right place. At that moment an idea came into his mind. He ran to his desk and drew a picture. In this way, the Nubrella was born.**

**One cool feature of the Nubrella is that you don't hold it like a usual umbrella, you wear it. The shoulder straps(肩带) of the Nubrella allow people to be fully hands-free, so when walking in the rain with the Nubrella, you are able to use your cell phone or drink a hot cup of coffee. Also, the Nubrella will never be inverted(颠倒) in the wind. The new umbrella is far safer than traditional ones, because it has no sharp points.**

**（ ）66. "Nubrella" is a kind of   umbrella.**

**A. usual B. hands-free C. traditional D. paper**

**（ ）67. How can you use the "Nubrella"?**

**A. You can wear the shoulder straps of the Nubrella.**

**B. You can put the Nubrella on your head.**

**C. You can use your hands to control it.**

**D. You can put it on your bike.**

**（ ）68. Which of the following is NOT right?**

**A. "Nubrella" means "new"+"umbrella".**

**B. The idea of the new umbrella came from the rainy day.**

**C. When you are walking in the rain, you'd better take the Nubrella.**

**D. If you go out with the Nubrella in the rain, you'd better drink a hot cup of coffee.**

**（ ）69. It can be learned from the passage that  .**

**A. Alan Kaufman often uses umbrellas in everyday life**

**B. the new kind of umbrella was invented by an umbrella store owner**

**C. the inventor thought for a long time before inventing the Nubrella**

**D. you can do other things with your hands when using the Nubrella**

**（ ）70. In writing this passage, the writer mainly intends(意图) to  .**

**A. introduce this new kind of umbrella to people who are selling umbrellas**

**B. tell the readers about a great inventor named Alan Kaufman**

**C. tell the readers about a new invention that is very useful**

**D. tell the readers that the inventor didn't want to invent anything**

**第四部分 口语运用 （10分）**

**阅读下面一段对话，根据其情景，从方框内七个选项中选出能填入对话的五个选项。**

**A: Hi, Kate! What did you do yesterday afternoon?**

**B: 71.**

**A: Oh, really? Who did you go with?**

**B: With my cousin Rose.**

**A: 72.**

**B: We took a bus.**

**A: Did you see old things there?**

**B: Yes.73.　 　By the way, we saw a very old can(罐).**

**A: A can? 74.**

**B: It was used for keeping water warm.**

**A: 75.**

**B: It was made in 1890.**

**A: Oh, great! I plan to visit the museum next weekend.**

|  |
| --- |
| **A. When was it made?**  **B. What was it used for?**  **C. We had a great time there.**  **D. I went to the City Museum.**  **E. Well, how did you go there ?**  **F. Why didn’t you go there by bike?**  **G. Most of them have hundreds of years of history.** |

**第II卷 非选择题 （40分）**

**第一节：词汇 （10分）**

**A). 根据句意及汉语提示，完成句子。（5分）**

**76. Can you  (翻译) this English sentence into Chinese?**

**77. It is said that we will be  (分开) into six groups.**

**78. --- Did she make any  (提到) of having seen me?**

**--- No, she didn't.**

**79.Reading for (愉悦) is the easiest way to become a better reader in English.**

**80.There are a lot of  (顾客) in the big shop.**

**B).阅读下面短文，根据其内容，用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空。（5分）**

|  |
| --- |
| **open; take; get; spend; come** |

**One day, my wife and I went shopping. We \_\_81\_\_ the car as we had a lot of things to buy because my brother and his family were going to \_\_82\_\_ the weekend with us.　We stopped the car in front of the shop.　An hour later we \_83\_\_ back to the car with a lot of things.　Then the trouble started.　We could not \_84\_\_ the car door. “Oh,　dear,” said my wife.“What are we going to do?” “Let’s ask that policeman,” I said.　The policeman was very kind and glad to help us.　Soon he\_\_85\_ the door open. Just at that moment an angry man came up and shouted.“What are you doing with my car?” We looked at the number of the car,　and our faces turned very red.**

**81. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 82. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 83. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 84. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 85. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**第二节：短文改错 （10分）**

**请你改正下面短文中的错误。文中共有10处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每**

**处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。**

**增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。**

**删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。**

**修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。**

**注意：1．每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；**

**2．只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分**

**In modern life we have much inventions. The machines are very usefully. They can make things better and faster than people. A washed machine can help us wash the clothes. We have much time to do what we want to do during this time. A printing machine prints a lot of books，newspapers and another things quickly. Buses，bikes，cars，trains，planes and ships help us travel faster than before. The computer is one of most important inventions. Today it used in many ways. It can store information and work out math problems millions of times faster than a person could.**

**第三节：书面表达 （20分）**

**发明改变世界。不少青少年都梦想成为发明家，他们怎样做才能实现梦想呢？请根据下面的要点提示，以“How to become an inventor?”为题，写一篇80词左右的短文，谈谈你的观点。**

**要点提示：1. Learn a lot. 2. Have an interest. 3. Be creative. 4. Never give up.**

**How to become an inventor?**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

