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# 九年级英语单元测试题

## Unit 6 When was it invented?

(试题总分 100 分 测试时间 45 分钟)

### 一. 单项选择 (每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. Mr. Yang divided us \_\_\_\_\_ four groups to practice the conversation.  
A. among                      B. into                      C. from                      D. by
- ( ) 2. The shoes with high heels are in the newest \_\_\_\_\_. Many girls wear them.  
A. brand                      B. trade                      C. style                      D. product
- ( ) 3. The milk has turned \_\_\_\_\_. If you drink it, you will have a stomachache.  
A. sour                      B. delicious                      C. crispy                      D. fresh
- ( ) 4. Grandmother likes to go to the garden and \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers on the spring morning.  
A. polish                      B. smell                      C. taste                      D. mention
- ( ) 5. This kind of machine \_\_\_\_\_ cutting meat in big restaurants.  
A. is used to                      B. is made from                      C. is made into                      D. is used for
- ( ) 6. The article told us \_\_\_\_\_ to get good scores in the exams.  
A. where                      B. what                      C. who                      D. how
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ is said that our history teacher often does volunteer work on weekends.  
A. One                      B. It                      C. This                      D. That
- ( ) 8. —How delicious these bananas are.  
—Yeah. They \_\_\_\_\_ here from Hainan yesterday.  
A. are brought                      B. brought                      C. were brought                      D. have brought
- ( ) 9. Ruth's friends are \_\_\_\_\_ all girls. Jack is the only boy.  
A. nearly                      B. completely                      C. specially                      D. truly

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- ( ) 10. Mrs. Zhang advised us \_\_\_\_\_ the math problem in another way.  
A. to solve    B. solving    C. creating    D. to create
- ( ) 11. Bill said nothing could stop him \_\_\_\_\_ his dream.  
A. to achieve    B. from avoiding    C. to avoid    D. from achieving
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ students in the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ twenty. The others are in the library.  
A. The number of; is    B. A number of; are  
C. The number of; are    D. A number of; is
- ( ) 13. Our English teacher encourages us \_\_\_\_\_ English more after class.  
A. to invent    B. inventing    C. to practice    D. practicing
- ( ) 14. You're a popular girl, Grace, and a lot of young people \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. look after    B. look up to    C. look up    D. look for
- ( ) 15. —Jim, can you help me with my English homework?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I'm good at English.  
A. Good luck    B. My pleasure    C. Sounds boring    D. Thank you

## 二. 完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

先通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案。



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Are you often tired after a long trip? There is a cool product that can help you reduce (减少) the uncomfortable feelings you have 1 a long trip.

The Ostrich Pillow (鸵鸟枕) is a kind of pillow which is 2 to carry. It can help you nap (小睡) anytime, 3, including in airports and on planes.

The Ostrich Pillow was 4 by Ali Ganjavian, who was born in England. He said, "We 5 many hours working every day and sleep is an important part of our day. So I thought why not create a 6 that can help us relax ... We have 7 it in airports, trains, libraries, offices, on planes, on a sofa and even on the floor and it's really 8."

The Ostrich Pillow is very hard. It has a hole in which to put your head, and a mouth hole that 9 you to breathe easily. It 10 has two side holes where you can put your hands — if you nap at a table in a library, for example.

The Ostrich Pillow now can be bought online.

- ( ) 1. A. before      B. since      C. until      D. during  
( ) 2. A. easy      B. difficult      C. possible      D. impossible  
( ) 3. A. somewhere      B. somebody      C. anywhere      D. anybody  
( ) 4. A. required      B. bought      C. discovered      D. invented  
( ) 5. A. cost      B. take      C. get      D. spend  
( ) 6. A. way      B. product      C. place      D. time  
( ) 7. A. tried      B. mentioned      C. requested      D. interviewed  
( ) 8. A. lively      B. boring      C. wonderful      D. active  
( ) 9. A. allows      B. teaches      C. asks      D. encourages  
( ) 10. A. still      B. also      C. just      D. already

### 三. 情景交际 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从方框中选出恰当的选项补全对话, 其中有两项多余。

A: Hi, Bill, do you know about National Inventors' Day?

B: No, I have never heard of it. (1) \_\_\_\_\_

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A: On February 11th.

B: I remember the great inventor Thomas Edison was born on that day.

A: You're right and you have a good memory.

B: Thank you. (2) \_\_\_\_\_

A: Of course. There have been a lot of inventors in history. They made millions of inventions and some of them have changed the world.

B: In order to help remember these inventors, people named February 11th for National Inventors' Day, right?

A: (3) \_\_\_\_\_ But you made a mistake. It was Ronald Reagan, the President (总统) of the United States of America that named the date.

B: There must be many kinds of activities all over the world on that day.

A: You're right. Our school also celebrates National Inventors' Day.

B: (4) \_\_\_\_\_

A: Students show their own inventions. Some inventions are wonderful and exciting.

B: Sounds interesting. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Can I show them at your school?

A: No problem. You are more than welcome to.

A. You're very clever.

B. I like inventing small things, too.

C. How many inventions did it mention?

D. When is it?

E. Some inventions are useful.

F. How do you celebrate it?

G. Can you tell me how it got started?

四. 阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

\* A \*

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The wagon train (马拉篷车队) traveled for weeks, and Emily was bored and tired — tired of not having a real bed to sleep in. She was bored because there was nothing fun for a girl her age to do. Mom promised it wouldn't be too much longer, but the trip seemed to take a very very long time.

Then, one day, a rabbit caught Emily's eye. Maybe she could catch it, and then she'd have a pet! Emily ran after the rabbit into a small forest behind the wagons, but it disappeared (消失). Emily looked and looked for it, but at last she gave up. She turned to go back, but nothing looked familiar (熟悉的). She started in one direction, but it was the wrong way. Emily tried another direction, but soon found that was wrong, too.

Emily was scared. What if she couldn't find the wagons? What if they didn't realize she was lost and just kept moving farther and farther away from her? What if some wild animals hurt her?

Emily sat on the ground and started to cry ... but wait ... did she hear voices? She stood up and ran towards them. As she got closer, she heard her mom's voice and the voices of some of the men from the train. Then she could see them. Emily ran as fast as she could, right into her mom's welcoming arms.

Mom carried Emily back to their wagon and put her to bed. Emily was glad she was home. Home was wherever Mom was. She'd never say she felt bored again.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

( ) 1. According to Paragraph 1, we can know that Emily wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. take a long trip      B. sleep in a real bed  
C. remember something fun      D. play with her mom

( ) 2. Emily tried to catch a rabbit to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. take it to school      B. give it to her mom  
C. play with it      D. compete with it

( ) 3. Paragraph 3 mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how Emily got lost      B. what Emily saw  
C. how Emily hurt herself      D. what Emily feared

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- ( ) 4. Emily found her mom \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. by her voice
  - B. by her smell
  - C. with the help of the rabbit
  - D. with the help of the men from the train
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is in correct order according to Emily's changing feelings?
- A. bored, scared, excited, sad, glad
  - B. bored, sad, excited, scared, glad
  - C. bored, excited, sad, scared, glad
  - D. bored, excited, scared, sad, glad

\* B \*

It's always a happy moment when you get some pocket money (零花钱). But have you ever thought about how to spend your pocket money wisely? Here is some advice.

**Make a list.**

When you get your pocket money, don't get too excited. We all have a lot of things that we want. But do you really need them? That's why it is necessary to make a list before you spend money. Start with the thing you want most. You can also write down how much it costs or how important it is in your life. By doing this, you will see if it is really necessary to buy it.

**Help others.**

How about being more selfless (无私的) and using your pocket money to help others? We all know that there are many people in the world who are in need of our help. Helping others brings out the best in us and is one of the greatest joys in our lives. So consider using your pocket money to do something useful and helpful, and feel how you can make a difference.

**Save (储蓄) as much as you can.**

There is an old saying that "Money doesn't grow on trees." If you spend all your pocket money right away, you'll have no money until your next "pay day". A wallet sometimes might not be the best

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place to save money because it may make it easier for you to spend your money. Get a piggy bank (储蓄罐) or ask your parents to start a savings account (账户) for you. Someday when you look back, you'll get a strong feeling of achievement by saving so much money by yourself!

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

( ) 6. Why should we make a list before spending money?

- A. To help us buy things that we want most.
- B. To make sure we buy everything we need.
- C. To know which thing is the most expensive.
- D. To know if we have enough money for the things.

( ) 7. What does the underlined sentence "Money doesn't grow on trees" mean?

- A. Money doesn't come easily.
- B. Money is as important as trees.
- C. One can make money by growing trees.
- D. We should use our money to protect the environment.

( ) 8. The best place to save money can be \_\_\_\_\_ according to the writer.

- A. our wallet
- B. our parents' wallet
- C. our piggy bank
- D. our parents' account

( ) 9. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?

- A. Helping others can bring us great happiness.
- B. Pocket money can be used to do something useful and helpful.
- C. We should tell our parents before we buy something expensive.
- D. Saving much money can make us get a strong feeling of achievement.

( ) 10. Which is the best title of the passage?

- A. How to help others with pocket money
- B. How to save pocket money
- C. How to get pocket money

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D. How to spend pocket money

\* C \*

A recent report by the American Heart Association — a big organization that encourages adults and kids to stay healthy — found that kids 30 years ago could run faster and longer than kids today. The report found that today's kids are 15 percent less healthy than kids from years ago. What does that mean? Let's say you're a 12-year-old girl. You're not a sports superstar, but you're pretty good — kind of average (平均的). Let's say your mom was the same kind of kid when she was your age. Now imagine we could set up a mile race between you and your mom from 30 years ago. Wouldn't that be cool? What wouldn't be so cool is that the study shows your mom would probably beat you in the race by 90 seconds (秒). That's a lot. It was the same for boys. An average boy from 30 years ago would beat an average boy today.

The scientists who did the study think there are some reasons for the big fall in fitness. First, too many of today's kids are overweight (超重的). That makes it harder for them to run fast. Second, kids today don't get enough exercise. Doctors say kids should get at least 60 minutes of exercise a day. That's why it is important for schools to have P.E. classes.

So what should kids do? If you don't want your mom and dad to think they are faster than you, don't spend a lot of time playing video games, watching TV or movies. Instead, do things that will get you up and to move.

根据材料内容简要回答下列问题。

11. What did the report find?

\_\_\_\_\_

12. How did the writer explain the result of the report?

\_\_\_\_\_

13. How many reasons does the writer give to explain the big fall in fitness?

\_\_\_\_\_

14. How much exercise do kids need a day according to the passage?

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15. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

### 五. 词汇运用 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

根据句意, 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. You can say something about your \_\_\_\_\_ (day) life.
2. Ten favorite songs were \_\_\_\_\_ (list) by the students soon.
3. Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ (Canada) in your hotel?
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (sudden) realized that there was someone following me.
5. That shop has the best clothes, so its \_\_\_\_\_ (customer) are increasing.

### 六. 完成句子 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每空一词。

1. 王老师的确是我曾经遇到过的最好的老师。

Mr. Wang is \_\_\_\_\_ the best teacher I have ever met.

2. 这两年来你们学校发生了很大的变化吗?

Have great changes \_\_\_\_\_ in your school in the past two years?

3. 我是偶然想到这个主意的。

I came up with this idea \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 爸爸正在忙着把这本书翻译成德语。

Dad is busy \_\_\_\_\_ this book \_\_\_\_\_ German.

5. 一个小男孩掉进了河里。幸运的是, 他的狗救了他。

A little boy \_\_\_\_\_ the river. Luckily, his dog saved him.

### 七. 综合填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读短文, 从方框中选择恰当的词并用其适当形式填空, 使短文通顺、意思完整。每词限用一次。

drop, attention, seem, although, scientist, compare, like, look, spend, important

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We love robot dogs, but do real dogs like robot people? It (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that they do — if the robot does human things (2) \_\_\_\_\_ talk and move.

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ have found that dogs react (作出反应) socially to robots when the robots do things socially towards them. Looks (外貌) don't seem to be (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Even though a robot (5) \_\_\_\_\_ nothing like a human and doesn't have a smell, it can catch a dog's (6) \_\_\_\_\_ if it sounds like a human. Scientists discovered this by (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the way dogs reacted to two different robots: one called them by name, and one just made beeping sounds (哔哔声). The dogs were more likely to react to the talking robot, find the food it (8) \_\_\_\_\_, and follow its orders. They (9) \_\_\_\_\_ more time near the robot or looking at its head when the robot did things socially.

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ the dogs probably didn't mistake the robot for a person, they might still help scientists make a more human robot.

#### 八. 书面表达 (20 分)

昨天你校发明节隆重开幕, 在今天的英语口语课上, 老师要求同学们围绕“你所知道的发明创造”这一话题进行简短发言。请你根据下表内容提示为此次发言做准备。

- 要求:** 1. 发言稿需包括表格内容, 可适当发挥;  
2. 90 词左右, 发言稿的开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

What	Who	When
The telephone	Alexander Bell	In 1876
The car	Carl Benz	In 1885
The TV	John Baird	In around 1927

Hello, everyone! There are many inventions that have changed the world. Here's a short introduction of some useful inventions.

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That's all. Thanks!

## Unit 6 When was it invented?

单元基础水平测试题 参考答案:

一. 1-5 BCABD 6-10DBCAA 11-15 DACBB

二. 1-5 DACDD 6-10 BACAB

三. 1-5 DGAFB

四. 1-5 BCDAD 6-10 AACCD

11. Kids 30 years ago could run faster and longer than kids today. / Today's kids are 12 percent less healthy than kids from years ago.

13. By comparing. 63. Two.

14. At least 60 minutes of exercise.

15. Some advice for today's kids. / What kids should do.

五. 1. daily 2. listed 3. Canadians 4. suddenly 5. customers

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六. 1 without doubt 2. taken place 3. by accident 4. translating; into 5. fell into

七. 1. seems 2 like 3. Scientists 4. important 5. looks

6. attention 7. comparing 8. dropped 9. spent 10. Although

八. **One possible version:**

Hello, everyone! There are many inventions that have changed the world. Here's a short introduction of some useful inventions.

The telephone was invented by Alexander Bell in 1876. Using a telephone, people can talk to each other no matter how far they're from each other. The car was invented by Carl Benz in 1885. The car takes people from one place to another quickly so as to help people save time. The TV was invented by John Baird in around 1927. It helps people to know what is happening all over the world. People can not only learn a lot but also relax through watching it.

That's all. Thanks!

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