

2023-2024 学年九年级英语全册单元模块满分必刷题（人教版）

Unit 6 When was it invented 【刷题型】（题型组合提升练）

Part 1: 语法+完型+阅读+短填 Part 2: 单元话题满分写作：描述发明物

一、语法选择

Researchers at an American university are working to create special chewing gum（口香糖）to help reduce the spread of the COVID-19.

Experts agree that vaccination（接种疫苗）is 1 of all the ways to fight against the COVID-19, but vaccinated people can still spread it. So researchers are hoping that their chewing gum will give people 2 useful and low-cost way to prevent the COVID-19 from 3.

“This chewing gum is made 4 a plant. It has a material 5 can kill the virus in the mouth,” Henry Daniel, the leader of the research, explained, “So, the virus can not revive inside the body.” That’s 6 it is useful to prevent the COVID-19.

The research is still in 7 early periods. The researchers are planning to carry out a clinical trial（临床试验）in humans to decide whether people can use it 8 and whether it’s effective. If it 9, people can use it in situations where they need to be close to each other, such as teeth cleaning by a doctor.

“We are already using masks and other things to reduce the spread,” Daniel said. “This gum 10 as another tool to win this fight. I hope we can succeed in this research.”

1. A. good B. better C. best D. the best
2. A. / B. a C. an D. the
3. A. spread B. spreads C. spreading D. to spread
4. A. from B. of C. with D. about
5. A. who B. / C. whom D. which
6. A. why B. what C. where D. who
7. A. its B. it’s C. their D. theirs
8. A. safe B. safely C. safety D. safeness
9. A. will work B. is working C. works D. worked
10. A. can use B. can be used C. must use D. must be used

二、完形填空

Every scientist has a childhood dream. A scientist of China once had a dream. He wished to grow a new type of rice which could 11 a lot. This person is Yuan Longping 12 was born in 1930. He graduated from Southwest Agricultural University in 1953. Yuan Longping came up with an idea for a hybrid rice in the 1960s. Since then, he has devoted himself to research and the development of new varieties.

In 1973, together with other people, he 13 in the development of hybrid rice. This made China a worldwide leader in rice production. 14 this, he was called “Father of Hybrid Rice”. In 1980, the technology for hybrid rice was 15 to the United States. Many people around the world knew this. 16 Professor Yuan’s hard work, rice is widely grown. China now produces enough rice to 17 her people every year.

In his spare time, he loves playing 18 violin and listening to music. Every night, he reads half an hour before he goes to sleep. He likes swimming, too.

It is said that Professor Yuan is one of the 19 people in China. Many people learn from him. And he cares about 20 but his research.

Now Professor Yuan is working on developing super hybrid rice. He goes to the fields twice a day.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. produce | B. invent | C. develop | D. discover |
| 12. A. where | B. whom | C. which | D. who |
| 13. A. success | B. succeeded | C. successfully | D. successful |
| 14. A. In | B. With | C. From | D. For |
| 15. A. given | B. grew | C. showed | D. introduced |
| 16. A. Because of | B. Instead of | C. In order | D. As for |
| 17. A. care | B. feed | C. need | D. speed |
| 18. A. an | B. / | C. a | D. the |
| 19. A. poorest | B. richest | C. cleverest | D. most careful |
| 20. A. everything | B. anything | C. nothing | D. something |

When you think of robots, you might think of something to finish boring tasks, 21 engineers are making robots that can do much more interesting jobs.

Howie Choset at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh is a roboticist, a person 22 designs, builds or programs robots. When Choset was a kid, he was interested in anything that 23—cars, trains, animals.

Later, in high school, he built mobile robots similar 24 small cars. Hoping to continue 25 robots, he studied computer science in college. Some robots can move only forward, backward, left and right, 26 snakes can twist in many directions. “Snakes are far more interesting than the cars,” Choset said.

After he started working at Carnegie Mellon, Choset and his colleagues there began developing 27 own snake robots. A typical snake robot is made up of a lot of metal containers linked together, each with a motor and electronic parts 28. Choset’s team programmed robots to perform the same movements like real snakes. The robots also moved in ways that snakes 29 don’t, such as rolling. Choset’s snake robots could crawl 30 the grass, swim in a pond and even climb a flagpole.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. and | B. but | C. so |
| 22. A. which | B. whom | C. who |
| 23. A. moved | B. laughed | C. jumped |
| 24. A. to | B. as | C. with |
| 25. A. working with | B. working on | C. working out |
| 26. A. so | B. if | C. but |
| 27. A. his | B. their | C. her |
| 28. A. inside | B. outside | C. below |
| 29. A. suddenly | B. quietly | C. usually |
| 30. A. against | B. across | C. through |

There have been many great inventions that change the way we live. The first great 31 was one that is still very important today — the wheel. This made it easy for man 32 heavy things and to travel long distances.

For hundreds of years after that, there were 33 inventions that had as much effect as the wheel. Then in the early 1800’s the world started to change greatly. There was 34 unknown land left in the world. People did not have to explore much any more. In the second half of the 19th century many great inventions were made. 35 them were the camera, the electric light and the radio. These have all become big part of our life today.

The first part of the 20th century saw more great inventions. The helicopter in 1909. Movies with sound in 1926. The computer in 1946. And jet planes in 1930. This was also a time when a new material was first made. Nylon came out in 1935. It changed the kind of clothes people wear.

Of course new inventions continued to be made. Man began looking 36 ways to go into space. Russia

made the first step. Then the United States took a step. Since then other countries, including China and Japan, 37 their steps into space.

In 1969 man took his biggest step away from Earth. A(n) 38 first walked on the moon. This was certainly just a beginning. New inventions will someday allow us to do things we have never yet dreamed of.

31. A. scientist B. artist C. musician D. invention
32. A. carry B. carrying C. to carry D. carried
33. A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
34. A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
35. A. Between B. Among C. Before D. After
36. A. for B. out C. after D. around
37. A. made B. were made C. have made D. had made
38. A. Chinese B. Japanese C. American D. Russian

三、阅读单选

How do you deal with plastic bags from the supermarket? Throw them away or recycle them? How about eating them?

The bags are not harmful to the environment. Humans and animals can safely eat them. An Indian company EnviGreen has made a bag with natural materials. It looks and feels just like plastic, but it can be broken down(分解) easily.

Ashwath Hedge who set up EnviGreen spent four years doing experiments with 12 natural materials. They included potatoes, corn, vegetable oil and bananas. He made the materials into liquid(液体) and used the liquid to make the bag.

Although the EnviGreen bag is more expensive than a common plastic bag, it has many advantages. According to The Wall Street Journal , it takes 1,000 years for common plastic bags to be broken down. But an EnviGreen bag can naturally be broken down in less than 180 days. It is also broken down in less than a day in water, and in less than a minute in boiling water. Hedge was happy to show it in his interview. He put an EnviGreen bag in water and ate it with a smile.

There are more than 15,000 tons of plastic waste in India every day. But only 9,000 tons are processed(处理). In China, 3 billion plastic bags are used every day. Maybe the EnviGreen bag could be a solution to the world problem

of plastic pollution.

39. The main idea of the third paragraph is “_____”.

- A. What Hedge thought of the new bag
- B. How Hedge made the EnviGreen bag
- C. Who set up the EnviGreen company
- D. How long it took Hedge to make the bag

40. The underlined sentences in Paragraph 4 show that the EnviGreen bag _____.

- A. is safe and can be broken down quickly
- B. is useful although it is more expensive
- C. looks and feels like a common plastic bag
- D. will be used more widely than a common plastic bag

41. The EnviGreen bag is broken down fastest in _____.

- A. hot air
- B. cold water
- C. boiling water
- D. natural air

42. From the last paragraph, we can infer that _____.

- A. all of India’s plastic waste is processed
- B. India has the most plastic waste in the world
- C. China produces more plastic waste than India
- D. the EnviGreen bag may help solve the problem of plastic pollution

A small high school in Minnesota, the US, is turning out some of the world’s most advanced technology. The school encourages students to explore the technical world. The young talents have built an ethanol-fueled(乙醇为燃料的) car and a prosthetic(义肢的) foot that has been used by the world’s top paralympic(残奥会) skiers.

Now these students are working on a new project. They’re designing a washing machine. They hope it will be accepted by NASA for use on the International Space Station.

The challenge is to come up with an effective way to wash clothes in an environment where air and water can’t mix and soap can’t be used. The team has already built a system using a series of pumps(泵) and vacuum chambers(真空室), but NASA fears it might not be strong enough.

Luke Becker, Braham Area High’s technology teacher, thinks his team has come up with a new solution that

will work. But he has kept it a secret, not wanting to give competitors an inside look.

The washing machine isn't the only NASA project the students are working on. They're also designing an automated(自动的) feeding system for mice in space. NASA often takes mice into space to test the effects of zero gravity(重力) and other outer space conditions.

"It's a wonderful experience that most high school students don't get," said Ben Carlson, a 15-year-old student on the team. "We start with bare metal and a design on a piece of paper, and it all comes together."

43. Students in a high school in Minnesota are encouraged to _____.

- A. be engineers in the future
- B. work on high-tech projects
- C. visit NASA's research center
- D. volunteer in the Paralympic Games

44. Why is it hard to wash clothes in space?

- A. Because astronauts don't have washing machines.
- B. Because astronauts' clothes are made of special materials.
- C. Because air and water can't mix and soap can't be used.
- D. Because washing machines need a lot of power to run.

45. Which of the students' inventions has been put into use according to the passage?

- A. The prosthetic foot.
- B. The tracking system.
- C. The feeding system.
- D. The ethanol-fueled car.

46. How does Carlson feel about his experience?

- A. Proud.
- B. Nervous.
- C. Unlucky.
- D. Painful.

Since May 8, Boston Dynamics' dog-like robot, Spot, has been in use at Bishan-Ang Mo Kio Park in Singapore to help encourage social distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic (新冠肺炎疫情) according to a report in the South China Morning Post.

Singapore's government is funding the experiment of the robotic dog, which will last for two weeks at the park during off-peak (非高峰的) hours.

"The robot isn't enforcing (强制). It's just giving people information and encouraging them," Boston Dynamics

founder Marc Raibert told CNBC. “When Spot is patrolling (巡逻) the area, there’s a parks officer nearby who can do whatever enforcement he decides is suitable.”

Cameras fixed on Spot will scan the surroundings and help officers work out the number of visitors in the park, but they cannot read faces and won’t collect any personal information. It also carries a loudspeaker to broadcast a pre-recorded message to remind visitors of the importance of social distancing.

Without enough manpower, Singapore is turning to robotics to reduce the manpower required for park patrols and remind people about the risks they may be putting themselves and others in.

The question, however, is whether their use of Spot will be a good tool or will only attract more people to it instead.

If the two-week experiment proves successful, the government will consider using Spot at the park during peak hours. Singapore will also do studies to see if it’s worth using other Spots in other parks. Already, Singapore engineers are trying to improve Spot, making it tell if people are together in a group or strangers passing on the grass.

No one knows if Spot will stay after the pandemic is gone, but one thing is for sure: the robot is the hardest working dog in the world.

47. Why is Spot used at Bishan-Ang Mo Kio Park?

- A. To draw visitors’ attention to it.
- B. To help encourage social distancing.
- C. To read and record visitors’ faces.
- D. To help collect private information.

48. How long will the experiment of the robotic dog last?

- A. Two weeks during off-peak hours.
- B. Two weeks during peak hours.
- C. 15 days.
- D. three weeks.

49. The underlined word “they” in Paragraph 4 refers to (指的是) _____.

- A. visitors
- B. strangers
- C. cameras
- D. officers

50. What can we learn from the last 3 paragraphs?

- A. The experiment is still in progress.
- B. The use of Spot proves to be a good tool.
- C. Spot will stay after the pandemic is over.
- D. Singapore will no longer need other Spot robots.

51. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Spot scares people into keeping a distance in public.
- B. Spot patrols the park for two weeks during peak hours.
- C. Spot can tell people together in a group from strangers passing by.
- D. The parks officer nearby decides on the enforcement instead of Spot.

四、语法填空

King Hiero of ancient Greece once asked a crown maker to make him a 52 (gold) crown. At first, the King was very happy with it, but later he 53 (doubt) that it was real, so he sent it to Archimedes and asked him to find out the 54 (true).

It seemed difficult to solve the problem, but Archimedes got an idea while he was 55 (bath). He asked the king 56 some gold of the same weight 57 the crown. Then he put two pots into two big bowls and filled both pots 58 water. He put the gold into one pot, and some water ran into the bowl. He put the crown into 59 other pot, and even more water ran 60 this time.

Then Archimedes proved that the crown was not 61 (complete) made of gold.

阅读下面的短文，在空白处填入一个适当的词，或填入括号中所给词的适当形式。

We can see many inventions around us every day. Some of the inventions have already 62 (change) our life. Paper is a useful invention. There was no paper 63 people to use a few thousand years ago. A lot of 64 (invent) in China wanted to find a new way for people to make a thing that could 65 (write) on. It must be cheap and light enough. A kind of paper had already been invented at the beginning of Han Dynasty (汉朝), 66 it was too thin and soft, so most authors liked to use the heavy bamboo.

At that time, there was a man 67 (call) Cai Lun. He was very familiar with the technique and then he made 68 new kind of paper which was based on that. This new kind of paper 69 (make) of wood, used cloth and something that was very cheap and quite easy 70 (get). 71 a result, people now in the world are still using the paper which is made by the way that Cai Lun began to use.



Beep! Beep! Beep! The barcode (条形码) technology makes it faster and easier to buy things in stores. You have probably seen the black-and-white barcode on 72 (product) packaging (外包装). In 2022, the great invention is 51 years old.

In 1971, an IBM engineer named George Laurer 73 (come) up with a code (代码) that could be printed on food packages. Then, a complete code system (系统), the barcode was formed later. The system was used by many 74 (company) from 1973. Before this, shopkeepers had to 75 (record) prices by hand which took much time and energy.

Actually, a barcode is 76 (real) a simple idea: show each product's information in different numbers (just like the ID card number), then 77 (include) these numbers into a code and print it for computers to read. Today, barcodes are scanned (扫描) over six billion times every day and used by two 78 (million) companies.

What information does a barcode carry? Where the product comes from, 79 (it) price, production date...It can also help stores always 80 (know) about their products. For example, if there are 10 boxes of milk and a customer buys one, it will be recorded so that the store owner knows there are nine boxes 81 (leave) on the shelf. In the 1980s, libraries started to use barcodes to follow their books in this way.

五、话题作文

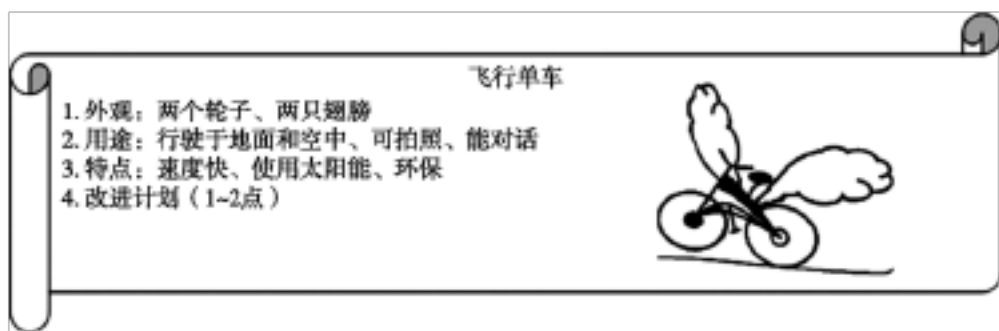
82. 根据中文大意和英文提示词语, 写出意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 50 词的短文。所给英文提示词语仅供选用。请不要写出你的校名和姓名。

电脑大家都熟悉吧? 那么请以“The most helpful invention—computer”为题写一篇文章, 说说电脑的优点及其在人们日常生活和工作中的应用。

提示词语: make no mistakes, important, help, life, work, store, information, pass on, chat, shopping

The most helpful invention—computer

假如你发明的“飞行单车”在学校科技节中获奖，被推荐参加一个国际青少年科技展览。请用英语介绍你的发明，内容包括下图中四项。



提示词语: wheel (轮子), solar power (太阳能), take photos

My invention is a flying bike. _____

84. 根据中文提示，写一篇意思连贯、符合逻辑、不少于 50 词的英文短文。

互联网是 20 世纪的一项重大发明，它在我们的日常生活和工作中发挥着越来越重要的作用。某英文网站正在开展以 **The most useful invention—the Internet** 为题的征文活动，请你根据下面的要点提示，写一篇英语短文，谈一谈互联网给我们带来的便利，投稿给该网站。

要点提示：

1. 让我们更容易和朋友们保持联系；
2. 让我们更快、更好地完成工作；

4.网上购物让我们省时省钱。

要求：短文的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

The most useful invention—the Internet

Of all inventions, I think the Internet is the most useful.

All in all, the Internet makes our life more colourful and interesting. It's a really useful invention.

参考答案：

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

【导语】本文主要讲述了美国一所大学的研究人员正在研制一种特殊的口香糖，以帮助减少 2019 冠状病毒疾病的传播。

1. 句意：专家们一致认为，接种疫苗是对抗 2019 冠状病毒疾病的最好方法，但接种疫苗的人仍然可以传播新冠病毒。

good 好的；better 更好的；best 最好的；the best 最好的，最高级前一般使用定冠词 the。根据“of all the ways”可知，此空使用形容词最高级，形容词最高级前使用定冠词 the。故选 D。

2. 句意：因此，研究人员希望他们的口香糖能为人们提供一种有用且低成本的方法来防止 2019 冠状病毒疾病的传播。

/不填；a 一个，用于辅音音素前；an 一个，用于元音音素前；the 指已提到的人或事物，特指。根据“useful and low-cost way”可知，此空表泛指，useful 以辅音音素开头，使用 a。故选 B。

3. 句意：因此，研究人员希望他们的口香糖能为人们提供一种有用且低成本的方法来防止 2019 冠状病毒疾

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