英语·人教中考版
第9期听力材料及参考答案

Unit 6 When was it invented?

同步测试题

听力材料

A)请听下面8段对话。

1. M: Hi, Alice. What are you reading?
   W: Hello, Karl. I'm reading about Ray Morgan in this magazine. He's a famous inventor.
2. W: Oh, there is nothing in the fridge! Let's go to the supermarket to buy some food.
   M: OK, let's go.
3. W: Dad, there is a machine in the kitchen. What is it used for?
   M: It is used for doing the dishes.
4. W: Peter, come here. Help yourself to some cookies.
   M: Thank you, Lisa. It smells good. Who made them?
   W: My mother.
5. M: Why do you like eating chips best?
   W: Because they are very crispy.
6. M: How did you get the good news, Lucy?
   W: I got it from the website of People's Daily.
7. M: What do you think is the most useful invention, Amy?
   W: Well, umbrellas. They were invented by ancient Chinese people.
8. M: How much is this scoop?
   W: Four dollars for one, but you can save two dollars if you buy two.

B)请听下面5段对话或独白。

请听第1段材料,回答第9、10小题。

W: Tony, do you like watching TV?
M: Yes, I do. I watch TV every day.
W: Do you know who invented the TV set?
M: No, I don't. Who invented it?
W: John Logie Baird. He invented the TV set in about 1925.
M: Was he American?
W: No. He was British.

请听第2段材料,回答第11、12小题。

M: Betty, it seems that you drink Coke often.
W: Yes. It's my favorite drink. Do you like it?
M: No, I never drink it. I often drink tea. Do you know who invented Coke?
W: Sure. It was invented by a doctor in 1886.
M: Yes. It was sold as medicine at first.
W: Is that why you don't drink it?
M: No, I don't drink it because it will make me fat.

请听第3段材料,回答第13至第15小题。

W: Look! I have a new machine.
M: Wow, it looks strange. What is it used for?
W: It is used for making noodles.
M: Where did you buy it?
W: I bought it in Jiangxi Supermarket.
M: How long have you had it?
W: For only a week.
M: Do you know where it was made?
W: Let me have a look. Oh, it was made in Shanghai.
M: Have you ever used it?
W: Yes. I have already used it three times. And the noodles made by the machine are delicious.
M: That sounds great. I want to get one, too.

请听第4段材料,回答第16至第18小题。

W: Hi, Dave, did you have a good time yesterday?
M: Yes, I went to the museum by subway. Have you ever been there?
W: Yes. I thought it was really good, especially the Technology Room.
M: They've opened a new room, the Wonder Room. And it is even better.
W: What is it about?
M: It's about the amazing wonders of the world. I spent a long time there. After that, I went to the Technology Room. And then to the Print Room.
W: Is that all about the history of printing?
M: Yes, it is. And next to that is the Space Room. It's about space travel. And then I went to have a look at the library on the top floor. I went into the shop and bought you this! It's a book about the history of the Olympic Games.
W: Wow, thanks, Dave. That's really kind of you. You know I am interested in the story of the Olympics.

请听第5段材料,回答第19至第22小题。

Hello, I'm Larry. I'm going to tell you something about a kind of little cars. They may be seen in streets in the future. People will like this kind of small cars better than the big ones. The car is as small as a bike. But it can carry two people in it. Everybody can drive it easily, just like riding a bike. Even children and old people can drive them to schools or parks.

The little cars of the future will cost less money to buy and to drive. These little cars can go only 65 kilometers an hour, so driving will be safer. The cars of the future will be fine for going around the city, but they will not be useful for a long trip.

This kind of cars can save a lot of energy. They will go 450 kilometers, then they have to stop for more energy.

C)请听下面一段独白。

Hello! My name is Wang Lin. Here is my new invention — a language machine. It just looks like a cellphone and it's the same size as a cellphone. But it is very useful and convenient. If you say your country's name and another country's name to it, then make a short speech, it can translate what you want in 5 to 10 seconds. You can talk with native speakers easily with the help of it. Isn't it useful? But it can only translate a few kinds of languages. I'll work hard to improve it. I'm sure it can translate more and more languages in the near future. Thanks for listening.

参考答案

一、1-5 CACBB
6-10 ABBAB
11-15 ABBAC
16-20 CBCCC
21-22 BC
23. language machine
24. the same size
25. useful and convenient
26. 5 to 10
27. native speakers

二、28-30 ACB
31-35 ACBCC

三、36-40 ABDCD
41-45 BCBCB
46-50 DACCD
51. more
52. sent
53. accident
54. nearly
55. something
56. whoever
57. when
58. but
59. never
60. remain

四、61-65 CDCCD
66-70 CCDAC
71-75 BCBDC
76-80 GACED

五、81-85 EAGFC

六、One possible version:

There are many inventions around us. What is the most important invention? Last week I made a survey about it in my class. Here are the answers of my classmates.

Mike thinks the telephone is the most important invention. It was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in the USA in 1876. He thinks it's important because it allows people to talk with each other from long distances. Jane thinks the most important invention is the car. It was invented by Karl Friedrich Benz in Germany in 1885. She thinks it is a fast and convenient transportation tool. In Peter's opinion, the TV is the most important invention. It was invented by John Logie Baird in the UK around 1927. He says it is a useful way of communication and a good tool for entertainment, so it is important.