

★ 风靡全国 ★ 畅销五年 ★ 中学生首选品牌

精英英语

Elite English

高一听力直升机

丛书主编 邓保沧
本册编著 正直

监 听 张力
审 读 [英] Steve Southern
[美] John Connor

全国各版本教材适用

收录最新各地高考题、模拟题



05、06年英音全国高考英语听力主播
Paul先生和Debbie女士在本书录音中



07、08年美音全国高考英语听力主播
Kriss先生和Anna女士在本书录音中

特邀全国高考试卷英语听力主播朗读

■■■■■■■■■■ 数码录音 高清音质

做10套老题
不如做1套原创题
听10套普通题
不如听1套高考原题

新蕾出版社

★风靡全国 ★畅销五年 ★中学生首选品牌

精英英语

Elite English

高一听力直升机

丛书主编 邓保沧 | 监 听 张力
本册编著 正 直 | 审 读 [英]Steve Southern
[美]John Connor

新蕾出版社

读者反馈表

尊敬的读者：

首先感谢您使用精英英语系列丛书,感谢您对精英英语的支持。

做良心书,走诚信路。为了提高我公司产品的质量,恳请您写下对该套丛书的感受和想法,更欢迎您提出对该套丛书的意见和建议。对于你们的一言一行我们将倍感珍惜。正是因为有了你们的关心和帮助我们才会走得更远。凡及时填写下表并及时寄回的读者都可以参加我公司举行的抽奖活动。

姓名		电话	
所在学校		职务	
通讯地址		邮编	
任课教师的姓名		电话号码	
您对本套编写体例的评价	该取消的栏目	较好的栏目	该加强的栏目
图书质量	需增加的栏目		
	需删除的栏目		
	主要缺点		
	主要优点		
	您的建议		

* 对于发现的错误(请注明页码,题号,错因)我公司将根据读者反馈表寄回的时间和错误的程度给予奖励。

奖项设置如下:

1. 一等奖:5 名 奖金五百元
2. 二等奖:10 名 MP3 一部
3. 三等奖:20 名 工具书一套

抽奖编码 _____ (编码由我公司统一填写)

姓名 _____ 电话 _____

学校名称 _____

详细通讯地址 _____ 邮编 _____

* (此卡连同读者反馈表一同寄回,或者以 WORD 形式发电子邮件给我们)

向您约稿

精英英语是一家专营高中英语教辅的公司,产品涉及高中阶段的各个方面,包括各省市配套教辅、听力、阅读、语法、词汇等各个方面。精英英语为了加强与全国各地一线优秀教师的联系,特向您征稿。

稿件必须是原创题(含答案和解析),一经采用,我们将以电话或电子邮件的形式和您联系。

投稿特设邮箱:jingyingyingyu@163.com 联系人:孙老师 qq:731047111

目录

CONTENTS

第一部分 英语听力教纲解读及解题指导

一、新课标对高一学生的要求	1
二、听力试题的题型特点	1
三、听力材料的特点和话题	1
四、听力解题技巧	2

第二部分 专题指导与训练

一、找路(Finding the way)	9
二、看病(Seeing a doctor)	10
三、谈论天气(Taking about the weather)	11
四、购物(Shopping)	12
五、打电话(Making phone calls)	13
六、时间和日期(Time and date)	14
七、就餐(Taking meals)	15
八、在图书馆(At a library)	16
九、旅馆(Hotel)	17
十、学校(Campus)	17
十一、请求与允许(Requests and asking for permission)	18
十二、劝告与建议(Advice and suggestions)	19

第三部分 同步模拟训练

Test 1	21	Test 13	45
Test 2	23	Test 14	47
Test 3	25	Test 15	49
Test 4	27	Test 16	51
Test 5	29	Test 17	53
Test 6	31	Test 18	55
Test 7	33	Test 19	57
Test 8	35	Test 20	59
Test 9	37	Test 21	61
Test 10	39	Test 22	63
Test 11	41	Test 23	65
Test 12	43	Test 24	67

Test 25	69	Test 33	85
Test 26	71	Test 34	87
Test 27	73	Test 35	89
Test 28	75	Test 36	91
Test 29	77	Test 37	93
Test 30	79	Test 38	95
Test 31	81	Test 39	97
Test 32	83	Test 40	99

第四部分 各地模拟试题精选

2008 年北京市东城区高三期末教学目标检测	101
2008 年北京市朝阳区高三第一次统一练习	103
北京市崇文区 2007—2008 学年度第二学期高三统一练习(一)	105
湖北省部分重点中学 2008 届高三第一次联考	107
湖北省黄冈中学 2008 届高三第三次模拟考试	109
东北三校 2008 年高三第二次联合模拟考试	111
2008 年湖南省郴州市高三第三次教学质量检测	113
安徽省“江南十校”2008 年高三素质测试	115
2008 年南昌市高三第二次模拟测试	117
2008 年成都市高中毕业班第二次诊断性检测	119
2008 年新乡市许昌市高三第二次模拟考试试卷	121
广东省揭阳市 2008 年高中毕业班第二次高考模拟	123
武清区 2007~2008 学年度高三年级高考第一次模拟试题	125
福建省福州八中 2007—2008 学年度高三毕业班第六次质量检查	127
福建省永定一中 2008 年高考模拟考试	129
江苏省姜堰中学 2008 年高三适应性考试	131
山东省聊城市 2008 年高三年级模拟(四)	133
山东省烟台市 2008 年高三年级诊断性测试	135
录音原文	137
参考答案	264

第一部分

英语听力教纲解读及解题指导

一、新课标对高一学生的要求

1. 能抓住所听语段中的关键词,理解句子之间的逻辑关系;
2. 能从听力材料、简单演讲或讨论中提取信息和观点;
3. 能听懂正常语速的故事或记叙文,了解其中主要人物和事件以及它们之间的关系;
4. 能听懂日常的要求和指令,并能根据要求和指令完成任务。

二、听力试题的题型特点

目前,高中阶段所进行的听力测试普遍采用的题型有两种:第一节为五段短对话,每段对话后设一个小题,要求从每小题所给的三个选项中选出最佳选项,每段对话的录音材料仅读一遍。该节中每组对话少则一个轮换,即 A—B,多则两至三个轮换,即 A—B、A—B、A—B。对话的句式和语法结构不太复杂。第二节为五段长对话或独白,每段对话或独白后设几个小题,从每小题所给的三个选项中选出最佳选项,每段对话或独白的录音材料读两遍。该节对话部分长度增加,针对每段话题的题目数量不等,一般是从两个到五个之间。此部分句式和语法要略难于第一节,尤其是独白部分。对话部分由一男一女朗读,谈话双方的声音特点明显不同,身份明确;朗读速度慢于英美人士平时自由交流语速;听力理解时间一般控制在 20 分钟左右。

当然,随着考试制度的不断改革,省市自主命题范围的扩大,听力测试的题型也在朝着灵活性、多样化方向发展。

三、听力材料的特点和话题

大多数听力材料来源于说英语国家的生活会话,具有明显的口语特征,它使用自然而地道的口头语,如 Excuse me, Why not, I'm sorry 等,并使用大量的表现口头交谈时说话人的不同情绪的感叹词,如 well, ah, er 等,听起来自然、真实,符合在非测试状态英语口语在社会生活中运用的真实情景。题材广泛,涉及说英语国家人们日常生活的许多方面,有利于全面有效地检查考生在不同生活环境下对所学语言的感悟和接受能力。材料一般由 10 段左右的对话或独白构成。

第一节为小型对话,所谈内容一般较广;第二节的听力材料一般为题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述、对话等。所用词语不超出《考纲》词汇表所规定的范围。话题一般会涉及以下几个方面:

(1) 日常生活类的话题,包括家庭、爱好、问路、旅游、天气、饮食、体育、休闲、电话、电视、娱乐、学习、出国、学校、数字、地点、健康、购物、租房、交通、买票、道别、感谢、约会、偏爱、祝愿和祝贺、提供帮助、请求、求救等内容。

(2) 文化知识类的话题,包括政治、历史、地理、艺术、人物、文学、广告、新闻报道、教育文化、国家、学习等内容。

近几年高考英语听力测试题所涉及的短文材料的题材大致可分为“故事”、“新闻报道”、“演讲”三大类。

1. 故事

故事一般为记叙文体裁,文体特点以记人叙事为主。考生在听故事题材的短文时,要注意以时间先后为线索,掌握故事的大致情节;然后了解事情的发生和发展过程,记住主要的事实细节;最后要特别体会故事结局的寓意,要弄明白所讲的故事说明了一个什么道理。这样,才能把握故事大意,准确解答所给问题。

2. 新闻报道

新闻报道的文体特点及其层次结构一般是先用新闻导语简明扼要地介绍新闻的主要内容,其中包括了新闻的五个要素,即 5 个 W(Who, What, When, Where, Why) 和一个 H(How),然后再按其重要性逐一说明

事实细节,新闻报道的最后一句往往是新闻事件当前的结果。因此,考生在听新闻时,要特别注意第一句话,听懂了第一句话,也就大致了解了该条新闻,也就把握了该新闻的主体内容,同时兼顾文中细节,回答问题就比较容易了。

3. 演讲

演讲通常由开场白(introduction)、正文(body)、结尾(conclusion)三个部分组成。有关主题和演讲者身份的信息,一般在开场白中就可以获取;事实细节主要在演讲材料的第二部分;演讲者的观点和看法在结尾做总结时一般都会提到。

四、听力解题技巧

1. 沉着冷静备考,聚精会神应考

听力测试具有瞬时性、不可逆性,转瞬即逝,不给考生充分思考的时间,更容不得考生反复琢磨,这就要求考生具有良好的心理素质和适应能力,要相信自己、镇定自己,信心百倍地进考场,从容自若地应对考试;要认识到考试前的心情紧张既是每个人的正常表现,也是自己通过调整完全能够控制得了的;要做好充分的思想准备,不让试题本身的难度、考场音响设备的质量、考场内外的环境影响了自己的情绪。考试时个别听不清或听不懂的问题要尽快从现有文字中推测选项,实在不会选就及时放弃,千万不要因小失大。自信应考、遇难不慌、处惊不乱、静心收听、注意力高度集中才是取得理想成绩的明智之举。

2. 超前浏览试题,抢先一步预测

听力测试的命题者在设计试题选项时,总是“挖空心思”地考查考生对于语音材料的理解程度,设置一些干扰项影响考生的正确判断,但“智者千虑,必有一失”,命题者在题干中总是会有意或无意地“暴露”该段材料的主题或段落大意。所以,在放录音材料前,考生一定要利用间隙时间迅速浏览题干及选项,根据题干及选项提供的信息联想相关背景知识,进行一定的判断。这样,在放录音时考生就可以带着问题去听,把听到的信息与事先的预测进行比较,有的放矢地捕捉到期待的信息内容。

预测包括听前预测、听中预测和听后推测。听前预测即根据题干提供的语言信息进行预测。语言交际离不开语境。如果我们从题干中获取了某些方面的信息,就可以预测对话的语境、人物身份及对话的时间、场景、谈话人之间的关系及各自的职业。对于一些询问说话人的状态、事件原因以及推断性的题目,可采用比较选项的办法,注意各选项中重复出现的关键词汇,从关键词入手,对要听的内容进行预测。

听中预测主要是根据关联词和关键词进行预测,比如听到 dad, mum, sister, brother 等称呼时,则可预测谈话发生在家庭成员之间。当然,听中预测还要根据实际情况加以修正。

听后推测,预测活动贯穿听力理解的全过程,考生在听完试题后应前后联系,利用后面听到的信息补充前面信息中有疑问或漏听的信息,并对听前、听中的预测加以推理、分析和修正,从而加大理解的准确度。

【例 1】 What are the speakers talking about?

A. Exam results.

B. Time for the exam.

C. Change of class hours.

【听力原文】

M: Right, class, there're some changes to your exam timetable. Your maths exam will be changed to the next day.

W: You mean the 18th.

M: Yes, and the exam will start and end one hour earlier.

【精析】该对话中有关键词 exam timetable, 整个对话都是围绕这一话题进行,几个表示时间的词语: the next day, the 18th 和 one hour earlier, 故选 B。

【例 2】 What is David going to do?

A. Catch a train home.

B. Do his homework.

C. Go to a park.

【听力原文】

W: David, are you coming with us to the park?

M: No, I am sorry, but I have to do my homework.

【精析】这是一道判断讲话人意图的题。从“No, I'm sorry, but I have to do my homework.”可知他

将要做家庭作业,故选 B。

3. 抓关键信息,领略主旨大意

考生在听录音材料时,要特别注意识别关键信息,如关键词、关键句、关键段等。

一般情况下,关键词在材料中出现的较频繁,有时是反复使用,有时可能会对关键词进行描述、分析或概括,抓住了这一两个关键词,就等于抓住了材料的中心,在此基础上进行推断、选择就基本上不会“跑题”了。

关键句多为材料的开头和结尾,尤其以材料的首句居多。这个首句可能是材料的主题句,特别是新闻报道、演讲等方面的题材,它不但突出了材料的主体,而且把材料的主题告诉了听者。当然,在有些材料中,关键句可能是结尾的最后一句,那么这个结尾句对理解材料的主要内容就具有了非同寻常的意义。

关键段多为材料的第一段或最后一段,它不仅包括材料的关键词,而且材料的主要内容、观点,如某个事件发生的时间、地点、具体人物及各角色之间的关系等也可能渗透其中。因此,在听力考试中,一定要认真听材料的第一段和结尾段,力求听懂其中的关键信息,这样才能提高选题的效率和准确率,取得事半功倍的效果。

【例 1】 Who is Chris Paine?

- A. A computer engineer. B. A bookseller. C. A writer.

【听力原文】

W: I like to read Chris Paine.

M: So do I. I hear he writes on his computer, and his new book will come out next week.

W: Great! I've got to get one as soon as it is out.

【精析】 本题中 read Chris Paine 是解题的关键,至于根据后面的信息判断,三者身份皆有可能。come out 指书的出版,故选 C。

【例 2】 What's the weather like in Hangzhou these days?

- A. It rains a lot. B. It's very cold. C. It is a bit cold.

【听力原文】

M: Hello, I'd like to know something about the weather in Hangzhou this week?

W: Well, it's a bit hot and there's a lot of rain in the evenings.

【精析】 “it's a bit hot”可知,选项 B 和 C 不对;由“there's much rain in the evenings”可知雨量很大,故选 A。

4. 弄清时态,确定时间

试题中的问题问的是哪个时间的事,问题涉及的事是录音中不同时间发生的事件中的哪一个?此时时态十分重要。必须听清是过去时、将来时、现在完成时还是过去完成时以及试题中是否使用了虚拟语气。

【例 1】 What time does the train leave?

- A. At 6:15. B. At 6:25. C. At 6:50.

【听力原文】

M: I'm afraid we'll miss the train. What time is it now?

W: It's 6:15. There is 10 minutes left. Let's hurry.

【精析】 此题考查的是时间。由“It's 6:15. There is 10 minutes left.”可知火车 6:25 开,故选 B。

【例 2】 Where is the man going to leave for New York?

- A. In October. B. In September. C. In December.

【听力原文】

W: Are you going to leave for New York in September?

M: No. I'm going to leave for New York the following month.

【精析】 本题三个选项均为表月份的词,录音中只听到 September 这个关于月份的词,考生很可能受迷惑而选 B。在男士的回答中有一个关键词 following。这个重要信息词说明他要下一个月动身去纽约,从 September 算起,下一个月自然就是 October 了,故选 A。

5. 明确情节背景,准确推断地点

听力考试中常出现“Where does the conversation take place?”之类的问题,考生要通过对话的具体情节和背景判断对话发生的地点。对特定的场景用语和关键词要熟悉,如餐馆(restaurant)用语:menu, bill, order, tip, hamburger, sandwich, soup, dish, beer, soft drink 等;宾馆(hotel)用语:luggage, single room, double room, room number 等;医院(hospital)用语:take medicine, temperature, pill, headache, fever, blood pressure 等;邮局(post office)用语:mail, deliver, stamp, envelope, telegram 等;火车站(railway station)用语:round trip, single trip, sleeping car 等;商店(store)用语:on sale, size, colour, price, change(零钱)等;学校(school)用语:professor, exam, course, dining hall, playground 等;图书馆(library)用语:librarian, renew 等。

【例 1】 Where are the two speakers?

A. In a department store.

B. In a clothes factory.

C. On a playground.

【听力原文】

W: May I help you?

M: Yes. I'd like to try on some sports jackets. I'd prefer something like the one I'm wearing.

【精析】 此题考查对话发生的地点。由“I'd like to try on some sports jackets. I'd prefer something like the one I'm wearing.”可知,对话中的男士想要试穿运动衣,并且想要一件像穿在身上的那件一样的,所以对话发生在商店里,故选 A。

【例 2】 Where is the woman going on Saturday?

A. Garden hotel.

B. The airport.

C. The taxi company.

【听力原文】

M: Good morning. City Taxi.

W: Good morning. I'd like to book a taxi to the airport for Saturday morning, please.

M: Where from?

W: I'm at Garden Hotel in Union Street. There'll be three of us sharing. How much will it be?

M: About sixty dollars.

W: Sixty dollars? Each or between us?

M: Oh, that's altogether. What time do you want to leave?

W: Seven in the morning.

M: Right. We'll pick you up at your hotel at seven then. Thank you very much. Goodbye.

【精析】 此题问的是地点。由“I'd like to book a taxi to the airport for Saturday morning.”可知,她周六早上要去飞机场,故选 B。

【例 3】 Where is Sarah now?

A. In China.

B. In her own country.

D. With her family.

【听力原文】

M: Sarah, you've been in China for 2 months now. Do you miss anything from your own country?

W: Yes, my family, rather than the place I lived in.

【精析】 此题问的是地点。由“you've been in China for 2 months now. Do you miss anything from your own country?”可知, Sarah 现在在中国,故选 A。

6. 听清数字, 正确计算

高考听力考试的数字考查一般考查一位数、十位数的辨别。如 four 与 five, thirteen 与 thirty 等, 考查学生对 -teen 和 -ty 等的正确把握。

数字考查时, 对话中往往先后出现几个数字, 问题问的是哪一个, 考生需注意鉴别。

【例 1】 How many hours does David sleep a day?

A. Four.

B. Six.

C. Seven.

【听力原文】

M: How can David be always so full of energy?

W: He has a strange but highly effective way of sleeping.

M: What is that?

W: He takes a short sleep for an hour every six hours and has a total of four hours of sleep each day.

M: If I sleep during the day, I can never wake up.

W: Not everyone is a David, I guess.

【精析】 由“He takes a short sleep for an hour every six hours and has a total of four hours of sleep each day.”可知, David 每天睡 4 小时, 故选 A。

【例 2】 What is the price of the product?

A. \$99.

B. \$500.

C. \$599.

【听力原文】

And now, our special offer of the week! For just \$99 you can buy a boat! It's not just any old boat! This kind of boat never gets a hole in it, and it packs flat in the back of the car. It comes with an electrical pump, and all you have to do is just switch it on. It's bright orange, so it's safe at sea. What's more, for another \$500, you can have a small outboard motor to go on the back. Rush out and buy one now so you can really enjoy the summer holidays.

【精析】 “Four just \$99 you can by a boat!”可知, 产品的价格是 99 美元。What's more, for another \$500, you can have a small outboard motor to go on the back. 说的是附带优惠销售的物品而不是产品本身, 考生别被这一信息所干扰, 故选 A。

7. 判断职业和身份, 明确关系

听力考查问到职业和关系时需要考生根据场景和讲话者的语气及态度判断, 此时关键词十分重要。对话中出现 term exam 就可能有 professor 出现, 或者人物间有 teacher—student 的关系; 对话中提到 buy, change 就可能有 salesman 或 salesgirl 出现。夫妻对话会用 dear, 父母对小辈说话可能会有 listen 等词。

【例 1】 What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Waitress and customer.

B. Boss and secretary.

C. Husband and wife.

【听力原文】

W: May I help you, sir?

M: Yes. I'd like to order a cheese burger and a small cake.

【精析】 此题考查对话者的身份。由“I'd like to order a cheese burger and a small cake.”可知, 两者间是服务员和顾客间的关系, 故选 A。

【例 2】 What is the man?

A. A company manager.

B. A salesperson.

C. A lawyer.

【听力原文】

W: ...I'm now working for a large oil company, er... in charge of sales mainly. So I travel a lot.

M: Oh. That's great. You must really enjoy that.

W: Oh. I do. Yeah, it's lovely! It's quite tiring though but uh... What about you, Mike? What do you do?

M: I work in a law firm. I'm practising business law, you know.

【精析】 该题 3 个选项都是人物的身份和职业。其中 2 个干扰项均是和女士的职业有关的词汇 company 和 sales。男士在告诉女士自己的职业时并未直接说 lawyer, 而说“work in a law firm”“practising business law”, 故选 C。

8. 判断对话中的目的或讲话人的意图

人们进行日常对话, 就是在运用口头语言进行交际, 总是有一定的交际目的, 如抱怨、道歉、赞同、反对、征求意见、盛情邀请、问路等, 这是听力理解的一个重要方面。

【例 1】 What is the man going to do?

A. Open the window.

B. Find another room.

C. Go out with the woman.

【听力原文】

M: Excuse me, but it's a bit hot here. Is it OK if I open the window?

W: Fine with me. I feel a little hot, too.

【精析】 此题考查的是这位男士的意图。由“it's a bit hot here”和“Is it OK if I open the window?”可知,他想要开窗户,故选 A。

【例 2】 What is the man going to wait for?

A. A taxi.

B. Better weather.

C. Newspaper.

【听力原文】

W: A drop of rain never did any harm. Let's go, shall we?

M: I'm going to wait for it to clear up.

【精析】 由“A drop of rain...”可知,此时正下着雨,而由“I'm going to wait for it to clear up.”可知,他在等着天晴,故选 B。

【例 3】 What is Tom going to do before he goes to the shop?

A. To have class at 3:00.

B. To borrow some books.

C. To visit his friend.

【听力原文】

W: Tom, are you going straight home after school today?

M: No, I still have class till 3:00, and then I'll go to the library to pick up a few books and do some shopping before I go home.

【精析】 此题中女士问汤姆放学后是否直接回家。汤姆回答“No”。接着谈他的打算:①去图书馆;②去购物。问题问的是汤姆去商店之前打算做什么,从“go to the library”可知汤姆要去借书,故选 B。

9. 理解判断说话人的言外之意

对话中的言外之意绝大多数情况下是第二说话人通过简略回答、间接回答或讲话的语气表示出来的。

【例 1】 What does the woman mean?

A. She can't see it now.

B. She is eager to see it.

C. She wants the man to see it first.

【听力原文】

M: I've just ordered a new computer. It is twice the speed of the one we've got now and much better for games.

W: Really? I can't wait to see it.

【精析】 “I can't wait to see it.”表明了她等不及要看看的心情,故选 B。

【例 2】 What does the woman think about the man?

A. He is not good to the children.

B. He is not telling the truth.

C. He sleeps too much.

【听力原文】

W: Morning, Bob! Late again?

M: Oh, I'm so sorry. I can't tell you how sorry I am.

W: Mmm... What's the excuse this time?

M: Ahh. I must have turned the clock off and gone back to sleep again. I...

W: Yeah, and last week one of the children wasn't well.

M: Yes, I know.

W: Mmm.

M: I'm really sorry. I promise it won't happen again.

【精析】 由“Mmm... What's the excuse this time?”及一些语气词,可以判定这位女士认为那位男士在为自己开脱而找借口,即认为男士没有说实话。故选 B。

【例 3】 What do we know about mother and son?

- A. She wants to tell him the result of the game.
 B. She doesn't like him to watch TV.
 C. She knows which team he supports.

【听力原文】

M: Mum, I'm watching today's football game on tape. If you happen to know the score, please don't tell me.

W: OK, but you are not going to like it.

【精析】 从谈话内容可知儿子正在看足球比赛录像,不想让妈妈告诉他比赛结果,从“But you're not going to like it.”可知妈妈已知道比赛结果,并且很确信不是儿子喜欢的结果,故选 C。

10. 宏观把握内容,善于整体思维

听力考试不管听什么材料,一定不要让个别词句分散注意力,要把精力集中在对材料整体内容的理解上,树立整体观念,从总体上把握问题。如整篇材料使用的时态、人物在具体环境应采用何种交际用语、英美国家的交际习惯等。只有从大局着眼,通盘考虑才可能做出符合题意的选择。

【例 1】 What did Paul do this morning?

- A. He had a history lesson. B. He had a chemistry lesson. C. He attended a meeting.

【听力原文】

W: What about your chemistry class this morning, Paul?

M: We were supposed to have a chemistry class, but Mr. Anderson was out of town for a meeting. So we had a history lesson instead.

【精析】

考生若没有从整体上把握内容,还可能一听到“What about your chemistry class this morning, paul!”就可能误选 B;而实际上,由“So we had a history lesson instead.”可知,Paul 那天上的是历史课,故选 A。

【例 2】 Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. It's important to be served before other people in a supermarket.
 B. You should wait for your turn to be served.
 C. British people have a good habit of queuing.

【听力原文】

Many large supermarkets are self-service. When you go into one of these shops, you take a basket and you put the things you wish to buy into this. You queue up at the cash desk and pay for everything just before you leave.

If anyone tries to take things from a shop without paying, they are almost certain to be caught. Most shops have store detectives who have the job of catching thieves. Stealing is considered a serious crime by the police and the courts.

When you are waiting to be served in a shop, it is important to wait for your turn. It is important not to try to be served before people who arrive before you. Many people from overseas are astonished at the British habit of queuing.

【精析】

判断正误应从整体上领会文章内容,由材料内容可知,A 项没有任何可能性;C 项是事实,但与听力材料无关。由最后一段首句“When you are waiting to be served in a shop, it is important to wait for your turn.”可知,你应该排队,故选 B。

五、听力理解能力的培养策略

听力理解是一种由多项能力共同参与的复杂活动,包括辨音能力、确定背景的能力和预测信息范围的能力,认定各信息之间语法关系尤其是逻辑关系的能力,以及同时存贮和加工多条信息的能力等。它不是孤立的能力,它和说、朗读、阅读、写作、记忆等方面的能力是密切相关的。提高听力理解能力的基本方法就是在加强听力训练的基础上,同时进行读、写等的训练。

听力理解能力的提高是一个循序渐进的过程,贵在坚持。与此同时,我们还要注意语言能力的培养和听力策略的学习。

1. 了解文化背景,熟悉日常交际

在听力试题中涉及背景知识的听力材料屡见不鲜。具备一定的背景知识会对理解所听的材料有一定的帮助,甚至能弥补语言上的一些不足,所以,在平时学习中要注意多积累英语国家的背景知识,扩大知识面。同时要认真梳理日常交际用语,注意英汉差异和使用场合。

2. 坚持听说训练,培养语音技能

听力能力的提高必须建立在良好的辨音能力的基础上。因此学生必须掌握好语音知识,要能正确区分单词的重读、弱读、爆破及失去爆破;要能辨别句子的连读、节奏以及语调等发音技巧方面的变化;还要尽可能熟悉各种人的音调以及轻重缓急、喜怒哀乐、个体差异等口语特征。听和说相辅相成,必须加强听说训练,持之以恒,保质保量,才能打好听力理解能力的基础。

3. 训练阅读写作,促进语感形成

听力理解能力也包含有阅读理解活动,阅读是对语言形式的体验,多开口朗读能形成语感,比如领悟词法、句法功能、逻辑关系的能力。另外,听力试题的一些题型和特征与阅读理解是基本相同的;而写作训练能巩固并提高学生已学的语言知识和能力,也能帮助学生深入地理解记忆语言现象,从而进一步增强语感,促进听力理解能力的发展。

4. 倾听较长语篇,强化记忆能力

要学会倾听,尤其是长对话和短文独白。在听较长语篇时要注意整体把握。倾听的焦点应当是语篇大意和与问题相关的关键信息,而不是个别词语,并随时记下关键词。个别单词没有听清时,一定要沉住气,继续往下听,可能后面的信息能启发你,也可以利用答题、阅读下一题的停顿间隙再看看试题,结合试题、笔记去联想。所以培养从头到尾记住一段话(主旨、细节、层次、顺序等)的记忆能力对提高听力有着重要作用。

5. 精听、泛听并举,提高听力能力

泛听必须与精听相结合,泛听时注意力集中在整个内容的大意上,精听时注意力集中在语言材料的细节上;泛听时注意听表达内容的关键词和关键句,精听时连续听取的最小语言单位是一个一个的句子;泛听时重在回答有关中心主旨的问题,精听时重在回答有关细节或细节加工的问题。只有精听泛听并举,才能全面提高听力理解能力。

6. 全方位多角度,立体化地接触英语

除了老师安排进行的听力训练外,同学们还要运用多种英语学习活动增加接触鲜活英语的机会,比如听英语磁带、英语歌曲、英语广播、英语演讲;看原版电影、英语学习片;参加英语角、英语晚会、英语沙龙等,这样,进行全方位的“包抄”,听英语的能力一定会有大幅度的提高,同时也促进了其他能力的提高。

总之,听力的提高是一个循序渐进、日积月累的过程。在平时训练中,只要我们目标明确,坚持不懈,进行系统的听力训练,打下扎实的基本功;同时,在考试时再做到方法得当、冷静答题,就一定能取得满意的成绩。

第二部分

专题指导与训练

一、找路(Finding the way)

1. 概说

如果人们身处一个陌生的地方,不熟悉情况,免不了要问目的地在哪儿或如何到达目的地。该话题是日常会话中必有的内容,它包括问路和指路。

2. 常用表达法

(1) • Excuse me. Could you please tell me the way to...?

- Can you tell me where... is?
- How can I get to...?
- Can you tell me how I can get...?
- Can you direct me to...?
- Where is the (nearest)... please?
- Is there a(n)... near here?
- I'm looking for... Do you know?
- I wonder if you could help me. I'm looking for...

(2) • Go down/along this street (to...).

- Follow this road until you come to...
- Go straight ahead till you see...
- Turn right/left (at the first/second crossing).
- Take the first turning on the right/left.
- It's about... metres/... minutes' walk.
- It's near.../far (away) from here.
- You can't/won't miss it.

专项训练

听对话,并选择最佳答案。

1. What is the woman doing?
 - A. Feeling sorry for not knowing the way.
 - B. Offering help.
 - C. Asking for further information.
2. Where does the man want to go?
 - A. His home.
 - B. The lake.
 - C. The baker's.
3. How far must the woman walk to get to the Trade Union?
 - A. Five or six blocks.
 - B. Five miles.
 - C. Three blocks.
4. Where is the stadium?
 - A. No. 36 of the street.
 - B. On the right of the Central Park.
 - C. Opposite the park.
5. What does the man mean?
 - A. They want to go downtown.
 - B. He wants to go to the hotel, but she doesn't.
 - C. He wants to find out where the hotel is.

6. Which man can he ask for help?
A. A postman. B. A policeman. C. A firefighter.
7. What do we learn from the conversation?
A. Bob is leaving for Hong Kong.
B. Tom wants to meet Bob on Saturday.
C. Bob wants to meet Tom today.
8. Where does this conversation most likely take place?
A. At a flower shop. B. In a garden. C. At a post office.

二、看病(Seeing a doctor)

1. 概说

人们遇到头痛脑热、受伤等身体不适时,总是要去看医生的。此类话题也是听力测试中常见的试题。它包括病人的自述和医生的询问与诊断。

2. 常用表达法

(1) • What's the trouble?

- What's troubling you?
- What's wrong with you/your...?
- Are you feeling/Do you feel well...?
- How's your...?
- How long have you been like this?

(2) • There's something wrong with...

- I've got a fever/headache/cough...
- I feel terrible/sick/bad...
- I don't feel well/like eating anything.
- I've got a pain here.
- This place/My... hurts.

(3) • (It's) Nothing serious.

- It looks/sounds like... Take this medicine three times a day.
- Drink plenty of water and have a good rest.
- You'll get it over soon/recover in... days.
- You'll be well/all right soon.

专项训练

听对话,并选择最佳答案。

1. What's wrong with the man?
A. He's got a headache. B. He's got a running nose. C. He's getting tired.
2. How's the woman's health according to the doctor?
A. She'll be all right soon. B. She's perfectly healthy. C. She is often sick.
3. How does the man feel?
A. Better. B. Sick. C. Fine.
4. What do we learn from this talk?
A. She's very ill. B. She's badly hurt. C. She is not feeling very well.
5. How does the man probably feel now?
A. Worried. B. Alright. C. Indifferent.

6. What does the woman suggest the man do?
 A. Get a medical examination. B. Become a doctor. C. Find a better doctor.
7. What does the woman suggest?
 A. Tea is better than coffee.
 B. There are two reasons not to drink coffee.
 C. The man shouldn't drink either.
8. How many pills should the man take in 24 hours?
 A. 12. B. 16. C. 18.

三、谈论天气(Taking about the weather)

1. 概说

天气的变化会对人们的生活、工作或活动产生一定的影响,是人们经常谈论的话题,更是英国人对话时少不了的内容。

2. 常用表达法

(1) • What's the weather like today?

- How is the weather in...?
- Is it always as hot/cold... as this?
- Is the weather always like this?
- What's the temperature (today...)?
- What does the weather forecast say?

(2) • It looks like/as if it's going to rain....

- It's getting cold/warm....
- It's sunny/windy....
- It's rather cold/hot... today, isn't it?
- A lovely day, isn't it?
- Lovely weather, isn't it?
- It's a beautiful/terrible/fine... day today.

专项训练

听对话,并选择最佳答案。

1. What will most probably happen?
 A. It will rain. B. It will be fine. C. The sun will come out.
2. Why is the man pleased?
 A. He wanted to look around before going home.
 B. He thought the climate would improve.
 C. He likes the climate here.
3. What do we learn from this conversation?
 A. The weatherman is usually exact in his forecast.
 B. The weatherman is usually not exact in his forecast.
 C. It will be raining all day.
4. What is the woman going to do?
 A. Join her friend. B. Stay inside. C. Feel warm.
5. What does the man advise the woman to do?
 A. Clean up her room. B. Not worry about her raincoat.
 C. Not wait for him to fetch the raincoat.