

★ 风靡全国 ★ 畅销五年 ★ 中学生首选品牌

精英英语

Elite English

高考听力题型突破

丛书主编 邓保沧
本册编著 刘启生

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

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· 第一部分 ·

★ ★ ★ 高考听力题型特点 ★ ★ ★

全国高考听力试题共分二节:

第一节要求考生根据所听到的五段男、女对话,从每题所给的3个选项中选出最佳答案,每段录音材料放一遍。旨在考查考生理解简单的事实性信息和进行简单推断的能力。

第二节要求考生根据所听到的五段对话或独白,从每题所给的3个选项中选出最佳答案,每段录音材料放两遍。此部分的对话是男、女两人就某一事件或问题进行的连续性交谈;独白是说话人独自说一段话,体裁有应用文、记叙文、说明文等,题材有故事、新闻报道和事实论述等。这些材料信息量大,内容更丰富、复杂,设问角度多,主要考查对对话、段落、短文篇章的整体理解和把握能力,多涉及事实细节等深层次理解的题目。

· 第二部分 ·

★ ★ ★ 高考听力应试对策 ★ ★ ★

第一节 简短对话

1. 选材

简短对话的选材均具有相对简单的语境结构,大多数材料来源于英美国家的生活对话,具有明显的口语特征,听起来自然、真实,符合在非测试状态下英语口语在社会生活中的真实情景。题材广泛,涉及英美国家日常生活的方方面面,有利于全面有效地检测考生在不同生活实际环境下对所学语言的感悟和接受能力。

2. 词汇

简短对话没有生词,句子结构简单,多为一个问答,时有二个问答。

3. 设题

简短对话测试的重点是考查同学们对情景语义的整体理解,因此题干和选项较简单,各个选项的长度、难度、结构基本一致。试题依据所听材料的某一细节或整体进行设置。

4. 考点

(1) 数字与计算

数字与计算属于常见题型。有时会要求进行简单的加、减、乘、除运算,以加减计算题为主。大多涉及以下几个方面:

① 基数词、序数词、分数、百分数、小数点后数字、比赛分数

② 年代、年龄、日期、时刻

③ 具体的编号数目,如街道、门牌、房间、电话号码、邮政编码、人数

④ 路程、速度、距离、重量

⑤ 价格、比例

做这类题时,我们不但要听清有关数字,迅速地联想所表达的具体数值,还应注意一些信息词语表达的意义,如 more, less, over, early, late, less than 等。必要时,边听边做记录以及计算。例如:

W: What's the time by your watch?

M: Eleven thirty. But it's three minutes slow.

Q: What's the correct time?

A. 11 : 33.

B. 11 : 30.

C. 11 : 27.

有些能够表示数量关系或引起数量变化的动词应该看做是信息词语。如 leave(留下), increase(增加),

miss(失去), add(添加)等。例如:

M: Can you lend me \$ 5?

W: I had only \$ 10, but I just spent \$ 7.

Q: How many dollars does the woman have now?

A. \$ 10.

B. \$ 5.

C. \$ 3.

有些试题中数字较多,甚至有时连续出现几个数字以考查考生的分辨能力。如:

M: Is this 415 Fifth Street?

W: No, it's 514 Sixth Street.

Q: What address is the man looking for?

A. 514 Fifth Street.

B. 514 Sixth Street.

C. 415 Fifth Street.

相反,有些题选项上的答案与录音中的有关数字在音、形上不同,而在意义上却一致。这种情况主要见于日期、时间、星期等表达方式上。如:

a quarter to ten = nine forty-five

two thirty = half past two

the other day = a few days ago

the day after tomorrow = two days later, in another two days

我们还要掌握各种数字的读法,这是分辨数字的基础。如:

9,667: nine thousand, six hundred and sixty-seven

0515-8327588(Tel): zero-five-one-five,

eight-three-two-seven-five-double eight

2007年9月8日: September the eighth, two thousand and seven

10:54: ten fifty-four/six to eleven

221 B. C. : two-two-one B. C.

1/2: a half

1/4: a quarter

3/4: three fourths

94%: ninety-four percent

33.87: thirty-three point eight seven

(2) 身份与职业

高考听力题中常常要求考生根据对话情景和内容判断说话双方的职业以及彼此之间的关系。如:

M: You are absent from class yesterday, Mary. Where were you?

W: I couldn't come, Mr. Li. I hurt my foot and my mother took me to the doctor's.

Q: What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Doctor and patient.

B. Mother and son.

C. Teacher and student.

这类题目我们通常在浏览设问和选项后就可以猜出,从而有助于听录音时将注意力集中到一些关键的词语上,以便捕捉到说话人在对话中所提供的有用信息,做出准确的判断。句中的“You were absent from class”就告诉我们对对话的情景是在学校。首先排除选项 A。再根据录音中的“Mr. Li”可知,这种称呼不能用于同学之间。另外,从对话者的语气上,我们也能做出正确的判断。

有时,对话会涉及第三方,而设题又考查第三方与对话里其中一方之间的关系。这就要求考生在听录音时,仔细辨别对话中提到的相关内容,尤其是第三方的信息。如:

M: Hello, Mary, this is Dam Morrison from the office. I'm calling to see how Tom is doing today.

W: Oh, hello, Mr. Morrison. The doctor said he'd be able to go back to work tomorrow.

M: Please tell him there's no hurry. I've had Sam Johnson take his job for a while.

Q: Who is Dam Morrison?

A. Mary's doctor.

B. Tom's doctor.

C. Tom's boss.

高考听力理解试题中常常出现的对话者关系如下:

teacher ↔ student

librarian ↔ student

doctor ↔ patient

policeman ↔ taxi-driver

shop assistant ↔ customer

waiter/waitress ↔ customer

谈话双方在特定的情景中会使用一些出现频率很高的词语和句子,即存在一种词语的共现关系。如在医务室医生往往会说:What's the matter(wrong, the trouble) with you? Don't worry, it's nothing serious. You've got a slight fever. Let me examine you. Take it easy, stay in bed, and take this medicine. 等。病人往往会说:Anything wrong with my stomach. I have a cold(fever, cough, headache, ...). I have got my left foot hurt. This place hurts. I'm dying. 等等。

(3) 地点与场所

对话中双方直接或间接地提到某个地点、场所或方位,要求考生根据对话内容和情景,对对话人的关系进行推理,从而推断出对话的场所。这类对话一般发生在某些公共场所,如:商店、图书馆、课堂、饭店、医院、邮局、银行以及飞机上等。因而说话者之间的关系也是相应的非亲友之间的关系。我们可以利用对话中揭示双方职业、身份的词语,推断出对话发生的地点或场所。如:

W: I need a book of stamps and I'd also like to send this package first.

M: Here are your stamps, but you have to take this passage to the next window.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. At the railway station.

B. At the airport.

C. In the post office.

可以看出,提出的问在形式上很简单。如果能很好地根据试题所给的答案选项来预测对话内容,则不难听准确并答对地点和方位类题目。录音中,女声提到 stamps, package; 男声又提到 next window。考生从对话内容中能想象到邮局的场景。有时,如果没有听清楚录音材料中的所有(或部分)内容,只要抓住其中的一些关键词语,同样也可以解答出这类题目。

一些特定和常见的表示地点的词语列举如下:

School: headmaster, head teacher, students, classroom, subject, course, term, lab, library, lecture hall, playground, dining hall, swimming pool, exam, test, professor, degree, reading room, office, pupil, schoolboy, schoolgirl, sports meeting, text book, notebook, exercise books, homework.

Hotel: single/double room, reception desk/ counter, clerk in uniform, entrance, clerk at the desk, ground floor, lift, bath, Room 411, passport, airport, taxi, check, railway station, book a room.

Store/Shop: goods, salesman, saleswoman, salesgirl, assistant, size, color, price, customer, shopping, cost, pay, cheap, expensive, Christmas rush, bargain, market, storekeeper, change, charge, counter, sell, (no) sale.

Restaurant: dinner, waiter/waitress, customer, table, seat, order, menu, drinks, wine, soup, meal, bread, fish, chicken, potato, dessert, cake, fruit, beef, meat, diet, lose weight, bill, enough, full, delicious.

Library: librarian, reader, writer, short story, novel, magazine, borrow, return.

Post office: post, send, mail, address, stamp, envelope, letterbox, postcard.

Railway station: railway, railroad, train, waiting-room, timetable, ticket office, booking office, conductor, passengers, driver, stop, get off, get on, fare.

Hospital: doctor, nurse, patient, medicine, sick, ill, headache, fever, sale, recover, operation.

有些方位类题目的录音设置干扰,用以迷惑考生。如:

W: Why didn't your wife come here together with you for dinner yesterday?

M: Oh, she was just back home from Korea yesterday and was too tired to come. She also visited to Japan, Singapore and Malaysia.

Q: Which country did the man's wife visit last?

A. Malaysia.

B. Korea.

C. Japan.

对话中,男声列举了他妻子所去的四个国家,最后一个提到的国家是 Malaysia。但是,问题问的是男声的妻子所去的最后一个国家,与男声所列举的顺序不一样。关键信息是 She was just back home from Korea yesterday.

地点与场所类题目,往往与常识有很大的关系,情景性很强。如:

W: Fasten your belts, and we will take off soon.

M: But would you like to tell me how to fasten it?

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

A. In a sports ground.

B. In a plane.

C. In a taxi.

将录音中的关键信息 belts, take off 和生活常识联系起来,我们不难联想到飞机。

我们还要了解与方位有关的表达方式,如 down 这个词,指方向时,总是从北向南,从城里到乡下,从近到远。而 up 则刚好相反,总是从南到北,从乡村到城镇,由远而近。

(4) 请求、建议和帮助

对话的一方提出请求,另一方表示愿意提供帮助,或者拒绝帮助,或者提出建议。还有一种相反的情况,即一方提出建议,或者表示愿意提供帮助,另一方表示感谢、接受或委婉拒绝。如:

M: I can hardly do the exercise.

W: Why not come to me?

Q: What does the woman mean?

A. She wonders why the man doesn't come to her.

B. She can help him.

C. She can do the exercise.

听录音之前,浏览一下该题的答案和选项,有助于预知、推理和准确判断。注意:有些问句,如 Could you please...? 是向对方提出请求,而不是疑问。如:

M: Could you give me a lift?

W: It's rather crowded, but you can get in.

Q: What's the woman's attitude?

A. She agrees to take him in his car.

B. She refuses his request.

C. She gets on the lift.

对话中的 It's rather crowded 可以使我们联想到拥挤不堪的汽车或电梯,前半句似乎拒绝了请求,但后半句才是最关键的信息。前半句是干扰信息,后半句表明女声接受了男声的请求。

这类题目中,向对方提供帮助和建议的表达方式,既可以是疑问句,也可以是祈使句,使得愿意提供帮助的态度更加坚决。如:

W: That's too much trouble to do.

M: Come to me for help then.

Q: Who is in trouble now?

A. The man.

B. Nobody.

C. The woman.

(5) 态度和感受

这类试题要求考生根据对话双方对某人、某事的表述方式和措词,判断他们的情感、态度以及对某人该事看法、评价——是赞成,还是反对;是表扬,还是批评。

我们可以从说话人的语音、语调变化入手,辨别其态度。如:

M: I paid fifteen dollars for three books; I think they are too expensive.

W: Expensive? (↑) You shouldn't have said so.

Q: How did the woman feel about the books' price?

A. She thought they were expensive.

B. She thought they were cheap.

C. She could give some dollars back to the man.

对话中女声用了升调,说明了她对男子的话不赞成。根据“You shouldn't have said so.”一句,可以推断出没有讨价还价的可能,态度十分坚决。

听力测试中,对话双方的某一方用升调重复对方的某一关键词语,通常表示否定这一词语在前一句中表达的意思。

我们在听录音时,一定要分清男、女方各自说的话。而不要只顾情节,不顾性别,因为有时题目是明确地问男(女)声的态度(反应)。如:

M: Is Smith angry?

W: I don't think so. If he were, he'd tell us.

Q: What does the man think of Smith?

A. Smith is angry.

B. Smith is happy.

C. Smith is disappointed.

问题是对男声的设问,因此,一定要注意男声的话。既然他问“Is Smith angry?”,说明他已经猜到 Smith 可能生气了。

有时候,根据文化常识或生活常识,也可以推测出对话中一方的反应。如:

W: You don't look over forty.

M: Really? In fact, I'm fifty-one.

Q: How does the man feel about the woman's remark?

A. He gets angry to hear that.

B. He's disappointed to hear the remark.

C. He's rather happy to hear so.

五十多岁的老人听别人说自己看上去只有四十岁的样子,自然是非常高兴。这种反应应该是合情合理的。

在“态度和感受”对话试题中,有时说话人的话语中暗含要求对方去做某事的“要求、命令”之意,对方听到后,明白说话的人是要求他(她)去完成某事的。如:

W: It's so cold. Are you near the door?

M: Oh, I see. I'm very sorry.

Q: What will the man be likely to do?

A. To open the door.

B. To shut the door.

C. To get nearer to the door.

对话中,女声的意思是请对方把门关上,因为天气冷。男声能感受到女声语气中的责备之意,急忙道歉并去关门。

考生解答“态度与感受”一类的听力题时,应首先迅速阅读试题及其选项,留意其中的与人的态度以及事物性质有关的关键信息(多为形容词);其次,应注意对话双方语音语调的变化,推测出说话人的情绪;最后,再根据有关的信息,确认正确的选项。

(6) 否定关系

最常见的否定句是一般否定句,它是在肯定句中加上 not, no, never, hardly 等否定副词。这类句子相当容易判断。另外,还有一些常见的否定词,如: no, no one, none, nobody, neither... nor, without, instead of, fail, refuse, dislike, unlike, miss, far from, short of, too... to... 等。如:

W: Do you mind if I borrow your notes?

M: No, of course not. They are on my desk.

Q: What does the man mean?

A. He left his notes at home.

B. He doesn't know where his notes are.

C. He agrees to lend her his notes.

我们首先要明白第一句中的“mind”的含义;其次,“No, of course not.”虽然字面上是直接否定,但它表示的含义是对“mind”的否定,表示同意借。因此,我们关键要判断清楚否定词是对哪一个词(句)进行否定。

很多情况下,虚拟语气也用在否定句中。如:

M: What can we do with the problem?

W: How I wish Peter were here now.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A. Peter was here just now.

B. Peter was able to help them.

C. His wish will come true.

掌握虚拟语气的结构形式,对于做听力题是有帮助的。另外,我们需要注意的是,有些句型看上去是否定的,其实是表示其他意思。如:

W: I want to exercise, but never seem to have time.

M: Why not do it first thing in the morning?

Q: What does the man suggest?

A. Exercising just after getting up.

B. Eating something good for breakfast.

C. Be the first to get up.

(7) 原因和结果

这类试题常常考查考生对对话中因果关系的分析和理解。这类试题录音部分的第一人通常给出事实结果,第二人则加以解释说明。因此,考生要特别注意第二人的回答。如:

M: Mary, why isn't Jane teaching here this term?

W: She can't. She was fired.

Q: What reason was given for Jane's not teaching?

A. She was tired of teaching.

B. The school is too hot.

C. She was not employed to work this term.

对话中,男声的问话中包含了“Jane 不继续任教”这一事实,女声解释了原因。值得注意的是,A 项中的“tired”和“fired”读音相近,干扰性极强。

有时候,双方所表示的因果关系比较含蓄。如:

M: How about going to dinner and a movie with me tonight, Sandy?

W: I'd love to, but I haven't packed yet and my flight leaves at five am.

Q: Why didn't Sandy accept the invitation?

A. She's afraid of going out at night.

B. She has to do some cleaning at home.

C. She wanted to get ready for a plane trip.

例句中的“... but I haven't...”是关键信息,讲述了女方拒绝邀请的原因。

所以,解题的关键是听清楚 but 之后的叙述。表达像这样含蓄的解释原因,常用的句式是: I wish I could..., but...; I'd be happy to..., but...; How I wish..., but...; I'd love to..., but...; I'd rather..., but...

(8) 事件和行动

这一类试题涉及的是发生了什么事,已经做了什么,要去做什么,怎么去做某事等等。解答这类题目时,一般不需要推理,主要要求听懂对话的内容和有关细节。如:

M: Did you see poor Sue? Her dog was hit by a car this afternoon.

W: I know. It died before the driver took it to the hospital.

Q: What happened this afternoon?

A. Sue bought a new car.

B. The driver was taken to the hospital.

C. Sue's dog got killed.

如果听清楚了男声所说话中的被动语态的内容,就容易选出正确选项 C 了。有时候,被动语态并不是简单地表现为 be+V-ed 形式;同样,be+V-ed 形式也不一定是被动语态。如:

M: Did you make your suit? It's beautiful.

W: I couldn't be so good at sewing. I had it made.

Q: How did the woman get her suit?

A. She had a tailor make it.

B. She sewed it herself.

C. She bought it long ago.

我们都知道 have sth. done 这个句型的确切用法和含义。

有时,对话一方提出计划或行动,另一方先是表明态度,但是接着又提及另外一件事,使人产生一种错觉。如:

M: Would you rather eat at home or go out tonight?

W: I'd rather go out, but I don't mind having supper at home if you'd rather not go.

Q: What will the woman probably do tonight?

A. She will have supper at home.

B. She will go out to eat.

C. She will order a meal and eat it at home.

在日常生活中,一些活动是由若干个具体、连贯的动作组合而成。这就要求考生根据常识,将诸多动作

进行顺次排列组合。如:

M: What's that in your hand?

W: Cabbage seed. You see, I put some soil in the box, sow the seed carefully like this, and then cover it with more soil. I'll keep the box in the shade so that the sun doesn't burn the little plants.

Q: What is the woman doing?

A. Sowing cabbages.

B. Playing with soil.

C. Burning the little plants.

(9) 比较和选择

比较是指对两种或两种以上的事物的异同进行区分,或对同一事物的某些方面进行辨别。考生要在比较的基础上进行合理的选择。

比较的形式有同等比较、不等比较和最高级。常用句型是: as... as..., not so... as..., 比较级 + than..., 比较级 + than any other... 等。如:

W: I studied for that test for 3 hours and Jack studied for 4 hours.

M: I studied twice as long as you.

Q: How long did the man study for that test?

A. 3 hours.

B. 8 hours.

C. 6 hours.

不等级比较和选择在听力测试中较常出现,涉及的内容大多为人与人之间的年龄大小、身材高矮或成绩、能力方面的差异;物体之间的大小、轻重、颜色的比较;商品价格的高低;距离的长短等。如:

M: Among the boys, who is the tallest?

W: Bill is shorter than Jack and Fred, who are both shorter than Paul.

Q: Who is the tallest?

A. Bill.

B. Fred.

C. Paul.

对话中出现了连续比较现象,更好地检测了考生的辨别能力。在听录音时,必须仔细分辨对话中出现的两者之间的关系。考生可以边听边做记录。例如,在这一段对话中,可以记录为: $B < J, F < P$ 。

有时候,比较结构可以表达最高级意义。如:

M: Sally has many hobbies, doesn't she?

W: Actually, Sally likes nothing better than to talk on the telephone with her friends.

Q: What does Sally like to do most?

A. To make phone calls.

B. To make new friends.

C. To develop different hobbies.

对话中使用了比较结构,但在内容上却包含了“Sally likes most to make phone calls.”这一含义。

有时,比较相对隐蔽,会使用一些词语或短语,如: prefer... to..., would rather..., not at all, not better than... 等。如:

W: How do you find the talk this morning?

M: Very disappointing. I doubt if he'll be asked to speak again next year.

W: I'm not sure that this conference is as good as last year's.

Q: What does the woman think of this year's conference?

A. This year's conference is as good as last year's.

B. This year's conference is better than last year's.

C. This year's conference is not as good as last year's.

The woman 的回答,看上去是等级比较,但“I'm not sure”就有了否定含义。

(10) 隐含意义和推理

隐含意义和推理类型的听力题的特点是:男女双方在对话中表达意思的方法比较含蓄,要求我们根据对话的内涵意义,运用逻辑推理的方法,去辨别说话人的意向、情感、态度和要求等,补充说话人想说而未说出的话。考生在答题时,应该注意以下几点:

首先可以考虑从语音、语调中辨别说话人的态度和倾向。我们常用语调来表示说话人的怀疑、否定、肯定、反感或赞叹等。一般来说,用降调(特别是在一般疑问句或反意疑问句中)表示肯定的态度;而用升调(特别是在陈述句或特殊疑问句中)表示怀疑和否定的态度。如:

W: What do you want to eat?

M: Is there anything wrong with the (\) coffee shop?

Q: What does the man mean?

A. He wonders if anything happened at the coffee shop.

B. He doesn't know that the coffee shop has not opened.

C. He thinks that they ought to go to the coffee shop.

如果没有注意到对话中的语调,就会选择 A 项。但是,在这个对话中,本该使用升调的地方却使用了降调。这个男声的态度,并不是想知道咖啡馆发生了什么事,而表示应该像往常一样去咖啡馆。他认为对方在明知故问。再如:

M: Can you explain these difficult words to me?

W: (^) Me?

Q: What does the woman mean?

A. She doesn't know them, either.

B. She will explain them.

C. She doesn't want to answer.

女声意思是:“我也是一窍不通,怎么给你解释呢?”

在隐含意义和推理类试题中,一些句子的真实含义不是直接告诉我们的,而是要求我们根据对话内容去寻找事物之间的联系。这种联系常常可以在选项中找到,这就是要在听录音之前浏览问题及答案选项的原因。再如:

W: When is John coming?

M: Well, he said he'd be here at eight thirty, but if I know him, it will be at least nine o'clock.

Q: What does the man mean?

A. John will not turn up.

B. John is usually on time.

C. John is usually late.

对话中,男声没有直接表明对 John 的看法,也没有抱怨 John 总是不守时,而是提供了对比的时间,让我们去推理。考生此时要透过现象,推测出说话人要实际表达的观点、态度以及感受。有时候,对话中会出现反问。如:

M: What does the word mean?

W: Don't you have a dictionary?

Q: What does the woman mean?

A. She wants to borrow his dictionary.

B. She wonders if the man has a dictionary of his own.

C. He should look up the word in the dictionary.

如果孤立地听女声的回答,可能会选择 A 项或 B 项。但将整个对话联系起来,一般疑问句就成了反意疑问句,含义也发生了变化,可以理解成:你难道没有词典吗?实际是在暗示:我不想告诉你,你得自己去查词典。这种反意疑问句在形式上是问句,但不要求回答,所指含义与其表层意义有较大区别,考生需仔细揣摩。

习惯用语的内涵是较难理解的,掌握一些常用短语、习语和习惯用法,有助于我们在听力测试中根据上下文正确理解。例如:

early bird 勤劳的人

come about 发生

lose heart 失去信心

by accident/chance 偶尔

in advance 事先

play one's best card 使出绝招

wash one's hands 洗手不干

a man of iron 意志坚强的人

cannot help doing sth. 情不自禁地做某事

lose one's eyes to 对……置之不理

face the music 勇于承担后果;勇于面对困难

专题训练

一、人物与身份

听下面 10 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- Who is Mr. Roger Peterson?
A. A visitor. B. A patient. C. A doctor.
- Who is Chris Paine?
A. A computer engineer. B. A book seller. C. A writer.
- What is the man?
A. A worker. B. A driver. C. A teacher.
- To whom is the woman speaking?
A. A repairman. B. A manager. C. A salesman.
- To whom is the woman speaking?
A. Her boss. B. Her husband. C. A policeman.
- Who picked up the clothes?
A. Jim. B. Tom. C. Tom's brother.
- Who sent a new camera to the boy?
A. His mother. B. His uncle. C. His sister.
- Who is the tallest?
A. George. B. Tom. C. The man speaker.
- What does the woman want to become?
A. A teacher. B. A translator. C. An actress.
- What is probably the woman's job?
A. A boss. B. A secretary. C. An officer.

二、事件与行动

听下面 10 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- What will the woman's brother do?
A. Buy a sharp knife. B. Receive a treatment. C. Go to a Friday party.
- What is the man looking for?
A. A newspaper. B. An advertisement. C. A job.
- What did the two speakers do this afternoon?
A. Prepared a speech. B. Learned some good news. C. Listened to a lecture.
- What will the woman probably do?
A. Stay in the hotel for at least two nights.
B. Leave the hotel the next morning.
C. Ask the hotel clerk for her room key.
- What is the man going to do this weekend?
A. Meet a friend of his. B. Go to Beijing. C. Hold a birthday party.
- What will Mary probably do at the high school?
A. Give the things to a friend.
B. Learn art at the high school.
C. Sell paintings at the school.
- What does the first speaker want to know?
A. Whether he is here on Tuesday.
B. Whether he is here on Thursday.
C. Whether he's going to school.
- What is the man supposed to do tonight?
A. Go to the cinema. B. Attend a meeting. C. Watch TV at home.
- What will the woman do the next day?
A. Leave for Shanghai. B. Go to Mike's home. C. Invite friends to dinner.
- What will the woman probably do?
A. Wait for the airport bus. B. Go to the airport by taxi. C. Take a taxi and go home.

三、数字和计算

听下面 10 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- How many children are there in the family?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
- How many of the employees in this organization are men?
A. About 40. B. About 80. C. About 20.
- How much should the skirt have cost?
A. \$ 24. B. \$ 12. C. \$ 6.
- How much did the man spend on his lunch?
A. \$ 1. B. \$ 3. C. \$ 7.
- How much did the man's wife pay for her coat?
A. \$ 240. B. \$ 200. C. \$ 120.
- How much does the man pay his bill?
A. Less than 2 pounds. B. 20 pounds. C. 18 pounds.
- How much do four pillows cost?
A. \$ 8. B. \$ 7. C. \$ 14.
- How much more did the woman need to help the man?
A. \$ 2. B. \$ 2.5. C. \$ 3.
- How much a pound are the oranges?
A. 6 cents. B. 16 cents. C. 60 cents.
- How many students are there in the man's class?
A. 20. B. 30. C. 60.

四、原因与结果

听下面 10 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- Why didn't the man bring the drinks?
A. He forgot about it altogether. B. There were no drinks at the store.
C. The drinks were to be sent to them.
- Why was Terry so upset?
A. He didn't get good grades. B. He happened to fail in the exam.
C. He wasn't admitted into his dream college.
- Why does the woman buy a heavy coat?
A. Winter is coming soon. B. Billy has caught a bad cold.
C. Jimmy will go into the mountains.
- What is the cause of Sara's colds?
A. The strong wind. B. The changeable weather. C. The cool temperature.
- Why did the clothes look green?
A. Because it was yellow. B. Because it was blue. C. Because of the blue light.
- Why can't the woman give the man directions?
A. She is too weak to say anything. B. She just came to the new place.
C. She is very much afraid.
- Why does the man invite the woman to climb the mountain?
A. To make her strong and healthy. B. To spend the weekend with him.
C. To get fun from the sport.
- Why do the speakers have to wait?
A. There is too little food in the cafeteria. B. The cafeteria has just opened.
C. The cafeteria is short-handed.
- Why is the woman unwilling to have another piece of meat pie?
A. She is full. B. She doesn't like it. C. She is on a diet.
- Why is Annie late?
A. She doesn't have a phone. B. She doesn't have a car.
C. She lives far away.

五、方式与方法

听下面 10 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- How does the man like this dish made?
A. With lots of sugar. B. With no salt. C. With more salt.
- How will Ken go to the party?
A. By himself. B. With other friends. C. With the two speakers.
- How does the man prefer to go to work?
A. Driving. B. Taking a bus. C. Walking.
- How will the man probably go downtown?
A. He is likely to take a bus. B. He is likely to take a taxi. C. He is likely to take an airplane.
- How will they probably get there?
A. By car. B. By taxi. C. On foot.
- How will the speakers probably go to Norwich at last?
A. By car. B. By train. C. By coach.
- How does the woman go back home today?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. By subway.
- How does the man usually go to work?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. On foot.
- How does the man probably pay his bill?
A. In cash. B. By card. C. By cheque.
- How can doctors go to the disaster area?
A. By ship. B. By train. C. By plane.

六、地点与场所

听下面 10 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- Where are the two speakers?
A. In a taxi. B. At the airport. C. In a shop.
- Where are the two speakers?
A. In a physics lab. B. In a library. C. In a museum.
- Where is Mary's husband now?
A. At the working place. B. Outside having lunch. C. At home.
- Where will the woman first go after work?
A. To the kindergarten. B. To her father's house. C. To the supermarket.
- Where is the man?
A. On a platform. B. On a train. C. In a waiting room.
- Where was the woman born?
A. In Australia. B. In the United States. C. In Britain.
- Where is Linda now?
A. At her office. B. In her apartment. C. Out for shopping.
- Which room will the woman stay in?
A. Room 106. B. Room 126. C. Room 216.
- Where are the two speakers?
A. They are at the railway station. B. They might be at home. C. They are at their grandpa's birthday party.
- Where are the two speakers now?
A. On the bus. B. On the street. C. On the beach.

七、请求与建议

听下面 10 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- What does the man tell the woman to do?
A. To straighten up her back. B. To run in a certain way. C. To keep a good shape.
- What does the man ask the woman to do?
A. Wait while he finishes the letter. B. Drop him off at home. C. To keep a good shape.