

锦囊妙解

主编/黄正春

中学生 英语 系列

听力 高一同步

第3版

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中学生英语系列

听 力

高一同步

第3版

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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”的《听力 高一同步》分册,全书共分两个部分。第一部分介绍了如何进行英语听力训练、听力考试的应试技巧及几种基本的解题方法。在题型分析方面,着重对对话和独白进行了强化训练。第二部分分 22 个单元,有针对性地对学生进行英语听力同步训练。

本书紧密围绕高一英语听力测试的要求与测试内容,并配有磁带,通过听力同步训练,快速提高学生的英语听力水平。

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前言

Preface

改革开放以来,我国英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化,广大教师和学生对中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏。教育部 2003 年颁发的《新课程标准》(实验)对中学生的听、说、读、写能力提出了明确的分级要求,并将新课标的要求体现在今后的中、高考中。新课标教材将逐步推出,原有的教材与教辅已经远远不能适应这一发展的要求。况且,由于中学生课业繁重,缺少机会与精力去直接搜集、选读英文报刊和图书中精彩、实用的文章,而英语听、说、读、写能力的培养与考试要求又使他们迫切需要一套能体现中学各年级听、说、读、写能力要求,语法不超大纲,词汇量适中,趣味性与实用性强的英语教辅丛书。

为此,我们组织江西省部分资深的英语教学一线特、高级教师,编写了“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”丛书。

这套丛书按中、高考必考的四大题型分成阅读理解、完形填空、书面表达和听力四大系列,配套中学英语新课标教材,兼顾老教材。根据新课标对词汇量和习惯用语的分级要求,分成七年级至高二同步及高考,全套丛书共 24 册。

这套丛书具有如下特点:

1. 原汁原味 所选材料均取自英文图书、报刊、网络媒体,语言地道、纯正。
2. 指导到位 指导学生处理好听、说、读、写的关系,掌握英语的学习方法与技巧,使学生快速提高英语听、说、读、写能力。
3. 选材面广 注重生活实际和英语文化背景,内容新颖,极富启发性,既可以巩固学生所学的课堂知识,也可以拓展学生的视野。
4. 目标明确 强调学生英语能力的拓展培养,习题严格对应中、高考命题方式,充分体现最新中、高考的命题趋向。

本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”的《听力 高一同步》分册,全书共分两个部分。第一部分介绍了如何进行英语听力训练、听力考试的应试技巧及几种基本的解题方法。在题型分析方面,着重对对话和独白进行了强化训练。第二部分分 22 个单元,有针对性地对中学生进行英语听力同步训练。本书紧密围绕高一英语听力测试的要求与测试内容,并配有磁带,通过听力同步训练,快速提高学生的英语听力水平。



本丛书特邀湖北省黄冈中学英语特级教师陈明星担任主编。本分册由黄正春主编。

虽然在编写过程中,尽量做到认真选材、完善内容,帮助读者把握英语学习的脉络和精华,但书中仍难免有疏忽和纰漏之处,恳请读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2006年4月

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第一部分 听力理解指导

一、听力考试的基本类型以及对高中生听力能力的要求

① 听力考试的基本类型

(1) 日常生活中的一般对话,包括校园、公共场所、家庭等方面。

(2) 短篇听力材料,包括题材常见、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述、对话等。主要考查考生对文章大意、中心思想、重要细节的理解与领会,并考查考生根据获取的相关信息,对文中的某些细节做出联想和判断的能力,也有就短文中的某一事实和人物进行提问的题目。

(3) 听写虽不是高考的考查范围,但是它能很好地锻炼学生的听力能力并检测学生的听力水平。它包括对理解能力(即“听”)和书面表达能力(即“写”)这两方面的考查。

② 对高中生听力能力的要求

(1) 打好扎实的语言基本功

听力理解能力包括记忆和回想的能力、选择要点的能力、推断演绎的能力、判断和得出结论的能力以及运用背景知识的能力。词汇主要涉及如何处理“生词”的问题,即利用上下文、同位语猜词的能力和一词多义的辨别能力。语法主要包括时态、语态、虚拟语气、比较级、最高级、否定式和说话人的口气等。熟练掌握语音、语调、词汇、语法是做好听力题的关键。

(2) 学习预测和综合判断的能力

听力技巧包括听前、听中和听后的准备、实施过程和相应的预测、记忆以及综合判断能力。听前预测是指从所给的文字材料和答案选项等线索中发现一些背景信息,它能帮助考生搞清所听内容的类型和结构甚至主题。考生听的时候要避免过分注重每个单词,否则会影响对全篇中心思想的理解。考生应抢时间

阅读试卷上的选项,争取主动,以便在听时有针对性。不管什么人说话都有一定的逻辑性,这种逻辑性又具有共性,受过一定训练的人是可以把握的。也就是说通过阅读选项我们可以推测听力材料可能涉及到的题材内容。听的过程中要强化记忆,对所听的内容进行联想,并对所听到的内容进行适当的加工,对整体和细节不可偏废。要有整体概念,不要只记细节而忽视整体。

(3) 学会用英语思维

听的时候避免将每个单词和句子翻译成汉语,否则会浪费时间,并影响理解,因为两种语言的结构和思维不尽相同,不是所有的英语都有对等的汉语。在短暂的15秒内,既要听,又要理解、翻译,还要进行综合判断,这是不太可能的,弄不好会影响后面的听力理解。最好的办法是逐渐培养用英语思维的能力,这样不但可以节约时间,还可以提高理解力。

(4) 熟悉有关学科及社会背景知识

具备一点背景知识对所听的对话和短文会有一种熟悉感,一个更深刻的理解,甚至能弥补语言上的一些不足。我们都知道英语和汉语是两种截然不同的语言,考生若对西方的社会文化知识不了解,缺少有关学科的知识,只是用我们所熟悉的思维、逻辑去判断对话或短文,就很可能出错。

二、如何进行中学英语听力训练

① 听说领先,读写跟上

在各种语言技能中,学生的听力技能最差。长期以来我们的英语教学没有遵循语言学习的规律,没有贯彻“听说领先,读写跟上”的教学原则,结果学生掌握的词汇大多是读来的而不是听来的。

② 将听力训练贯穿于学习的全过程

(1) 听力训练与语音学习相结合

语音学习是听力训练的基础,要学会听,首先要学会辨音。反过来,听力训练也能促进语音教学。如,通过听说 Don't eat it. 这个生动的句子,可使学生熟练地掌握[i:]和[i]这对近音音素的区别。又如,通过听译下面两句文字相同、但重音位置不同的句子,可深刻了解重音的作用。

He is an 'English teacher. (他是一位英语教师。)

He is an English 'teacher. (他是一位英国教师。)

(2) 听力训练与词汇学习相结合

教单词要从听力训练入手,要先让学生掌握其读音,使他们学到的每一个单词都是听来的而不是读来的。这样,他们以后的听力才不会出现问題。此外,听力训练还有助于词汇的识记。如听写、听会话或听短文补全所缺的单词等形式都是很好的教学手段,既训练了听力,又复习了单词的拼写。

(3) 听力训练与句型学习相结合

现在的句型学习过于依赖笔头形式。其实,以口头形式进行句型操练能取得更好的效果。这是因为口头形式首先要求学生能听得懂,这就使得他们的注意力要高度集中,结果就能留下深刻的印象。

(4) 听力训练与语法学习相结合

现在的语法教学总是先讲解抽象的语法规则,后布置大量的笔头作业。抽象的语法规则往往令人费解。大量的语法作业更是使人一筹莫展。而语法教学若能与听力、口语训练相结合,与和学生生活密切相关的内容相结合,就会使学生兴趣盎然,并使语法规则变得简单明了、易于理解。

(5) 听力训练与阅读和写作教学相结合

现代研究阅读的专家认为,耳朵受到很好的训练有助于学生阅读,随之也有助于写作。让学生做复述练习,就是一个既练听力,又练

表达和归纳的教学手段。

③ 调适听力心理、培养听力技巧

(1) 克服畏惧和紧张心理。许多学生听力成绩差是因为考试时过于紧张。因此,培养其良好的心理素质至关重要。我们应注意帮助学生克服对英语听力理解的畏惧心理,树立坚强的信念,使其在听的过程中保持平和的心态,遇到困难不急不躁。

☆ (2) 培养学生的容错意识和运用容错技术的能力。要学会听,就要培养容错意识,要学会放弃听不清的部分,把注意力放在听得懂的部分而不是听不懂的部分,并学会根据语境和上下文,运用想象、联想和推测来弥补听的过程中某些词汇的损失。听懂的诀窍是“忘掉词语,记住意思”。

④ 听力训练要做到形式多样、内容丰富、劳逸结合

听力训练要做到视听结合、听说结合、听读结合和听写结合。训练形式的多样化不仅可以克服听力训练的单调性,而且还有助于其他技能的提高。同时,大脑有调整与休息的机会,达到动静结合、劳逸结合的效果。如此下去才能提高听的兴趣,保持其注意力集中,提高听的质量。

⑤ 培养良好的听力习惯,掌握正确的答题技巧

☆ 多听是提高听力水平的前提,但如何去听,如何获得准确的信息,就不是多听能解决的问题了。多听是增强语感,提高听力之本,☆ 若再加上正确的听力方法,掌握必要的技巧及☆ 对策,则可获得事半功倍的良好效果。

(1) 利用听录音前的时间,迅速地捕捉每个小题的题干和选项所提供的信息,预测短文或对话可能涉及到的内容,这样听录音材料时就能有的放矢,有所侧重,提高答题的准确率。

(2) 克服犹豫不决的毛病,对自己有把握的试题应快速作答,对无把握的试题也要在所听信息的基础上排除错误选项,进行优化处理。不会作答的,立即暂时搁置,准备听新的

题目。

(3) 目前高考听力测试中短文理解大部分是记叙文或讲话稿,所以听录音时重在听懂每句话的意思和内涵,注意捕捉文中所涉及的人物(who)、事件(what)、时间(when)、地点(where)、原因(why)、方式(how)、程度(how long, how soon, how much)、数字(how many, how much)、选择(which...)等,以便检查答案。

(4) 注意听短文的首句和首段,文章的开首句和开首段,往往是对短文内容的概括,如讲话目的、主要内容、作者、论点、故事发生的时间、地点及事由等。

(5) 不管听什么材料,注意力一定要集中在对整体内容的理解上,千万不能只停留在个别单词或单句上,听不清时马上放弃,不要强迫自己听清每一个词,要把重点放在听关键词即实词上,一边听一边把要点及回答问题的关键词记下来。

三、听力考试应试技巧指导

① 要心态平静

听力部分的主要特点是录音只放一遍,不能复听。遇到未听懂或未完全听懂的题,要学会“丢卒保车”,迅速猜一个答案,然后准备下一题。若总是不切实际地想不丢分,那就会背上包袱,以至于做完一道题,仍在回想对错,结果是鸡飞蛋打。其情况是,没有听懂的不能重听,依然不懂,能听懂的没有去听,放掉了信息。总之,不要过分计较一分得失,要以良好的、平静的心态去争取全面胜利。

② 要巧用时间,争取主动

拿到考卷后,不要按部就班地听(或读)题前说明和例句,因为这部分例句和说明基本不变,考前已经很熟悉。考生可利用这段时间快速浏览各个题目的各个选项,特别是那些较长的选项。

③ 要从选项出发,善于预测问题

男女双方的对话、第三者提出的问题与卷

面上出现的选项之间有着密切的联系。考生应从选项入手,从中预测对话的主题和可能提出的问题。预测在听力理解中非常重要,预测能帮助提高识别速度,而识别速度是听力理解的关键之一。听力理解不同于阅读理解,它是单向的、一次性的,如果考生的识别速度跟不上放音速度,就会顾此失彼,非常被动。

④ 要善于捕捉解题信息

信息词是解题的钥匙,抓住了信息词,问题即可迎刃而解。解题信息可能是一个词、一个短语、一个句子,甚至是一个标点;也可能是语音、语调或语气。听时要注意快速捕捉,仔细辨析。

⑤ 要注意对话的情景

任何对话都离不开具体的语言环境和在某种情景里必然要交流的信息。考生在听的过程中要集中精力,对提供构成情景的条件和因素进行分析、推测和判断。例如:在商店,服务员与顾客一般谈论商品的价钱、尺寸、款式、颜色等问题;在机场,服务员与乘客之间一般谈论航班或飞机的机票、起飞或降落等问题。考生如果搞清楚了对话的情景,一般就可预知将要交流的信息;反之,考生如果知道了交流的信息,也可推测对话者之间的关系或对话发生的环境。因此,要听好对话,就要注意对话环境和交流信息的重要性。

⑥ 要注意言外之意

对话中的含蓄性试题较多,所以,不仅要理解对话的表层意义,还需体会言外之意。这一类的典型问题是:“What does the man/woman mean/suggest?”

- A. She agrees with the man.
- B. They should ask the typist about it.
- C. The typist is very good.
- D. The typist is not good.

对话原文为:

M: I think we should replace the old typewriter.

W: Why not the typist?

Q: What does the woman mean?

男士认为应该更换那台旧打字机,而女士却反问:“为什么不更换打字员?”其言外之意是,问题不在打字机,而是打字员不好,故应选D。

7 要边听边记

听力过程中要边听边想,同时做一些记录。录音中的细节,如重要的数字、人物、地名等,大脑记忆很难完全记住。因此,考试中可以有目的、有选择地加以记录,以便听完录音后能快速准确地选出答案。听到的数字可用阿拉伯数字记录,其他内容可用缩写或自己独创的理解符号来记录。总之,越简明越好。

8 要善于阅读选项

因为只有大约10秒钟的答题时间,所以在阅读选项时一定要运用略读技巧。对于较短的选项,一般可采用扫视法;对于较长的选项,可采用竖读法。

Example 1

- A. Running. B. Cycling.
C. Fishing. D. Hunting.

只需用眼光掠过选项,便可知是四种不同的活动。

Example 2

- A. A double room.
B. A single room.
C. A room on the top floor.
D. A room on the second floor.

这组选项虽然稍微长了一些,但扫视一下便可以了解它们涉及的内容是“什么样的房间”。

Example 3

- A. The worker had finished loading the truck.
B. The worker had just started loading the truck.
C. The worker had gone home.
D. The worker had had a fight with the driver.

先整体看这组选项,可发现:每项的前半

部分相同,都是“The worker had”,再将视线移至后半部分竖读,重点看区别:

- A. ... finished loading the truck.
B. ... just started loading the truck.
C. ... gone home.
D. ... had a fight with the driver.

Example 4

- A. Her son must leave for school at 7:30.
B. Her son must go to work at 7:30.
C. Her husband must have breakfast at 7:30.
D. Her husband must get to office at 7:30.

从整体上看,各项最后一部分相同(at 7:30)。A和B两项前半部分相同(Her son); C和D两项前半部分相同(Her husband)。然后视线移至中部竖读,重点看区别:

- A. ... must leave for school...
B. ... must go to work...
C. ... must have breakfast...
D. ... must get to office...

四、听力试题的基本解题方法

(一) 几种常见的解题方法

① 注意同义词和反义词

学生往往不能从听到的内容中找到与选项内容完全相同的部分,即对话中一般没有现成的答案。因此,在听的时候要注意抓住选项的同义或反义词(组),用辨别法答题(解活动类题型多用此方法),或根据对话内容采用归纳、推论、辨别的方法回答。用这种方法答题,类型不仅仅限于诸如“What does the man mean?”这样的题目,其他如含蓄人物类、人物身份类、含蓄地点类、否定类题目也与此类似。如:

W: How do you like the play you saw last night?

M: Well, I should have stayed at home.

Q: What does the man think of the play?

- A. It is exciting. B. It is boring.
C. He didn't see the play.
D. He like it very much.

对话中“I should have stayed at home.”(我真该待在家里),这句话已婉转地表明他不喜欢这出戏,而对没有待在家里表示遗憾、后悔(should have done something)这种结构可用来表示“对应该发生而实际上没有发生的事情表示遗憾、后悔或谴责”。能使他产生这种感觉的原因自然是“The play is boring.”(演出令人厌烦),因而B是正确答案。否定类题目多含有虚拟语气、语气否定、暗示比喻、强化意见等形式。在数字类题目的对话中,多出现两处,甚至三四处数字或时间,因此,除了用辨别方法外,有时必须用计算的方法才能得出正确答案。

②如何预测问题的类型和内容

虽然在听音之前很难确定题目的确切内容,但选项的结构和内容往往暗示问题的类型和大致内容。有些题的选项很有特点,非常明显地反映出其问题的类型。例如选项:

- A. At the airport.
- B. In a restaurant.
- C. At the railway station.
- D. In a department store.

完全可以肯定此问题问的是地点。

选项的语言结构往往可以提示问题的类型,其对应关系大致如下:

- (1) 地点介词 + 名词
- (2) 方式、方法介词 + 名词(词组)、动词(词组)
- (3) 时间介词 + 钟点、星期、日期等
- (4) 数词 + 时间单位词(分、小时、日、月、年等)
- (5) 数词 + 计量词
- (6) 以不定式等引起的词组或从句
- (7) 名词(词组)、动名词(词组)
- (8) 名词(词组)、形容词 + 名词(词组)
- (9) 形容词、过去分词、现在分词(词组)
- (10) 从句

这些对应关系都是相对而言的,仅供参考。选项的语言结构比较灵活,没有固定的格

式。有时增减某些成分并不改变其性质。以上面第三条为例,如果选项中只有钟点而没有介词,问题类型还是不变。

③如何听写

听写比听力选择题更强调语言的综合运用能力,考生不仅要具有良好的听的能力,还应具有较强的拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力,听的能力是“复合式听写”的基础。

首先,可使用缩略语。可用 esp. 代 especially, sth. 代 something, apprec. 代 appreciation 等。没有缩略语的词汇,如字母较少的单词,可完整写出该词,如 gift、take, 字母较多的单词,只写该词前几个字母。这里的基本要求是快速、省时,并能表达含义。缩略语不一定要规范,甚至可用些符号,所记内容不一定要完整,只要能起到提示的作用,自己能看懂就行了。

其次,听写朗读时没有停顿,即使使用缩略语也难记下全文,因此考生应该有选择地记笔记。英语中实词具有表意功能,而虚词多具语法功能,所记词应以实词为主。

通过这几种方法,考生大大压缩了所记的词语,赢得了时间,精练了内容,增大了笔记的信息量,为写好内容要点创造了条件。

听写是一种有效的综合性测试,可以考查学生的词汇量、拼写、句法、听力、理解、记笔记和一定的书面表达等多方面的要素和技能。研究人员发现,听写成绩与许多其他技能的关系系数很高。全面打好语言基本功是提高听写能力的重要途径,但听写训练具有自身的科学性和技巧性,多练加巧练定会取得事半功倍的功效。

(二) 听力题型分析

1. 对话

每组对话一般是在一男一女之间进行的一问一答。问题一般由先讲话的人提出。题目均以问句形式出现,其中多数是特殊疑问句。这些问题涉及的内容大致归纳如下:

- 1) 问“是什么、要什么、讨论什么、什么种类”



等,如:

What is the man's answer?

What does the woman want for lunch?

What are they talking about?

What kind of books does the man want to borrow?

请听 Text 1 ~ Text 9

() 1. What is in Jenny's hand?

A. A cat she has got on her birthday.

B. A cat she was going to send to her granny.

C. A hat her granny sent to her.

() 2. What news did the woman get from the man?

A. Sam will leave New York very soon.

B. Sam's sister will leave for Los Angeles very soon.

C. Sam's sister will leave for New York very soon.

() 3. What is the woman's suggestion?

A. She suggested the man go on working.

B. She suggested the man take a rest.

C. She suggested the man go home at once.

() 4. What music does the man like?

A. Jazz.

B. Traditional jazz.

C. Folk music.

() 5. What happened to Carol?

A. Some of her lights are broken.

B. There is something wrong with some of her lights.

C. There's something wrong with her house.

() 6. What does the man suggest?

A. Exercising just after getting up.

B. Eating something good for breakfast.

C. Being the first to get up.

() 7. What does the woman need to do at the travel agency?

A. Change her plane ticket.

B. Buy her plane ticket.

C. Put up a passport.

() 8. What did the woman believe?

A. She found her wallet.

B. She put her wallet in the drawer.

C. Her wallet was stolen.

() 9. What job is the man looking for?

A. He wants to be with the computer center.

B. He wants to work at a computer service company.

C. He wants to work in the company market department.

2) 问“做什么”,如:

What does the woman tell the man to do first?

What are the speakers doing now?

What will happen if John fails the exam?

请听 Text 10 ~ Text 13

() 10. According to the man, what does he like to do if possible?

A. To visit museums.

B. To make a good plan.

C. To visit the Modern Museum.

() 11. What did the woman want the man to take down?

A. Her suitcase.

B. Some rocks.

C. The leaves.

() 12. What has happened to the camera?

A. Someone fixed it.

B. Sharon repaired it.

C. It's been thrown out.

() 13. What did the woman ask the man to do?

A. To give her some presents.

B. To give her his address.

C. To give her regards to his parents.

3) 问“什么含义”,如:

What does the man mean?

What does the woman's answer suggest?

请听 Text 14 ~ Text 19

- () 14. What does the woman mean?
- A. She's afraid to work at night.
 - B. She doesn't want to work tomorrow night.
 - C. She can't find the way out of the Students' Center.

- () 15. What does the man really mean?
- A. He didn't realize the loud noise.
 - B. He wants to turn down the radio.
 - C. He can't do anything with the woman.

- () 16. What does the man mean?
- A. Ann should be quiet.
 - B. Ann shouldn't have stayed at the library.
 - C. Ann shouldn't have returned home.

- () 17. What does the woman mean?
- A. It would do him good to go out for a walk.
 - B. They should pass the problem by.
 - C. She could help him with the problem.

- () 18. What does the woman mean?
- A. She is too busy to help the man.
 - B. She will finish the report by noon.
 - C. She will have time later on in the day.

- () 19. What does the woman mean?
- A. The man cannot smoke at all.
 - B. The man can smoke.
 - C. Neither of them can smoke here.

4) 问“从对话中能获得什么信息或结论”,如:

What can we learn from the conversation?

What can be concluded from this conversation?

请听 Text 20 ~ Text 22

- () 20. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The man couldn't find a parking lot.
- B. It was hard to find a place to park the car.
- C. The woman was worried about her late arrival.

- ☆ () 21. What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The boy is very hard-working.
- B. The woman is very kind to the boy.
- C. The boy doesn't seem to like his studies.

- () 22. What can we learn from the dialogue?

- A. The woman has been stolen.
- B. The woman has got something.
- C. The man can't find his ticket.

5) 问“对某人或某事有什么看法”,如:

What does the man think of Miss Brown?

What does the woman think of the plan?

请听 Text 23 ~ Text 27

- () 23. Who do you think broke the rule?

- A. Lucy.
- B. Uncle Jim.
- C. Tom.

- () 24. How does the woman like the acting of the film?

- A. She finds it great.
- B. She finds it excellent.
- C. She finds it a disappointment.

- ☆ () 25. What do you think the man most probably is?

- A. A weather reporter.
- B. A businessman.
- C. A farmer.

- () 26. What does the man say about Robbie?

- A. He probably won't listen to the man's advice.
- B. He has made a good decision.

C. He has done the thing.

() 27. How was the man feeling at the very moment?

A. Glad.

B. Proud.

C. Excited.

6) 针对场所提问, 如:

Where does this conversation most probably take place?

Where does this conversation most likely occur?

Where are the man and woman?

请听 Text 28 ~ Text 38

() 28. Where are these people?

A. They're at the boy's home.

B. They're in the classroom.

C. They're at a bookstore.

() 29. Where did they spend their vacation?

A. On the mountains.

B. At home.

C. At the seaside.

() 30. Where did this conversation most probably take place?

A. At a lawyer's office.

B. At an airport.

C. At a post office.

() 31. Where can the man buy cassettes?

A. In the music department on the third floor.

B. In the music section on the fourth floor.

C. In the music department on the second floor.

() 32. Where is the conversation taking place?

A. At a post office.

B. At a luggage store.

C. At an elementary school.

() 33. Where does the woman want to go?

A. Science Museum.

B. Art Museum.

C. Bus station.

() 34. Where are the two speakers having the dialogue?

A. In the street.

B. In a car.

C. In a plane.

() 35. Where are the two speakers talking?

A. In a park.

B. In a car.

C. In a room.

() 36. Where did they go for their holiday?

A. To London.

B. To nowhere.

C. To Paris.

() 37. Where is the bank?

A. Next to the bookstore.

B. Behind the bookstore.

C. Far from the bookstore.

() 38. Where did the conversation most probably take place?

A. In the library.

B. In the restaurant.

C. In the railway station.

7) 针对时间提问: 问钟点、星期、日期等。

请听 Text 39 ~ Text 44

() 39. When does the play start?

A. At 6:30.

B. At 8:00.

C. At 6:00.

() 40. When and where will the meeting be held?

A. Room 302, 3 pm today.

B. Room 303, 2 pm tomorrow.

C. Room 302, 2 pm tomorrow.

() 41. What time is it now?

A. 8:40.

B. 7:50.

C. 8:10.

() 42. When will the train leave?

A. At 8:30.

B. At 8:35.

C. At 8:05.

() 43. When will the shirts be finished?

A. Sunday afternoon.

B. Saturday afternoon.

C. Friday morning.

() 44. When will the woman meet John?

A. The day after tomorrow.

B. Tomorrow.

C. Three days later.

8) 问原因或目的, 如:

Why is the man late?

Why did the man repair the car by himself?

请听 Text 45 ~ Text 48

() 45. Why didn't the woman accept the invitation?

A. She's taking an exam on Saturday.

B. She has to prepare for an exam on Friday.

C. She doesn't enjoy tours very much.

() 46. Why did the woman thank the man?

A. Because the man brought her into a room.

B. Because the man showed her around the room.

C. Because the man gave her a gift.

() 47. Why can't the man give the woman a hand?

A. He is too heavy to help her.

B. He doesn't know how to help her.

C. He is too busy to help her.

() 48. Why cannot men do better in a computer company than women?

A. Because they are too strong.

B. Because they are not as careful as women.

C. Because their hands are too big.

9) 问对话者某一方的身份、对话人之间的关系或对话中涉及到的其他人的情况:

请听 Text 49 ~ Text 52

() 49. Who is not in the picture?

A. The boy's grandpa.

B. The boy's grandma.

C. The boy.

() 50. What is the problem with the woman?

A. She couldn't see the blackboard.

B. She didn't hear clearly.

C. She couldn't understand the teacher's question.

☆

☆ () 51. What's Miss Grey?

A. An editor.

B. A reporter.

C. A writer.

☆

() 52. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. They are classmates.

B. They are strangers.

C. They are friends.

10) 问做某事的方式、方法或使用的交通工具, 如:

How did the teacher usually begin his class?

How does the man usually go to work?

请听 Text 53 ~ Text 54

() 53. How did the man plan to go to Boston?

A. By bus.

B. By car.

C. By plane.

() 54. How did the woman's son go to school yesterday?

A. By bike.

B. By bus.

C. On foot.

11) 问“对某事的感受如何”, 如:

How does the man feel about the movie?

How do you like the film?

请听 Text 55 ~ Text 56

() 55. How does the woman feel about the movie?

A. The best movie she has ever seen.

B. The worst movie she has ever



seen.

C. Better than any of the films she has seen.

() 56. How does the man probably feel?

- A. Happy.
B. Disappointed.
C. Regretful.

12) 问“多少”,属于涉及数字的题,可能有以下几种形式:

How many persons ... ?

How many dozens of ... does ... want?

How much does ... ?

How old is ... ?

How long does it take ... to ... ?

请听 Text 57 ~ Text 62

() 57. How many students are there in this class?

- A. About 20.
B. About 40.
C. About 60.

() 58. What's the population of Hawaii?

- A. About 1,000,000.
B. About 100,000.
C. About 10,000,000.

() 59. How many blocks will the woman pass to get to the bank?

- A. Three blocks up the street, on her left.
B. Three blocks down the street, on her right.
C. Three blocks down the street, on her left.

() 60. How many letters does he write to his mother in a month?

- A. 8. B. 4. C. 2.

() 61. How many of nuclear centers' positions are mentioned in the talk?

- A. 2. B. 3. C. 4.

() 62. For how many hours is the museum open?

A. 7. B. 8. C. 9.

13) 对话的问句根据疑问词划分,大致可以分为以上几类,偶尔也有个别一般疑问句。但也可能出现其他类型的问句(如以 whom, whose, which 提问),或针对以上未归纳的内容进行提问。

请听 Text 63 ~ Text 66

() 63. Whose schoolbag is the heaviest?

☆

A. Lucy's.

☆

B. Bob's.

☆

C. Kate's.

() 64. Did the man watch the programme about childcare?

A. Yes, he did.

B. It's hard to say.

C. No, he didn't.

() 65. What's the flat like?

A. Small but expensive.

B. Small but comfortable.

C. Large and comfortable.

() 66. Was the car repaired?

A. Yes, Mary repaired it.

B. No, because it was too broken.

C. Yes, someone else repaired it.

II. 独白

独白材料本身难度不算太大,关键在于能否听懂大意、抓住要点、记住主要情节。短文后面的问题大都是特殊疑问句。问题多是关于主题、有关讲话人的情况、事实与细节、事情的因与果等,有时要求根据内容做出其他推论。

☆

能否顺利听懂并完成独白的题目,主要取决于能否在一系列语句中抓住答题所需的那些关键词句。

请听短文 1

() 1. What will the weather be like tomorrow in the northeast?

A. Cloudy with rain sometimes.

B. Sunny but windy.

C. Dry and hot.

()2. Where will it be very hot?

- A. In the north.
- B. In the south.
- C. In the northwest.

()3. What will the weather be like tomorrow in the southwest?

- A. Foggy and cloudy.
- B. Hot and windy.
- C. Wet and windy.

请听短文 2

()1. The man was most likely talking to _____.

- A. his wife
- B. some friends
- C. his children

()2. The man was _____ while talking.

- A. cooking
- B. selling eggs
- C. playing a game

()3. The man added _____ to the eggs in the big bowl.

- A. some sugar
- B. some salt
- C. a little oil

请听短文 3

()1. The person who came out of the house a little later _____.

- A. was not nervous at all
- B. was as nervous as the others
- C. was slow to put on his clothes

()2. "I did not lose my head at all." It means _____.

- A. no one killed me. I was still alive
- B. there was nothing wrong with my brain
- C. my brain worked still well

请听短文 4

()1. Who may be listening to the speaker?

- A. Some children.
- B. Some guests.
- C. Some relatives.

()2. What are they asked to do in the game?

- A. To make words from 4 letters.
- B. To make words from the letters.
- C. To find letters from a word.

()3. Who made the first word?

- A. Max.
- B. Susan.
- C. Nobody.