

高考英语听力 冲刺

胡小力 主编

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前 言

2002年,全国“3+X”高考英语试卷中将增加听力理解考查内容,高考英语试卷增加听力测试是我国高考改革的重要内容之一。由于多年来应试教育的影响,中学英语教学中重知识传授、轻能力培养的现象普遍存在,尤其是学生的听说能力普遍不高,高考英语增加听力测试将有利于推动中学英语教学中对学生实际使用语言能力的培养。

为了帮助广大考生熟悉高考英语听力题型,能够在较短时间内提高听力理解能力,我们根据多年来从事高中英语教学工作的经验,编写了这本《高考英语听力冲刺》。

本书分为三部分:第一部分简要介绍了高考英语听力的题型和能力要求,听力理解试题的内容,以及一些解题技巧;第二部分提供了10套高考听力模拟试题和2001年高考英语听力试题;第三部分给出了全部的录音文字内容和答案。本书中的模拟试题以高中英语教学大纲及《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试说明(英语)》为依据,由有丰富英语教学经验的教师命题,模拟试题的难度、形式、长度等与实际高考中的试题相同,有利于学生在短时期内适应高考英语听力测试的题型,提高英语听力应试能力,帮助他们在高考中取得好的成绩。本书还可以配合教师的日常教学,作为学生听力训练的素材。

本书所配录音带特邀外籍教师录制,并且由有经验的专家、教授监制。

本书由北京市海淀区教师进修学校教研员、高级教师胡小力主编,参加本书编写的人员有:李霞、张宁、赵弘。

本书录音稿由外交学院张晓立教授、外籍专家 Catherine Gawl 审定。

编 者
2002年2月

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第一部分 高考英语听力复习指导

一、听力理解复习指导

(一) 高考听力理解试题形式和能力要求

部分	形 式	题数	播放	记分
第一节	5 段对话	5	1 遍	7.5
第二节	5 段对话或独白	15	2 遍	22.5

听力部分的每个问题后约有 10 秒钟的空隙,考生需在这段时间内从每题所给的 3 个选项选出最佳选项。本部分所需时间约为 20 分钟(含转涂时间)。

高考听力部分的难易程度是按照《高中英语教学大纲》中对听力方面所提出的要求来设计、确定的。大纲的具体要求:

1. 能听懂课堂用语和教师用所学的英语解释新的语言现象。
2. 能听懂教师用所学的英语讲的课文内容概要或故事,以及围绕课文内容提出的问题。
3. 在会话中,能听懂对方较规范的英语和用略慢于正常语速所谈的日常生活题目(参见《日常交际用语》),有时(三年级学生偶尔)需求对方重复。
4. 在没有生词或对生词已作解释的情况下,能基本听懂简写的故事和题材熟悉的语段,语速为每分钟 120 个词。听一遍能理解大意,听两遍至三遍能了解其中重要的细节,理解正确率达到 70%。

根据大纲要求考生应该具备以下听力理解能力:

1. 听清、听懂、把握对话或独白整体内容的能力。这就需要掌握基本的读音规则,特别注意在口语中经常出现的连读、弱化、失去爆破、同化等发音技巧。不要试图听清每一个单词,而要通过听重点词语来理解整句内容。
2. 理解对话或独白,分析、确认事实细节的能力。有时所听材料反映的相关内容,试题中可能会变换个说法,但意思却是一致的。
3. 把握整体内容,实行概括总结,掌握、理解主旨和大意的能力。
4. 根据材料内容,或者说话者的语气、语调,推理、判断结果的能力。
5. 根据听力材料内容或背景信息,推测相关具体内容,如:时间、地点、场合、身份、态度、关系等。

(二) 听力理解试题内容

1. 对话部分:日常生活中的一般对话,即衣、食、住、行、工作、学习等话题,可分为学校、公共场所、家庭等方面,如:shopping, finding the way, doing homework, seeing a doctor,

making a phone call 等。常测试的内容包括:时间和数码、价格和数量、地点和动词、人物和事件、情景和背景。

2. 短文部分:短篇听力材料是题材熟悉,情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述、对话等。常测的内容包括:情节认定、是非判断、主旨归纳、含义推理、词语解释。

3. 短文试题体裁:故事、谈话、叙述、论说、报告等。

(三) 解题技巧

总体来说听力包括听前、听中和听后的准备,实施过程和相应的预测、记忆以及综合判断的能力。也就是说考生要具备瞬间获取信息,并能将其储存,最后经过综合归纳而准确的理解对话和短文的能力。

1. 浏览预测

听力是语言的接受能力,预测则是语言接受能力中最主要的因素之一,可以说听力理解离不开预测。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,力求缩小谈话者的话题范围。它能帮助考生搞清所听内容和结构的类型,甚至主题。考生听的时候可以避免过分注重每个单词和细节,从而影响对全文主题的理解。做到“先看后听”,争取主动,以便在听录音时有针对性。快速浏览试题的选项,预测录音内容,是高考听力测试中最基本、最实用的,也是考生必须掌握的技巧之一。

例如:2000年 NMET 第9~11小题

9. Where is the woman going?

- A. Bridge Street. B. The cinema. C. The station.

10. Where is the cinema?

- A. On the corner of Bridge Street. B. Next to the station.
C. On Station Street.

11. Which turning should the woman take on Bridge Street?

- A. The first on the right. B. The first on the left. C. The second on the left.

○ 录音原文:

W: Excuse me, how can I get to the station, please?

M: The station? The station, let me see, Ah, yes, you can go down... No, go straight on until you come to a cinema. Let's see now, that's the second turning on your right. The cinema's on the corner. Turn right at the cinema and you'll be in Bridge Street. I think it is Bridge Street. Go along Bridge Street for a few minutes, and then take the second, no, not the second, the first, that's right. The first turning on your left. The station is straight ahead, right in front of you.

W: So, that's second right, and first left. Thank you very much. That's very kind of you.

M: Don't mention it.

浏览第9题后,我们首先能够预测到录音中必然会出现与所给三个选项有关的地点,那么到底是哪一个,就需要我们在听录音时注意区分。看过第10、11小题的问题和选项后,我们便可以确定,录音内容应该是与问题有关的对话。此外,看到第11小题的问题和选项后,我们会马上联想到对话中可能会出现表示方向的词语,例如:turn right, go straight...等,因

此,我们在听录音时,就要特别注意表示方向的语句。这样做题就比较容易了。

2. 运用归纳、分析、综合等技巧推断最佳答案

在听的过程中,我们要强化记忆,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。重视整体是因为有的题目是询问对话和短文的中心思想的,所以有整体概念至关重要,不要只记细节而忽略整体。听后必须对所听到的和问题有关的内容进行分析、综合、归纳、推理、判断、选择最佳答案。

例 1:

How often will the woman's son have piano lessons from next week on?

- A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.

○ 录音原文:

M: Your son seems to have made much progress in playing the piano. Does he attend any piano classes?

W: Yes, he takes lessons twice a week, but from next week on, he will go to the class on Saturday evening too.

我们听到 twice a week 和 go to the class on Saturday evening too, 经过简单的推算,就知道现在每周两次,再加上周六晚上的一次,就是三次。所以最佳答案是 C。但是如果不进行综合分析,考生很可能选 B。

例 2:

1. Where does this conversation take place?

- A. In a store. B. In a factory. C. In a museum.

2. What is the most probable result of the conversation?

- A. The man got his radio repaired. B. The man got a new receipt.
C. The man got a new radio.

○ 录音原文:

W: Can I help you?

M: Yes. I bought this radio two days ago, but I'm afraid it doesn't work. I'd like to change it for another one.

W: Oh, dear. Yes, of course. Have you got your receipt?

M: Yes, here it is.

W: Thank you. Just a moment, please.

对话的前两句就揭示了事情发生的地点。其中 bought 为关键词,所以得知事情发生在商店,答案为 A。第 2 题听话听音,即使有生僻词 receipt,也可以通过流畅的对话呼应,推测出事情进展顺利。买主换到了一台新的收音机。所以最佳答案为 C。

3. 边听边记,强化记忆

一般来说听录音时,我们同时采取脑记和手记的方法。由于成段听力材料信息量大且集中,语言材料比较难,再加上时间不够充裕,中间又夹杂着大量的冗余信息,对我们理解和记忆的能力要求都较高,所以在听录音时,要养成边听边记的习惯。记录时需要有重点、有技巧。例如,有关数字的内容要用阿拉伯数字记录;地名、人名用相关的字母代替;单词用缩写,长句抓主要成分等。这样可以保证我们在听录音时不会丢掉重要细节,从而在选择答案时有

据可依。

例如 1999 年高考英语听力测试的第 8~10 小题:

8. Why does the woman make the telephone call?
A. She wants to know more about the club.
B. She hopes to find a job in Washington.
C. She plans to go to evening classes.
9. What do the members do on Thursday evening?
A. They have sports. B. They have language classes.
C. They have dinner together.
10. Why does the man ask the woman for her name and address?
A. He wants to send her a form. B. He intends to visit her.
C. He would like to know more about her.

○ 录音原文:

M: Hello. International Friends Club. Can I help you?

W: Oh, hello, I read about your club in the paper today and I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.

M: Yes, certainly. Well, we're a sort of social club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club—we have about 50 members at the moment, but we're growing all the time.

W: That sounds interesting. I'm British actually, and I came to Washington about three months ago. I'm looking for ways to meet people. Er, what kinds of events do you organize?

M: Well, we have social get-togethers, and sports events, and we also have language evenings.

W: Could you tell me something about the language evenings?

M: Yes. Every day except Thursday we have a language evening. People can come and practise their languages—you know, over a drink or something. We have different languages on different evenings; Monday—Spanish; Tuesday—Italian; Wednesday—German; and Friday—French. On Thursday we usually have a meal in a restaurant for anyone who wants to come.

W: Well, that sounds great. I really need to practise my French.

以上划线部分的信息比较集中, 完全记录下来是十分困难的, 但是我们可以利用上面提到的方法这样记录:

1——S(Monday—Spanish)

2——I(Tuesday—Italian)

3——G(Wednesday—German)

5——F(Friday—French)

对于长句“On Thursday we usually have a meal in a restaurant for anyone who wants to come.”只要抓住主要成分“On Thursday we have a meal...”, 将其简要记录成“4——

meal”就可以了。在做题时考生只需要参考自己做的简明记录,就可以较容易地选出正确答案。

4. 了解文体特点,注意结构层次

听短文是高考英语听力试题中难度最大的一道题。但是,如果考生能够充分了解短文的文体特点和结构层次,将有助于我们在听短文的过程中分清主次,将注意力集中在关键语句和与问题有关的内容上来。短文大致可分为演讲、新闻、故事三大类。

1997~2000 年高考听力试题,听短文的试题只出现了演讲和新闻两种类型。

NMET'1997:一篇演讲,一篇新闻。NMET'1998:两篇演讲。NMET'1999:一篇新闻。NMET'2000:一篇新闻。

下面我们就演讲和新闻这两类短文的文体特点、结构层次及相应的应试技巧进行分析。

(1) 演讲

演讲大多由开场白(introduction)、正文(body)和结尾(conclusion)三部分组成。有关主题和演讲者身份的信息,一般在开场白中就可以获得;事实细节主要在第二部分;演讲者的观点和看法在结尾作总结时一般都会提到。

例如:

1. Who is the speaker?

- A. A teacher. B. A student. C. A parent.

2. Why do the parents worry about their kids?

- A. Because they spend a lot of time on computer.
B. Because they forget their friends.
C. Because playing games too much has a bad effect on their studies and health.

3. What is the speaker's advice?

- A. Playing games in front of the screen is harmful.
B. Computer can improve our life and work.
C. Avoid its disadvantages while using computer.

● 录音原文:

My friends! Here is my advice about computer.

Now computer has become good friend of us children. It has made our life more colorful. We can get information fast with its help. Through the Internet we can talk with people thousands of miles away.

However, it has its disadvantages. It gives us some trouble. I'm afraid that we spend a bit too much time playing games in front of the screen. Our studies and health are getting worse. Our parents are beginning to worry about us. In addition, we surely have less time left to get together with others. In this case, computer is taking away human nature.

My suggestion is that we should use computer to improve our life and work, on the one hand, and enjoy the sunshine and fresh air with our friends, on the other.

当我们听到录音中前两句话,我们就可以首先确定这是一篇演讲,同时我们可以确定这篇演讲的主题(topic)是“Advice about computer”。从演讲者的语气(My friends...Computer has become good friend of us children.)也可以判断出演讲人是 student,因此第1题的答案

应该是B。接下来,录音中讲述了computer的利与弊。第2题为细节题,因此在听录音时可以带着问题将注意力集中在相关细节上。听到录音第3段“*Our studies and health are getting worse. Our parents are beginning to worry about us,*”我们可以确定答案为C。录音的最后一段概括了演讲者的观点和看法。第3题是问演讲者的观点,根据我们对演讲篇章结构的分析可知,该题的答案应该出现在录音材料的最后一部分。因此,在做此题时将注意力集中在录音材料的最后部分。此题答案为C。

(2) 新闻

听懂英语新闻,最重要的是听懂新闻的导语,抓住新闻要素。所谓新闻导语,是指新闻报道的第一句话,通常包括了主要新闻要素,即五个W(who, what, when, where, why)和一个H(how)。新闻报道的特点一般是先用新闻导语简明扼要地介绍新闻的主要内容,然后再按重要性原则逐一说明具体事实细节,而新闻的最后一句往往是新闻事件当前的结果。

例如:1999年第17—20小题:

17. Where did the fire probably start?

- A. On the first floor. B. On the second floor. C. On the third floor.

18. When was the building built?

- A. In 1718. B. In 1782. C. In 1930.

19. What was the building used as at the time of the fire?

- A. A hotel. B. An old people's home. C. A history museum.

20. Who is Andrew Barnes?

- A. A newspaper. B. The owner of the building.

- C. The head of the fire department.

○ 录音原文:

Now, back to the news. An early morning fire damaged the historic Geller House today. It destroyed the third floor of the building, but firefighter saved the first and second floors. There were only a few elderly people living in the building at the time, and they were carried out to safety. The Geller House was built in 1718, and was used as a hotel for over 150 years. George Washington stayed here in 1782. The Geller family owned the building until the 1930's. Then they sold it to the Mills family. Five years ago, it was made into a building for the elderly. Several fire departments were called to the scene. When we asked Fire Chief Andrew Barnes how the fire started, he answered that most likely a burning cigarette caused it, Chief Barnes promised to further examine the cause.

录音第一句“Now, back to the news.”我们就知道这是一篇新闻,并立即反映出新闻的结构,即注意听下面的新闻导语“An early morning fire damaged the historic Geller House today.”虽然此段材料的4个问题中没有关于这句话的问题,但是抓住这句新闻导语对理解整段新闻有很大帮助。例如这句新闻导语所提供的信息有:

- fire 告诉我们发生火灾
 - Geller House 告诉我们火灾发生的地点
 - historic 给了我们有关 Geller House 的提示信息
- a. The Geller House was built in 1718.

b. George Washington stayed here in 1782.

c. The Geller family owned the building until the 1930's.

新闻的内容都是围绕这一新闻导语层层展开,并逐一说明具体事实细节。例如第 17 题问 fire 发生的地点(答案为 C);第 18 题问“the historic Geller House”建于何时(答案为 A);第 19 题问“the historic Geller House”现在的用途(答案为 B);第 20 题问人物,答案为 C。

二、听力理解专项训练和解析

(一) 对话

1. When did the football match start?

A. 9 : 50.

B. 9 : 25.

C. 10 : 15.

○ 录音原文:

M: The football match started 25 minutes ago.

W: Really? Oh, it's 9 : 50.

答案: B. 本题通过对话测试考生对时间的计算能力。关键是听懂“25 minutes ago”和“it's 9 : 50”。通过两个时间的简单相减,得出所提问的时间。所以答案是 B。对这一类试题在平时训练时要注意培养快速心算的能力,还要有边听边记的技能。

2. How much does one ticket cost?

A. \$ 1.4.

B. \$ 8.60.

C. \$ 4.30.

○ 录音原文:

W: Here's a 10-dollar bill. Give me two tickets for tonight's show please.

M: Sure. Two tickets and here's \$ 1.40 change.

答案: C. 本题考查考生快速计算的能力。女士有 10 元钱买了两张票剩 1.4 元,一共花了 8.60 元,也就是说每张票 4.30 元。误选 B 的考生只计算了第一步,没有注意问的是每一张票的钱。在做计算题时一定要小心谨慎。

3. Where are the two speakers?

A. In a hotel.

B. At a dinner table.

C. In the street.

○ 录音原文:

W: Dear, I feel hungry now. How about you?

M: So do I. Let me call room service. Hello, room service, please send a menu to 320 right away.

答案: A. 本题考查推测理解能力,要求依据谈话内容判断谈话双方所处的地点。本题必须从对话的整体考虑,如果只从“hungry, menu”这两个词来选就会误选 A。对话中的“room service”意思是“客房服务部”。弄清 room service 的意思就不难选出最佳答案。

4. What's the opinion of the woman?

A. Women are better teachers than men.

B. Women are better doctors than men.

C. Men are better teachers than women.

○ 录音原文:

M: Do you think women are better teachers than men?

W: I am not sure. But I believe that women are better doctors than men.

答案: B. 在预览选项时, 我们会注意到该题是在问女方对某个问题的观点, 因此, 在实际听的过程中就要主要重点听女方的观点, B 选项恰好是所听的内容。

5. What does the man want?

- A. A single bathroom. B. Three single rooms. C. A single room with bath.

○ 录音原文:

W: Good morning, sir. Can I help you?

M: Yes, I'd like to book a single room with bath for three days.

答案: C. 男方所需要的是 a single room, 因此即使后面的 bath, three 等词的干扰, 也应知道选 C。

(二) 对话或独白

听第 1 段材料, 回答 1~2 题。

1. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At Mary's home. B. At a pub. C. At Charlie's home.

2. Why are the buses so crowded?

- A. Because there are fewer buses. B. Because it is weekend.
C. Because it is cheap to take buses.

○ 录音原文:

W: Good afternoon, Charlie, Come in, please.

M: Good afternoon, Mary.

W: Did you come by bus or by bike?

M: By bus.

W: It must be crowded. Many people go out shopping or visiting friends on weekends.

M: Yes, you are right. It took me twenty minutes to catch the bus.

W: Oh! Well, shall I make a cup of tea or a cup of coffee for you?

M: Thanks, I'd like a cup of tea.

1. 答案: A. 从对话开始的问候中可以推断出谈话发生在女方家中。

2. 答案: B. 对话中女方说到周末很多人外出购物或访友, 导致汽车拥挤, 由此推断出 B 是正确答案。

听第 2 段材料, 回答第 3~4 题。

3. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Husband and wife. B. Boss and worker. C. Salesman and buyer.

4. What color of shoes does the woman prefer?

- A. White. B. Blue. C. Black.

○ 录音原文:

M: What can I do for you?

W: Yes, I'm trying to find a pair of shoes like this, size 8.

M: I'm sorry, they are sold out.

W: What a pity! Could you possibly order a pair for me?

M: I think so. What colour do you want, white, blue, or black?

W: Blue.

3. 答案:C. 对话开始就交代了对话双方的关系, 根据常识, 只有售货员才会问 What can I do for you? 所以正确答案是 C。

4. 答案:B. 对话最后女方强调了蓝色, 故可以得出结论, 答案是 B。

听第 3 段材料, 回答第 5~7 题。

5. How will they go?

A. By plane. B. By car. C. By train.

6. What's the weather like there?

A. Rather cold and rainy. B. Fairly warm. C. Windy and cloudy.

7. When will they probably leave?

A. Friday. B. Saturday. C. Sunday.

○ 录音原文:

M: How would you like to come to New York with me over the holiday, Mary?

W: I'd love to, John, but where will we stay?

M: At a friend's home. I always stay with him and there's room for you too.

W: OK. He won't mind.

M: Of course not. He's looking forward to meeting you.

W: Will we drive there?

M: Yes, it takes about six hours. We can leave about noon and get there by supper time.

W: What's the weather like?

M: It may be colder and rainy. Better bring a jacket.

W: Well, when do we leave?

M: How about Friday? Can you be ready by then?

W: No problem.

5. 答案:B. 在对话中, 男女双方在谈论去 New York 度假的事, 虽然没有直接说明怎样去, 但是女方问 Will you drive there? 听到这里就可以推断出他们准备开车去。

6. 答案:A. 在对话中可以听到 colder and rainy, 而 B, C 两项中并未提到 colder and rainy. 所以答案十分明显。

7. 答案:A. 对话中, 男方建议周五出发, 对此女方表示同意(No problem), 由此可以选 A 为正确答案。

听第 4 段材料, 回答第 8~11 题。

8. What does the man worry about?

A. The weather forecast for today. B. The sports meet.
C. The weather for today.

9. How is the weather in the morning?

- A. Fine B. Clear. C. Foggy.

10. What does the woman think the weather will be in the afternoon?

- A. It'll be stormy. B. It'll be clear up. C. It'll continue to be foggy.

11. What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A. Listen to the weather report on radio.
B. Read the weather forecast in the newspaper.
C. Call about the weather forecast.

○ 录音原文:

M: I'm wondering if it is going to be fine this afternoon.

W: So what?

M: The sports meet! It's scheduled at 2:30, but the fog! You can only see within a short distance.

W: But don't you see the wind's beginning to lift it up? I bet it will be fine this afternoon.

M: Don't be so sure.

W: You've heard the forecast this morning, haven't you?

M: No. That's why I worry.

W: Why don't you try 121, the 24-hour telephone weather forecast service?

M: How come I haven't thought about it! I'll do it right away.

Announcer: Now the weather report for today and tomorrow. It's foggy in the drizzle. Today, the high will be 12 degrees. Tomorrow the low will be 6 degrees. Thanks for listening.

W: What did it say?

M: Will be clear and fine this afternoon.

W: See? There'll be no problem this afternoon.

M: But the report isn't always accurate.

W: And you always worry too much.

8. 答案:C. 在回答该问题时,一定要注意,男方担心的是天气,而不是运动会,要分清因果关系。

9. 答案:C. 男方担心天气,对话中听懂 fog 这个词,故 C 为正确答案。

10. 答案:B. 女方说 I bet it will be fine, bet 意为“肯定”,而 clear up 指天气好转,正符合该句话的意思,故选 B。

11. 答案:A. 该题听到天气预报,所以 A 为正确答案。

听第 5 段材料,回答第 12~15 题。

12. Why did Tom want to go and eat out?

- A. Because he was tired of the food his father cooked.
B. Because nobody cooked when his mother was away.
C. Because he enjoyed hamburgers.

13. Why wouldn't Tom do the driving?
 A. He was not old enough. B. He didn't know the way.
 C. He was a little tired.
14. Is apple pie Tom's favorite desert?
 A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't. C. It doesn't say.
15. What can we learn from the dialogue?
 A. Tom and his father are often out. B. Tom and his father ordered too much.
 C. Tom's father knew nothing about cooking.

○ 录音原文:

W: Dad, what will we have for dinner?
 M: I don't know. Maybe fried fish, chicken soup and...
 W: Oh, no. We've had such things since Mom's gone.
 M: I'm sorry. But that's the only thing I can cook. What do you want to have then?
 W: I do wish Mom was back. Why don't we go and eat out for a change?
 M: That's a good idea, I like Kentucky fried chicken very much.
 W: Let's have something different. I'd like to go to McDonald's this time.
 M: OK, OK. Then, you'll drive, will you?
 W: No, I'm a bit tired today. You do that, please.
 M: OK, OK. Hope your Mom will be back soon. Ah, here we are.
 W: Dad, what do you like to have? I'd like a hamburger.
 M: I want one too. And some French fries and salad, Tom?
 W: Yes, and a glass of coke.
 M: Apple pie is my favorite desert. What about some?
 W: OK, OK, and fetch me an ice-cream, too. I'll go and find the seats.
 M: Oh, I'm afraid we'll have to do some packing.

12. 答案:A. 该题的答案包含在对话的前部分,一听说晚饭又要吃烤鱼、鸡汤,儿子便说 No. We've had such things since Mom's gone. 看来儿子是厌倦了每天吃这些同样的食品,因此选 A 是正确的。
13. 答案:C. 儿子说自己感到 a bit tired,故请父亲开车。
14. 答案:C. 父子二人在 McDonald's 点了一些食物,在听录音时最好边听边做一个简单的笔记,将两人所需要的东西分开,这样问题就容易了。
15. 答案:B. 这是一道推理题。在听的过程中,要对听到的各种具体信息进行总结,得出答案。父亲在最后说, We'll have to do some packing, 看来是要打包带走,说明点的食物太多了,故选 B。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 16~19 题。

16. What did Mr. Young do?
 A. An office worker. B. A company manager.
 C. The owner of a private business.

17. What was Mrs. Young worried about?
 A. Her husband's health. B. The company's business.
 C. Her husband's vacation.
18. Why didn't the secretary explain what had happened?
 A. Because she didn't want to spoil Young's vacation.
 B. Because she could manage it herself.
 C. Because she had forgotten it.
19. Which word best describes the secretary?
 A. Considerate. B. Intelligent. C. Stupid.

○ 录音原文:

Mr. Young ran his own business and workes very hard. His wife was afraid that he would get sick if he continued like that, so she often tried to get him to take a holiday. At last she managed to persuade him to do so, and she hoped that he would be able to enjoy his vacation without any disturbance. Before they left, Mrs. Young went to see her husband's secretary. She said to her, "My husband needs a vacation very much, so whatever happens, please don't bother him with telegrams and letters about business problems while we're away. Just wait till we get back."

After they had been away about a week, Mr Young received a telegram from his secretary which said, "Something terrible happened to your business, but I'm not going to bother you with it while you'er enjoyed your vacation."

16. 答案:C. 听清独白中的第一句便会找到答案。
17. 答案:A. Mrs. Young 担心丈夫如此辛苦会生病, 选 A“丈夫的健康问题”与此同义。
18. 答案:A. 因为 Mrs. Young 叮嘱秘书“无论发生什么也不要去打搅我们的度假”, 所以没有解释影响生意的原因, 以免 spoil 老板的度假。
19. 答案:C. 这是一道推理题, 秘书虽未告之实情, 但是 something terrible 就足以让老板担心了。秘书的做法实在是不明智。

听第 7 段材料, 回答 20~23 题。

20. What did the man have to do in the morning?
 A. He fed the chicken. B. He cleaned the bathroom.
 C. He carried water for the family.
21. Why did the man go to school on foot?
 A. No bus ran in that direction. B. The school was near.
 C. His family was poor.
22. What did the man do every Sunday?
 A. He was taken to church three times. B. He stayed at home all day.
 C. He played in the street.
23. What can we learn from what the speaker said?
 A. He is a retired teacher of history.