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东南 主编

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内 容 提 要

本书根据高中英语考纲要求,精心编排了13套英语高考听力模拟精练试题,这些听力模拟试题的题型和难度与高考英语试卷听力测试部分要求完全一致,并且聘请著名英语语音专家朗读。本书的第一部分是“方法导引”,旨在帮助学生掌握英语听力训练的方法。书末附有听力材料及所有练习题、测试题的答案和解析。

本书配有录音带两盒,供学生训练听力用。

复旦版高考英语听力强化训练

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前 言

在高考英语试卷里,听力历来是第一大题。考生在做听力答题时是否顺利,其心境和情绪往往会在考场上直接影响后面几个大题的答题效果。

听力训练是目前英语教学中力图突出的重点之一,也是高考英语试卷的重要组成部分,所以必须在平时的学习和考前准备过程中,花一定时间反复训练,以利于提高英语学习的效果,强化听英语的能力,取得理想的考试成绩。

为了帮助高中学生(尤其是考生)有效地提高英语听力水平和高考成绩,我们约请了一部分重点高中具有丰富的高考指导经验的高级教师,编写了这本听力训练辅助教材,并由复旦大学的英语专家主审。全书根据英语考纲要求,编排了13套精练的英语听力模拟试题,供教师和学生使用。这些英语听力模拟题的题型和难度与高考英语试卷听力测试部分的要求完全一致,并且聘请了著名英语语音专家朗读。考生若按照本书来训练,在英语听音能力和学习成绩两方面一定会有很大提高。

本书的一大特点是,作者为帮助学生取得有效的学习成果,解决多年来使学生困惑的学习方法问题,特别邀请英语专家撰写了“方法导引”,供教师和学生参考。

本书配有录音带两盒。根据书中的题量和与高考一致的要求,Part B 和 Part C 应该朗读两遍,但是为了使大家节约购书费用,同时又必须达到模拟考试的形式要求,所以 Part B 和 Part C 在录音带里只朗读一遍,在课堂使用或自学训练时可以将录音带再放一遍,以达到与高考实战一致的效果。

本书不仅供高三年级备考训练用,高中其他年级的学生也可以将它用作训练材料,教师们也完全可以将它当作一本非常好的教学参考用书。

编 者

2005 年 11 月于复旦大学

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方法导引

听力训练是外语教学中必不可少的一个组成部分。高考英语试卷中设置“听力”为一个大题(Listening Comprehension),是基于“听懂英语”的能力在英语学习过程中的重要性。同时,英语听力训练也能够推动学生在英语学习的其他方面(例如:说、读、写)提高能力。

根据目前的高考现状调查,听力仍然是一个比较薄弱的环节。为了改变这种状况,除了刻苦学习之外,还需要努力改进学习方法。以下分三个方面做归纳和分析。

原因分析

在听力训练或考试中,学生往往听不懂听力材料里所讲的内容,不知道该如何答题,由此产生畏难情绪。如果作仔细分析,“听不懂内容”可以归纳为以下四方面的主要原因:

1. 词汇量不够,或没有牢固掌握已经学过的词汇,因此造成听力障碍,影响学生对句子和语篇的理解。
2. 语法知识掌握得不好,因此即使每一个单词都听懂了,但未能把握句法、时态、语态等语法规则,难以准确地理解句子或语段、语篇的意思。
3. 缺少听力训练,在听力技能方面不够熟练,所以在听到语言信息时未能及时地、准确地反应过来。
4. 缺乏对所听材料背景知识的了解,因此影响了对句子或语段、语篇意思的理解。

策略要点

由此,在平时训练和高考复习的准备阶段,应该注意采用以下可行的方法:

1. 复习、掌握正确的语音、语调,提高识别语音的能力,以利于准确理解句子或语段、语篇的意思。
2. 熟练掌握和巩固语词、句型和语法基础,扩大知识面,多读各类英语文章,尤其注意掌握英语的口语表达习惯、省略结构等语言现象。
3. 在平时的学习和训练中,一定要养成良好的习惯,每天安排一定的时间(例如 30 ~ 45 分钟)用于强化听力训练。要善于充分利用时间,大量接触并熟悉常见的听力话题材料,多听、多练各种名牌出版社出版的高中英语听力训练或模拟试题,以避免临考时因不熟悉背景知识而产生的失误。总而言之,正确的答题技巧只能对考试时的临场发挥起作用,关键在于平时多做与高考听力题“难度相当、题型一致、读音标准化”的练习题,加大英语听力的“听量”,积累有声语言训练的经验和知识,提高“语感”素质,扎扎实实地提高学习和考试成绩。
4. 学会识别和听懂关键词(key word),并将注意力集中在对整体内容的理解上。
5. 学会在遇到不明白含义的单词或短语时,根据上下文合理地猜测词义,达到对句子的贯通理解。
6. 学会抓住语段或语篇的主题句(topic sentence),注意对话的首句或短文的首段,因

为这里面可能是对全部对话或全篇文章的内容概括(例如讲话目的、中心内容、作者是谁、论点是什么,故事发生的时间、地点和事由等等),以便掌握中心思想和主题,理解关键的意思,以利于答题。

7. 训练听力的短时记忆能力,遵循“抓住关键词,联系上下文,善于做推测,数字记得清,不忘专用名”等要点,记住重要的人物(who)、事件(what)、时间(when)、地点(where)、原因(why)、方式(how)、程度(how long / how much / how soon / how often)、数字(how many / how much)等听后容易忘记的内容,强行记忆。要养成边听内容、边简要记录上述要点的好习惯(即使只记下一个数字、一个单词或一个符号),这样既有利于理解听力材料的内容,也有利于做完题目后的复查。

8. 练习在听到每一个小题的语音材料之前,抢时间迅速浏览考卷上的问题、填空档、供选择的答案,从中捕捉每个小题的题目所提供的信息,预测短文或对话可能涉及的内容,以便在听到测试内容时快速找到关键词或要点,提高答题的准确率。同时,若能迅速答题,就不会延误后面的考试答题时间。

9. 注意防止几种错误倾向:

- 反应过快,不求甚解,容易遗漏内容。
- 反应过慢,速度跟不上,来不及答题。
- 过分注意细节,不能抓住主题,因此影响了对内容的理解。
- 听到一个疑难的生词就停下来,放弃了及时听完整句或全段内容的时间,造成答题失误。

10. 要善于调动语音、词汇、语法(尤其是词法和句法)以及社会文化背景知识,贯通句子、语段、语篇的含义,变被动理解为主动理解,才能克服焦虑,提高对英语听力的兴趣。

11. 在训练过程中,无论教师讲述多少次,或放送多少遍录音,都不能是简单的重复。每听一遍前都应该提出不同的要求。每多听一遍,学生都应该提高一步。

12. 在考试时,要注意到听力部分的答题与其他大题考试方式的不同。听力内容朗读两遍后不再重复,考生不得不在听到语言信息的瞬间,即时辨别语言信息,然而又无法反复验证,所以只能用脑记忆,快速作出反应,迅速解答问题。所以,在答题时可以采用以下策略:

- (1) 对有把握的题目快速找到答案。
- (2) 对把握不准的试题,可以在所听到的信息的基础上,先排除错误选项,做优化处理,以便找准正确答案。
- (3) 对听第一遍朗读后暂时答不准的题目,应该立即将它暂时搁置,等到听第二遍时,迅速找到答案。
- (4) 在听到每一个小题的朗读声音之前,利用时间间隙,快速浏览书面答题选项,以增强捕捉语言信息的效率。
- (5) 在考试前和考试时,始终保持良好心态,不害怕,不慌张,充满自信,沉着应对,灵活应变。

题型实例分析

在2004年以来的高考英语上海卷里,听力题为三个部分、24小题;时间为20分钟;记

分为30分,占总分比例的20%。考题的题型分为三种:(1)听短对话(Short Conversation), (2)听短文(Passages), (3)听较长对话(Longer Conversation)。答题方式分为两种:(1)多项选择题,(2)填空题。

以下是一份高考英语听力理解模拟试题及答案解析。

Listening Comprehension

Part A Short Conversations

Directions: In Part A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. M: Excuse me, would you please tell me when the next flight to Los Angeles is?

W: Sure. The next direct flight to Los Angeles is two hours from now, but if you do not mind transferring at San Francisco you can board now.

Q: What can you learn from the conversation?

- () A. The man wants to go to Los Angeles.
B. The man wants to go to San Francisco.
C. There are no flights to Los Angeles for the rest of the day.
D. There are two direct flights to Los Angeles within the next two hours.

答案: A

解析: M的问句里即表明此人想去 Los Angeles, 而B选项里提到的 San Francisco 只是W的建议。C选项说“no flight”, 明显不符合“有班机”的事实。D选项说有两班直飞航班(two direct flights)也是不对的, 因为其中有一个航班要从 San Francisco 转机。

2. W: It looks that the English course is going to be a lot of work.

M: Yes, don't you see the reading list is enormous?

Q: What do they think of the English course?

- () A. It's going to attract a lot of students.
B. It's going to be a lot of fun.
C. It's going to require a lot of reading.
D. It's going to work out quite well.

答案: C

解析: 根据M所说, the reading list is enormous, 所以答案为C(to require a lot of reading)意思最贴近。而若选择A(“吸引很多学生”)、B(“非常有趣”)或D(“需要出色地完成”), 则意思相差都比较远。

3. W: I haven't seen Bob lately. How is he?

M: He has been off work for a week. He has gone with a bad cold.

Q: What has happened to Bob?

() A. He has retired.

B. He has fallen ill.

C. He has gone for a business.

D. He has been late for work.

答案: B

解析: 根据 M 的回答, He has gone with a bad cold, 所以答案只能是 B (“他生病了”)。而 A 选项 (“退休了”)、C 选项 (“去做生意了”) 或 D 选项 (“上班晚了”) 都不符合事实。

4. W: I'd like to exchange this green tablecloth for the red one.

M: Let's see now. The red one is only \$10.95, and the green one was \$15.

Q: Approximately how much money does the clerk owe the woman?

() A. \$39.

B. \$35.

C. \$4

D. \$5.

答案: C

解析: 这道题目需要学生答题时在大脑中迅速做减法。 $\$15 - \$10.95 = \$4.05$, 所以 A、B、C、D 项提供的这 4 个数字中只有 C 项最接近 (approximately)。

5. W: Are you and your father going to shooting tomorrow, Bill?

M: Yeah. You know, with cameras.

Q: What is Bill going to do tomorrow?

() A. Stay at home with his father.

B. Shoot with camera.

C. Take some pictures.

D. Hunt and take pictures

答案: D

解析: go to shooting 指 “射击、狩猎”, 句中 M 在回答时说 Yeah. 但又补充说, 还要带上照相机。所以 D 选项 (“打猎并且拍照”) 是正确答案。而 A 选项 (“呆在家里”)、B 选项 (只说 “用照相机摄影”) 或 C 选项 (只说 “拍些照片”) 都不对。

6. W: There are some cartoons after the news, and then there's an adventure story.

M: What time does the adventure story start?

Q: What are they talking about?

() A. The news.

B. A piece of advertisement.

C. TV programs.

D. Some cartoons.

答案: C

解析: 由于对话里同时提到了 “some cartoons”, “the news” 和 “an adventure story”, 所以, 尽管在对话里 M 问到 the adventure story, 但是 Q 中问的是 What are they talking about? (“他们在谈论些什么?”) 因此, 正确的回答应该是包括所有在对话里提到的名称的总称: TV programs, 尽管这个答案并没有在对话中出现过。

7. W: What would you do if you aren't able to make people understand you?

M: Difficult to say, But I suppose I would use sign language.

Q: What way would the man probably use?

() A. The only way is to use signals.

B. He would probably use gestures.

C. He would do nothing.

D. He would turn away.

答案: B

解析: sign language 指的是“手势语言”,所以,答案应该是 B (use gestures)。而 A 选项说的 signals,意思是“信号”。C 选项与 D 选项的意思都与对话内容不符。

8. W: Julia suggested going to the play.

M: Whatever she decides is fine with me.

Q: What would the man probably do?

() A. Tell Julia he is fine.

B. Ask Julia for advice.

C. See Julia.

D. Go to the play.

答案: D

解析: M 在应答时说,无论 Julia 决定什么,他都赞同。而 W 说的是 Julia 建议 going to the play, 所以答案是D。而 A 选项(告诉 Julia 他很好)、B 选项(征求 Julia 的意见)、C 选项(看望 Julia)都与中心意思不符合。

9. W: I haven't seen your sister for a long time. Where is she?

M: She is in Paris studying fashion designing.

Q: What does the man mean?

() A. His sister is a fashionable woman.

B. His sister is designing a dress.

C. His sister is studying Spanish.

D. His sister is a student of fashion designing.

答案: D

解析: M 说他的 sister 在 studying fashion designing, 所以选 D (a student of fashion designing)。而 A 选项(他妹妹是个时髦女人)、B 选项(他妹妹正在设计一件衣服)、C 选项(他妹妹在学习西班牙语)三者都不对。

10. M: The chemistry assignment is difficult. I worked all night and couldn't finish it.

W: You worked all night? It took me only thirty minutes.

Q: Why is the woman surprised?

() A. She found the assignment very difficult.

B. The assignment was difficult to complete in 30 minutes.

C. The man couldn't finish the assignment because he was busy.

D. She found it hard to believe so much time the man had spent.

答案: D

解析: W 只用 30 分钟就做完了化学作业,她听 M 说到,用了 all night 还未做完,所以感到不可理解(“She found it hard to believe...”)而 A、B、C 选项都与句意事实相反。

Part B Passages

Directions: In Part B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice but the questions will be spoken only once.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

You cannot see an atom nor the electrical power within it. Yet you can see large holes made in the earth by atomic force. You can see the power lines carrying electricity from atomic power plants. You can see ships driven through the ocean by atomic power. And you can see many other things that use atomic power, for example, in space travel, in medicine and in electronics.

The power in an atom comes from the heart or nucleus of the atom. When an atom is divided, heat appears and very small pieces called neutrons fly away from the nucleus. When many atoms are brought together, a chain of reaction happens. This causes a continuing explosion.

By controlling the nuclear reaction, scientists can put the power from the heat to work. This power or energy can be used to make electricity. It can also be used to make fresh water from sea water, or to drive the engines, ships or submarines.

Questions:

11. What can atomic power be used to do?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. To drive ships. | B. To make power lines. |
| C. To make submarines. | D. To produce atoms. |

答案: A

解析: 正确答案 A 见第 1 段第 4 句。而 B 选项(制造电线)、C 选项(制造潜水艇)和 D 选项(制造原子)都不是第 1 段叙述的准确内容。

12. Where does atomic power come from?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. From power lines. | B. From the earth. |
| C. From neutrons. | D. From nuclear reaction. |

答案: D

解析: 正确答案见第 2 段第 1、第 2、第 3 句叙述的内容(核反应过程), atomic power 产生自 nuclear reaction, 而不是产生自 A(电线)、B(大地)、C(中子)。

13. Which of the following can atomic energy not be used to make?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Fresh water. | B. Sea water. |
| C. Holes in the earth. | D. Electricity. |

答案: B

解析: 4 项选择答案中只有 B(海水)不是能用原子制造的。而其余 3 项, A(清水)在第 3 段第 3 句里提到, C(地上的大洞)见第 1 段第 2 句, D(电)见第 3 段第 2 句。

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

One day John was doing some shopping in the market when he noticed a beautiful young woman there. She was well-dressed and he watched her as she walked around, looking at the fruit and vegetables which were for sale. The market was very crowded, but this woman was so graceful that she stood out in the crowd. "She looks like a film star," thought John to himself. Suddenly a thief ran through the crowd and seized the woman's bag and ran away. She screamed. John ran as quickly as he could to the nearest phone box. He dialed 999. "Please come to the market

Questions :

() A. He was shopping. B. He was watching a film.
C. He was making a phone call. D. He was talking to a policeman.

() A. Her attractive manners. B. Her unusual height.
C. Her beautiful figure. D. Her fashionable handbag.

() A. He was arrested by the police.
B. He was acting in a film.
C. He had taken the woman's bag by mistake.
D. He was only making a joke.

• 7 •

college.

M: Betty Nelson! Is her brother named Thomas Nelson?

W: Yes. He was a wonderful football player at university.

M: I know them. Small world, isn't it? I was in the same football team with Thomas at university.

Please do give them my regards.

W: Of course I will.

M: Well, what time does the plane take off?

W: 7:30 p.m.

M: I'll be free next Saturday afternoon. Do you want me to see you off, too?

W: That's very kind of you. But I think it will trouble you too much.

M: Nonsense! We're good friends. By the way, how long does it take to get to the airport from here?

W: About 40 minutes.

M: Then I'll arrive at your house at half past five next Saturday afternoon. See you then.

Where is Jane going to go?	17. _____.
Who is Betty Nelson?	18. _____.
What does the man want Jane to do?	19. _____ Betty.
When will the plane take off?	At 20. _____.

Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

答案: 17. London

解析: 见对话中 M 的第 1 句。

18. Jane's close friend

解析: 见对话中 W 的第 3 句。

19. Remember him to

解析: 见对话中 M 的第 5 句里 Please do give them my regards。

20. half past seven

解析: 见对话中 W 的第 6 句。

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

M: Miss Anna Black, right?

W: Yes, you are right.

M: Please take a seat.

W: Thank you.

M: So you are interested in a job as a waitress.

W: That's right. I saw your sign in the window asking for part-time waitresses.

M: Mnn, have you worked as a waitress before?

W: Yes, I've worked as a waitress for two years at several different restaurants.

M: I see. Are you working now?

W: Yes, at the Prince Hotel dining-room on Palace Street.

M: They have a very nice dining-room there. Why do you want to leave?

W: Because I can't work full time at the moment. I am taking some courses at university and need more time for study.

M: I see. What day are you available?

W: I am free all day Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday.

M: I am afraid that's not what we want. We're looking for someone who can help us late in the week when we get very busy. That's Thursday afternoon, Friday afternoon and evening as well as all day Saturday. The restaurant is closed on Sunday.

W: Oh, what a pity!

From where did Anna know they needed a part-time waitress?	21. _____.
Why was Anna interested in the job?	Because she wanted 22. _____.
Which hotel is Anna working now?	At 23. _____.
What days did they need help?	24. _____.

Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS** for each answer.

答案: 21. Sign in the window

解析: 见对话中 W 的第 3 句。

22. more time to study

解析: 见对话中 W 的第 6 句。

23. the Prince Hotel

解析: 见对话中 W 的第 5 句。

24. Late in the week

解析: 见对话中 M 的第 8 句。

读者在做本书第 2 部分强化训练模拟考题时,可以参照以上的解析思路来答题和检验答案。

傅 聃
2005 年 11 月 26 日于
复旦大学