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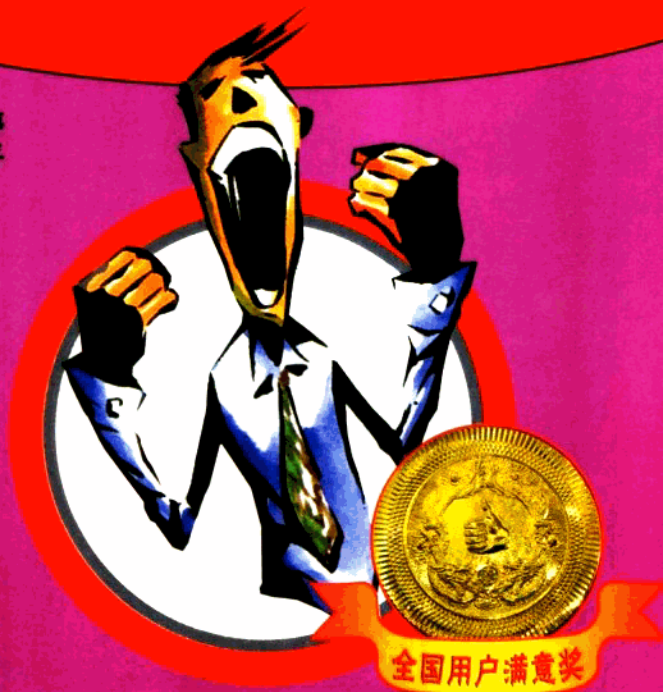


Winner 大赢家

中考篇

中学英语听力考前冲刺

■ 总编审 郭艳婷
■ 主 编 张亦平



内蒙古人民出版社

中学英语听力考前冲刺

(中考篇)

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前 言

听力是语言基本交际能力中输入能力的基本成分,是交际行为形成的基础。对听力的考查是全面贯彻英语教学大纲的要求,也是英语语言能力培养的要求。为提高广大初中学生的听力水平,以便在未来的中考中取得更优异的成绩,我们邀请了国内知名的英语教学专家和多年在英语教学一线的骨干教师编写了本书。在编写过程中,他们不辞劳苦,对全国各省近几年的中考英语听力试题进行了深入细致的研究。从中考命题的方向,内容材料、试题形式、应考策略到答题技巧等各方面都有着独到的分析和看法。

《中学英语听力考前冲刺》依据《英语课程标准》对初三学生听力方面的要求,认真编写每一道题。本书共有 20 套中考听力模拟试题,除保留近几年中考题中较好的题型外,特别增加了最新的题型。在 20 套模拟题后,另加了部分省市 2005 年中考听力题,供学生感觉体会。同时,本《冲刺》对中考听力试题的题型、命题方向和解题技巧等方面作了较为详实的介绍。本《冲刺》录音均由外籍专家朗读,语音纯正,音色优美。录音标准清晰,且难易适中,是考生提高听力水平的良师益友。

感谢全斌等编写组成员的同力协作。

由于时间仓促,本书难免有疏漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者
2005 年 9 月

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全国中考听力试题题型介绍与分析

听力训练是学外语最重要的手段之一。在英语学习过程中占有重要的地位,它既是说、读、写的基础,又是考察一个人外语学习程度的重要标准。中考时对听力的考察具体体现在以下几个方面。

1. 理解主旨和要义

任何一段对话或独白都是围绕一个主旨或一个中心思想展开,它可能是明确道出的,也可能隐含于全文,需考生去理解、归纳、概括。

2. 获取具体信息

为了说明和解释主旨,对话或独白中需要一些具体信息,如:时间、地点、人物、具体事项等。这些信息是听力理解的重点项目。

3. 推断说话的背景、说话者之间的关系。

话语发生的背景及说话者之间的关系对理解话语的含义有着举足轻重的作用。同样的一句话在不同的背景下可能表达不同的意思。因此,对说话背景、说话人之间关系的了解就成为听力测试所考察的重点项目之一。

4. 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。

说话者总有自己的说话意图,或是阐述自己的想法,或是表明自己的态度和意见。有时说话人将这些意图、观点明确地说出来,但有时却隐含在字里行间,需要考生去揣摩和推断。

中考听力试题的设计通常为以下几种题型:

(一)辨音类

- 1) 选择所听到单词或句子;
- 2) 选择所听到的句子中含有的单词或短语;

(二)理解类

- 1) 选择与你所听到句子意思相同或相近的选项;

该部分要求学生必须听懂整个句子的意思,抓住句子的关键信息,而且具备句子的转换能力。同时要学会听日期、数字、节日等基本的听力常识。例如:

听力原文: The pan is broken, Dad. Why not buy a new one?

要求考生从下面四个选项中选出与原文所含意思相同的一项。

- A. Dad wants to buy a new one.
- B. Dad wants to use a broken one.
- C. The speaker advises his father to buy a new one.
- D. The speaker wants to repair the broken pan.

- 2) 听句子,选出句子中所包含的信息。如:

听力原文: After ten years of family planning program, the population of this city has dropped to three hundred and fifty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-nine.

要求考生从下面四个数字中选出与原文中数字相同的一个。

A. 347,259 B. 437,295 C. 357,249 D. 547,349

3) 选择所听到句子的正确答语;

该部分要求考生熟练掌握日常交际用语,根据语境做出正确的回答。内容涉及到电话用语,道歉,祝愿等方面。如:

听力原文: Could I speak to Mary, please?

要求考生从下面四个选项中选择所听到句子的正确答语。

A. Sorry, you couldn't. B. I'm Mary.
C. That's Mary speaking. D. Speaking.

4) 根据对话或短文内容及所给问题选择正确答案;

该部分考生会听到几组对话或短文及相应的问题,听完后从各小题中所给出的选项或图画中选出与所听问题意思相符的选项或图画,并将其字母标号填入相应的括号内。此部分要求考生有一定的听力速度,并且能够听懂一定的语境对话,而且能够把所听到的和所看到的结合起来,做到听觉和视觉的迅速而有效的结合。内容涉及到中学生很熟悉的生活常识。例如,确认时间,认识温度计,认识日历,辨认路线等。如:

1. 听力原文: W: Today is May 7, isn't it?

M: Yes, our son's birthday is ten days away.

Q: When is their son's birthday?

要求考生从下面三个选项中选择所听到句子的正确答案。

A. May 17. B. May 7. C. April 27.

2. 听力原文: The lights were red and the old man stopped his car and waited for them to change to green. While he was waiting, a police car came up behind him, hit his car hard in the back and stopped. There were two policemen in the police car, and they were very surprised and glad when the old man got out of his car and walked towards them without any trouble after such an accident. He was over 70 years old.

The old man came to the door of the police car, smiled kindly and said, "Tell me, young man, how did you stop this car when the lights are red and I am not here?"

要求考生根据所听到的短文及问题选择正确答案。

(1) Why did the old man stop his car?

A. He wanted his car to change to green.
B. The lights were green.
C. The lights were red.

(2) Who were in the police car?

A. An old man.
B. Three policemen.
C. Two policemen.

(3) How did they feel when the old man got out of his car?

A. Angry and surprised.

B. Surprised and frightened.

C. Pleased and surprised.

(4) How old was the old man?

A. 70 years old.

B. 72 years old.

C. 60 years old.

(5) How did the old man say the words to the policemen?

A. Smiling kindly.

B. Shouting angrily.

C. Laughing coldly.

5) 短文或对话填空

该部分考察学生在所规定的时间内对所听到的材料的反应能力与理解能力。在此基础之上,又能锻炼学生的分析能力、概括能力、推理能力、捕捉主要信息能力。对话和短文以日常生活中学生所熟悉的题材为内容,以学生已有的词汇量为基础,为学生设置了一定的语境,使学生能在具体情景中理解所听到的内容。该部分应是学生在日常学习中重点练习的内容。如:

听力原文: One day John and Bill were fishing. John took his dog Black with him on the river bank(河岸). When the dog saw a bird, he would run after it and try to catch it. "All the fish are afraid and swim away," said Bill. "Be quiet, Black." John shouted at the dog, Black didn't listen to him. "Shall we go now, Bill?" asked John, "Next time I shall not bring him here again."

"Wait," said Bill, "A fish is biting(咬) my line." "Be careful!" shouted John. But it was too late. The boy fell into the water. "Help! Help!" Bill shouted. But John couldn't swim, either. Just then, Black came out. He jumped into the water and pulled the boy onto the bank and saved his life.

要求考生根据所听到的短文在下面划有横线的位置上写出所缺的单词,将短文补充完整。

One day John and Bill were fishing. John took his dog Black with him on the river bank. When the dog saw a 21, he would run 22 it and try to catch it. "All the fish are afraid and 23 away," said Bill. "Be 24, Black." John shouted at the dog, Black didn't 25 to him. "Shall we go now, Bill?" asked John, "Next time I shall not 26 him here again."

"Wait," said Bill, "A fish is biting(咬) my 27." "Be careful!" shouted John. But it was too late. The boy fell into the water. "Help! Help!" Bill shouted. But John 28 swim, either. Just then, Black came out. He 29 into the water and 30 the boy onto the bank and saved his life.

听力测试中的语言材料内容多样,涉及日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、人物以及科普等,其语言难度低于阅读理解材料。问题涉及所听材料的主旨大意,说话者的想法、观点、态度和身份,对话者之间的关系,事情发生的时间、场所,以及涉及各种数据间的计算或转换等。问题一般都以特殊疑问句的形式出现,由 what, who, which, when, where, why,

how, 以及 what time, how many, how much, how long, how soon, how often, how old 等引起, 选项采用“多选一”的形式。

中考听力试题的另一方面又可促使学生注重听力训练和自己听能的提高, 有助于同学们的语音知识、口语表达知识和能力的全面发展, 培养良好的学习习惯, 锻炼注意力和瞬间记忆力, 从而真正地学会英语, 达到运用英语进行交际的目的。

中考英语听力解题技巧

不论是《大纲》还是“新课标”对“听”的能力提出了多少要求,都是要考查学生接受信息、分析信息和处理信息的能力。那么,怎样才能更好地接收、分析和处理这些信息呢?做好听力试题,一定要在平时多接触听力材料,保持耳朵对语言的敏感和熟悉程度,以便考试时尽快进入状态。另外在日常的训练及考试中,要逐步养成以下良好的答题习惯和技能,掌握一些必须的答题经验。

1. 掌握选材要素

目前,初中生所要听的材料(对话、短文等),全都是围绕《大纲》规定的30个“话题”5W(who, when, where, what, why)信息展开的。如果在听的过程中能够有效捕捉其中的W信息,你对材料就有了初步的掌握;在听第二遍时,就可加以印证,答题时就游刃有余了。

2. 抓紧时间,提前审题

在播放录音前审清各题目要求是相当关键的。提前审题的好处在于它可以帮助我们预知要听的重点,提高捕捉信息的准确程度,从而降低听力材料的难度,更有利于稳定心理,把因准备不足等非智力因素造成的损失降低到最低程度。如听到对话及问题选答语: A. She is a learner. B. She is a teacher. C. She is a worker. 各选项主谓语都一样,只是表语不同。这便是听力的重点,同时可以看出问题是有关职业的。这样我们便可以在听时做到有的放矢,集中精力捕捉有用信息。

3. 记住关键词句

在听录音的过程当中,自始至终要有目的地捕捉你要得到的信息。要心平气和,全神贯注,并做适当记录,比如人名、地名、数字、时间等都是需要记下的。听音过程中对那些显而易见的答案要当机立断,如果确实没有听明白的话,也不要紧张,到第二遍时再多留意,也是可以弥补的。

4. 适当作笔记

听力测试与笔试题的不同之处在于它是一次性的,过期不补。因此要养成抢记内容的能力,如听到一个较长的单词: October twelve 时,可记作 10.12。遇上那些一时拿不准的单词时,要学会用音标、汉语、拼音等能唤起回忆的任何方法作快速记录,这样可以为自己创造追忆的条件。

5. 切忌瞻前顾后

在听力过程中难免有一些生词,此时要切忌冥思苦想,多数经过整体分析会明白的。即使不明白,也不会影响通篇理解的。在这个词上想来想去,岂知很多重要的内容已经被你错过了,实在是得不偿失。

6. 认真复核答案

录音播放完后不要着急往下作答,而要再看你所记录的内容,再回忆你所听到的录音,从语法、逻辑等方面再印证一下答案是否正确,以避免失分。

Test 1

I. 听句子, 选出包含所听信息的选项。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

1. A. Jane is in blue today.
B. Jane is not happy today.
C. Jane likes blue colour.
2. A. It's far from here, you should ride a bike to go there.
B. It's quite near, you can go there on foot.
C. You should come here by bike.
3. A. James thinks playing computer games is quite interesting.
B. Playing computer games is a waste of time in James's opinion(看法).
C. James doesn't like playing computer games though he thinks it's interesting.
4. A. The water for the fish should be changed every week.
B. The food for the fish should be changed every day.
C. The water for the fish should be changed every day.
5. A. Tom could answer four questions.
B. Tom could answer six questions.
C. Tom could answer three questions.

II. 听句子, 选出合适的应答语。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

6. A. Thank you. B. You too. C. Me too.
7. A. Yes, you may open it.
B. No, I'm afraid you can't.
C. No, I wouldn't. Go ahead.
8. A. March 8. B. May 1. C. October 1.
9. A. See you. B. Never mind. C. I see.
10. A. I mean I like fish. B. You're right. C. Sounds good to me.

III. 听对话和问题, 选出合适的选项。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

11. A. May 17. B. May 7. C. April 27.
12. A. On a bus. B. In a library. C. In a dining room.
13. A. Sunny. B. Cloudy. C. Rainy.
14. A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
15. A. David shouldn't have missed the match.
B. The match was too boring.
C. She was a little late for the match too.

IV. 听对话, 选择正确答案(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

16. Why does Carla think it's exciting to have a different weather?

- A. Because she doesn't like it.
 B. Because she lives there.
 C. Because she doesn't often go there.
17. Why does Carla say she can try new sports?
 A. Because she likes them and there is much snow here.
 B. Because she has never learned them.
 C. Because she can ski very well.
18. Where can Carla learn ice-skating?
 A. On the snow.
 B. Over the river.
 C. On the frozen canal.
19. What makes living in Ottawa exciting?
 A. Skating every day after work.
 B. The snow and the cold weather.
 C. Teaching other people to skate.
20. What does Carla think of skating for 8km when the canal freezes?
 A. She thinks it is boring.
 B. She thinks it is hard to believe.
 C. She doesn't think it's true.

V. 短文填空。听短文,在下面划有横线的位置上写出所缺的单词,将短文补充完整。
 (共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,计 10 分)

In the Canadian school system there are three main types of schools: public schools, 21 _____ schools and Catholic schools. The government 22 _____ the public schools and Catholic schools from taxes. Fees 23 _____ from the students' families fund the private schools. Families can 24 _____ which schools to send their children to.

The government sets the curriculum at all the schools. Usually school starts between 8:30 and 9:00 am and students must 25 _____ to their "home room" where attendance is taken by the teachers. The 26 _____ anthem, "O' Canada" is played at the beginning of every day and students must stand at 27 _____ while it is played.

Every student has a 28 _____ and when the bell rings they must go to another class. Schools have two semesters every year, with four subjects every semester; by the end of the year a student will have 29 _____ eight subjects. High school, or secondary school as it is also called, has four grades: nine, ten, eleven and twelve, and children start 30 _____ high school when they are fourteen.

Test 2

I. 听句子, 选出包含所听信息的选项。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

1. A. He has been to school.
B. He is here now.
C. He is at school now.
2. A. Lucy's maths is the best.
B. Lucy does well in maths.
C. Lucy is interested in maths.
3. A. You must look for the book if you lose it.
B. You must ask for help if you lose a book.
C. You must pay for the book if you lose it.
4. A. Jack doesn't leave school so early because he plays football.
B. Jack doesn't come to school so early because he plays basketball.
C. Jack plays basketball at school so he doesn't leave school early.

5.



A.



B.



C.

II. 听句子, 选出合适的应答语。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

6. A. The same to you, class.
B. That's all right.
C. Thank you very much.
7. A. Lily and Lucy do.
B. Ed, Jill and Lu Mu are.
C. The twins will.
8. A. A little.
B. I don't think so.
C. Very nice.
9. A. It was Wednesday.
B. It was November the twelfth.
C. It is June the fourth.
10. A. I play football very well.

B. Well, it looks nice.

C. That's a good idea.

III. 听对话和问题, 选择合适的选项。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

11. A. It was September the tenth.

B. It was September the eighth.

C. It was September the ninth.

12. A. Spring.

B. Summer.

C. Winter.

13. A. One.

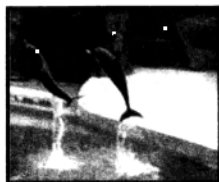
B. Two.

C. Three.

14.



A.



B.



C.

15.



A.



B.



C.

IV. 听短文, 填入所缺的单词或短语。(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)

16. Mother's Day is a holiday on _____ in May.

17. One of the best ways to celebrate Mother's Day is to let her _____ while other members of the family do the housework.

18. With spring here, the children can pick up _____ from the garden outside.

19. Many families take mom out to her favourite _____ for a meal.

20. It's a good day to let family mom see what a _____ family she has.

Test 3

I. 听句子, 选出包含所听信息的选项。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

1. A. Jim will write to Mary this afternoon.
B. Jim wished Mary to write soon.
C. Jim wanted to see Mary soon.
2. A. Tom asked Lin Tao to forget it.
B. Tom asked Lin Tao to remember him.
C. Lin Tao would forget him.
3. A. Either Lucy or Lily will go.
B. Neither Lucy nor Lily will go.
C. Both Lucy and Lily will go.
4. A. The boy can't go to school.
B. The boy can go to school.
C. The boy must go to school.
5. A. The woman had pears.
B. The woman had apples.
C. The woman had apples and pears.

II. 听句子, 选出合适的应答语。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

6. A. Do you really think so?
B. Come again next time.
C. Thank you very much.
7. A. Nice to meet you, Lucy.
B. You look well, Lucy.
C. Are you feeling well, Lucy?
8. A. I'm sorry to trouble you.
B. Sorry. But my ball is in the tree.
C. I'm afraid you are wrong.
9. A. It's very cold in winter here.
B. The radio says it's snowy.
C. It's hard. Let's go to ask our teacher.
10. A. It doesn't matter.
B. I can't find my keys.
C. Don't worry.

III. 听对话和问题, 选择合适的选项。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

- 11 A. Next week. B. September 13. C. September 30.

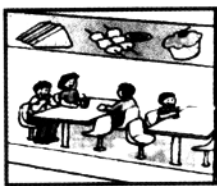
12. A. Go shopping. B. Play football. C. Do some housework.

13. A. Reading in the street.

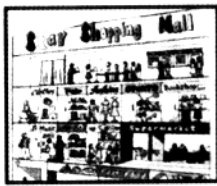
B. Picking up a football in the street.

C. Waiting for a bus.

14.



A.



B.



C.

15.



A.



B.



C.

IV. 听下面的录音材料和问题, 选择正确答案。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

听第一篇材料, 回答 16 和 17 题。

16. A. Losing weight by eating less.

B. Losing weight by doing sports.

C. Losing weight by running.

17. A. 76 kilos.

B. 91 kilos.

C. 61 kilos.

听第二篇材料, 回答 18 至 20 题。

18. A. Life.

B. Rings.

C. Rubber, wood, oxygen and many other things.

19. A. Fine.

B. Dry or very cold.

C. Warm and wet.

20. A. Weather report.

B. Cut trees.

C. Rings of the trees.

V. 听短文, 填写表格。(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)

City	Weather	Temperature
Beijing	21 _____	4 - 15
London	Cloudy	23 _____
Paris	22 _____	5 - 10
Washington	Sunny	24 _____
New York	25 _____	21 - 31