

普通高中课程标准实验教科书（人教版）



英语 听力 专项训练

（选修9）

山东教育出版社

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(人教版)

英语

NEW SENIOR
ENGLISH FOR CHINA

听力专项训练

(选修)

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藏书章

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出版说明

学好英语必须多听多说。读写诚然重要,但只有平时多认真听、多模仿说,才能听得明白、说得清楚,从而促进听、说、读、写各项技能的全面提高。而利用有声读物来提高听、说水平至关重要。为满足中学英语听、说教学的要求,我们组织编写了这套丛书。

本系列读物是根据国家教育部制订的教学大纲和《英语课程标准》以及最新出版的英语教科书的学习内容编写和制作的,与教材配套使用。本系列读物按照教材的功能意念项目和学习要求编写,既填补了英语听力同步训练的空白,又对学生应对高考大有裨益。高中三年级另配有专辑进行考前集中训练,对高考涉及到的各种听力题型做了深入研究和发掘。

本系列读物的编写人员均为有多年教学经验的一线优秀教师和各地英语教研员,其中有多名近年来送考成绩优异的高三特级教师。参与录音的均为英、美专业级播音员和国内一级播音员,发音纯正地道。学生可以在教师指导下通过跟读、模仿,进行说的训练。录音磁带使用广播级数字技术编辑,保证了录音内容的逼真、规范,是英语听力学习最新、最优秀的读物。

本册可配合人民教育出版社出版的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语9(选修)》使用,并配有录音磁带。

编者

2006年10月



Contents

NMET 听力测试的形式、内容及答题技巧	(1)
Unit 1 Breaking the records	(7)
Unit 2 Sailing the oceans	(13)
Unit 3 Australia	(21)
Unit 4 Exploring plants	(27)
Unit 5 Inside advertising	(34)
Listening Evaluation Test	(40)
Tapescripts	(43)
Answer Keys	(75)



NMET听力测试的形式、内容及答题技巧

《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》对高中英语学习的语言技能作了如下陈述“语言技能是语言运用能力的重要组成部分,它包括听说读写四个方面以及这四种能力的综合运用能力。它既是学习内容,又是学习的手段。”由此可见,在语言学习的过程当中,“听”这一技能至关重要,因为它是“说、读、写”的前提和基础,是我们准确获得信息,正确交流思想的纽带。听的技能提高了,其它技能就能相应的提高。

根据新课程标准的要求,新课程理念的评价方式抛除了单纯以一卷定乾坤的做法,更注重形成性评价和终结性评价相结合。而且在学分认定和终结性评价中引入听力测试,能更加全面地检测学生用英语进行交际的能力,有利于高等院校准确地选拔人材,也有助于引导学生在中学阶段重视听说的训练,克服以往英语教学中的哑巴英语、聋子英语的现象,有利于素质教育的实施。

一、听力测试题的形式与内容

1. 听力测试的形式

近几年,听力测试部分共分为两节,包括简短对话与较长对话或独白。2005年考试大纲在这方面的要求有所变动,但主旨依然是测试考生理解口头英语的能力,但对命题的形式不再作具体的要求,还提供了填空题等新的测试形式,旨在考查学生的动手能力。时间多为20分钟(含转涂时间)。常规测试的形式如下:

第一节:共5小题,每小题1.5分。

要求考生根据听到的五段简短对话,从每题所给的三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料仅读一遍。

第二节:共 15 小题,每小题 1.5 分。

要求考生根据听到的五段对话或独白,从每题所给的三个选项
中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料读两遍。

考试进行时,考生将答案标在试卷上;听力部分结束后,考生有
两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

2. 听力测试的内容

从考查的交际功能来看,内容全面,涉及到邀请、购物、询问、告
别、请求、懊悔、打电话等新课程标准中规定的交际功能项目;

从问题的类型来看,全是特殊疑问句,如: what, where, why,
which, how, who, when 等,其中 what 引出的问题所占比例最大。

从题材上来看,选材广泛,紧扣实际,贴近时代,贴近生活,包括
日常生活的各种话题,主要有:购物、问路、时间、日期、天气、就餐、看
病、问候、介绍、告别、约会、学校生活、求救、旅游、观点看法、以及表
示感谢、遗憾、道歉、祝贺、希望、允诺、劝告及焦虑等用语。

从设问的形式来看,细节理解类试题在逐年减少,主旨要义和说
话者意图、态度的推断能力的考查力度在增加,这在一定程度上也增
加了试题的难度。

二、听力测试对考生的具体要求

1. 领略主旨大意,概括话题内容。常见的表示主旨大意的题目
有:

What are they talking about?

What are the two speakers interested in?

Which of the following are they talking about?

这类题目要求考生对听到的内容有一个整体的把握和全面的领
会。任何一段对话或独白都是围绕一个中心展开的,有时主旨大意
较明显,有时则需要考生自己去归纳、概括。例如:

W: What's the film on Sunday?

M: Railway Station.

W: Good. I'll see you on Sunday.

M: OK. I'll see you at the cinema. Bye!

Question: What are the two speakers talking about?

A. The railway station. B. A film. C. A friend.

答案: B.

根据对话内容,可以看出二者在讨论周日的电影,然后商定一块去看电影。所以选择 B 项。

2. 获取具体事实,把握信息间的相互联系。常见的表示具体信息的题目有:

Who cleaned the room?

Why did he come late?

What will he do tomorrow?

When does the office open?

How much did she pay for the book?

How often does he write to his mother?

Where did the woman stay last year?

Which does she prefer, tea or coffee?

回答这类问题的关键是要求考生听清、听懂事实信息,准确理解具体细节、特殊信息,如时间、地点、人物、价钱、数量、原因、目的、结果等,同时,还要对所听到的信息做简单的处理,比如数字运算、时间顺序、比较筛选、同义转换、因果关系、深层推理等。理解具体信息有助于把握话题内容,领会说话者意图,这是听力考查的重点项目。

3. 推谈话背景,判断人物身份。常用的该类的问题有:

What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?

Where are they probably talking?

What do you think the man speaker is?

What does the man think of it?

How does the woman find it?

这类题目要求考生理解对话地点、背景和对话者之间的关系。从某方面来看,对对话或独白发生的背景、说话者之间关系的理解程

度,也体现了考生对语篇整体输入、整体理解能力的高低。例如:

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

Question: Where are the two speakers?

A. In a department store.

B. In a clothes factory.

C. On a playground.

答案: A。

从对话内容看是在谈论价钱,显然是在做买卖,那就是在商店了。

4. 领会弦外之音,理解观点意图。常见的问题方式有:

How does the man speaker like the movie?

What can we learn from the dialogue?

What can we infer from the woman speaker?

What does the woman mean?

What would the man rather do?

What do we learn from the woman's words?

此类题目要求考生不仅能理解听到内容的主旨大意,而且能通过其中的重要细节、具体事实,揣摩、推断说话者的意图、观点和态度等,因为说话者总会有他(她)自己的意图:提出意见,回答问题,表达想法或阐明观点。例如:

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.

Question: 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.

答案:C。

此题考查的是判断谈话者,特别是那位 woman 的态度和观点。虽然她没有明确说出要给一个新的收音机,但当那位男士要求换一个时,她说了 Yes, of course. 这可以看出她的态度是积极肯定的。后来又问那位男士有没有收据,则表明在具体履行退换的手续了。当男士说他有收据时,女士的一句 Just a moment, 使我们明确地判断出她准备给他一台新的收音机。

三、听力解题技巧

1. 在做听力测试时,一定要调整好心态,紧张、焦虑、不安的情绪都不利于捕捉声音信息。碰到容易题,不可大意,否则该做对的也做不对了。碰到听不懂的地方,不要紧张,“心静则神不乱”,个别地方不懂并不一定影响答题,而且第一遍不懂,还有第二遍。即使前一个题不会,也不要耿耿于怀,应快速将精力转入下一题,要具有一定的临场应变能力。

2. 提前预览,积极预测。听力理解不是“被动”地接受,而应当“主动”与所接受的信息进行“交流”。也就是说在接收信息时,要用已知信息进行分析、加工、归纳、预测,以达到快速准确地理解所接受信息的目的。具体的方法是在听每一段对话之前,一定要充分利用一切可以利用的时间阅读问题和选项,并尽可能对答案进行预测。

3. 听力测试材料中的对话或独白的篇幅一般都比较长,干扰选择正确答案的信息也很多。在这种情况下,考生学会边听边做笔记就十分重要。用一些简单的、不规则的、自己看得懂的符号或缩写,将诸如年、月、日、星期、钟点、年龄、价码等数字和关键词尽量记下。对于人名和地名,可记下首字母,也可以使用汉语。

4. 全部录音播放完毕,要迅速在答题卡上填涂。要相信自己听录音时的判断。没有肯定的理由就不要轻率地改动答案。

四、听力训练的注意事项

1. 听力训练要从起始年级开始,高一开始就要有针对性地制定出计划,由易到难,循序渐进,付诸实施。不可以到高三专门搞突击训练。要通过平时的训练积累达到听力水平提高的目的。

2. 要根据自己的实际水平,对听力材料的选取要难易适度,并注意趣味性。不要一开始就练听太难的东西,这样会挫伤积极性,欲速则不达。

3. 要注意听多种语音语调的录音材料,最好听有英美专业人士朗读的制作精良的磁带。听力的内容也不要仅仅限于考试磁带,还可以听英文歌曲,看 VCD,听英文广播等。

4. 要把听和读结合起来,读的内容广泛了,对于英美国家的风土人情,历史文化背景知识了解多了,也有助于对部分听力内容的理解,增加了胜算的可能性。

5. 要采用多种形式进行训练。把听说读写结合起来,多训练听取信息同时的动手能力。总之,2005 年的考试大纲就对听力测试提出了更高的要求,这是一种发展趋向,平时训练中千万不可以只满足于得出正确答案,要对照录音原稿找出来未听出或未听懂的词汇、句子,然后通过诵读、默写达到再掌握的目的。



Unit 1

Breaking the records



重点透视

话题 (Topics)	Guinness Book of World Records 吉尼斯世界纪录 Sports 体育运动 Surpassing physical limits 超越身体极限
功能项目 (Functional items)	Emotion (surprise) 情感(惊奇)
单词 (Words)	hurdling, boxing, lunge, approximate, approximately, conventional, laughter, reality, adjustment, tough, extreme, vomit, gymnastics, gymnastically, unfit, fascinate, meditation, spiritual, marathon, urge, accomplish, motivation, devotion, soul, sacred, deed, conception, tact, regret, repentance, wisdom, virtue, noble, doom, bid, juggle, triathlon, triathlete, amateur, champion, therefore, springboard, economics, entire, attain, profile, courageous, appreciate, appreciation, accountant, receptionist, lawyer, politician, scarf, zip, underwear, overcoat, salary, wage
短语 (Expressions)	in reality
交际用语 (Everyday English)	You are kidding. You are right. We were amazed at some of the things people do to get a Guinness record. Like what? Is that all?



基础巩固

I. 听下面 5 个句子, 在空白处填入听到的单词或短语。

1. As we approached the hall we could hear the sound of _____.
2. He seemed very young, but he was in _____ older than all of us.
3. You have to be _____ to be successful in politics.
4. He'd spent the _____ journey asleep.
5. I want to see my _____ before I say anything.

II. 听下面一段独白, 在空白处填入听到的信息。

Ladies and gentlemen! The time has come for you to decide who the _____ star of the year will be. You have three stars to choose from. Let's hear about the stars!

The first star is the _____ player Ronaldo, from Brazil. Ronaldo has had a very good year. He scored many _____ for his club and for his country. Perhaps more importantly, Ronaldo also showed the world that he was able to _____ difficulties. He was hurt twice in the past few years and had to spend a lot of time in hospital and _____ his skills. But Ronaldo has done more than just play football, he has also helped the United Nations make the world _____.

The second star won a _____ medal in the 2000 Olympic Games and seems to get better every year. Jason Kidd _____ his team to victory after victory, and he helped his teammates become better players. Basketball is important to Kidd and he likes to show everybody that he _____ this game. Jason Kidd has also helped children and teenagers love the game and love school, telling them that they can make their _____ come true if they do their best.



听力过关

New words:

- ① coach /'kəʊtʃ/ *n.* 教练 ② Marathon race 马拉松比赛
 ③ convince /kən'veɪns/ *vt.* 使信服 ④ flier /'flaɪə/ *n.* 传单
 ⑤ bulletin board 公告牌 ⑥ banner /'bænə/ *n.* 旗帜; 标语

第一节

听下面 5 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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. How much money does Allan want to borrow?
 A. 50 dollars. B. 5 dollars. C. 15 dollars.
2. What does the man mean?
 A. He doesn't know the park.
 B. The park is nearby.
 C. There is no parking here.
3. Where does the conversation probably take place?
 A. On the playground.
 B. In an office.
 C. On the way home.
4. What do we know from the dialogue?
 A. The team has to travel far for the next game.
 B. The new coach has been very good.
 C. The new coach does not work well.
5. What are they mainly talking about?
 A. Cost of sending a letter.
 B. Ways of traveling.

C. Time taken to send a letter.

第二节

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. What is the woman good at?
A. Swimming. B. Running. C. Playing.
7. How old was she when she became famous?
A. She was twenty.
B. She was thirteen.
C. She was fifteen.
8. What can we learn about the woman from the dialogue?
A. She took part in one of the Olympic Games.
B. She still swims for international competitions.
C. She used to swim thirty-five miles every week.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 10 题。

9. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. The London Marathon race.
B. The runners who took part in the race.
C. The best runner in the Marathon race.
10. How long did it take the winner to finish the race?
A. 2 hours and 10 minutes.
B. 2 hours and 15 minutes.
C. 2 hours and a half.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the students discussing plans for?
A. A car wash.

- B. A Thanksgiving party.
C. A newspaper.
12. What does the man say he will do tonight?
A. Make a banner.
B. Write an article.
C. Hang up fliers.
13. What does the man think of the woman?
A. She is making trouble.
B. She is not practical.
C. She is quite helpful.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. What season is it now?
A. Summer. B. Autumn. C. Winter.
15. What is the weather like in summer in San Francisco?
A. It is warm. B. It is cool. C. It is hot.
16. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Driver and passenger.
B. Guide and traveler.
C. Assistant and customer.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Who do you suppose is the goal-keeper of the French team?
A. Cotton. B. Dupont. C. Patou.
18. Why can't Cotton kick the ball into the goal?
A. Because he was too far away from the goal.
B. Because he kicks it too far away.
C. Because he kicks the ball over the goal.
19. When does Crozat get the goal?
A. When Patou kicks the ball to him.
B. The second time he touches the ball.



C. As soon as Meunier passes him the ball.
20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. A basketball match.
B. A funny story.
C. A football game.



能力提升

多听是提高听力的前提条件,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效果。要想听力有长足的进步,养成良好的听力习惯,就要掌握正确的答题技巧:

1. 充分利用听录音前的时间,迅速地捕捉每个小题题干选项所提供的信息,预测短文或对话可能涉及的内容,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短文的意思和内涵,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首句和首段,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整体内容的理解上,千万不能只停留在个别单词或单句上,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。