

TIANREN
ENGLISH
S SERIES

英语辅导报 竞赛专版

英语奥林匹克

ENGLISH OLYMPIC SERIES

总主编 / 包天仁

外籍编审 / [美] Dr. Joseph Alexandre Carrier

全国独家编辑发行

英语竞赛权威辅导

七年级（初一）（下）

沈阳出版社

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天仁英语书系 SERIES

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第三章



竞赛题型解题指导及专项训练



第一节 听力部分

《全日制义务教育 普通高级中学英语课程标准(实验稿)》明确规定:七年级(初一年级)听的能力要求达到:1. 能识别不同句式的语调,如:陈述句、疑问句和指令等;2. 能根据语调变化,判断句子意义的变化;3. 能辨认歌谣中的韵律;4. 能识别语段中句子间的联系;5. 能听懂学习活动中连续的指令和问题,并作出适当的反应;6. 能听懂有关熟悉话题的语段;7. 能借助提示听懂教师讲述的故事。

初中英语听力测试的题型有多种,考查的面也比较宽。从试题考查的内容看,主要是贴近学生生活、基本上没有生词的英语材料,另外辅以一部分难易程度略低于教材内容的实用英语。从录音语速的快慢程度看,是以大纲对初中毕业生听力方面的量化要求为标准。初中听力试题虽然类型众多,但从其考查考生的听力技能来看,大致分为三类:听音辨音题、听音理解题和听写题。从试题的形式上,大部分由选择题组成,加上部分听写题。初中听力测试一般包括听音辨词、句子理解、对话理解、短文理解四项内容。

听是获取和吸收语言信息的重要手段,在听力训练方面,我们应做到:

1. 重视听力训练的方法、技巧和作用,不断培养兴趣,努力为听力训练创造条件和环境。
2. 进行大量的听力实践。听力训练需要天天听,持之以恒。全面提高听力水平需要一个量的积累。
3. 正确处理精听与泛听之间的关系。

精听的目的在于完全听懂和努力模仿英美人的发音和语调,纠正自己的语音错误,提高自己的口语表达能力,同时巩固已学的单词、习语和惯用法等等。精听的材料要精选,生词不宜过多,录音要清楚,语音要标准,语速不要太快,同时长度也要适中。

泛听的目的在于了解文章的内容大意,熟悉并能听惯不同地区的英语语音、语调;了解相关的背景知识,扩大知识面以及增加词汇量等等。泛听要求对录音材料只听一到两遍便能抓住大意,而不要求逐词听懂和记录。训练时应将重点放在根据上下文去判断或揣测整个短语、句子或者段落大意,不要过分在意个别生词和短语而影响对下文意思的理解。

4. 在加强听力训练的同时,还应进行大量的阅读,以便增加词汇量和扩大知识面(包括语言文化方面的背景知识),为进一步提高听力创造条件。

5. 听与说要有有机地结合起来。尤其是精听,在听完之后可模仿语音语调同别人进行交谈。有些材料在听完之后还可以进行复述。

6. 要多做些听力训练题。在做题过程中,可以通过多观察,多总结,寻找各种题型的内在规律和特点,做完之后可对照一下参考答案,找出自己在听题和做题过程中所存在的问题并设法加以克服。

一、辨音题

听音辨词题常考查元音字母与辅音字母组合、前缀和后缀及-r 音节等读音规则。还涉及到听辨单词、听

后写出句子或短文中所缺单词。

★ **【典型例题】**选出与你所听到的单词含有相同元音音素的选项。每个单词只读一遍。(2005年初一初
★ 赛)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| ★ 1. A. light | B. fruit | C. many | D. want |
| ★ 2. A. great | B. sing | C. glad | D. sheep |
| ★ 3. A. purse | B. parent | C. house | D. also |
| ★ 4. A. grandma | B. football | C. afternoon | D. pioneer |
| ★ 5. A. raincoat | B. licence | C. animal | D. husband |

★ 录音原文:

★ 1. kind 2. speak 3. show 4. food 5. goodbye

★ 答案: 1—5 ADDCB

【分析】此类辨音题的特点是先给出四个单词的选项,而且所读的单词与选项中的单词不一致,要求考生选出其中与所听的单词含有相同元音音素的一个选项。解此类题时应利用放音间隔和各小题的短暂停顿,提前默读各备选项的单词或词组,找出它们之间读音的差异,去同留异,猜测辨音的重点,做到心中有数,听音时才有针对性。

在听音前先浏览一下所给的四个选项,了解每个单词的正确读音,这是正确解题的保证。同时要对各选项含有的元音音素做到心中有数,然后再仔细听录音,及时比较、选择。例如第1题,通过浏览可知它们的读音中均含有不同的元音音素,对它们分别是什么做到心中有数,然后再听录音,所听的单词含有元音音素 /aɪ/,所以答案为A。再如第4题,所给的选项含有不同的长、短元音,而所听的单词含有长元音 /u:/,听后加以比较即得出答案为C。

★ **【典型例题】**选出你所听到的句子中含有的单词。每个句子只读一遍。(2005年初一决赛)

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| ★ 1. A. funny | B. grandfather | C. telephone | D. young |
| ★ 2. A. their | B. ship | C. child | D. shop |
| ★ 3. A. news | B. piano | C. let | D. Lucy |
| ★ 4. A. busy | B. mine | C. brother's | D. classroom |
| ★ 5. A. class | B. door | C. play | D. tall |

★ 录音原文:

- ★ 1. Please give your grandmother that funny photo.
- ★ 2. There are not many children in the shop.
- ★ 3. Look at that new piano. It's Lucy's.
- ★ 4. The busy men in the room are my father's friends.
- ★ 5. Can my cousin play with a toy car on the floor?

★ 答案: 1—5 ADBAC

【分析】此题型主要考查考生在听句子意思的基础上识别单词和词组的能力,要求考生在理解句子意思的前提下迅速作出反应,从中选出所听到的词语。听音前先速读试题的备选项,如第1小题四个选项中A、D为形容词,B、C为名词,其读音上差别较明显,因此不难将它们辨别清楚。第5小题的四个选项中A、B为名词,C为动词,D为形容词,在发音上有着明显的不同,所以只要注意所给句子中不同词类的读音即可。

★ **【解题指导】**

辨音题型难度不大,一般只读一遍。但所给选项中的干扰项迷惑性较强,稍不留意就被“混淆视听”,导致出错,因此在听音过程中要注意以下几点:

- ★ 1. 听音前要迅速浏览并默读各备选项,找出四个备选项读音异同点,有的放矢地捕捉到辨音的关键,提

高准确率。

2. 听音时要注意听清句子的意思,只有真正听懂句子的含义,才能从单词和短语的意思上进一步进行辨别。其中应特别留意“音同形异”词。

3. 听音辨音题首先要听清录音的发音,否则就无法进行辨音。如果考生自己发音不正确,单词读不准,再加上不能熟练掌握字母及字母组合的读音规则,就很难在听音时准确地辨别相近的、易混淆的音。

4. 听音辨音题一般句子只读一遍,时间转瞬即逝。一旦语音信号消失,就不可能再获得,因此,考生要做到精神集中,耳听、眼看、手写同时到位。

5. 听音时要做到静心倾听,把握句子、识别音义。在听懂句子意思的基础上,从发音和词义上的不同来识别单词或词组。

6. 听音理解后应快速作出反应,根据所听到的语音信号,瞬时进行鉴别,确定选项,并从句子的含义进行检查验证,保证选项的意思与原句子吻合。

二、句子理解

句子理解着重考查考生对日常交流用语的掌握情况。

题型 1: 选出能够最恰当回答所听句子的选项。

此类句子理解题主要考查考生对口语的掌握情况,要求对听到的句子作出符合英美人习惯的反应。根据交流特点,此类应答语可分为两种:一种是非提问式应答。如听到 Welcome to our school! 正常的应答方式是 Thank you. / Thanks. 另一种是提问式应答。如听到 Where's Macao? 其可能的肯定回答是 It's near Hong Kong. 等;可能的否定答语是 Sorry, I don't know. 等。前一种应答方式比较固定,即通常为习惯说法;后一种应答方式不固定,应视情况灵活处理,但务必遵循问什么答什么的原则,切不可答非所问。

因此平时要熟悉“课程标准”和教材要求掌握的口语功能项目及常用的套句。特别是问候、介绍、告别、打电话、感谢和应答、祝愿、祝贺和应答、天气、购物、问路、请求帮助、语言困难、邀请与约会、就餐、看病、时间和日期等重点项目。

注意中英文化的差异。英语中许多场合下应答的习惯与汉语不同, Thank you, I'm sorry, Excuse me, please 等比中国用得广泛得多;而年龄、薪水、婚姻、政治倾向、宗教信仰往往是日常禁忌的话题。

【典型例题】选出能够最恰当回答所听句子的选项。每个句子只读一遍。(2005 年初一初赛)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. He is very well. | B. He is 70 years old. | C. He likes me very much. | D. He is at home now. |
| 2. A. It's 6. | B. It's 20. | C. It's 91. | D. It's 19. |
| 3. A. You are welcome. | B. Sorry, I don't know. | C. Thank you. | D. Don't go with me. |
| 4. A. It's big. | B. The hat is very nice. | C. Yes, it is. | D. No, it isn't. |
| 5. A. They are in the sky. | B. Only four. | C. They are for you. | D. I know they are yours. |

录音原文:

- Where's your grandfather?
- What's thirteen minus seven?
- Your sharpener is very beautiful.
- Is this hat small or big?
- How many purple kites do you have?

答案: 1—5 DACAB

【分析】1. 听力材料是向对方询问 Where's...? 这时对方应用相关介词短语(表地点)来作答,只有选项 D 符合语境。

2. 听力材料问的是“十三减去七是多少?”所给的四个选项中 A 为正确答案。

3. 听力材料的意思是“你的铅笔刀好漂亮。”应用 Thank you./ Thanks. 这类习惯用语作答。所给的四个选项只有 C 符合句意。

4. 听力材料的意思是“这顶帽子是大的还是小的?”从所给的选项中看只有 A 符合句意。

5. 听力材料的意思是“你有几个紫色的风筝?”是个特殊疑问句,从所给的选项来看,只有 B 符合句意。

题型 2: 选出与你所听到的句子意思相同或相近的选项。

此类单句理解实际上属于同义句转换。所谓同义句转换就是考查某一意思的另一种说法。同义句转换的方式是比较灵活的,但这种同义句转换是通过“听”的方式来得以实现的,因而属于单句理解题中较难的一类,即考生首先必须听懂句意,然后才能找出与所听句子意思最为接近的选项。尽管同义句的转换方式比较灵活,但在听力测试中,通常是以选择形式出现的,从这一点看,解此类题也不是很困难的。这不仅考查句义的理解能力,还考查了对词法、句法的活用能力。不过理解录音材料仍然是解此类题的重点。只有正确理解题意,才有可能从所给的四个选项中选出与其意思相符的句子来。

【典型例题】选出与你所听到的句子意思相同或相近的选项。每个句子只读一遍。(2003 年初一决赛)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A. Open the door, and we can get the ball. | B. There is a ball near the door. |
| C. A ball and a door are in the picture. | D. There is a door and a ball. |
| 2. A. The sweater is red and the gloves are grey. | |
| B. One red sweater and two grey sweaters are on the bed. | |
| C. The sweaters are red and grey. | D. There is a red sweater and a grey sweater. |
| 3. A. The wall is purple. | B. The purple wall is nice. |
| C. I don't like purple walls. | D. Let's colour the wall purple. |
| 4. A. Tim likes black cars. | B. Tim and a boy are in the black car. |
| C. Tim is in a black car. | D. Tim knows the boy in the black car. |
| 5. A. He puts a picture in his bag. | B. An old picture is in his bag. |
| C. A picture is in his old bag. | D. His old picture looks like a bag. |

录音原文:

1. We must open the door to get the ball.
2. One sweater is red, the other is grey.
3. Please don't colour the wall purple.
4. The boy in the black car is Tim.
5. There is an old picture in his bag.

答案: 1—5 ADCCB

【分析】1. 本句听力材料是“我们必须打开门,拿到球。”所给的四个选项只有 A 符合句意。

2. 本句的听力材料是“一件毛衣是红色的,另一件是灰色的。”所给的四个选项中只有 D 符合句意。

3. 本句的听力材料是“请不要把墙涂成紫色。”所给的四个选项中只有 C 符合句意。

4. 本句的听力材料是“坐在黑色小汽车里的是 Tim。”所给的选项中只有 C 符合句意。

5. 本句的听力材料是“在他的书包里有一张旧照片。”所给的四个选项中只有 B 符合句意。

【解题指导】

1. 听前审题、精心鉴别、舍同求异。听音前先认真审题,比较试题所给的四个备选项的句子,抓住选项之间差异的关键信息词,这样可缩小选择判定的范围,使听音过程更有针对性,有利于快速作出反应。

2. 听懂句义、把握关键、比较判定。通过对备选项迅速比较、分析后,抓住辨别的关键词语,再认真听录音,在理解句子整体意思的基础上,注意听清和把握关键的词语,并依此进行最后的比较、判定。

3. 稳定情绪、逐题复查、确保无误。做完各题的判定选择后要稳定情绪,继续认真地对每道试题进行复查,根据听音所获得的信息,对照每题所选的答案,重新核查、确保无误。

做单句理解题时还应注意以下几点:

(1)听清句子中每个词是领会语意的重要前提条件,考生要特别注意句子中连读和不完全爆破等语音现象,因为往往正是由于这些吞音现象造成考生对词义、句子的误解。

(2)考生应掌握各种句型、句式和各种习惯用语所表述的意义,这样在听清句子的结构后,就能很快地悟出句意来。

(3)听音时对于比较长的句子,要做到先抓住每个意群的意思,而后在此基础上进行语义组合,就可完整地抓住该句所表达的意义。

(4)做选择所听到的句子的试题时,如果备选项的句子较长,在听音前没有充分时间通读各句,此时可采用竖看方式比较各句间的不同之处,这样就可以预测突破口,为听音解题提供依据。

(5)做选择与所听到的句子意思相近的句子这类试题时,考生一定要熟练地掌握有关同义替换和转换的知识,才能作出正确的判断。

(6)做选择答句的情景反应题时,要听清问句的句首词,这样才能确切把握所问的内容,选择答语时既要注意符合语境的内容,也要注意英美国家的语言习惯和风俗习惯。



三、对话理解

对话理解题是目前竞赛、中考英语听力的“座上客”。从用英语交流的角度来说,真正有意义的听力测试就是从这道题开始的。对话理解着重考查学生的听力理解能力。

【典型例题】听五组对话,选择最佳选项回答问题。每组对话读两遍。(2005年初一初赛)

1. Which class is Jean in?
A. Class 3. B. Class 6. C. Class 1. D. Class 5.
2. What colour is Tom's shirt?
A. Red. B. Brown. C. Black. D. White.
3. What does Mike have?
A. A piano. B. A trumpet. C. A guitar. D. A violin.
4. Where is the eraser?
A. In the pencil case. B. On the box. C. Under the cap. D. Behind the door.
5. How much is the pen?
A. \$5. B. \$1. C. \$9. D. \$3.

录音原文:

1. **W:** Which class are you in, Harry?
M: I'm in Class 5.
W: My sister Jean is in your class.
M: Really? Great! We're classmates now.
2. **W:** Is this black shirt yours, Tom?
M: No. I think it's Rick's.
W: Which one is yours?
M: The brown one is mine.
3. **W:** Do you have a piano, Jim?
M: Sorry, I don't. But I have a guitar.

W: Do you know who has a piano?

M: Mike, I think.

4. W: Where's my eraser? It isn't in my pencil case.

M: Is it on the box?

W: No, it isn't.

M: Oh, it's there. It's under your cap.

5. W: Can I help you?

M: Yes. I want to take a pen, a ruler and two pencils. How much are they?

W: They're nine dollars. The pen is five dollars. The ruler is one dollar. And the pencils are three dollars.

M: Here's the money.

W: Thank you.

答案: 1—5 DBACA

【分析】1. 由对话可知, Harry 在 5 班, Jean 与他同学。故选项 D 能回答所提的问题。

2. 听力材料的第一句话询问 black shirt 是不是 Tom 的; 而最后一句点明了 brown one 才是 Tom 的。所以正确答案为 B。

3. 在对话的材料中提到了两个人物及其对应的物品: Jim-guitar; Mike-piano。故 A 为正确选项。

4. 听力材料中先后提到了三个地点: in my pencil case; on the box; under your cap。由最后一句可确定正确选项为 C。

5. 由听力材料可知, 所购买的三种物品总价为 \$9, 而 pen 是 five dollars 即 \$5。所以正确选项为 A。

从篇幅来看, 上述题型属于简短型对话理解题。该类试题大多采用一段小对话形式, 并针对该对话提出一个问题。问题大多是特殊疑问句, 内容涉及到时间、地点、数字和计算、请求与提供、态度及反应、原因与结果、身份和职业等。小型对话涉及的范围广, 多为交际场合的一般话题, 让考生根据所听的对话和问题选一个最佳答案。问题有时在答题纸上, 有时在听力材料中。

【典型例题】听一组对话, 选择正确的选项补全下面的表格。对话读两遍。(2005 年初一初赛)

Student Card	
Name:	1
Date of Birth:	2
Age:	3
Nationality(国籍):	4
Club:	5
School:	No. 1 Middle School

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. Drian | B. Drien | C. Brean | D. Brian |
| 2. A. Jan. 10th | B. Aug. 26th | C. Nov. 5th | D. Oct. 15th |
| 3. A. 13 | B. 11 | C. 12 | D. 15 |
| 4. A. Japanese | B. English | C. American | D. Canadian |
| 5. A. The Music Club | B. The Art Club | C. The Chess Club | D. The English Club |

录音原文:

The teacher is asking the new student some questions.

W: Welcome to No.1 Middle School.

M: Thank you.



W: What's your name?

M: Brian.

W: Can you spell it?

M: Yes, B-R-I-A-N, Brian.

W: OK, I got it. Are you from America?

M: No, I'm from England.

W: When's your birthday?

M: October the fifteenth.

W: I think you are eleven this year, right?

M: No, I'm twelve now.

W: Sorry. Well, there are four clubs in our school, the Art Club, the Music Club, the Chess Club and the English Club. Which one do you want to join?

M: I like singing, so I think I'll join the second one.

答案: 1—5 DDCBA

【分析】这是一组关于询问新生信息内容的长对话。重点是听清新生的姓名、国籍、生日、年龄及爱好(打算参加的俱乐部)等,这样答案就容易选了。

长对话理解题的特点:该类对话是由多个句子组成的,对话中的角色说话次数一般在三次以上,有时还会出现两个以上的角色。该题型相对简短型对话而言,具有这样几个明显的特点:一是材料的篇幅相对较长;二是材料的信息量相对较大;三是考查的内容相对较多。根据长对话理解题所具有的特点,其解题步骤可简化为:选项与问题→对话内容→关键词→选项。

【解题指导】

1. 听前分析、了解信息、把握话题。听音前先快速浏览所给的书面材料,通过分析比较,可以从中得到某些信息和提示,从而预测和把握对话的话题和中心内容。

2. 静听对话、捕捉信息、适当记录。在对备选项进行分析、预测对话的主题后,要以对话人角色进入语境,静听双方所说的话。在听懂大意的同时,有的放矢地捕捉关键信息,必要时做些适当记录,以便作为判断依据。听音过程中对那些显而易见的答案要当机立断,及时作出正确选择。

3. 合理推测、善于取舍、核对复查。听完对话录音后,要善于就对话中各种已知信息相互间联系进行合理推测和判断,侧重于特定情景对话中的语义理解,经过分析处理,排除音、形、义上与对话内容相近的干扰项,通过合理取舍,选定正确答案。最后再对每一选定的答案进行核对复查,确保无误。

四、短文理解

短文理解题主要考查考生的基本词汇、语法知识、逻辑思维能力等,这种题以考查人物、时间、地点、事件、数字等的题目较多。

【典型例题】根据你所听到的短文内容,选择最佳答案回答下列问题。短文读两遍。(2005年初一初赛)

1. Where does Gina study?

A. No. 8 Middle School.

B. No. 9 Middle School.

C. No. 18 Middle School.

D. No. 6 Middle School.

2. What's Gina's favourite room?

A. The bedroom.

B. The sitting room.

C. The classroom.

D. The dining room.

3. What's next to the bed?

A. A big door.

B. A small table.

C. A white chair.

D. A cupboard.



4. What is NOT in the bedroom?

A.



B.



C.



D.



5. What colour is the wall of the room?

A. Green.

B. Orange.

C. Blue.

D. White.

录音原文:

I'm Gina. I am a student in No. 8 Middle School. My favourite room is my bedroom. In the room there is a bed and next to the bed there is a small table with a small alarm clock on it. There is a big cupboard next to the door. I put my clothes in it. Near the window there is a big table with two white chairs. There are some flowers and a telephone on the table. Oh, look at the wall of the room, it is blue. It is my favourite colour. I like this room very much.

答案: 1—5 AABDC

【分析】听短文测试只是要求听懂中心思想和根据题目要求把握住主要情节或要点,因此听时必须把要点和具体内容尽可能迅速详细记录下来。记时不必太正规,可用缩写字母甚至于只有你自己一个人懂的符号。无关紧要的词语完全可以撇开不管。

【典型例题】听短文,根据其内容选择适当的选项回答录音中提出的问题。短文读两遍。(2003年初一决赛)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. In New York. | B. At home. | C. In Tokyo. | D. In the classroom. |
| 2. A. A yellow skirt. | B. A yellow sweater. | C. A red coat. | D. A red shirt. |
| 3. A. They are teachers. | B. They are students. | C. They are Japanese. | D. We don't know. |
| 4. A. It's in the river. | B. It's near the house. | C. It's behind Kate. | D. It's under the tree. |
| 5. A. On a boat. | B. On a bike. | C. In a house. | D. Under a tree. |

录音原文:

Through the window I can see a boy and a girl over there. I know the girl in the red coat. Her name is Kate. She is my friend and she is from New York. The boy in the yellow sweater is Kate's brother. His name is Jim. You can see a car under the big tree. A man is in it. He is Mr. Green, Jim and Kate's father. Their mother is in the car, too. They are all Americans, but now they are in Tokyo. They are at the same school, too. But Jim and Kate are students, their parents are teachers.

Questions:

- Where are the family now?
- What is Jim wearing?
- What are Kate's parents?
- Where is the car?
- Where am I?

答案: 1—5 CBADC

【分析】1. 本题听力材料的问题是“这个家庭在哪?”由听力材料可知答案为C。

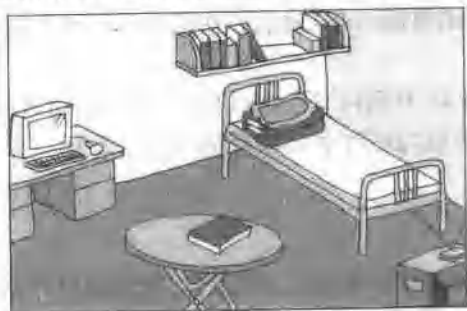
2. 本题问 Jim 穿什么衣服?由听力材料可知答案为B。

3. 本题问 Kate 的父母是干什么的?由听力材料可知答案为A。

4. 本题问小汽车在哪?听力材料告诉我们 under a big tree 所以答案为 D。

5. 由听力材料的第一句话可知此题答案为 C。

【典型例题】听短文,根据其内容选择适当的选项完成句子。短文读两遍。(2003年初一决赛)



- Lily's _____ room is very nice.
A. big B. small C. old D. new
- The door of the room is _____ according to the passage.
A. near the window B. near the bed C. near the computer desk D. near the TV
- There should(应该) be _____ chairs in the picture according to the passage.
A. four B. five C. six D. seven
- _____ is in the picture, but we didn't hear(听到) it in the passage.
A. A table B. A TV C. A computer D. A clock
- We can hear _____ in the passage, but can't find it in the picture.
A. the bookshelf B. the books C. the cat D. the window

录音原文:

Lily, come and see your new room. It's really a nice one. There is a bed under the window. I am sure you will like it. And there is a big table with four chairs. You and your friends can have a meal there. The flowers on the table are for you. They look nice, don't they? You like reading, right? There are many books on the bookshelf. There is computer on the computer desk near the door. You can work and play on it. And the clock is on the wall. Look, it's over there. What do you think of this room?

答案: 1—5 DCABD

【分析】本篇短文是通过一个房间结构布置图来展开听力的。主要围绕 there be“在某处有某物”和系表结构的句型练习。所以听力的重点是某物在某处或某处有某物。

- 由听力材料的第一句话可知答案为 D。
- 由听力材料 There is a computer on the computer desk near the door. 可知答案为 C。
- 由听力材料 And there is a big table with four chairs. 可知答案为 A。
- 观察所给的图片, 答案为 B。
- 由听力材料和所给的图片, 可判断答案为 D。

【解题指导】

短文理解题被认为是听力测试中难度最大的一种题型。做短文理解题的关键在于对短文内容的理解和把握, 因此充分利用间隔的时间, 浏览一下所给的问题和选项是很有必要的。短文材料提供的信息是比较多的, 但针对短文的信息考查的题目是有限的。具体解题时可按以下步骤进行:

先看一下选项, 对预测短文可能涉及的内容有一定的作用, 因为题目涉及的信息必然会在短文中反映出来。要记住: 主动捕捉信息总比被动接受信息要好。



答案: 1. had lunch 2. walked 3. skating 4. ice 5. get out

【分析】对于该题型,听前应认真观察表格,关注所要听的信息;就本题而言,听的过程中应关注人物、事件,尤其是与人物有关的事件(即活动),以理解为主,必要时做一下记录。

【解题指导】

根据图表型语篇理解题的特点,解题时可按照以下步骤:

1. 充分利用时间间隔观察图片或表格内容,这有助于对短文信息的把握,也是答对题的保证;
2. 听时要速记一些与要判断或要填的表格(或排列的图片)等内容有关的关键词,这也是为答题提供正确的依据;
3. 遇到生词时,不要受生词干扰,不要把思维停下来,要紧跟录音内容走;短文听完后,要猜测一下生词的大概意思或所属类别,如人名还是地名等。

听力部分专项训练

(一)

I. 听辨单词 (Words)

选出与你所听到的单词含有相同元音音素的选项。

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. A. life | B. can't | C. guess | D. hill |
| 2. A. door | B. word | C. pig | D. doctor |
| 3. A. glad | B. lake | C. flower | D. class |
| 4. A. map | B. bank | C. Macao | D. dear |
| 5. A. cook | B. shoe | C. food | D. phone |

II. 句子理解 (Sentences)

听句子,选出能够最恰当回答所听句子的选项。

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6. A. It's me. | B. It's Harry's. | C. It's Bill. | D. It's on the desk. |
| 7. A. No, it's very nice. | B. Yes? Thank you. | C. It's too expensive. | D. Sorry, I don't know. |
| 8. A. It's on the wall. | B. It's a wall. | C. It's my map. | D. I love China very much. |
| 9. A. OK, I'll take it. | B. Yes, it is. | C. Sounds great. | D. I don't like fish. |
| 10. A. I like English very much. | B. She also likes history. | | |
| C. Your math book isn't here. | D. Math. | | |

III. 对话理解 (Dialogues)

A) 根据你所听到的对话内容,选出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

11. What does the man want to be?



A.



B.



C.



D.

12. How is Jim's ruler?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. It's new. | B. It's old. | C. It's broken. | D. We don't know. |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|

13. How many students are there in Jack's class?

- A. 37. B. 38. C. 39. D. 40.

14. Is the book in English or in Chinese?

- A. It's in English. B. It's in Japanese. C. It's in Chinese. D. We don't know.

15. Who is the woman in the picture?

- A. She is Mary's sister. B. She is Mary's teacher. C. She is Mary's mother. D. She is Mary's aunt.

B)听对话,选出能够补全下面表格的选项。

The Gilbert Gym and Spa	
8920 West liberty street ●Telephone: 555-5151 ●Fax: 555-5161	
Name: Annabel Langley	Address: (16) _____ Telephone Number: (17) _____
Number of people joining(参加): (18) _____	
Other names: (19) _____	Number of cards issued(发给的): (20) _____

16. A. 672 Riverton, Oak Street B. 627 Riverton, Oak Street
 C. 672 Oak Street, Riverton D. 627 Oak Street, Riverton
17. A. 6248951 B. 6279851 C. 6249851 D. 6249815
18. A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
19. A. Paul Langley, Marian Brown, Billy Smith B. Paul Langley, Marian Langley, Billy Langley
 C. Langley Paul, Langley Marian, Langley Billy D. Paul Annabel, Marian Annabel, Billy Annabel
20. A. Three B. Four C. Five D. Six

IV. 短文理解(Passages)

A) 听短文,根据其内容选择最佳选项回答下列问题。

21. What does he do?

- A. He is a teacher. B. He is a worker. C. He is a farmer. D. He is a student.

22. Where does he live?



- A. B. C. D.

23. How does he usually go to work?



- A. B. C. D.

24. How many days does he stay at home in one week?

- A. He stays at home from Monday to Friday. B. He stays at home for five days.

C. He stays at home for two days.
25. What does he do at home?

D. He stays at home from Monday to Saturday.



B) 听短文, 请根据其内容完成下列表格, 每空一词。

School	(26) _____ Middle School.
People and things	You can see hills, trees, a school, a big (27) _____ and some (28) _____ in the picture.
Age	Lingling and Fangfang are (29) _____.
Teacher	Miss Gao is their (30) _____ teacher.

(二)

I. 听辨单词(Words)

选出与你所听到的单词含有相同元音音素的选项。

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| 1. A. player | B. action | C. watch | D. take |
| 2. A. find | B. classroom | C. brother | D. hair |
| 3. A. cousin | B. middle | C. next | D. bike |
| 4. A. e-mail | B. France | C. wall | D. floor |
| 5. A. Canada | B. catch | C. address | D. drink |

II. 句子理解(Sentences)

听句子, 选出能够最恰当回答所听句子的选项。

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 6. A. It's here. | B. There it is. | C. They are here. | D. They are photos of my family. |
| 7. A. Paper. | B. Orange. | C. Tea. | D. 200. |
| 8. A. It's from my dad. | B. Thanks. | C. They are nice. | D. Yes, it is. |
| 9. A. It's too small. | B. I like your skirt. | C. You like it. | D. No, it isn't. |
| 10. A. Red pants. | B. A blue coat. | C. Red shoes. | D. Purple. |

III. 对话理解(Dialogues)

A) 听对话及问题, 选择最佳答案。

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 11. A. Yes, he does. | B. No, he doesn't. | C. No, she doesn't. | D. No, he does. |
| 12. A. Yes, they do. | B. No, they don't. | C. That sounds interesting. | D. No, they doesn't. |
| 13. A. No, I don't. | B. Yes, she does. | C. No, she doesn't. | D. She doesn't know. |
| 14. A. He is driving a bus. | B. No, he isn't. | C. He is driving a car. | D. He is washing a car. |

