

制高点丛书

高

# 考英语听力全解

潘志强 主编



YZLI0890145985



**W** 上海外语教育出版社  
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS  
[www.sflep.com](http://www.sflep.com)

制高点丛书

# 高考英语听力全解

主 编 潘志强

副 主 编 胡 云

编 者 潘志强 胡 云 张丽娟

李小珍 童庆华 赵晓景

郑婵娟 欧志莹



YZL0890145985

**W** 上海外语教育出版社  
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语听力全解 / 潘志强主编. —上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2011

(制高点丛书)

ISBN 978-7-5446-2217-2

I. ①高… II. ①潘… III. ①英语—听说教学—高中—升学参考

资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 027642 号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 武泽明

印 刷: 上海华文印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 15.5 字数 351千字

版 次: 2011 年 9 月第 1 版 2011 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 5 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-2217-2 / G · 0792

定 价: 35.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

## 编者的话

高考英语听力的重要性是不言而喻的。在高考备考过程中,广大师生往往进行大量的练习,以期获得理想的成绩。然而,许多训练收效甚微:或太易、或太难,缺乏针对性;很多老师只关注练习,而没有在课堂上对听力考试加以条分缕析,缺乏指导性的讲解,导致学生未能把握高考英语听力的特点,其结果是学生费时费力,但只是泛泛地做了一些练习,却依然不知高考听力为何物,不能确保在高考中有出色的发挥。

然而,在浙江省衢州第二中学,这个问题早就引起了英语老师们的重视。他们不仅给每一届的学生以适量的练习,而且总会对高考听力进行有针对性的分析,帮助学生清晰地把握高考听力的特点。这使得这所浙西的中学总能在高考英语听力中获得骄人的成绩。在刚刚过去的2011年浙江省高考英语听力考试中,这所学校的学生获得满分的人数占全市满分人数的四分之三强。

本书的编写者们汲取了衢州第二中学英语老师们的集体智慧和经验,认真研究了考试大纲和近年来全国各地的高考英语听力考试题,并结合本校学生的听力实践和实际需求,编写了本册高考听力辅导用书。本书具备以下特点:

■准确把握高考英语听力的脉搏。本书从高考英语听力的各题型入手,全面解析命题思路和特点,提出相应的解题技巧和策略,以典型例题帮助学生全方位准备听力高考。

■答案解析翔实细致。无论是例题解析还是练习解析,我们都详细点明题目的特点和选项的干扰因素,从而最大程度上帮助学生理清头绪,也从另一个侧面帮助学生把握命题的思路和特点。

■练习设题针对性强。每一节后的跟踪演练题都按高考的要求和形式进行命制,既可以巩固所学得的听力技巧和策略,又能帮助学生熟悉高考听力的特点。

■ 全书选材精炼、导向性强。高考真题可以让学生体验高考考场的感觉,而模拟题选材均来自英美国家的书刊报纸杂志,全真体现英语人士的日常交往,既有助于提高听力水平,又能提升英语能力。

■ 外教审阅。全书所有语言材料均经过英美专家的审阅、修订,确保学生所读的、所听的都是地道的英语。

本书可以作为广大考生的备考指导材料,也可以作为教材听力练习之外的有益补充;此外,各个层次的学生还可以将本书的录音文字作为很好的口语学习材料。

限于编者的水平,书中难免出现一些问题。敬请全国各地的专家和同行老师们批评指正。

编者

于浙江省衢州第二中学

# 目 录

## 第一章 预读和预测

## 第二章 短对话

第一节 主旨要义题 .....	18
第二节 地点与场所题 .....	21
第三节 数字与计算题 .....	25
第四节 行动与计划题 .....	29
第五节 原因与结果题 .....	33
第六节 观点与态度题 .....	37
第七节 推理与判断题 .....	41
第八节 身份与关系题 .....	45
第九节 比较与选择题 .....	49
第十节 方式与方法题 .....	53

## 第三章 长对话

第一节 主旨要义题 .....	57
第二节 地点与场所题 .....	64
第三节 数字与计算题 .....	71
第四节 行动与计划题 .....	77
第五节 原因与结果题 .....	83
第六节 观点与态度题 .....	90
第七节 推理与判断题 .....	97
第八节 身份与关系题 .....	104
第九节 比较与选择题 .....	111

第十节 方式与方法题.....	119
-----------------	-----

## 第四章 独白

第一节 主旨题.....	127
第二节 细节题.....	131
第三节 推断题.....	136
第四节 归纳题.....	142

## 第五章 高考听力真题与模拟题

真题练习一 2009 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语听力测试(浙江卷) .....	148
真题练习二 2010 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语听力测试(上海卷) .....	153
真题练习三 2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语听力测试(浙江卷) .....	161
真题练习四 2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语听力测试(上海卷) .....	167
真题练习五 2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语听力测试(北京卷) .....	175
真题练习六 2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语听力测试(湖北卷) .....	180
真题练习七 2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语听力测试(全国卷) .....	187
高考听力模拟练习一.....	193
高考听力模拟练习二.....	199
高考听力模拟练习三.....	205
高考听力模拟练习四.....	211
高考听力模拟练习五.....	217
高考听力模拟练习六.....	223
高考听力模拟练习七.....	229
高考听力模拟练习八.....	235



## 第一章 预读和预测

听前的预读和预测对答题具有非常重要的意义,它可以帮助我们熟悉听力材料的主题和内容,甚至确定答案。我们应该如何在听前做好预读,获取有用的信息,从而做好预测呢?

### ■ 预读的时间

1. 拿到试卷后、测试开始前的三至五分钟。高考听力测试和一般的模拟考试都会提供给考生 5 秒钟来阅读一个问题和选项。但是,在高考这样紧张场合,很多考生在 5 秒钟内可能无法完成预读,并从中获取有效信息。所以,考生应该尽可能利用拿到试卷后、测试开始前的三至五分钟时间对问题和选项进行预读,尤其是短对话部分。这是因为短对话只设置一个问题,信息相对缺乏,加之短对话只读一次,如果没有做好准备或没有听清对话,错过这次机会,就很可能造成这个题目的失分。因此,听前预读短对话的问题和选项并进行预测,是非常关键的。

2. 充分利用答题的间隙时间。开考前的三至五分钟的时间并不足以让每个考生读完听力试题的全部内容,更谈不上做预测。如果时间不够,可在答题的间隙进行预读。因为长对话和独白都设置了两到三个题目,所以我们可以充分利用每题 5 秒钟的预读时间,熟悉话题,尽可能抓住其中的重要信息,为听做必要准备。

### ■ 预测的方向和内容

通过对试卷的预读,我们应该争取从中获取下列有效信息:

1. 通览全卷,了解试卷所包括的话题。考生可从中判断自己对这些话题是否熟悉、是否已经掌握该话题常涉及的语言材料等,并积极预测可能听到的对话或独白的内容,为听做好准备。
2. 比较同一问题的不同选项,寻找其中的关键信息,预测答案(上海卷还包括问题)。
3. 比较同一长对话或独白的不同题目,将各项信息进行整合,明确其关联,预测答案(上海卷还包括问题)。

如何对问题和选项的内容进行比较将在下面部分中进行详细阐述。

### ■ 短对话的预测

#### 一 题目安排与预读对策

我们将在第二章中分析短对话的问题类型。在问题的顺序安排上,通常细节分辨型问题会放在前面,考生只要听清此类对话的内容就能找到答案;而相对较难的计算、推断、总结等类型的问题通常安排在后面。这样的安排有助于学生放松心情,快速进入状态。



鉴于试题的这个特点,我们在预读问题和选项时,对开始的一两个问题要重点关注选项的辨析,抓住其不同点,听的时候分清这几项内容即可解决问题。对于后面较难的题目,则要注意对话的具体内容,防止被一些干扰信息所误导。

## 二 预读预测分析

短对话只设置一个问题,所提供的信息有限,我们从中预测答案的可能性不大。然而,我们可以针对选项进行简单的分析,并在头脑中预备与选项有关的常用单词和话语,为后面的听做好准备。

### 例 1. 2008 全国卷

Q: What is the weather like?

A. It's raining.

B. It's cloudy.

C. It's sunny.

**解析:**这个问题是问天气状况的,三个选项属同一个话题,因此我们所需考虑的词汇和语言都是相同的,只需听清对话内容,并区分三种天气情况即可。毫无疑问,对话中一定会有引起干扰的内容。我们来看文字:

M: I think it's going to rain.

W: I guess so. The sky is dark and cloudy.

对话中没有任何涉及 sunny 的信息,干扰项是 rainy,但对话中说的是“要下雨”,而现在是 dark and cloudy,所以排除 A,选择 B。

### 例 2. 2008 全国卷

Q: Where will the speakers meet?

A. In Room 340.

B. In Room 314.

C. In Room 223.

**解析:**这是一道数字题,考查考生对数字发音的辨析能力。在这个题目中,主要会引起混淆的是 A 答案中的 340 和 B 答案中的 314。在阅读题目之后,我们可以把答案大致集中在 A 或 B 上,听时注意分清 forty 和 fourteen 即可。我们来看文字:

M: Professor Miners, could I talk to you about my paper?

W: Sure, come to my office between two to three. It's Room 340.

果然如我们所料,答案应该是 A,即 Room 340。而 223 是文字里的时间,即 two to three。

### 例 3. 2007 上海卷

A. The driver will stop the bus immediately.

B. The guy by the door will help the woman.

C. The woman should check the map.

D. He will tell the woman when to get off.

**解析:**这四个选项中有三项涉及了 the woman,我们可以借此猜测对话的中心可能是 the woman,主题可能是女士的下车。当然,仅凭这些还不足以确定答案,需要在听过对话之后才能确定,但在阅读选项之后,我们已经基本可以确定中心,有了一定的心理准备。我们来看文

字及问题:

W: Do you know if this bus stops at the Red Square?

M: Well, there is a map over there by the door.

Q: What does the man mean?

果然是一位女士在询问公共汽车是否会在红场停车,但对方并没有直接回答,而是告诉她地图上有标注。在预测话题之后,听懂对话并找到答案就相对简单了。

### 三 技巧点拨

通过上述几个例子,我们可以总结出短对话听前的准备和预测的方法:

1. 如果问题中已经给出中心(如例1),那我们只需要看清选项,在听的过程中对它们进行区别即可。

2. 如果问题和选项涉及的人物或场合不同,我们需要明确各种不同情况下常见的话语和词汇,然后将所听到的信息对号入座。

3. 如果选项所提供的是一些关于某一个对象的非常具体的信息,我们要通过对选项的比较,找出它们之间的联系,尽可能缩小选择范围,最后将所听到的信息进行对比。

当然,不可能每次预读问题和选项之后都能得到非常有用的信息,但无论如何,这都会让我们有一些心理准备,进而在整个听力测试中能有更好的发挥。

### 四 预测练习

读一读下面的问题和选项,看看能得到什么有用的信息:

1. What's Mr. Liu's telephone number?

A. 7845362.

B. 7485362.

C. 7845632.

2. What's the woman's job now?

A. An engineer.

B. A teacher.

C. An official.

3. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a restaurant.

B. At a theater.

C. At a station.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

A. New shoes.

B. Shoe shops.

C. Her husband.

5. What does the man mean?

A. He already has plans.

B. The woman should decide where to eat.

C. He will make a reservation.

D. The woman can ask her brother for advice.

读一读下面的录音文字,看看你的准备和预测是否有效:

1. M: I can't remember Mr. Liu's telephone number. Is it 7845632?

W: Let me see. Oh, it seems to be 7485362 ... oh, no, I remember, it's 7845362.

2. M: What jobs have you done in the last five years?

W: Many kinds of jobs. I was once an official and later an engineer. Up till now I have been a teacher for three years.

3. M: How about my food? I've been sitting here for almost half an hour.

W: I'm sorry, sir. It must be ready by now.

4. W: Do you like my new shoes?

M: Oh, yes. Aren't they smart? Where did you buy them?

W: Thank you very much. They are a present from my husband.

5. W: My brother is thinking of eating out with us Saturday night. Any suggestion?

M: It's up to you. I don't know the restaurant around here that well.

## ■长对话的预测

### 一 题目安排与预读对策

与短对话一样,长对话题目通常也是从易到难。纵观近年的听力试题,一般前一两个长对话的长度都比较短,且往往只有两个与之相关的问题,之后会加长对话、增加题目。但是,不管对话的长度如何、有几个相关问题,我们几乎总能从问题和选项中看出一些关于对话内容或主题的蛛丝马迹,甚至根据其间的一些关联,推测出答案。

因此,在时间允许的情况下,考试前或考试中,我们应尽可能对长对话的问题和选项进行预读,确定其主题与内容,并推测对话的发展。

### 二 预读预测分析

毫无疑问,长对话一定是围绕着某个话题展开的,因此在内容上必然有着紧密的联系。尽管出题时会有意回避,但我们还是有可能看出一些线索,并据此相互印证,作出合理预测。即使无法预测,也可以先确定对话的主题,并积极联想相关的话语和词汇,为后面的听做些准备。

例 1. 2009 全国卷

Q6: What is the man doing?

A. Changing seats on the plane.

B. Asking for a window seat.

C. Trying to find his seat.

Q7: What is the woman's seat number?

A. 6A.

B. 7A.

C. 8A.

**解析:**我们可以依据第 6 题的选项大致判断出对话发生在飞机上。第 7 题问的是女士的座位号码,很可能是有人位置弄错了,才有必要核对号码。我们可以据此推断第 6 题的答案是 C。我们来验证一下:

M: Excuse me. I think you are in my seat.

W: Sorry, but it says 7A on my boarding card.

M: Oh, um ... right. I asked for a window seat, you see.

W: Yeah, so did I. What's your seat number?

M: Let's see. Oh, it's 8A.

W: So I guess you are in the seat behind me.

M: Oh, yes. Sorry about that.

男士果然是在找他的座位,但看错了号码,因此才询问女士。B项中的“要求窗边位置”确实也发生过,但那是之前的事情,并不是当前正在做的。

例 2. 2010 全国卷

Q13. Who could the man speaker most probably be?

A. A person who saw the accident.

B. The driver of the lorry.

C. A police officer.

Q14. What was Mrs. Franks doing when the accident took place?

A. Walking along Churchill Avenue.

B. Getting ready to cross the road.

C. Standing outside a bank.

Q15. When did the accident happen?

A. At about 8:00 a.m. B. At about 9:00 a.m. C. At about 10:00 a.m.

Q16. How did the accident happen?

A. A lorry hit a car.

B. A car ran into a lorry.

C. A bank clerk rushed into the street.

**解析:**这是关于一起车祸的对话,而且对话发生在车祸之后,对话很可能是警察在向目击者了解车祸的具体经过。所以,我们可以将第 13 题的答案确定为 C。另外,第 14、16 两题的 C 项都出现了 bank,因此我们有必要对这个地点加以重视。我们看一下文字材料:

M: Now, Mrs. Franks, I just like to read your statement back to you, and then you can write your name on it.

W: Fine.

M: I was standing in front of the Second National Bank building at about 8:50 a.m., I saw a small red car heading for the crossroads of Churchill Avenue and York Road. It was coming towards me along Churchill Avenue at about 40 miles per hour. The traffic lights on York Road changed to green, and a delivery lorry began to move forward at about 5 miles per hour. The driver of the car probably didn't see that his traffic light had changed from orange to red, and ran into the side of the lorry.

W: That's correct.

对话中的人物果然是警察和目击者,对话内容虽然不是我们推测的目击者在陈述车祸经过,但也基本如此,是警察在复述目击者的话。bank 这个词果然重要,作为目击者的女士就站在银行门口。

### 三 技巧点拨

1. 通过对问题和选项的预读,大致确定对话的主题和内容。
2. 利用选项信息对不同问题进行相互印证,得出合理的猜测。
3. 重点关注各题中重复出现的内容。

### 四 预测练习

第一段长对话包括下面 3 个问题。

- Q1. What was the woman's first job?
- A. A French teacher. B. An English teacher.  
C. A saleswoman in a supermarket.
- Q2. What does the woman think of her first job?
- A. Boring. B. Wonderful. C. Very difficult.
- Q3. What do we know about the woman's Australian students?
- A. They took planes to have lessons.  
B. They had four lessons a month.  
C. Some of them lived far from the school.

第二段长对话包括下面 4 个问题。

- Q4. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Husband and wife. B. Classmates. C. Teacher and student.
- Q5. What's wrong with Jenny?
- A. She probably had a toothache.  
B. She probably had a headache.  
C. She probably had a stomachache.
- Q6. What does the man think of the homework?
- A. It's boring. B. It's easy. C. It's a challenge.
- Q7. When can Jenny hand in her homework?
- A. Next Monday. B. Next Tuesday. C. Next Wednesday.

第三段长对话包括下面 3 个问题。

- Q8. What did the man do with his old car?
- A. He sold it. B. He repaired the engine. C. He repaired the wheels.
- Q9. How does the man feel about his old car?
- A. It was more comfortable. B. It was worth the money.  
C. It was in bad condition.

- Q10. How does the man feel about his new car?
- A. He thinks it is not worth the money he spent on it.
  - B. He thinks it is worse than the old one.
  - C. He thinks it is much better than the old one.

第四段长对话包括下面 3 个问题。

- Q12. Where was Meryl Streep born?
- A. In Africa.
  - B. In the US.
  - C. In England.
- Q13. How old was she when she acted in her first film?
- A. 49.
  - B. 37.
  - C. 28.
- Q14. What was Meryl Streep's dream when she was young?
- A. She wanted to be an actress.
  - B. She wanted to be a musician.
  - C. She wanted to be a high school teacher.

第五段长对话包括下面 5 个问题。

- Q15. Where could the dialogue happen?
- A. In a shop.
  - B. In a library.
  - C. In a hospital.
- Q16. Why did the young man go to see the doctor?
- A. He didn't know where to begin his talk.
  - B. He felt difficult to get to sleep.
  - C. He felt unhappy most of the day.
- Q17. How long has the young man been ill?
- A. For about two years.
  - B. For about three weeks.
  - C. For about six months.
- Q18. In what season did the young man feel worse?
- A. In spring.
  - B. In autumn.
  - C. In winter.
- Q19. What did the doctor ask the young man to do?
- A. To take some medicine.
  - B. To burn away his worries.
  - C. To take more exercise.

看看文字材料，你的预读、预测有效吗？

### Long dialog 1

M: Mary, how long have you been an English teacher?

W: Actually, I started to be an English teacher only one year ago.

M: What's your first job then?

W: I worked in Australia as a French teacher.

M: Interesting. What do you think of being a French teacher in a foreign country?

W: Well, it was a really wonderful experience. I was working in Central West Queensland in Australia. It was a really remote place. For example, the nearest supermarket was about 100 kilometers away. It was a little hard to buy daily things.

M: That's amazing.

W: Some of my students lived a long way from the school, so they had their lessons by school on the air.

M: So when you did that, for example, how many students would be on the air at a time?

W: About eight in two different places.

M: How many lessons did you have every week in this form?

W: The students were between nine and twelve years old. So they didn't have many lessons. Two French lessons a week.

### Long dialog 2

M: Jenny, I didn't see you in the creative writing class today. What happened?

W: Oh, I had a dentist appointment.

M: Is there anything serious?

W: Nothing serious. The doctor said I just need a good rest and gave me some pills. That's all. Say, did we get some homework tasks?

M: Yes, a really interesting one, actually. We're asked to write a short story that happened around us.

W: What do you mean? Just a story?

M: Well, that's what Professor Johnson said to us at the end of the class.

W: Don't you think it's too easy?

M: Not really. It's really not easy to write a short story creatively and interestingly in three hundred words.

W: In three hundred words? That's impossible!

M: But that's what the professor asked us to do.

W: It's really a short story!

M: And I think it is a challenge. That is why it is called a creative writing class!

W: I know. When do we have to hand in the story?

M: Next Tuesday. But you were absent this week, so you will have another day.

### Long dialog 3

W: Why did you sell the car?



M: It gave me too much trouble. I was spending too much money on it. I was ... er ... spending more money than it was worth. Unfortunately, of course, when you actually sell the car, you've already spent the money on it, so you lose both ways.

W: Well, what was the trouble with your old car?

M: The engine needed a lot of repairs and the wheels were giving trouble now and then. When I set off on a journey, it gave me a sort of feeling that I might not get to the other end, so I decided to change it.

W: Is the new car good?

M: Yes, it's newer, more comfortable, and it hasn't given me any trouble at all. When I set off, I'm quite sure that I'll be able to get to the other end safely.

#### Long dialog 4

M: Today in our program, our guest is the famous actress Meryl Streep. Welcome Mrs. Streep.

W: Thank you.

M: Mrs. Streep, can you tell us something about the place where you grew up?

W: Actually, I was born in a really very small village in America in 1949.

M: You studied at different art schools. Can you tell us something about the time when you were young? What were your dreams? What made you decide to become an actress?

W: I think I've always wanted to become an actress. That is why first, I went to a drama school after graduating from high school. And then, as a student I enjoyed acting in theatre plays.

M: Can you tell us a little bit more about your career as a film star? What roles did you act?

W: My first film was called *Julia*, back in 1977. Some of my favorite films were *Sophie's Choice*, later on *Out of Africa*, and more recently, the film called *Music of the Heart*.

M: Mrs. Streep, thank you for this interesting talk. We hope to see you in many more films.

W: It's been my pleasure. Thank you.

#### Long dialog 5

W: Morning. So, what seems to be the trouble?

M: Well, I hardly know where to begin. I feel unhappy most of the day.

W: OK, do you have trouble sleeping?

M: No. I'm always sleeping and often feel too tired to do even simple things.

- W: Do you get worried a lot?
- M: All the time. I worry about my exam. I worry about my homework. I worry about being late for school.
- W: Mmm.
- M: I'm quite worried about everything in the school.
- W: And how long has this been going on?
- M: Well, about two years.
- W: That's a long time. Have you spoken to anyone about this before?
- M: No, I thought it would just go away and it does get a lot better in spring and summer.
- W: Aaah, so you feel worse in winter?
- M: Yes. I'm feeling much better now. The sun seems to burn away my worries.
- W: Do you find you have more coughs and colds between September and April?
- M: Yes, more than usual, I'd say. Doctor, do I need to take some medicine?
- W: No, you needn't. There is nothing seriously wrong with you. But you must take more exercise. Play football or basketball for at least half an hour every day. You'll soon feel well again.
- M: Thanks, doctor.

## ■独白的预测

### 一 题目安排与预读对策

除上海卷安排两段独白外,其他省市的高考英语听力考试一般只有一段独白,题材和体裁都比较广泛,可涉及新闻、天气预报、讲座、人/物介绍、故事等等,题目有主旨大意、细节信息、推断归纳、推理计算等不同类型。我们可以通过预读了解独白的大致内容,根据不同的题目来应对听力材料中的不同部分,提前做好必要的语言和心理准备。

### 二 预读预测分析

围绕着一段独白,通常会有3到4个题目。在预读问题和选项之后,我们应该争取能大致把握独白的主题,并根据各个问题的选项预测部分细节内容。

例1. 2009 全国卷

Q17. What does Mr. Henry Stone do?

- A. A bank clerk.      B. A teacher.      C. A writer.

Q18. What does Henry like doing at airports?

- A. Watching people.      B. Telling stories.      C. Reading magazines.

Q19. What did Henry learn from the newspaper that day?

- A. A valuable suitcase was missing.