

# 全新英语听力


English Listening  
Comprehension

7 年级

New  
基础版



主编 ◇ 卢璐

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## 全新英语听力

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# 出版说明



英语听力方面的图书一直是我社出版的一大特色,比如《英语听力入门》(Step by Step)系列教材就是我国英语教学史上具有广泛影响力和持久生命力的一套听力教材,25年来深受广大读者的喜爱。同时,我们也出版了很多配合中、小学教学的听力图书,为提高中、小学生的听力水平做出了贡献。

我社一直密切关注英语教学的最新发展,我们充分发挥在听力图书方面的出版优势,根据中小学教育教学发展的新要求,精心编写了本套《全新英语听力》系列丛书,从小学三年级到高三,中学又分基础版和提高版,供广大中学生冲刺中考、高考训练听力使用。这是一套帮助学生全面掌握听力技能,不断提高听力水平的全新听力辅导读物。

中考、高考的基础版分册侧重模拟测试题的训练,各精编了20套模拟卷,并附上具有参考价值的中、高考真题供考生练习使用。提高版的中考、高考分册附有18套模拟题,使考生提前体验考试的氛围,为顺利通过中、高考做好充分的准备;其中,高考又分为全国卷和上海卷,使高中生可以更加有针对性地选择使用,不断提高自己的听力水平,从而笑傲高考。其他各分册均以话题为线索,根据中小学英语课程标准的要求设计了16—20个话题。围绕每一话题,安排了不同题型的听力练习,使学生逐步夯实听力的技巧与技能基础,从而更好地掌握英语学习的基本技能之一——听!此外还设计了期中测试和期末测试题(各2套),以更好地满足同学们自测的需求。为了帮助同学们系统地提高英语听力技能,作者还在各个分册的前面用简洁的文字给出了不同年级听力训练的指导,这既是老师课堂讲解的要点概括,又是听力学习较好的同学的经验之谈,值得同学们细细品味和借鉴。

本系列丛书的特点是:

- 体现英语的交际功能
- 遵循听力训练的原则
- 点拨听力理解的要领和策略
- 荟萃听力的高频词汇
- 试题设计精妙,难易度合理
- 内容覆盖教材中出现的各种话题
- 各分册反映各年级的不同侧重点
- 从单项技能逐步过渡到综合技能

本丛书的作者均为富有英语听力教学经验的资深教师,书中的听力材料均经过他们仔细研究选编,时代气息浓郁,贴近学生实际生活,突出交际性和实用性,内容涉及学生日常生活、人文风貌、自然科学、时事新闻等,涵盖经济、科技、体育、文艺等各个领域;语言地道,原汁原味。小学的本还为学生朋友编写了朗朗上口的儿歌,让小朋友在轻松愉快的儿歌氛围里畅游英语世界。

我们真诚希望本丛书能为同学们提高英语听力水平起到帮助作用!

华东师范大学出版社教辅分社

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# 导言 中学英语听力测试的应对技巧



## 一、重视技巧,重在积累

听力是一种综合语言能力,也是一项重要的语言技能。在英语交际越来越重要的今天,“听”扮演着非常重要的角色,因此,听力测试也必然成为语言测试中极为重要的一部分。但许多考生面对英语听力都感到束手无策,无法应对,下面就谈谈听力测试的一些应对技巧。

### (一) 消除心理障碍,树立必胜信心

学生在进行听力测试时主要心理障碍是过于紧张、心慌,总是担心录音机效果不好而影响听力,又怕自己听不清和听不懂,害怕考不好,其结果是脑海出现暂时“空白”,这种畏惧心理直接影响测试的成绩。所以,在听力测试之前,必须具有良好的正确的应试心态,不能过于紧张,要沉着应试,使自己充满自信,以最佳的心理状态去应试。为了帮助学生克服心理障碍,树立信心,教师在平时要让学生多听,针对考试题型设计听力练习,让学生带着问题去听。长期训练,会有助于培养学生临场不乱的良好心理素质,以此增强自信,这样在听力考试中就感到轻松自如。

### (二) 快速浏览试题,做到知己知彼,百战不殆

由于听力测试时间性非常强,“磁带”不等人,所以应在试卷下发以后充分利用好录音前的几分钟时间尽快熟悉试题类型。对听力测试题有一个总体把握,做到心中有数,以便听时有针对性。通过卷面所给的内容,预测命题人的意图,猜想可能提出的问题,这样答题时就会得心应手。

### (三) 集中精力,认真审听

学生答题时必须集中注意力,全神贯注地去倾听,绝不容许有半点的走神和迟疑,这是得高分的关键。具体要注意以下几点:

1. 听完录音迅速作答。把握不大的可先放下,不要让思维滞留在疑问处,要继续听下去,做到审听与思维同步。
2. 听记结合。听时对一些关键词语,如时间、地点、人物、数字等要边听边记录,这对答题大有帮助。
3. 听时要注意说话人的语气、语调,这有助于理解所听的内容。要注意所听文章的首句和尾句,善于捕捉关键信息句,以便做出正确判断。

4. 如遇到听不懂的短文,千万不要紧张,越紧张越听不懂,直接影响剩下的题目作答。遇到听不懂的情况,可借助卷面所给的问题,帮助理解句子,判断短文可能表达的意义。

5. 特别要注意听辨那些发音十分相近的音素。如单词:third — thirteen — thirty; bread — breath; 句子:Is this a bus/box? 等。同时还应侧重数词和计算、地点和情景、职业和关系、肯定与否定的听辨。

#### (四) 不同题型,各有对策

1. 做“句子理解”题时,要迅速理解四个选项的意思,准确辨别其不同之处。细听录音,同时注意语句形式上的变化,如复合句变简单句,同义句型转换等。

2. 做“对话理解”题时,要用英语思维。注意不要受汉语思维的影响,答语要考虑合乎英美习俗和英美文化背景知识,然后再根据情景慎重作答。

3. 做“短文理解”题时不需要逐词、逐句都听懂。只需大概了解发生的事情,特别留意听“六要素”:who, where, when, what, which, how, 对年龄、数字、职业等具体细节要快速笔录。如果听录音前还有时间,可尽快浏览一下句子或选项,以便带着问题有的放矢地认真审听。

#### (五) 趁热打铁,及时检查答案

听力测试通常是放在笔试之前,这就要求学生在听力测试结束之后,不应急于做笔试部分,而应凭着刚刚从录音上听到的所有信息的短暂记忆,再次对整个听力试卷进行一次全面检查。

做好听力测试题除了要讲究一定的技巧之外,还与听者的其他方面的语言能力、文化知识及思维能力等有着密切的联系。因此学生除了在考试时要注意以上技巧的同时,在平时还应加强语言知识的积累和进行大量的听力训练,力求全面综合地作出正确的判断,发挥自有的英语听说读写的能力,更好地发展英语听力水平,客观冷静地面对英语听力测试,达到最佳效果。

## 二、注意功能意念知识的积累

良好听力成绩的获得是与平时的积累与训练分不开的。在六年级《最新英语听力》一书中,我们向大家介绍了不少常用的日常会话。这些会话对我们的口语交际、快速反应都有很大的帮助。

进入七年级,我们的学习难度增加了,我们的知识体系拓宽了,我们视野宽广了。因此,在我们的日常生活中,要更加注意西方人对事物的描述与我们中国人有何不同。由于中西文化差异所引起的听力误解也不鲜见。

因此,以下的这些内容概括了我们常见的对事物的描述、看法、感想等方面,这是需要我们在不断的交际和听的过程中慢慢积累的。

### 1. 友好往来

#### (1) 问候

Hello/Hi.

Good morning/afternoon/evening, etc.

#### (2) 告辞

I'm afraid I must be going now.

I think it's time for us to leave now.

I've really got to go now.

It's time I went home.



- (3) 告别  
 Good-bye/Bye/Bye-bye.  
 Good night.  
 See you tomorrow.
- (4) 介绍  
 A. This is Tom (and this is Amy).  
 I'd like you to meet Mary.  
 May I introduce (you to) Mr/Mrs/ Miss/Ms Smith?  
 B. How do you do?  
 Glad to meet you.  
 Nice to meet you, Fred.
- (5) 感谢和应答  
 A. Thank you (very much).  
 (Many) thanks.  
 I'm really grateful to you for your help.  
 B. Not at all.  
 You're welcome.  
 Don't mention it.  
 That's all right.
- (6) 祝愿和祝贺  
 A. Good luck!  
 Best wishes for your holiday.  
 Have a good time.  
 Please give my best wishes to Linda.  
 Please remember me to your family.  
 B. Congratulations (on your success).
- (7) 道歉和应答  
 A. Sorry.  
 Excuse me.  
 B. Never mind.  
 It doesn't matter.  
 That's nothing.
- (8) 邀请和应答  
 A. Come in and have a cup of tea.  
 What about having a drink?  
 Would you like some ice cream?  
 B. Thank you (very much).  
 Yes, I'd love to.  
 That's very kind of you, (but I'm on a diet).
- (9) 提议、接受和谢绝  
 A. Can I help you?  
 Is there anything I can do for you?  
 Shall I carry the box for you?  
 B. Yes, please.  
 No, thank you (just the same).  
 That's very kind of you, but I can manage it myself.
- (10) 开始和结束谈话  
 Nice day, isn't it?

What a lovely day today!

## 2. 交流补救

(1) 请求重复和解释

Uh, excuse me, could you repeat it?

(2) 定义

Could you say that again?

(3) 确认理解

Linguistics may be defined as the science of language.

(4) 犹豫

Got it?

Do you see what I mean?

(5) 更正

Let me see.

How can I put it?

(6) 补充

What I meant was that we should go on with the work.

(7) 插话

In addition, I think we should take the cost into account.

## 3. 态度

(1) 意愿

I'm willing/ready to take the job.

(2) 希望

I will buy a new pair of glasses.

I wish to see you again.

(3) 意向

I hope you will get better soon.

I wish I were younger.

(4) 责任

I'm planning to move somewhere downtown.

I feel like taking a hot bath now.

(5) 能力

Do I have to finish it today?

Should I look after the baby this evening?

Is it necessary for me to clean the room?

(6) 允许

I'm afraid you must/will have to stay home.

I can manage the job without help.

I'm capable of running a mile in four minutes.

(7) 同意和不同意

A. I wonder if I could possibly use your bicycle.

B. Sure, go ahead.

C. I'd rather you didn't.

(8) 喜欢和不喜欢

A. That's a good point.

B. I'm afraid you're not quite right.

A. I like English poems very much.

She loves doing shopping alone.

B. He doesn't like wearing his hair long.

I don't care much for hot food.

(9) 偏爱

I prefer tea to coffee.

I'd rather go by train than by plane.

(10) 原谅

It's not your fault.

Please don't blame yourself.

(11) 后悔

I should have finished my essay earlier.

- (12) 慰问和同情 I'm so sorry.  
Please accept my deep sympathy.
- (13) 兴趣 That's quite tempting.  
I'm curious about that.
- (14) 决心 She's determined to go to Australia.  
I insist everybody be here at six sharp.  
Nothing will prevent me from accomplishing the task.
- (15) 责怪和批评 You are late again.  
Why didn't you tell me the truth?  
You shouldn't have done that.
- (16) 抱怨 I hate to have to say this, but it's too noisy here.
- (17) 否定 I don't think you are right.
- (18) 让步 Even so/But it's still a fact.
- (19) 怀疑 I doubt if we can finish it on time.  
I suspect the truth of her statement.
- (20) 犹豫 Well, let me see.
- (21) 坚持 But you know that she's innocent.
- (22) 忍受 Well, we just have to accept that sort of thing.
- (23) 冷淡 I don't care what you do.  
It doesn't matter to me.

#### 4. 可能程度

- (1) 肯定和不肯定 I'm not quite sure whether it will rain today.  
I doubt if he knows the truth.  
to be sure/certain of
- (2) 可能和不可能 It is possible that he is out.  
It is unlikely that he should be at home.
- (3) 预测 It will be fine tomorrow.
- (4) 猜测和相信 I guess that he has got it.  
He must have read it before.  
We all believe that you are right.
- (5) 看似、好像 He seems to be ignorant about it.  
She appears to be unwilling to go.  
It looks as if he knew a lot about it.

#### 5. 情感

- (1) 惊奇 What a surprise!  
I can hardly believe my ears/eyes.
- (2) 满意和高兴 It is well done.  
I'm pleased to know that.  
How wonderful!
- (3) 愤怒或恼怒 Isn't it annoying/irritating!

- What a stupid idiot!
- (4) 悲伤 Oh, no! How could this happen to me?  
I can't take much more of this.
- (5) 愿望 I wish I were young again.
- (6) 悔恨和失望 Oh, what a pity/shame!  
That's too bad.
- (7) 需求 I need your help.  
I want you to read this report.
- (8) 焦虑 I'm so anxious about my job.  
She is rather worried about his health.
- (9) 加重感情色彩 What a wonderful day!  
Thank you ever so much.  
It is far, far too expensive.
- (10) 担心和挂念 I'm so worried about you.  
She is anxious to know the result.
- (11) 害怕 Don't be afraid.  
I was frightened to death when a tall man ran towards me.
- (12) 期望 I'm expecting a call.
- (13) 赞赏 What a marvelous play!  
I like your haircut.

## 6. 告诫

- (1) 提醒 Make sure you'll be there on time.  
Don't forget about your study.
- (2) 请求 Will you do me a favor?  
Would you mind helping me with the desk?
- (3) 建议 You'd better take an umbrella.  
I'd rather you did it again.  
Why don't you have a try?  
Let's take a short break.  
Shall we start now?
- (4) 推荐 I recommend this book.
- (5) 指导 The first thing you have to do is open the cover, and then don't forget to press the button "ON".
- (6) 警告 Be careful!  
Take care!  
If you don't do it properly, I'll make you do it again.
- (7) 劝说 Don't you think it would be better to leave right now?
- (8) 命令 Be quiet.  
Don't shout in the corridor.
- (9) 禁止 You can't smoke here.

- (10) 许诺  
 You are not allowed to smoke here.  
 I will pay you back next time.  
 I give you my word that the goods will arrive on time.
- 7. 时间**
- (1) 时刻  
 She gets up at 7.00 a. m. every morning.  
 The school will begin in September.
- (2) 时段  
 The concert lasted two hours.  
 His father will stay in Paris for five years.
- (3) 频度  
 He should take the medicine twice a day.  
 She usually wrote home every other week.
- (4) 时序  
 The cat ran here and there, first on this side, then on that side.
- (5) 速度  
 The students can read English at the speed of 200 words per minute.
- (6) 同时  
 Strike while the iron is hot.
- (7) 持续  
 The professor has been teaching at the university for over thirty years.
- 8. 存在**
- (1) 存在和不存在  
 Air exists nearly everywhere.  
 There is not a soul in the room.
- (2) 有和没有  
 The people in this country enjoy free medical care.  
 The factory ran out of raw material.
- 9. 空间描述**
- (1) 位置  
 He sits at the back of the room.  
 The lab lies in the center of the university.
- (2) 方向  
 The post office is two blocks straight ahead.  
 Turn left at the corner and go straightforward.
- (3) 动向  
 The train is leaving for Beijing.  
 towards; from
- (4) 距离  
 The school is within walking distance.
- (5) 体积  
 The two rooms are of the same size.  
 The swimming pool is 25 meters in width, 50 meters in length and 2 meters in depth.
- 10. 数量**
- (1) 数  
 There are twenty students in the class.
- (2) 量  
 She has collected a great number of foreign stamps.  
 There was a great amount of rain last month.
- (3) 足量和不足量  
 They have ample food and clothing.  
 The pot plant died from want of water.
- (4) 过量  
 The shirt is too large for Tom to wear.

## 11. 质

- (1) 形状
- (2) 颜色
- (3) 材料
- (4) 感觉

It is a U-shaped road.

The leaves turn yellow in autumn.

The box is made of wood.

The blind man has to feel his way forward.

He has no sense of music.

- (5) 质地

The silk feels very smooth.

- (6) 价值

A peasant woman found a priceless stone in her land.

- (7) 自然状况

I don't feel well, just because of the jet-lag.

## 12. 方法和手段

The sheets are usually folded in this way.

He decided to treat the patient surgically.

The dumb can make themselves understood by means of gestures.

## 13. 功用

The knife is used to cut things.

The computer performs an important function in modern society.

## 14. 立论

- (1) 例证

The language skills, for example, speaking and writing, need to be practised.

This relationship can be exemplified by the following graph.  
namely; as follows

- (2) 概括

Generally speaking, job chances are much better for manual workers than for office workers.

- (3) 推论

It is argued that books will no longer be necessary after each family owns a computer.

- (4) 结论

To sum up, it is no easy job to learn a foreign language.  
all in all; in conclusion; to conclude by saying ...

- (5) 阐明

It means you mustn't overtake.

## 15. 计算和测量

- (1) 基础运算

If you multiply 3 by 4, you get 12.

- (2) 倍数和百分比

In this school, men constitute only 40% of the teaching staff.

This book is twice as thick as that one.

- (3) 增加和减少

The export increased in volume by 10 percent over last year.

There is a sharp drop of birth rate in this area.

- (4) 基础测量(长、宽等)

The table is four feet in length.

The garden measures forty feet across.

- (5) 近似值

about; approximately

- (6) 平均值

On the average, the author writes two books a year.

to have an average of

- (7) 比率和比例

16 to 8 is in ratio of 6 to 3.

- (8) 最大值和最小值  
The proportion of A to B is X to Y.  
The train has the maximum speed of 250 miles per hour.  
The minimum number of students in each room will be five.
- (9) 估计  
The estimated quantity of rice per acre is 5 tons.  
It is estimated that the work will take three months.
- 16. 结构**
- (1) 部分和整体  
The committee comprises nine professors.  
Our class consists of 40 students.
- (2) 部分之间的联系  
The staircase leads to the balcony.
- 17. 关系**
- (1) 行为中和事物中的联系  
They showed sympathy to the child.  
These facts are known by all the school teachers.
- (2) 对比关系  
on one hand . . . , on the other hand . . . ; in spite of; on the contrary
- (3) 比较关系  
He speaks English as well as she does.  
He is the slower of the two children.  
That is the most wonderful play I have ever seen.
- (4) 所属关系  
her promotion; a woman's college
- (5) 逻辑关系  
As it was raining hard, we didn't go out yesterday.  
Nothing more was heard from him so that we began to wonder if he was dead.  
Though it was already midnight, he went on working.  
He failed the exam as a result of bad preparation.
- (6) 分类  
English can be further divided into several sub-varieties.

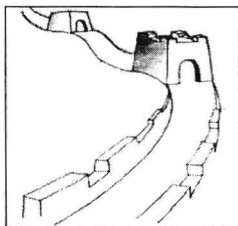
# 全新英语听力测试题

## Unit 1 Visiting my relatives

### WORD BOX

vehicle /'vi:ɪkl/ n. 车辆

#### I Listen and choose the right picture. (根据你所听到的内容, 选出相应的图片。)(6分)



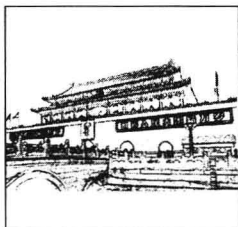
A.



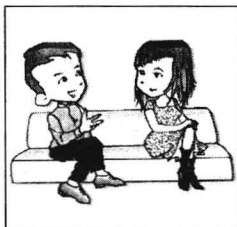
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C.



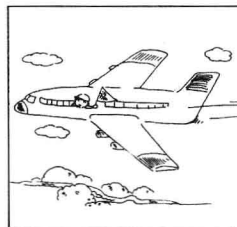
D.



E.



F.



G.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

#### II Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you hear. (根据你所听到的句子, 选出最恰当的应答句。)(6分)

- ( ) **7** A. Oh. He lives in Beijing. B. What does he say in the letter?  
C. Nice to meet him in Shanghai. D. Welcome to Shanghai.
- ( ) **8** A. I don't know. Sorry. B. It's very kind of you.  
C. I want some information about trips to Beijing. D. I don't need your help.
- ( ) **9** A. Let's go now! B. We're not going to Beijing.  
C. It's too late now. D. Next Friday.
- ( ) **10** A. It's 30 km north-east of Beijing. B. It's in the centre of Beijing.  
C. It's east of Shanghai. D. It's in the centre of Shanghai.
- ( ) **11** A. We can see beautiful mountains on it.



- B. We can see many palaces and temples.
- C. We can see soldiers raising the national flag.
- D. We can see swans swimming in the river.

- ( ) **12** A. Lucy is fourteen and Simon is eight.  
 B. He is five years old.  
 C. They will come by plane.  
 D. They cost about 200 *yuan*.

**III Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear. (根据你所听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案。)(6分)**

- ( ) **13** A. A pair of glasses. B. A glass.  
 C. Two glasses. D. A piece of glass.
- ( ) **14** A. Yes, she does. B. No, she doesn't.  
 C. She is not true. D. She agrees.
- ( ) **15** A. A football player. B. A basketball player.  
 C. A singer. D. A pilot.
- ( ) **16** A. 12 *yuan*. B. 14 *yuan*. C. 16 *yuan*. D. 18 *yuan*.
- ( ) **17** A. Doctors. B. Teachers. C. Students. D. Clerks.
- ( ) **18** A. 11.00. B. 11.05. C. 10.55. D. 10.45.

**IV Listen to the dialogue and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F). (判断下列句子内容是否符合你所听到的对话内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示。)(6分)**

- ( ) **19** Mike is going to Beijing this summer.
- ( ) **20** He is going to visit his grandparents.
- ( ) **21** He will go there by ship.
- ( ) **22** He is going to stay there for two days.
- ( ) **23** He is going there on 15 July.
- ( ) **24** He is going to come back at the end of July.

**V Listen and fill in the blanks. (根据你所听到的内容, 用适当的单词完成下面的句子。每空格限填一词。)(6分)**

- Beijing is the **25** of China.
- The speaker's family will travel to Beijing by train because the plane tickets are very **26**.
- The Palace Museum is in the **27** of Beijing.
- The Palace Museum is a place with many **28** buildings.
- If you want to know about the **29** of China, you can visit the museum.
- The speaker's family needs to arrive at the railway station **30** eight o'clock.

25. \_\_\_\_\_ 26. \_\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_\_  
 29. \_\_\_\_\_ 30. \_\_\_\_\_