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百题大过关

百题帮你过高考大关 * 百题助你创人生辉煌

高 考 英 语

听力百题

李 忠◎主编



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高考英语

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丛书前言

图书市场上有关小升初及中、高考的复习用书不胜其多,不少书的训练题或失之偏少,或庞杂无度。同时选择几种作参考,往往重复不少,空白依旧甚多,费时费钱还未必能完全过关。怎样在有限的时间内得到充分而有效的训练?怎样使训练达到量与质的最完美匹配?依据对小学毕业班、初三和高三优秀教师的调研,总结出“百题过关”的复习理念。为此,我们邀请经验丰富的教师担任作者,每本书或每个考点精心设计一百道互不重复且具有一定梯度的训练题,以求用最快的速度,帮助学生完全过关。

丛书共 26 种,涵盖小升初及中、高考语文、数学、英语的全部题型。

丛书具有四大特点:

一、丰富性。丛书涉及的内容囊括了小升初及中、高考所有知识点,覆盖面广,内容丰富。

二、层次性。题目排列杜绝杂乱无章和随意性,一般分为三个层次:第一,精选历年来的相关考题;第二,难度稍小的训练题;第三,难度稍大的训练题。这样编排既能让读者了解近年来小升初及中、高考的命题特点及其走向,又能得到渐次加深的足够量的训练。

三、指导性。为了方便使用本丛书的老师和同学,对有一定难度的题目,丛书不仅提供参考答案,还力求作最为详尽的解说,目的在于让读者知其然,更知其所以然。同学们有了这套书,就等于请回了随时可以请教的老师。

四、权威性。丛书的编写者都是国内名校骨干教师,有些还是参加国家教育部“名师工程”的著名特级教师,在各地享有盛名。他们丰富的教学实践经验和深厚的理论修养,为本丛书在同类书中胜人一筹打下扎实基础。

愿这套高质量的丛书能帮助考生顺利闯过小升初及中、高考大关,也愿考生以小升初及中、高考为新起点,步入美好的未来。

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编写说明

听力是高考英语试卷中第一个出现的部分,其分值占整个英语高考卷的1/5或1/6。听力考试具有极强的时间效应,用稍纵即逝来形容恐怕也不过分。从学习语言上看,我们必须先听懂,然后才会说,能听懂并说出来才是学习语言最基本的要素。这一切都表明听力在英语学习中的重要性。考试大纲对英语听力部分的要求是:能听懂有关日常生活中的熟悉话题的简短独白和对话。要求考生具备:(1)理解主旨要义的能力;(2)获取事实性的具体信息的能力;(3)对所听内容做出简单推断的能力;(4)理解说话者意图、观点或态度的能力。

高考英语听力试题主要有以下四类考点:

1. 领略主旨大意,概括话题内容。

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,有时则需要归纳、概括。

2. 听取具体事实,把握信息联系。

要求考生听清、听懂事实信息,精确理解具体细节、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,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,也是听力考查的重点项目。

3. 根据所听内容,预测谈话背景,判断人物身份。

要求考生理解对话地点、背景和对话者之间关系。从某方面来看,对对话或独白发生的背景、说话者之间的关系的理解程度,也体现了考生对语篇整体输入、整体理解能力的高低。

4. 领会弦外之音,推断出说话者的真正意图。

要求考生不仅能理解所听内容的主旨大意,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)的意图,如:提出意见、回答问题、表达想法或阐明观点等。

目前,大多数省市自主命题的高考听力题型分三大块:第一块是短对话理解,第二块是多层对话理解,第三块是一段独白理解。而广东、北京、上海、湖南等省市的题型中多了“听取信息题”,即考生根据听到的对话或独白来补全表格里的相关信息,每空1个单词(数字)或不超过3个单词。相对于以往单纯的短对话、多层对话客观选择题型而言,“听取信息题”更加强调对考生自主操作信息的要求,即不仅能够被动地获取听力信息,还要能够主动地对于获取的信息进行分析和筛选,从而填出正确答案。该题型对考生的单词拼写能力、语法知识的掌握也有较高的要求。

听力理解这一常年“送分题”出现变化,也从一个侧面反映出高考对于能力要求的不断提高。在以往的听力考试中,考生只需要有一定的听力基础,听懂对话里的关键信息,自然而然就能做出正确的选择。但是在“听取信息题”当中,听力笔录的能力要求大大提高。如果不能在听的过程中有目的地通过笔记记录一些关键信息,那么对于信息与信息之间逻辑关系的把握就会相对减弱,从而导致信息处理能力的缺失。考生在以往听力过程中漫无目的、选择答案时一片茫然等劣势将会更加凸显。因此,听取信息的5道题可能会成为新课改高考英语一道重要的“分水岭”,直接关系到考生英语成绩的成败。高考命题趋势的变化要求考生在日常训

练中,应加大听写练习的力度,加强对于听力信息中整体逻辑关系转换的把握,注重听力文章理解的整体感,只有这样才能更好地适应听力题型中出现的这种变化。

针对新一轮课改趋势和高考命题的走向,我们编写了这本《高考英语百题大过关——听力百题》。本书根据高考听力题型分成四个部分:短对话训练、多层对话训练、对白训练、听取信息训练。每一部分再根据高考考查要求进行细化分类,紧扣命题热点,努力通过分类专项训练,来帮助同学们有效地突破考点。每部分专题训练之前都有详实的“解题指要”,通过对题型分析和应试技巧点拨来帮助大家掌握实用的解题技能,提高解题的准确性和效率。本书听力客观题部分,在书后面都配有详细的答案,并且解析言简意赅,一目了然。此外,本书所选材料新颖、原汁原味,包括了各种不同场合的英语交流活动,涉及英美等国的日常生活、风土人情、政治经济等各方面知识,内容丰富、涵盖面广、语言规范,既是生动的听力材料,又丰富了学生的知识,有利于学生正确运用英语与人交流,实为考生提高听力的良师益友。

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对话训练 300 题 · 短对话

解题指要



短对话理解是考查考生在一定语境和情景中所表现出的快速捕捉信息和简单推理判断、计算的能力。常考题型有如下几种:

1 关于主旨大意的试题

听力主旨题考查考生把握谈话主要内容的能力。有时主旨比较明确,有时则贯穿整个对话过程,需考生自己去归纳概括。解题时注意:

- (1) 记住谈话人加重语气所强调的人、事物或概念,从说话人的语气上体会主旨大意。
- (2) 努力把握谈话的关键词或短语,尤其要关注谈话人不止一次用到的词或短语。
- (3) 从宏观上把握谈话的内容,不应纠缠在某些小细节上,否则往往会造成以偏概全。
- (4) 注意不要只从对话一方的话语中寻找答案。由于是考查谈话主题,因此双方的话语中应都含有与主题相关的线索词。

2 关于人物、事件、地点等细节的试题

此类试题考查较多。它不是要考查主旨大意,而是根据对话获取细节信息,一般在对话中没有直接给答案。比如,地点题很少直截了当地在对话中说到某个地方,它更多的是间接地考对话中提到的地点。具体又分为三种情况:

- (1) 对话中直接出现的地点并不是题目问题真正要考的地点。
- (2) 对话中提到好几个地方,然后就其中一个地方提问。
- (3) 对话中没有提到任何地点,考生根据对话中出现的显示特定场所的“信息词”或“特色词”推测出谈话地点。记住下面一些常用的场景用语:
 - a. 餐馆用语: reservation, menu, bill, order, tip, hamburger, sandwich, soup, dish, beer, drink 等;
 - b. 医院用语: take medicine, temperature, pill, ward, headache, running a fever, blood pressure 等;
 - c. 宾馆用语: luggage, single room, double room, room number, room card, reception desk 等;
 - d. 邮局用语: mail, post, postage, deliver, stamp, envelope, telegram 等;
 - e. 机场用语: flight, airline, take off, land, luggage, boarding, meet sb. 等;
 - f. 车站用语: round trip, single trip, sleeping car, meet sb. 等;
 - g. 商店用语: on sale, size, color, price, change, promote 等;
 - h. 学校用语: professor, exam, course, dining hall, playground 等;
 - i. 在飞机上: flight, landing card, on board, safety belt 等。

3 关于时间、数字计算的试题

(1) 时间题

数字与计算题中比较简单的是时间题。在时间题中,比较简单的是对话中只出现一个时间。这时,只要考生听清了这个时间就能选出正确答案。但是,现在考得比较多的是对话中含

有两个或两个以上的时间,这种题较复杂。一是因为它涉及的时间多;二是因为时间与时间之间的关系比较多,在听的时候不仅要听清时间,还要听清时间之间的关系;三是提问的方式多,可能对时间与时间之间的关系提问,也可能是针对其中某一个时间提问。因此,要想做好这部分听力题,有两个秘诀:一是做好笔记,将听到的时间记录在一旁;二是注意用来表示动作发生先后的词。这些表示动作发生先后的词归纳起来主要有:

- a. 表示“谁在谁之前”的常用词: already, before, previous, former 等;
- b. 表示“两者同时”的常用词: meanwhile, meantime, presently(不久,现在), then, now, contemporary(同代人,同龄人), simultaneous(同时的,同时发生的)等;
- c. 表示“谁在谁之后”的常用词: after, finally, immediately, last, later, next, suddenly 等;
- d. 月份: January (Jan.), February (Feb.), March (Mar.),
April (Apr.), May (May.), June (Jun.),
July (Jul.), August (Aug.), September (Sept.),
October (Oct.), November (Nov.), December (Dec.);
- e. 星期: Monday (Mon.), Tuesday (Tues.), Wednesday (Wed.),
Thursday (Thurs.), Friday (Fri.), Saturday (Sat.),
Sunday (Sun.).

(2) 数字题

听力试题所涉及的数字包括年代、时间、年龄、距离、速度、价格、数量等。要求回答某事在什么时间发生;或某人在什么时间做某事;或价格、数量等。在做数字计算题时,考生除了应该听清具体的数字,还应该注意表示倍数、百分率等的单词。

A. 考查数字的辨音。其中考生觉得较难的是“十几”和“几十”的区别,即-teen 和-ty。比如, fifteen 和 fifty 的区分。

B. 考查与价格有关的数字表达方式:

- a. 美元单位: dollar (元), dime (角), cent (美分), nickel (5美分), quarter (25美分);
- b. 商品“打几折”的读法有两种:可以直接读 at a x% discount 或 x% off,如打7折可以说成 at a 70% discount 或 30% off;
- c. 其他一些与数字有关的常用表达: couple (一对), dozen (一打), fortnight (两周), a few days ago/the other day (几天前);
- d. 注意以下单位: inch (英寸), foot (英尺), yard (码), mile (英里), meter/m (米), centimeter/cm (厘米), kilometer/km (公里), gram/g (克), kilogram/kg (千克), ton (吨), gallon (加仑), pint (品脱), square meter (平方米), cubic meter (立方米), liter (升)等。

(3) 计算题

在英语听力中计算题属于比较难的题型,要求同学们不仅能分辨不同的时间、金钱等数量概念,还应能将听到的各个数量联系起来进行加减运算。计算题可以分为两类:一类是直接选择题,一类是运算题。根据对话内容做一些简单的加减乘除运算。不管加减还是乘除,这类题中至少会出现两个数字,保险的做法是用笔在试题旁记下有关的数字,然后按要求作相应的计算。记住下面这些表示数字与数字之间的关系词:

- a. 表加减关系的词,如: more (多), less (少), late (晚), early (早), fast (快), slow (慢), before (前), after (后)等;
- b. 表乘除关系的词,如: times (倍), twice (两倍), percentage (百分比), a pair of (一双), half of (一半), double (双倍), quarter (四分之一)等。

4 关于原因、结果方面的试题

这类问题主要对原因进行提问,常与文中表示原因的句子形成因果关系。因此要注意 because, for, since, as, so that, in order to 等引导的句子或短语。常见的提问方式有:“Why...?”“What's the reason for...?”等等。常见的因果关系表达法有两种:

(1) 通过词汇来表示因果关系。有些对话中含有表示因果关系的“信息词”,对话本身有明确表示因果的关系。

a. 表示“原因”的常用的连词:because, since, for, as, considering (that), now (that)等;

b. 表示“原因”的常用的介词或介词短语:because of, due to, thanks to, as a result of, owing to, on account of 等;

c. 表示“原因”的常用的动词或动词短语:cause, give rise to, result in, result from, lead to, contribute to, be responsible for, be brought about by 等;

d. 表示“结果”的常见词汇:so, so that, so... that..., such... that..., in order that, therefore, as a result (of)等。

(2) 通过对话的语意和语境来表示因果关系。有时因果关系的表达都不会直接出现信息词。说话人有时出于礼貌不直接讲出不能做某事的原因,往往是先通过肯定以表明赞同的态度,然后再利用转折词说出直接原因,常用句型如“I'd love to, but...”和“I wish I could, but...”等,这是英语的表达习惯。要求考生正确判断事物发展的前因后果,作深层的分析,综合性地分析对话,通过上下文理解其中的因与果。

5 关于人物关系、职业、身份的试题

此类试题在对话中没有对人物身份、关系等作直接的说明,而是要根据对话中所提供的特定情境和谈话内容,对说话人的身份、职业、关系进行推理判断。解题时注意:

(1) 称呼语。对话中的称呼语往往会直接暴露出说话人的身份或说话双方的关系。比如,用 Mr. 一词就表明对方很可能是自己的上级或老师。

(2) 捕捉关键词及人物语气。解答这类试题,不但要熟悉体现某种人物关系或某种职业的相关词汇,而且要注意说话人的语气和态度。比如,师生之间、夫妻之间、家长与孩子之间以及老板与员工之间的说话方式和语气均有自己的特点。

【注意】常考的职业身份:对话中经常涉及的职业身份包括教授(professor),秘书(secretary),医生(doctor),老板(boss),服务员(waiter/waitress),主人(host/hostess),修理工(repairer, plumber, electrician ...) 和家庭角色(husband, wife, son, daughter)等。试题中常涉及到的职业可分为以下几类:

(1) 老师或学校工作人员和学生类

常用的单词和短语:teacher, student, oral/written exam, test, quiz, mark, grade, score, term, semester (学期), exam, pass, fail, subject, term paper, homework, scholarship (奖学金), campus (校园), credit (学分), dormitory (宿舍), library, overdue (过期的), renew (续借)等。

(2) 医生和病人类

常用的单词和短语:doctor, surgeon, dentist, physician, patient, fever, cold, cough, headache, injection (注射), prescription (药方/处方), a sore throat (喉咙痛), pill, tablet, ward (病房), operation, X-ray, emergency 等。

(3) 营业员与顾客类

常用的单词和短语: shop assistant, salesgirl, saleswoman, customer, shopper, sale, reduction (减价), bargain, fashion, cashier (出纳), department, store, supermarket 等。

(4) 邮局职员和顾客类

常用的单词和短语: postman, postcard, telegram, zip code (邮政编码), postage, regular letter, deliver, special delivery (限时专送), registered letter (挂号信), parcel, mail, post, sort(分类、整理), mailbox 等。

(5) 银行职员和顾客类

常用的单词和短语: client (委托人、顾客), teller (出纳员), deposit (存款), withdraw (取款), loan (贷款), currency (货币), interest (利息), credit card (信用卡), cash check (把支票兑换成现金), open an account (开户)等。

(6) 餐厅服务员、商场售货员和顾客类

常用的单词和词组有: waiter/waitress, steak, ham, salad, soup, coffee, juice, hamburger, change (零钱), buffet (自助餐), bar, cafeteria (自助餐厅), order, pay a bill, shopper, for sale, on sale, market price, discount, order, tip, shop-assistant, selling season, price, shopping hour 等。

(7) 机场工作人员和顾客类

常用的单词和短语: stewardess, reservation, passport, the customs, visa, boarding card (登机牌), ticket, confirm one's flight (确认航班), check in, safety belt, articles, entry visa, transit passenger (中转旅客)等。

(8) 酒店工作人员和顾客类

常用的单词和短语: reception desk (旅馆的接待处), laundry (洗衣), reserve a room (预定房间), check in at a hotel (办理入住手续), check out (结账离开)等。

(9) 维修人员和顾客类

常用的单词和短语: electrician, switch, radio, recorder, TV set, carpenter, repairman, air conditioner, heater, refrigerator/fridge, washing machine, fix, garage 等。

(10) 律师和客户类

常用的单词和短语: lawsuit (诉讼案件), agent (代理人), court, Civil Court, lawyer, higher court, sue (控告、起诉), illegal, appeal to (上诉), law 等。

(11) 家庭成员类

常用的单词和短语: niece, nephew, cousin, husband, father, mother, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, wife 等。

(12) 警察和市民类

常用的单词有: license, fine, police, speeding (超速), traffic light, ticket (罚单)等。

(13) 其他类

常用的单词和短语: customer, manager, employee, secretary, passenger, taxi driver, host, guest, landlady (女房东), novelist, newspaperman (新闻记者), businessman, writer, client, boss, accountant (会计, 出纳)等。

6 关于观点、态度及意图的试题

这类考题要求考生不但能理解录音原文的主旨大意,并且能够从说话者的语音、语调、语气以及谈话内容,判断出说话者对某人、某事物的看法或态度。

解题技巧: 此类题要求考生根据对话中的提示词、语气、语调等内涵意义, 推断出谈话人的意图和看法。就语调而言, 降调(尤其是在一般疑问句和反意疑问句中)通常表示讲话人的态度是肯定、赞同的, 而升调(特别是在陈述句或特殊疑问句中)表示对事务的怀疑、惊讶或否定。另外, 注意一些语法的运用, 如: 虚拟语气表示与事实相反(I wish I had never had it.); 否定比较级结构表示最高级(It couldn't be better. I couldn't agree more.); 定语从句对人和事进一步修饰(She is the person who is always speaking ill of others.)。

过关演练



(一) 时间(When)

听下面对话, 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。[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。]

001. When can the book be borrowed from the library? ()
 A. In June. B. In July. C. In September.
002. When will Mr. Addison return? ()
 A. On Thursday night. B. On Monday night. C. On Friday morning.
003. When will the woman return? ()
 A. On November 28. B. On December 10. C. On December 12.
004. When should the woman hand in the project? ()
 A. Today. B. Yesterday. C. The day before yesterday.
005. When did the lecture probably begin? ()
 A. At 8 : 15. B. At 8 : 50. C. At 8 : 05.
006. When does the first bus leave the campus on Saturday? ()
 A. At 2 : 00 p. m. B. At 6 : 30 a. m. C. At 7 : 00 a. m.
007. When did the man leave for Beijing? ()
 A. 9 : 50. B. 10 : 30. C. 10 : 45.
008. When did the man visit the Yellowstone Park? ()
 A. This year. B. Last year. C. The year before last.
009. When should the man place his call to Houston? ()
 A. At 8 : 00. B. At 10 : 00. C. At 12 : 00.
010. What time will the two speakers meet? ()
 A. At nine o'clock. B. Earlier than nine o'clock. C. Later than nine o'clock.
011. What time is it now? ()
 A. 7 : 50. B. 8 : 00. C. 8 : 10.
012. What time is it now? ()
 A. 3 : 00 p. m. B. 3 : 30 p. m. C. 6 : 30 p. m.
013. When will the two speakers leave if they get cheaper tickets? ()
 A. On Tuesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday.

014. When should the woman go to the zoo according to the man? ()
 A. On Sunday afternoon. B. On Saturday afternoon.
 C. On a week day.
015. When did the man see Jim? ()
 A. At 3 o'clock. B. At 4 o'clock. C. At 5 o'clock.
016. What time will the game be finished? ()
 A. 4 : 20 p.m. B. 4 : 00 p.m. C. 3 : 40 p.m.
017. At what time will the speakers meet tomorrow morning? ()
 A. 11 : 15. B. 3 : 30. C. 10 : 45.
018. When would Thomas and Lily like to leave? ()
 A. Tomorrow. B. Next Monday or Tuesday.
 C. This Tuesday.
019. When are they having the dialogue? ()
 A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. At night.
020. When will the man move into his new house? ()
 A. This month. B. In two months. C. Next month.

(二) 地点(Where)

听下面对话,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。[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。]

021. Where did the man buy the MP3? ()
 A. On the Internet. B. In a supermarket. C. In a shop.
022. Where are the speakers going? ()
 A. To a shop. B. To the railway station. C. To a restaurant.
023. Where are they most probably talking? ()
 A. At a station. B. In a park. C. On a farm.
024. Where does the conversation most probably take place? ()
 A. In a cinema. B. At an airport. C. At a hotel.
025. Where is the woman most probably? ()
 A. At a bank. B. At a restaurant. C. In a post office.
026. Where are the two speakers? ()
 A. In a restaurant. B. In a hotel. C. In the street.
027. Where does the conversation most probably take place? ()
 A. In a cotton field. B. At a railway station. C. On a train.
028. Where will the woman go on Saturday? ()
 A. To a restaurant. B. To the dentist's.
 C. To the man's home.
029. Where does the conversation probably take place? ()
 A. At a restaurant. B. At a hotel. C. At an airport.
030. Where is Leonard? ()

- A. In the teachers' office. B. On the playground.
C. In the classroom.
031. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a hospital. B. At a restaurant.
C. At a handicraft shop.
032. Where is the woman's father now?
A. In a hospital. B. At home. C. At a restaurant.
033. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a hotel. B. At a restaurant. C. At a market.
034. Where is the woman now?
A. In Apple Street. B. In King Street. C. In Willow Street.
035. Where will the man go for holiday?
A. Egypt. B. France. C. Germany.
036. Where does the man probably work?
A. In a supermarket. B. In a bookstore. C. In a library.
037. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At home. B. At a bus stop. C. At an office.
038. Where is the common room?
A. Opposite the kitchen. B. At the end of the corridor.
C. Near Yellowstone Park.
039. Where are they talking now?
A. At a hotel. B. At an airport. C. In a bookstore.
040. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In a hotel. B. At home. C. In a library.

(三) 原因与结果(Reasons and Results)

听下面对话,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。

[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。]

041. Why is the man saying sorry to the woman?
A. Because he lost her book. B. Because he was rude to her.
C. Because he kept her waiting.
042. Why doesn't the man eat his cake?
A. It has a bad smell. B. He has a toothache.
C. He has trouble opening his lips.
043. Why does the man refuse the woman?
A. Because he doesn't have a car. B. Because he will be using his car.
C. Because the woman can't drive well.
044. Why does the man come here?
A. To have a look at the woman's new computer.
B. To have a chat online.

- C. To solve the computer problem.
045. Why can't the woman go to the film today?
A. She has another plan. B. She doesn't like the film.
C. She is not feeling well.
046. Where does the woman probably go for her holiday?
A. The countryside. B. A forest. C. A beach.
047. Why was the man late?
A. He had a visitor. B. He missed the bus. C. He forgot the time.
048. Why is the man sleepy?
A. He got up too early this morning.
B. He stayed up late to watch TV last night.
C. He worked on his projects late last night.
049. Why will the woman go to London?
A. To have a look at London.
B. To go with her friend.
C. To visit a friend of hers.
050. Why isn't the woman sure whether she can change the order?
A. The cook never changes an order.
B. She already gave the order to the cook.
C. She has already given the man his food.
051. Why is the man unhappy?
A. He was not told the news earlier.
B. He had to cancel the meeting.
C. He had to put off the meeting.
052. Why does the woman refuse the man?
A. She has lent it to others.
B. She has not got a dictionary.
C. She will need it this weekend.
053. Why didn't the woman get the job?
A. She is not old enough.
B. She is not good at the job.
C. She is no longer young.
054. Why is David being invited to the party?
A. He's a good friend of the man's.
B. The man's mother likes him.
C. He's talkative and a good listener as well.
055. Why does the man want the woman to give up smoking?
A. Because it's a bad example to the children.
B. Because it's bad for her health.
C. Because it makes her cough.
056. Why didn't the woman enjoy the dinner party?

- A. She didn't like Betty. B. She didn't like the food.
C. She doesn't like parties.
057. Why isn't Rebecca going to eat?
A. She has been to the dentist's and is in much pain.
B. She has one of her teeth filled at the dentist's.
C. She doesn't feel like eating because she isn't hungry.
058. Why are the neighbors moving out?
A. They don't like the flat.
B. They can't afford the high rent.
C. The landlord doesn't keep his promise.
059. Why does Cathy do most of the gardening herself?
A. Because a gardener isn't experienced as she is.
B. Because she likes gardening.
C. Because she wants to save money.
060. Why is Tracy so happy?
A. She has received the latest issue of the journal.
B. She has won a prize for her research.
C. She has got her paper published.

(四) 人物(Who)

听下面对话,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。
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061. Who's leaving?
A. The man. B. The woman. C. Andy.
062. Who is speaking to Helen?
A. Her teacher. B. Her husband. C. Her boss.
063. Who will pay for the dinner?
A. The woman. B. The man. C. Both of them.
064. Who is Mr. Smith?
A. The girl's father. B. A friend of the girl's father.
C. The girl's brother.
065. Who is the man looking for?
A. Mary. B. Dick. C. Bob.
066. Who was at the door?
A. The speakers' neighbor. B. A delivery boy.
C. The speakers' neighbor's daughter.
067. Who is familiar with Disney World?
A. The man.
B. The woman.
C. The woman's grandmother.

068. Who is the man? ()
 A. Tom's boss. B. Tom's doctor. C. The woman's doctor.
069. Whose English dictionary is the cheapest? ()
 A. The man's. B. The woman's. C. Catherine's.
070. Who will go to Canada? ()
 A. The woman. B. The woman's brother. C. The man and Ken.
071. Who will go to China next month? ()
 A. Lucy. B. Alice. C. Richard.
072. Who is the woman speaking to? ()
 A. A policeman. B. A friend. C. A shop assistant.
073. Who wanted to borrow the camera? ()
 A. Mary. B. Jane. C. Alice.
074. Who is the man? ()
 A. A taxi driver. B. A hotel receptionist. C. A waiter.
075. Who enjoys armchair travelling? ()
 A. The man's mother. B. The man's father. C. The woman's mother.
076. Who is the birthday party for? ()
 A. Jade. B. Lisa. C. Lily.
077. Whose flowers look better? ()
 A. The man's. B. The woman's. C. The man's brother's.
078. Who is the man possibly talking to? ()
 A. A doctor. B. A teacher. C. His mother.
079. Who has given up smoking? ()
 A. Jack. B. Frank. C. The woman.
080. Who were injured in the accident? ()
 A. A baby. B. Three women. C. No one.

(五) 事件(What)

听下面对话,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。
 [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。]

081. What did the woman do last Saturday? ()
 A. She went to the police station. B. She saw a movie.
 C. She visited her partners.
082. What do we know about the woman? ()
 A. She doesn't understand the man.
 B. She can't hear the man clearly.
 C. She is angry with the man.
083. What is happening outside? ()
 A. It is raining slightly. B. It is raining heavily.