

全新英语听力


English Listening
Comprehension

中考

New
基础版



主编◇郭宁


 华东师范大学出版社

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主 编 郭 宁
项目编辑 郭 红
审读编辑 王兆霞
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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3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。此外,为了帮助同学们系统地提高英语听力技能,作者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。小学的本还还为小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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一、听力理解的要领和策略

很多同学都想知道：英语到底如何才能学好？从母语习得过程来看，人的第一语言活动是听，外语学习也应经历同样的过程。因此，要全面掌握英语，就要在听、说、读、写四个环节上下工夫，它们环环相扣、不可分割，相互促进和提高。在这四个环节中，听是第一位的，从某种意义上说，外语是听会的。想象一下，把一个不懂英语的小孩子放在美国，一年之后，他会说得很好。为什么？听得太多了，接受的语言信息量太大了。我们在国内没有这样的环境，但可以尽可能地为自己创造一个外语氛围。练习英语听力，要注意下面几个问题：

（一）注重两个结合

1. 专门时间与闲暇时间结合

在你专门学英语时，你可以全神贯注地听、读、写，但也可以利用早上起床、就餐、中午用餐的时间，放上磁带随意听，既不限制哪个单元、哪篇文章、哪段对话，也不要求听清听懂，更不要要求跟读或跟背，不必刻意捕捉什么，同一盘带子可每半面或一面反复播放一星期或两星期，直至熟悉带上内容为止。坚持一个月，你会发现英语开始变得容易了。这样一来在每天的生活中创造了额外的英语语言环境，使你在不知不觉中融入英文环境，接受英语知识。你听得很轻松，很自由，没有任何负担，绝大多数同学都很乐意天天听。久而久之，你养成这种听的习惯，听的能力也在不知不觉中有了很大的提高。平时听的多了，所听的内容就很自然地能随着教学录音的播放脱口而出，加深你对课本内容的了解，大大地缩短教师的授课时间。

2. 精听内容与泛听内容结合

要在可能的情况下尽可能扩大信息量，确定精听与泛听内容。一般说来，精听的内容除了课本外可选一些与中学水平相当的课文短小的经典教材，如《新概念英语》教材里的趣味故事或专门的听力教材等。泛听内容可以选用篇幅较长、超出个人水平、接近实际生活的材料、录音带、录像带、广播、电视节目和英语电影等。

（二）注重语言知识的传授与学习

1. 首先要严格把好音标关

学好音标是学好英语的前提，音标基础的好坏决定了语音、语调的好坏，语音基础打好了，对

提高学生的听力水平无疑会起到事半功倍之效。还要注意朗读技巧的训练和培养。教师在课堂上应有意识地传授诸如语句重音、节奏、音变、连读以及语调等知识。要正确引导学生记忆单词。任何一门语言的学习都离不开词汇的学习和积累,词汇要边学边记,最有效的方法是根据读音规则来识记。

2. 创造语言环境,培养听的习惯

由于初中生学习英语缺少语言环境,教师在课堂教学的各个环节都应尽量使用英语,尽可能让学生多听英语,培养他们听的习惯。初中英语教材集知识、趣味、实践于一体,有利于创设语言情景。用英语讲课有利于学生集中注意力,锻炼其感知能力,培养想象力和思维能力。如使用相关的英语课堂用语组织课堂教学:Class begins. Who is on duty today? Please make a daily speech. If you can answer my question, please put up your hand. 等等。用英语组织课堂教学,创造英语环境,使学生养成听的习惯,有利于提高听力。

3. 学生要积极参与课堂活动

我们的新教材,主题贴近现实生活,课文中设计了内容丰富并与主题相关的听、说、读、写等开放性的任务型活动和探究性的学习内容。新教材重点强调动口动手,而不是死记单词和语法规则。课堂上我们一定要听从老师的指挥,积极参与对话、讨论、发言,要敢于开口,不怕出错,珍惜课堂上的每一分钟,不放弃每一次用英语交流的机会;不会说的也要说。要讲好英语就是要胆子大,脸皮厚。英语是一门实践性很强的学科,只有大胆实践,才能提高交流能力。我们要在听力、口语、阅读、写作四项技能上全面发展,听说领先。

(三) 重视句子和文章的朗读背诵,以培养语感

学英语记单词很重要,但机械记忆的单词量再大,也不会真正提高你的英语水平。要做到词不离句,句不离文。请记住:句子比单词重要,记句子比记单词划算。我们要养成背句子的好习惯,因为句子中既包含了发音规则,又有语法内容,还有词的具体用法。

学过的课文要高声朗读,精彩段落和文章要读透背熟,做过的完形、阅读、单项选择题、听力录音稿也要朗读。朗读也是提高口语的有效途径。学英语语感很重要,而朗读、背诵、多听多说有助于培养语感。通过大量的朗读背诵,我们的语感形成了,这时候我们的语音语调就更标准,常用句子就能脱口而出,说英语就更自信;在阅读文章时就能轻易地找到上下文关联的感觉,体会到英语文字的美。

(四) 重视复习

英语知识点多,需要大量记忆。很多同学抱怨,说自己的记性差,记了又忘了,有什么办法能记得长久些,甚至终生不忘?有两个办法。最好的办法是听课文录音带,反复地听,反复地读,课文中的语言点、词汇在录音带中不断被重复。这跟我们提倡朗读是一个道理,声音对大脑的刺激有助于记忆。记住:英语首先是一门声音,我们要多运用耳朵和嘴巴,要大量进行声音的输入与输出。想学好英语,复读机、录音机是必不可少的。

要经常复习,合理地安排复习时间。首先要及时复习。遗忘的规律是:前快后慢,先多后少,识记后最初遗忘得较快,以后逐渐减慢。针对这一规律,学习新知识后应及早加以复习。其次在复习中要多尝试回忆与背诵,就是边读边回忆。就像小时候背书一样,读一段,书合起来试着背,背不出来时再看一看。尝试着回忆与识记交替进行,印象会更深刻一些,同时也知道了教材的难点在哪里,复习更有目的性。

(五) 以自学为主

语言学习不是老师讲会的,而是自己练会的。我们的英语教学是精讲多练,讲练结合,以练为主。有些同学听力不好,只有一个办法:坚持听,每天5—10分钟,而且长期听,一定会有效果的;阅读能力要靠大量的阅读来提高,词汇量的积累和文化背景知识的丰富也是在阅读中完成的。同学们要保证每天有2篇的阅读量的,500字左右,3年要有36万字的阅读量。有时不一定要做题,就像读中文杂志一样,只要你读的是英文就行。我们要树立目标,自己给自己施压,自觉地复习和巩固所学内容,主动请教。在完成了规定的任务后,要有“先人一步,捷足先登”的思想。充分利用闲暇时间,弥补薄弱环节,加强优势。半年后,一年后,你会发现你已远远走在其他同学前面了。

熟能生巧。英语要靠我们不断地重复、模仿,才会熟练,只有熟练了,才会形成一种不假思索的技能。在这个熟练的过程中,我们要不怕困难,坚持不懈地反复学习,持之以恒。相信自己一定能学好英语。成就梦想,英语助你一臂之力。

语言能力一般是指听、说、读、写四种基本能力,它们排列的先后顺序也反映了学外语的一般规律:听、说先于读、写。初中学习强调听、说,高中学习侧重读、写。实际上偏废哪一项也学不好英语,只重听、说导致文盲,只重读、写导致聋哑。在语言学习中这四种技能是交织在一起的,应该共同提高,全面发展。高中阶段,高二要攻会考,高三要攻高考,高一是个大好时机,一定要珍惜。

(六) 形成听力技巧

1. **预测。**听前利用时间空隙,快速浏览习题,捕捉一切可以从题面上得到的信息。甚至于大胆地猜测题目的测试点,根据上下文,对不熟悉的内容或没听清的内容进行猜测,以判断出说话者即将要说的话及意思。

2. **抓大放小。**要专心致志,抓住要点,联系前后内容。在听的时候,不管是听几遍,都不可掉以轻心。要注重句子和短文的整体内容,抓住重点词语和要点,不要强求听清楚每一个单词。可根据听前准备以及听到内容来捕捉与正确答案有关的信息。抓住主要的内容大意,不要一味咬住小问题不放,避免因小而失大。

3. **学会抓住语段和语篇的主题句。**注意对话的首句和短文的首段,因为这里可能是对全篇的概括(如讲话的目的、中心内容、论点、故事发生的时间、地点和理由),这样抓住了主题,有利于答题。

4. **抓特定的细节。**学会识别和听懂关键词(如 who, what, when, where, why, how, how long/ how much/ how soon/ how often/ how many/ how much...),略过无关细节,注意跟踪线索,将注意力集中在对整体内容的理解上。

5. **做快速记录。**对于一些重要或易忘的内容,要迅速做好记录。做笔记时要有重点、有技巧,如数字用阿拉伯数字记录、地点人名用代号、长单词用缩写、长句子抓住主干、符号、图形用各种自创的形式,快速记录瞬间映入脑际的重要信息,但记录不要太潦草,以免自己事后都看不懂。

6. **要冷静。**遇到听不懂或没听到的内容,要果断地处理,不要慌张,以免影响后面的答题。

7. **做听力练习题时,做好反馈纠正工作。**在听简单内容时问题不会很大,但对一些较灵活的、容易出错的题目应该反复听,并分析产生错误的原因,做好听后纠正工作,这样有利于提高听力。

总而言之,英语听力理解能力不是单项能力,必须具备良好的语言基础,辅以听力技巧、技能及丰富的背景知识,再依赖判断理解过程,才能有效地完成听力理解的过程。

二、听力题型分析与解题要点

中考的题型主要集中在四个方面。现在我们将本书中我们需要训练的题型及其解题要点作一个说明:

(一) 听句子选择图片

以上海中考为例,从2002年起的中考题中就用了该题型。从最初的6幅图等量选择,到目前的7幅图中选6幅,但如果坚持训练,这个题的难度是不大的。

建议同学们在做此类题目前应认真审图,看清每一幅图片的含义,积极预测背景内容、抓住关键词,这样在听的过程中就会逐一扫除障碍了。

(二) 根据对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案

这一大题属于情景会话题,考查学生对于对话细节的捕捉,内容包括对话地点、人物之间的关系、人物职业、时间、价格、数字、电话号码、颜色、天气、国家、活动等,但通过读题,考生可以缩小答题的范围,锁定听力句子中的关键词,并可适当作些记录,帮助自己进行计算或判断。

1. 信息的遴选

A. 确认事实

1) M: Mary, what do your parents do? (2004)

W: My father is a fireman and my mother is a driver. What about your parents?

M: My father is an engineer and my mother is a teacher.

Q: What does Mary's father do?

A. Driver.

B. Teacher.

C. Engineer.

D. Fireman.

正确答案: D

【分析】解答这道题时,我们首先要分清男女主人公父母的工作,略作笔记,然后积极排除迷惑项 A. Driver B. Teacher C. Engineer,这样就能确认事实得到答案了。

B. 地点方向

2) W: Paul, how many countries have you been to since you became a tourist guide? (2005)

M: Mm, let me see. I've been to France, Canada and New Zealand.

W: Wow, cool! Which country do you like best?

M: They are all wonderful, but still I like Singapore. It's my home. My parents and friends all live here.

Q: Which country do the man's parents live in?

A. Canada.

B. France.

C. Singapore.

D. New Zealand.

正确答案: C

【分析】解答这道题时,我们首先获得男生是一个导游去过许多国家的信息,尽管谈及四个国家,但是关键句“... but still I like Singapore. It's my home...”所提供的信息,使听者一举获得了答案,所以考生在做对话题时要大胆细致。

C. 时间日期

3) M: Are you in the dancing club, Mary? (2006)

W: Yes.

M: How often do you practise there?

W: Twice a week. We meet on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, but we'll take part in a competition this Sunday.

Q: When will the competition take place?

A. On Tuesday. B. On Friday. C. On Saturday. D. On Sunday.

正确答案: D

【分析】解答这道题时,面对对话中提到的多个日子,首先学生在听的过程中便可预测到即将要提问有关日子的问题,所以在听问题时要格外仔细“When will the competition take place?”,在听清了问题后,答案就显而易见了。

2. 数与运算

M: Excuse me, Mrs Zhang. I am a reporter from the school newspaper. May I ask a few questions? (2004)

W: Sure.

M: Do you like your job?

W: Yes, of course.

M: How long have you been a teacher?

W: I started my job at the age of 24 and have been a teacher for 30 years.

Q: How old is Mrs Zhang?

A. 24. B. 30. C. 54. D. 58.

正确答案: C

【分析】解答这道题时,当对话双方经过寒暄后,提问“How long have you been a teacher?”时,听者可合理推测、善于取舍,预测问题将要涉及数字了,但是最后的问题中的年龄问题是需要计算一下的,并且关键字“started”提供了24岁开始工作的信息,再加上已工作了30年,所以选择54岁。

3. 领会意思,进行综合判断

1) M: Hi, Susie. How is business? (2004)

W: Quite good.

M: Can you help me to repair my Walkman? It doesn't work.

W: OK, let me have a look.

M: How long will it take you to repair it?

W: I won't know until I look at it.

M: Then, I'll come back later.

Q: What information can you guess from the dialogue?

- A. Susie can repair Walkmans.
B. The Walkman costs much money.
C. The man wants to buy a new Walkman.
D. Something is wrong with Susie's Walkman.

正确答案：A

【分析】解答这道题时，要善于捕捉信息，从第一句话中的“Susie... business”获悉女孩是做生意的，接着渐渐地从男孩的要求中“Can you help me to repair my Walkman?”得知女孩会修Walkmans，而接下来的对话是起到迷惑作用的。

2) W: Mike, I heard that you had moved into a new flat. Didn't you like your old one? (2005)

M: Yes, I did. But my neighbours hold parties very often and their dog makes much noise at night.

W: Oh, I see.

Q: Why did Mike move into a new flat?

A. He disliked his old flat.

B. He hated the noise.

C. He wanted to give more parties.

D. He wanted to have a dog.

正确答案：B

【分析】解答这道题时，在预测了对话的主题后，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，必要时作些适当记录，从第一句话的问候乔迁到下句中的“much noise”，充分体现了男孩对噪音的憎恶，所以决定了答案B是正确的。

3) W: Hello, may I speak to Frank? (2006)

M: Speaking, who is that?

W: This is Kitty.

M: Hi, Kitty. What's up?

W: Would you like to go fishing with us tomorrow?

M: Go fishing? Great! What time?

Q: What are they doing now?

A. They are having a meeting.

B. They are fishing.

C. They are making a phone call.

D. They are talking about the time.

正确答案：C

【分析】解答这道题时，要注意说话者说话的语调和重音，我们首先要听清问题“What are they doing now?”，并且注意对话关键词“Speaking, who is that?”，这是电话用语，所以决定了答案是C。

(三) 根据短文内容判断正误

听力的短文内容通常为对话或叙事性文章，短文字数在170—200之间。在题目设置方面，句子意思基本上在原文中不直接听到，句子结构进行了适当转换或对原文意思进行概括，有句子结构转换的句子，也有在原文中能直接听到的句子，最后一句往往对全文意思进行简单概括。

与对话理解不同，短文表达一定完整的思想内容，涉及的词汇量大，牵涉的知识面宽，它考查大家的整体理解能力，因此难度也相对较大。

首先，同学们通过快速浏览，可初步划出题干中的关键词，然后，针对5个W，即What, Who, When, Where, Why等方面带着问题听短文，做到对全文的理解。其次，要重视听第二遍。在听第一遍时，往往只能听懂大意，初步掌握问题所涉及的重点，一些细节性的问题及一些必要的判断和推理主要取决于听第二遍。要做到仔细审题、捕捉信息，短文后所给的试题一般是紧扣同学们所听到内容的先后顺序编排的，因此可以根据所听有关内容的先后顺序来逐一考虑各题，以免理

不清头绪,解答问题时要注意细节,切忌张冠李戴。

例 1: (*Telephone ringing*)

W: Hello. This is Rose Restaurant. Can I help you?

M: Hello. This is Peter Johnson, your customer. I want to make a suggestion.

W: OK. Thank you. Please go ahead.

M: Could you find a way to reduce the use of mobile phones at your restaurant?

W: Have you had problems?

M: Last Friday evening my wife and I were enjoying dinner at your restaurant. A woman at the next table received a mobile phone call. She was very angry with her son for using her money. Her talk continued loudly for ten minutes.

W: Oh, really?

M: Yes. My wife and I wanted a relaxing evening, a good dinner and a quiet talk. We didn't pay \$47 to listen to another customer's personal problems.

W: I see. Then what's your suggestion?

M: Well ... Could you put up a sign, saying, "Use your mobile phone only when necessary" in your restaurant?

W: Thank you for your advice. I will report to my manager and call you back as soon as possible.

M: OK. I'm looking forward to your reply. Bye.

W: Thanks for calling. Bye.

1. 原文: W: Hello, this is Rose Restaurant. Can I help you?

M: Hello, this is Peter Johnson, your customer. I want to make a suggestion.

题目: Peter is making a suggestion to a restaurant on the phone.

正确答案: T

2. 原文: M: Last Friday evening, my wife and I were enjoying dinner at your restaurant. A woman at the next table received a mobile phone call.

题目: Peter received a phone call while having dinner there last Friday.

正确答案: F

3. 原文: M: She was very angry with her son for using her money.

题目: The woman at the next table was angry because her son had used her money.

正确答案: T

4. 原文: M: Her talk continued loudly for ten minutes.

题目: The woman talked loudly on the mobile phone for ten minutes.

正确答案: T

5. 原文: M: We didn't pay \$47 to listen to another customer's personal problems.

题目: Peter was eager to know other customers' problems.

正确答案: F

例 2:

Hi, my name's Sandy. My brother and I have just been to my cousin's house in London. We went there by train on Friday morning and arrived at six in the afternoon. My aunt and uncle cooked

a big dinner for us. And then we all went to play tennis. It was my first time, so I wasn't very good at it and I didn't win. But it was great fun. On Saturday we went shopping in Oxford Street. I bought some new summer clothes. And my brother bought a computer game. In the evening we all went to a nice restaurant. I had a pizza, and it was very delicious. We came back home on Sunday, but I wanted to stay in London. What a wonderful weekend I have had!

1. 原文: My name is Sandy. My brother and I have just been to my cousin's house in London.

题目: Sandy went to visit his cousin in London with his brother.

正确答案: T

2. 原文: We went there by train on Friday morning, and arrived at 6 in the afternoon.

题目: They took a train and arrived at 6 o'clock in the morning.

正确答案: F

3. 原文: ... and then we went to play tennis. It was my first time, so I wasn't very good at it and I didn't win.

题目: Sandy often played tennis and was very good at it.

正确答案: F

4. 原文: On Saturday we went shopping in Oxford Street. I bought some new summer clothes. And my brother bought a computer game.

题目: Sandy's brother bought some new clothes in Oxford Street.

正确答案: F

5. 原文: In the evening we all went to a nice restaurant. I had a pizza, and it was delicious.

题目: They had dinner in a nice restaurant on Saturday evening.

正确答案: T

6. 原文: We came back home on Sunday.

题目: Sandy and his brother stayed in London until Sunday.

正确答案: T

7. 原文: What a wonderful weekend I have had!

题目: Sandy enjoyed his trip to London very much.

正确答案: T

(四) 听录音,填入所缺的词

此类题目多以表格或短文的形式出现。首先,听力填词通常是按顺序出题的,即同学们一般只需按考题的顺序,一一等待并捕捉相关的信息,答题即可。当然,也有偶有例外的情况。其次,应注意观察表格、文章前后,上下相关信息的格式、大小写和单位符号等。还有,填写单词时要注意单词的完整、正确拼写、名词单复数、动词第三人称单数在一般现在时中加s等。

例1:

W: Morning, sir. What can I do for you?

M: Morning. I read your advertisement yesterday. Tourists to China can choose the programmes, right?

W: Oh, yes. Nowadays tours to China are very popular. Would you like us to make a plan for you?

M: Sure.

W: Your name, please.

M: Jack White. J-a-c-k Jack.

W: OK. Will you go there alone or with someone else?

M: With my wife and our two boys, one is eight, the other twelve.

W: I see. Then when would you like to go?

M: Well, from August 5th to 20th.

W: OK. Any special interests?

M: Of course. We want to spend one week in the capital. My sons want to watch some of the Olympic Games' events. And we want to go sightseeing for three days in other big cities, especially Shanghai.

W: Anything else?

M: Also we're interested in the mountains and rivers in Guilin. And we need one day for shopping as well.

W: OK. We'll make the plan for you as soon as possible. Here is my telephone number. Please call me if you need my help.

M: Thank you very much.

W: You're welcome.

Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks (根据你听到的内容,完成下表,每空格限填一词)

Happy Travel

Country to visit: 24

Name: 25 White

Number: adults: 2 children: 2

Age of children: 8 and 26

Time length: 16 days (27 5th - 20th)

Programmes: one 28 to spend in the capital

three days to go sightseeing in other big cities

two days to see the mountains and 29 in Guilin

one day to go 30

正确答案:

(24. China 25. Jack 26. 12 27. August 28. week 29. rivers 30. shopping)

例 2:

It's a warm sunny day in July, and you along with a few friends are on your way to play video games at your favourite Internet café. Suddenly, you notice a woman coming from the supermarket. She is carrying two big bags, but she does not notice a big hole in the sidewalk. She trips and starts to fall. But because of the heavy bags in her hands, she can't

protect herself from falling on the ground. As you approach the woman you hope she is not hurt, but quickly you see she is not moving. Blood is dripping from her nose and ears, and her eyes are closed. Many people are starting to gather around the fallen woman, but no one is doing anything to help her. "Call a policeman," someone shouts, while others try to phone an emergency number. You feel helpless, and you don't know how to help.

Calling for help is the most important thing ordinary people can do in an emergency, and here's what to do:

Take a deep breath to calm down a little.

Tell the operator there's an emergency.

Say your name and where you are.

Explain what happened and how many people are hurt. (The operator will need all the information you can provide, so give as many details as you can.)

Stay on the line until the operator says it's OK to hang up.

After calling for help, your first thought might be to rush over to the person who's injured. But stop and look before you do. Make sure the scene is safe. If it's not, wait in a safe spot until an emergency team arrives.

Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks (根据你听到的内容,完成下列短文,每空格限填一词)

It's a warm sunny day in July, and you along with a few friends are on your way to play video games at your favourite Internet café. Suddenly, you notice a woman 24 from the supermarket. She falls down. But because of the heavy bags in her hands, she can't 25 herself from falling on the ground. Many people are starting to gather around the 26 woman. You feel helpless, and you don't know how to help.

Calling for help is the most important thing 27 people can do in an emergency, and here's what to do:

☆ Take a deep 28 to calm down a little.

☆ Tell the operator there's an emergency.

☆ Say your name and where you are.

☆ Explain what happened and how many people are hurt. (The operator will need all the information you can 29, so give as many details as you can.)

☆ Stay on the line until the operator says it's OK to hang up.

☆ After 30 for help, your first thought might be to rush over to the person who's injured. But stop and look before you do. Make sure the scene is safe. If it's not, wait in a safe spot until an emergency team arrives.

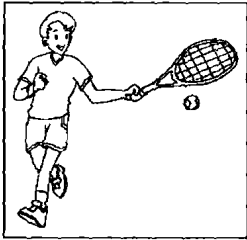
正确答案:

(24. coming 25. protect 26. fallen 27. ordinary 28. breath 29. provide 30. calling)

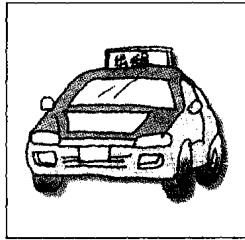
全新英语听力中考模拟题

Model Test 1

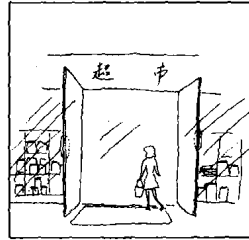
I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片): (共 6 分)



A.



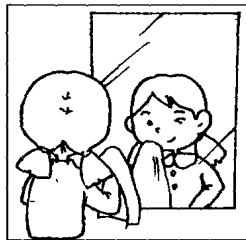
B.



C.



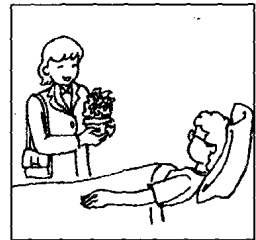
D.



E.



F.



G.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案): (共 10 分)

- () 7. A. Their holiday. B. The park. C. The Science Museum. D. Their visit.
- () 8. A. At half past seven. B. At half past six. C. At seven. D. At six.
- () 9. A. 10 dollars. B. 25 dollars. C. 20 dollars. D. 15 dollars.
- () 10. A. It's cloudy. B. It's snowy. C. It's rainy. D. It's windy.
- () 11. A. By bike. B. By taxi. C. By underground. D. On foot.
- () 12. A. The man's job. B. The man's health. C. The man's family. D. The man's address.
- () 13. A. Doing a puzzle. B. Cycling. C. Going on a barbecue. D. Playing computer games.
- () 14. A. Mike's. B. John's. C. Their teacher's. D. Mary's.
- () 15. A. She went to the cinema. B. She went to school.