

# 全新英语听力

## English Listening Comprehension

..... 高考 .....



New  
基础版

主编◇李萍 树骅

 华东师范大学出版社


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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全新英语听力:基础版. 高考 / 李萍, 树骅主编. —2 版. —上海: 华东师范大学出版社, 2010. 10  
ISBN 978-7-5617-6973-7

I. ①全… II. ①李…②树… 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(2010)第 201670 号

## 全新英语听力

基础版·高考

主 编 李 萍 树 骅  
项目编辑 郭 红  
审读编辑 赵 亮  
装帧设计 卢晓红

出版发行 华东师范大学出版社  
社 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号 邮编 200062  
网 址 [www.ecnupress.com.cn](http://www.ecnupress.com.cn)  
电 话 021-60821666 行政传真 021-62572105  
客服电话 021-62865537 门市(邮购)电话 021-62869887  
地 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号华东师范大学校内先锋路口  
网 店 <http://ecnup.taobao.com/>

印 刷 者 昆山亭林彩印厂  
开 本 787×1092 16 开  
印 张 8.75  
字 数 193 千字  
版 次 2011 年 3 月第二版  
印 次 2011 年 3 月第一次  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5617-6973-7/G·3901  
定 价 23.00 元(含光盘一张 8 元)

出 版 人 朱杰人

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题,请寄回本社客服中心调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

## 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

的三本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

此套丛书是为英语听力学习者精心设计的,选材丰富,内容广泛,涵盖了美国、加拿大、英国、澳大利亚、日本、韩国、中国等多个国家的文化、生活、科技、体育、文艺等各个领域。本书还特别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。

本书可作为英语听力基础版·高考阶段的辅助教材,也可作为英语听力提高版·高考阶段的辅助教材。本书还特别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。

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# 导言 听力理解的考查要点和解题技巧



## 一、高中英语听力考查要点

根据现行中小学英语课程标准,高中阶段学生英语听力技能的学习要求为:能正确理解课内外师生之间或学生的信息传递;能听懂日常生活的交谈内容;能听懂外籍人士的谈话大意及他们就一般性内容的演讲大意;能听懂外籍人士所做报告大意;能从广播、电视、电影等有声媒体中获取信息;课外视听量累计不少于100小时。

在高考英语听力中,通常会考查以下听力技能:细节捕捉、主题把握、判断推理。

**细节捕捉:**主要细节包括数字(数量、年龄、时间、价格等)、地点等事实信息,可以涵盖高考英语听力考试中所有三大部分的题目。

**主题把握:**一般涉及题型为高考英语听力考试中 Short Conversations 和 Passages 两大部分。

**判断推理:**主要判断数字(数量、年龄、时间、价格等)、地点、人物关系、人物态度与情感等,可以涵盖高考英语听力考试中所有三大部分的题目。

## 二、听力解题技巧

下面我们以上海高考听力题为例,针对短对话、短文、长对话三种题型,分别给予如何正确、快速答题的技巧点拨。

### 1. 短对话解题技巧

上海高考听力试题的第一部分为 Short Conversations,共有十题,而且对话和问题只读一遍,这就需要考生高度集中精力,抓住关键词加以理解。听力材料的内容是生活中的常见情景,例如:数字、地点、天气、交通、时间、人物关系等。

下表是近3年上海高考试题的第一部分 Short Conversations 涉及的考查项目及分布情况:

考查项目	2006年(题号)	2007年(题号)	2008年(题号)
时间	1	5	1
地点	2	2	3
主题	3		5



考查项目	2006年(题号)	2007年(题号)	2008年(题号)
推断(身份或人物关系)	6	4	
推断(观点、建议)	8, 9, 10	7, 8, 9	8, 10
推断(实际情况)	4, 5, 7	1, 3, 6, 10	2, 4, 6, 7, 9

### 时间型试题

时间型试题考查学生对于时间表述的敏感性。通常在一个对话中会出现多个时间,包括点时间(如 8:15)和段时间(如 3 minutes)的表述。因此就需要同学们对于时间表述的各种表达方式成竹在胸,并且能根据对话大意判断并选择题意所要求的正确时间。

例 1:

M: Excuse me, when will Flight Number CA981 from New York arrive?

W: It was scheduled to arrive at 1:00 p. m. But it will be delayed for an hour and a half.

Q: When will the plane arrive?

A. At 1:00 p. m.    B. At 1:30 p. m.    C. At 2:00 p. m.    D. At 2:30 p. m.

这是典型的时间问题。飞机原定于 1:00 p. m. 到达,然而却延误了一个半小时。考生应该记下 1:00 p. m. 并加上一个半小时,便可以得到实际到达时间为 2:30 p. m.。故本题选 D。

### 地点型试题

地点型试题考查学生通过对对话内容的分析来判断对话发生的地点,通常提问形式为: Where does/did the conversation probably take place? Where is the conversation taking place? 要正确判断对话发生的地点,就需要学生熟悉、积累与各个地点场所有关的单词、短语、句型和场景。

例 2:

W: Look at those colorful birds over there. I think you can teach them to sing.

M: But look at the price! I'd rather have a cat.

Q: Where is the conversation taking place?

A. In a park.    B. In a museum.    C. In a zoo.    D. In a pet store.

在本例中,由女士所说的话出发,A、C、D 选项都有可能,但是从男士所说的 look at the price 就能明确地说明这个对话是发生在一家商店中,所以正确答案选择 D。

### 数字型试题

数字型试题主要考查学生对数字的敏感度,可以包括数量、年龄、价格等,主要分为记录题、判断题、推断题三大类。记录类数字题一般选择所需数字;判断类则指在两个或两个以上数字中判断符合题意的数字;而推断类数字题则通常涉及到简单的数学四则运算。在听音过程中,听力材料中的任何数字数据都需要准确记录。

例 3:

W: The trousers were a bargain. I got them for half price.

M: You mean you only paid \$15 for them?

Q: How much did the trousers cost originally?

A. \$30.    B. \$100.    C. \$50.    D. \$15.

该题为推断类数字题。其中,女士用裤子的半价 15 美元买下了这条裤子,所以答案选 A。但



如果同学未能辨清 fifteen 与 fifty,就容易将此题误选为 B。在英语中,一些数字的发音十分接近,如 thirteen/thirty, fourteen/forty, nineteen/ninety 等,在听音过程中要特别注意分辨,把数字听明白,记准确。

例 4:

W: We only have 5 chairs, but there will be 10 guests for the dinner party tonight.

M: Including us two, we should have 12 chairs in all.

Q: How many chairs should they have for the dinner party tonight?

- A. 5.                                      B. 10.                                      C. 2.                                      D. 12.

该题为判断类数字题。本题中一共出现了 4 个数字。他们有 5 把椅子,但要来 10 个客人吃晚饭。加上男女主人两人,他们一共需要 12 把椅子。问题问的是他们一共要有多少把椅子,因此正确答案为 D。

例 5:

M: I'm in charge of buying fruits for the children in our church. I'm so happy to find that apples and oranges are in season. Give me three dozen of each.

W: I hope they are as good as they look.

Q: How many apples did the man buy?

- A. 12.                                      B. 24.                                      C. 36.                                      D. 48.

例 5 为推断类数字题。该题中,男士要买苹果和橘子两种水果,每种要三打,而根据常识,一打等于 12 个。根据以上信息,同学们可以在听音过程中配合选项中所给出的数字做出如下注解:

- A. 12.                                      B. 24.                                      C. 36.                                      D. 48.

$$12 \times 3 = 36$$

所以男士所买苹果的数量是 36 个,选择 C。

### 主题型试题

主题型试题主要考查学生对短对话主要内容的把握能力。在听音过程中,对于短对话的主题要抓住关键词来分析。常见的提问形式为:What are the two speakers talking about? What are the two speakers discussing? What is the conversation about? 等。

例 6:

W: I have a headache and a sore throat.

M: The flu is going around. Do you have a fever or a cough, too?

Q: What are the man and the woman discussing?

- A. A new medicine for headaches.                                      B. A class they're taking.  
C. The man's job.                                      D. The woman's health.

在本题中,所有的关键词 headache, sore throat, flu, fever, cough 都是围绕着“健康”这一主题的,而且所有的症状都围绕着女士,很显然是在讨论女士的健康问题,所以正确答案选择 D。

### 推断型试题

推断型试题包括推断人物身份、关系,推断人物态度、情感以及推断实际情况。在推断人物身份、关系时,要熟悉、积累不同人物身份及人物关系所对应的单词、短语、句型和场景;在推断人物态度、情感时,要熟悉、积累不同语音语调所表达的不同意思以及特定单词、短语和句型所表达的隐含信息;在推断实际情况时,要听清对话中的各个事实信息,及时做好记录。

例7:

M: Open wide. Now show me where it hurts.

W: Here on the top, especially when I bite something hot or cold.

Q: Who is the man?

A. A dentist.      B. A detective.      C. A cook.      D. A tailor.

例7中所描述的是医生给病人看病的场景。通过男士所说的 open wide 和女士所说的 especially when I bite something hot or cold 可以推断出医生在给病人看牙齿,所以很显然这是一个牙医,所以正确答案是 A。

例8:

M: Make thirty copies for me and twenty copies for Mr. Brown.

W: Certainly, sir. As soon as I make the final corrections.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Boss and secretary.      B. Teacher and student.  
C. Customer and waitress.      D. Doctor and patient.

在例8中所描述的场景是上级命令下级打印文档的场景,此类场景通常发生在老板和秘书之间,因此正确答案选择 A。

例9:

W: The concert was quite a success.

M: Quite a success?

Q: What does the man think of the concert?

A. It was a success.      B. It was not successful.  
C. He enjoyed it.      D. It was not mentioned.

例9中“Quite a success?”以升调的形式出现,相当于一个反问句:Was that really a success? 表示男士并不认为音乐会很成功,所以正确答案为 B。

英语语调的主要功能在于表示说话者的态度、意图或情感。有时根据语调就可以判断出整句话的意思。同一句话用不同的语调说出来可以表达完全不同的意义。语调主要包括升调和降调。升调意味着不确定、不满意,常用于一般疑问句和反问句中,如用在肯定句中则表示不确定或不满意,用于特殊疑问句则意指要求对方重复。降调意味着确定、满意,一般用于肯定句、祈使句、感叹句、特殊疑问句和反意疑问句中。

例10:

W: What a lovely day! Why don't we go for a walk in the park?

M: Yeah. Why not?

Q: What does the man mean?

A. He wonders why they can't go for a walk.  
B. He doesn't want to go for a walk in the park.  
C. He won't go out with the woman.  
D. He thinks it's a good idea.

例10中 Why not? 是一句反问句,表示男士赞同女士出去散步的建议,所以正确答案为 D。

例11:

M: Let's go for a nice long walk in the country this morning.

W: I'd love to, but I think I'm catching a cold.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

- A. Take a long walk.                      B. Take a good rest.  
C. Read a love story.                     D. Catch up with her work.

例 11 中的关键句型为 I'd love to, but ..., 表示婉转拒绝。所以女士不可能同男士一起出去散步, 而从她 catch a cold 可以推断出她最有可能做的事情就是 B。

例 12:

W: You are going to see that movie again? Isn't this the sixth time that you've seen it?

M: You can never get too much of a good thing, I always say.

Q: What does the man imply?

- A. Movies are inexpensive entertainment.                      B. Going to movies is his hobby.  
C. The movie is his favorite.                                         D. He will go to see the movie again.

例 12 中的关键句型为 never get too much of ..., 此句型为双重否定, 表示肯定意义, 说明男士非常欣赏这部电影, 并且对不断看这部电影乐此不疲, 因此选择 D。

## 2. 短文听力解题技巧

上海高考听力试题第二部分为 Passages(短文听力)。所涉及的语言材料多为新闻报道、人物介绍、讲故事, 甚至专业的演讲等。要求考生听两篇短文, 并回答相应的问题。每篇短文对应有三个选择题。短文读两遍, 而问题只读一遍。本大题是对考生听力综合素质的检测, 不仅需要一般的听力技巧, 也需要一些速记、分析、通篇理解等其他技巧的配合。

短文听力通常包括以下几种类型的文章:

**故事性短文:**故事性短文以纪事为主, 或讲故事或反映现实生活。在听的过程中, 重点要听出 5W (Who, When, Where, What, Why), 弄清故事中人物及矛盾发展的关键。

**叙述性短文:**叙述性短文是对人物、事件和环境等做最概括的说明和交待, 其题材包罗万象, 可以是地区特征、气候变化、名胜古迹、历史事件、人文风俗、天文地理、科普知识、发明创造、机构设施、学校生活、文化教育等常识性问题, 也可能是能源、交通、妇女、卫生、环境保护等社会性问题。

**论说型短文:**论说型短文包括议论型和说明型。议论文的特点在于以理服人, 通过逻辑推理的方式来说服别人; 说明文客观地解释事物、观念、方法、原则或阐明某些道理, 就事论事, 不带任何主观看法或个人感情色彩。

**新闻报道型短文:**新闻报道型短文一般选取几条时事新闻, 其内容可以涵盖国际国内社会、科技、文化等各个领域。其中各条时事新闻可以是互相之间毫无关联的, 也可以是一个有机的组合体。

在进行短文听力时, 边听边做笔记的技巧尤为重要, 能够帮助把握大意并抓住事实信息, 从容应对问题。因此, 建议学生在听音前能快速浏览已给选项进行预测, 明确记笔记的方向; 在短文第一遍听音时不必急着记笔记, 而是先听懂大意, 了解文章的整体内容和结构之后, 在第二遍时攫取关键信息, 有的放矢; 边听音边做笔记时要手脑并用, 笔记简洁、明确、快捷、高效, 可以用单词的前两、三个字母或中英文符号记下时间、地点、人物、数字、内容、主题、论据、重复率较高的词或短语以及其他重要信息, 这样回答问题时就不用单纯靠记忆; 听音结束后可以运用笔记进行自检, 保证答题的正确率。

例 13:

It's twelve o'clock, time for Australia Educational News in brief.

Sydney — Yesterday, 370 primary school students participated in a clean-up event. The event aims to help maintain litter control within the National Forest Park. Students are interested in environmental issues. They are keen on green and clean.

Gold Coast — High school students hold a painting exhibition at the Gold Coast. The exhibition reflects the high achievement levels of students studying watercolor painting at different schools.

Brisbane — Queensland school have moved one step closer to being linked to the global education community through the World Wide Web. State Education Minister Mr. Bo Quinn says that the new website offers endless professional development opportunities for both students and teachers.

Again Brisbane — 6000 school cleaners gathered in front of the town hall to object to the government's decision. The government reached a decision last month to let private companies take over the school's cleaning.

Questions:

1. What does the news from Sydney tell you?
2. What is NOT included in the news you have just heard?
3. What makes the school cleaners angry with the government?

在上例中,划线词句为本文的关键信息。通过以上关键信息,可以做如下笔记:

Sydney — yesterday, 370 primary students, a clean-up event, to maintain litter control, the Forest Park.

Gold Coast — high school students, a watercolor painting exhibition, their achievement levels.

Brisbane — Queensland school, the World Wide Web, Minister says, development opportunities.

— 6000 school cleaners, before the town hall, object to, private companies taking over the school's cleaning.

通过以上笔记,三条新闻的主要内容都被囊括了。

当然,由于短文问题的选项是给出的,同学们也可以灵活地通过给选项做注解的方式进行笔记:

1. A. The students planted trees.
  - B. The students helped the litter control. (Sydney, 370 primary, a clean-up event, the Forest Park)
  - C. The students had little control over the event.
  - D. The Forest Park was green and clean. (students)
2. A. Schools have access to the World Wide Web. (Brisbane)
  - B. Students' paintings are on show. (Gold Coast)
  - C. The minister visited the painting exhibition. (The minister says ...)
  - D. The government reached a decision last month. (Private companies taking over the school's cleaning.)
3. A. Low pay. (×)
  - B. Long work hours. (×)
  - C. Little respect. (×)
  - D. Fear of losing jobs. (✓)

通过以上两种笔记,就可以很方便地回答文章之后的问题:B、C、D。

### 3. 长对话解题技巧

此类题型为2003年起使用的新题型。该题型以将关键词填入信息栏的形式对学生获取重要事实信息的能力进行综合考查,以表格形式出现,一般分问题栏和信息栏两列。涉及这类题型的语言材料多为机场、车站的广播、电台、电视台的节目预告、各种机构的人员信息登记、生活气息浓郁的对话等。一般需要学生解决的问题多为记录事实,包括时间、地点、人的姓名、性别、教育程度、工作经历等,也可以是回答关于事实信息各种问题,如5W(即Who, When, Where, What, Why)。由于此类题型的语言材料贴近真实生活,更加口语化,所以学生对于事实信息的获取并不难,但经常会在一些细节上犯小错误而失分。因此,学生在做此类题的时候,要注意信息栏的填写格式与问题栏相对应;注意大小写、冠词、介词和单复数;数字要写准确;注意拼写准确;及时记录关键信息。

例 14:

W: Police station. Can I help you?

M: Yes. I'm calling to tell you I found a car near a bridge. I thought it might be a stolen car.

W: I see. Where exactly did you find it?

M: Near the No. 8 Bridge along the London Road.

W: Can you recall the number of the car?

M: Yes, the number was BWE 4586.

W: What kind of car is it?

M: A Mini. It's yellow and nearly new.

W: When did you find the car?

M: Wednesday.

W: Can I know your name and address please?

M: Henry Roberts. I live at 51 Eaton Road.

W: What do you do, Mr. Roberts?

M: I'm an engineer at Baxter Company.

W: Well, thank you very much, Mr. Roberts. We'll investigate it.

#### Telephone Message

Case reported:	A car found
Location of the car:	Near No. 8 <u>1</u>
Car number:	BWE 4586
Colour of the car:	<u>2</u>
Day of finding:	<u>3</u>
Informer's name and occupation:	Henry Roberts, <u>4</u>

Complete the form. Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

Keys: 1. Bridge 2. Yellow 3. Wednesday 4. engineer

此类表格与现实生活中要填写的表格没有太大区别,一般其信息栏通常填入的是词或词组,如问题3的答案 Wednesday 对应于“Day of finding”,不可以写成 On Wednesday。同时,信息栏内

容第一个单词首字母大写,如问题2的答案 Yellow 就不可以写成 yellow;而非第一个单词则首字母不大写,如问题4的答案 engineer 就不可以写成 Engineer。路名和地址书写中注意每个词首字母大写,如问题1的答案 Bridge, No. 8 Bridge 是地址,所以不可以写成 bridge;车牌、航班号中的英文字母都大写。

例 15:

M: I'm glad shopping is over now. Honey, let's go home.

W: But I should go to my office. I've got lots to do.

M: OK. I'd better hurry. Peter's waiting in the house to help carry the television in.

W: Good. I hope he'll still be there when I get home. I haven't seen him for ages. Oh, I forgot to tell you. I'll be late home tonight. I've got a meeting at 5 o'clock.

M: When do you think it will end?

W: I'm not sure. Still, I should be home by eight. If later than 8 o'clock, I'll call you.

M: OK. It's nice now that your office is in City Square. You don't have to travel very far.

W: Yeah. Taxi drivers always know where City Square is, too. By the way, are you going to watch "Law and Order" on TV tonight?

M: What did you say? What TV show?

W: "Law and Order".

M: Of course I am. I'll tell you what happened when you get home.

Who is waiting for the man?	1. _____.
When does the woman expect to get home?	2. _____.
Where is the woman's office?	3. _____.
What TV program is the man going to watch?	4. _____.

Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Keys: 1. Peter

2. By 8:00/8 o'clock/eight o'clock

3. In City Square

4. Law and Order

此类表格采用问答形式,信息栏内容是对问题栏中问题的回答。在填写此类表格时要注意回答形式与问题的对应性和回答的准确性,尤其在回答 when 和 where 时,如问题2的正确答案为 By 8:00/8 o'clock/eight o'clock,如果仅仅填入 8:00,则相当于 At 8:00,指 8:00 到家,但对话中明确指出 By 8:00,指 8:00 时已经到家,所以 by 不可以省略;又如问题3 In City Square 的 In 不能省略,因为 where 对地点状语提问,所以回答也必须用地点状语的完整形式。

本对话还考查了专有名词书写形式。对于专有名词如人名、地名等,首字母要大写。在长对话中,对于一些不常见的此类专有名词,通常会采取重复拼写的形式让学生进行记录。而对于常见的人名、地名则不作重复,如问题1, Peter 是一个非常常见的英语人名,因此不作重复。对此,同学们在平时的复习中,要积累必要的常见专有名词。比如,常见的姓、名、主要国家的国名、首都名及各大城市名、大洲名、大洋名等。而对于普通名词构成的专有名词,其关键词的首字母必须大写,如问题3中的 City Square 是对话中的一个地名,就如上海的 People's Square 一样,所以“C”,“S”必须大写。而问题4中,由于 Law and Order 是对话中所提到的一档电视节目的名称,

所以关键字“Law”和“Order”首字母必须大写,而诸如“and”之类的并列连词、介词、冠词、不定式的to等非关键词则首字母不大写。书名的写法也是一样,不过一定不要在书名前后加上中文书名号“《》”,因为在英语中没有这个标点符号。

在本对话中还出现了一道数字题,即问题2。数字型听力题一般分为听写型、判断型和推断型三种,可以出现在听力考试的所有题型中。听写型数字题一般是听写所需数字,如电话号码、房间门牌号、航班号、车牌号等;判断型则指在两个或两个以上数字中判断符合题意的数字;而推断型数字题通常涉及到简单的数学计算。当对话中出现各种数字时,一定要准确记录各种数字,并为数字做好标记,然后再根据题意写下准确的数字。

当然,这些听力技巧是一种非智力因素上的处理,它们可以帮助学生在原来基础上更进一步,在心理上帮助学生轻松应对听力测试。但我们要记住:听力水平要提高,必须要通过泛听、泛读,不断增加自己的词汇量,练好基本功,也只有进行大量的循序渐进的听力训练才能真正提高听力能力,也才能真正笑傲高考。



# 全新英语听力高考模拟题

## Model Test 1

### Section A

**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. 10:05.                      B. 10:15.                      C. 10:00.                      D. 9:55.
2. A. At a restaurant.          B. In a shop.                      C. In a hotel.                      D. In an office.
3. A. To see a new film.                      B. To take a test.  
C. To go over her lessons.                      D. To do her homework.
4. A. Caller and telephone operator.                      B. Caller and secretary.  
C. Customer and shop assistant.                      D. Friends.
5. A. Quite easy.                      B. Quite difficult.                      C. All over.                      D. Quite certain.
6. A. She would like to go to the movie.                      B. She was too tired to go to the movie.  
C. She thought it wonderful to go to the movie.  
D. She would go to the movie despite her tiredness.
7. A. TV advertisements.                      B. Ball games.  
C. A TV show.                      D. A commercial program.
8. A. Hot coffee.                      B. Hot tea.  
C. Hot coffee and tea.                      D. Cold coffee.
9. A. The factories should move away.                      B. The factories should deal with the problem.  
C. The factories should seal the chimney.  
D. The factories should apologize to the school.
10. A. The shoes are clever.  
B. The shoes look great for the man.  
C. She's amazed that the man bought the shoes.  
D. The shoes are not good at all.

### Section B

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

**Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.**

11. A. Boys grow up by playing it.  
B. Every American has watched baseball games.  
C. Americans talk about it very often.

- D. Baseball has been in all aspects of American life.
12. A. They dressed in American uniforms and spoke English well.  
 B. They lived in America for a very long time.  
 C. They turned up behind the American lines.  
 D. They knew everything about baseball.

13. A. By stopping them and asking them to play baseball.  
 B. By asking them questions about baseball and star players.  
 C. By checking their spoken English.  
 D. By seeing whether they were strange or not.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. Traffic. B. Housing problem. C. Pollution. D. Overpopulation.
15. A. The streets are jammed.  
 B. People are everywhere during the rush hours.  
 C. Traffic accidents often occur. D. Harmful smoke is given off by vehicles.
16. A. Because they are so far away from the nature.  
 B. Because the air pollution is very serious.  
 C. Because harmful smoke is constantly being given off.  
 D. Because there are so many people in modern cities.

### Section C

**Directions:** In Section C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Hospital Registration	
NAME:	Michelle Roberts
HOME ADDRESS:	81 South <u>17</u> Drive
POSTCODE:	<u>18</u>
NATIONALITY:	<u>19</u>
ARRIVAL DATE:	May 12th
DEPARTURE DATE:	<u>20</u>

Complete the form. Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

Why is the woman so angry?	Because it seems that the hotel didn't have <u>21</u> before she moved in.
What is the possible reason for the hotel's carelessness?	They have been extremely busy with <u>22</u> .
What does the woman need right away?	<u>23</u> .
How does the manager respond to the complaint of the air-conditioning?	He will <u>24</u> .

Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.