天利**38**套

常考易错典型试题 2

2005 CHANGKAOYICUODIANXINGSHITI

高考英语
听力模拟试题

北京天利考试信息网 **编**

- **45 套活页模拟题**
- **另配光盘或特价磁带**
- **2004 天利 38 套各地优秀试题**

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编写使用说明

一定要把听力训练当作英语学习中独立的一个项目来完成！很多学生开始还不以为然,认为只要自己的词汇量足够大、发音足够准确,听力就不会有任何问题。而现在,越来越多的考生意识到了:要提高听力水平,还必须要进行专门的听力训练。为此,北京天利考试信息网专门组织了一批专家对数百套全真模拟试题进行分析、整理,精心挑选了其中45套试题的听力部分编辑成书。

使用本书时需要注意:

1.为了避免考生在进行听力训练时走弯路,我们在本书第一篇就给出了听力试题分析及答题技巧,以期能帮助大家尽早掌握听力技巧。

2.听力训练部分旨在培养大家识别不同语气所表达的不同态度,听懂熟悉话题的讨论和谈话,抓住简单话段中的观点,听懂委婉的建议和劝告等高中阶段必须掌握的听读能力。话题项目更是涉及了个人情况,家庭、朋友和周围的人,周围的环境,日常活动,学校生活,兴趣与爱好,个人情感,人际关系,计划与愿望,节假日活动,购物,饮食,健康,天气,文娱与体育,旅游和交通,语言学习,自然,世界和环境,科普知识与现代技术,热点话题,历史与地理,社会,文学与艺术等各个方面。

3.听力材料部分均由美国专家朗读,语速符合高考要求,适用于高三学生熟悉高考和高一、高二学生训练听读能力。

4.为方便读者使用,本书被分为上、下两册,上册包括听力试题分析及答题技巧和听力训练两部分,活页可拆;下册包括录音材料及参考答案。

5.本书与光盘(mp3)或磁带配套使用。相信本书会成为你高中阶段学习和生活中的好朋友!

编　者
2004 年 10 月

目 录

第一篇 听力试题分析及答题技巧

在英语学习中,应努力提高听力。这样可以借助听觉,大量、快速地复习学过的单词和词组,并在此基础上扩大知识面,更多地掌握同一词的不同用法,提高阅读速度与理解能力。在高考中,听力的难度在逐渐增加,听力题不再是轻易拿分的题了。

听力测试的主要形式有:对话理解,短文理解。对话理解是考查学生在一定语境或情景中所表现出的快速反应、推理判断能力,短文理解则是在此基础上考查学生对一个结构比较完整,意义相对连贯的语段的理解能力,是一种高层次、有难度的听力测试形式。要想提高听力水平,必须对听力题型进行细致的分析和研究,找出规律,对症下药,才能收到事半功倍的效果。

一、听力题型分析

(一)A 节(Section A)

1. 问题类型

A 节每组对话一般是在一男一女之间进行的一问一答。问题一般由先讲话的人提出。题目均以问句形式出现,其中多数是特殊疑问句。这些问题涉及的内容大致归纳如下:

A、多用来问以下内容:

1)问"是什么、要什么、讨论什么、什么种类"等,如:

What is the man's answer?

What does the woman want for lunch?

What are they talking about?

What kind of books does the man want to borrow?

2)问"做什么",如:

What does the woman tell the man to do first?

What are the speakers doing now?

What will happen if John fails the exam?

3)问"什么含义",如:

What does the man mean(imply)?

What does the woman's answer suggest?

4)问"从对话中能获得什么信息或结论",如:

What can we learn from the conversation?

What can be concluded from this conversation?

5)问"对某人或某事有什么看法",如:

What does the man think of Miss Brown?

What does the woman think of the plan?

B、A 节中用提出的问题主要问"对话可能是在什么场所发生的",如:

Where does this conversation most probably take place?

Where does this conversation most likely occur?

Where are the man and woman?

C、可能问以下几个方面的情况:

1)问钟点(可用替换),如:

Man(M):What time did yesterday's football match start?

Woman(W):It was supposed to start at a quarter to 7,but it was delayed an hour.

Question(Q):When did the game finally start?

2)问在哪个星期或星期几(后者可用替换),如:

— 1 —

W: I thought to go to town now. I have some shopping to do.

M: Don't spend too much, I won't get paid until next week.

Q: When will he be paid?

3)问日期,如:

When will the winter vacation begin?

D、问原因,也可以问目的,如:

Why is the man late?

Why did the man repair the car by himself?

E、可能问对话者某一方的身份、对话人之间的关系或对话中涉及到的其他人的情况,如:

W: May I help you, Sir?

M: I hope so. It's my watch. I brought it in to be repaired, but I've lost the Receipt.

Q: Who is the man?

F、主要针对以下内容提问:

1)问做某事的方式、方法或使用的交通工具,如:

How did the teacher usually begin his class?

How does the man usually go to work?

2)问"对某事的感受如何",如:

How does the man feel about the movie?

How do you like the film?

G、问"多少",属于涉及数字的题,可能有以下几种形式:

How many persons...?

How many dozens of...does...want?

How much does...?

How old is...?

How long does it take...to...?

A节的问句根据疑问词划分,大致可以归为以上七类。A节中偶尔也有个别一般疑问句。但也可能出现其他类型的问句,如以 Whom,Whose,Which 提问,或针对以上未归纳的内容进行提问。

2. 对话内容分类

若按对话内容分类,则可分为以下几种类型:

A、时间类:包括直接型和计算型。如:

W: Your library books are due on December 13th. If you have not finished using them by then, you may renew them once.

M: Thank you very much. I only need them for a few days.

Q: When must the man return his books to the library?

B、数字类:包括直接型和计算型。如:

W: Do you live in a college dormitory?

M: Yes, I do. It's a six-man suite, but at the moment only four of us live there.

Q: How many people share the suite now?

C、地点类:包括直接型和含蓄型。如:

M: I need to cash this check.

W: Will you step right over to the teller's window, please?

Q: Where is the conversation most probably taking place?

D、否定类:此类对话既可以含有 not,no,neither,nor 等否定词,也有 but,although 等转折词,或由 would rather,too...to 结构及虚拟语气等表达。因此,对于后者要特别加以注意。如:

M: Ann, do you have any extra money you could loan me?

W: I wish I could help you. I went shopping yesterday. Now I have only two dollars till the end of the week.

Q:Will the man borrow any money from the woman?

此题的答案肯定是 No。听这段话时要抓住 I wish I could help you 这一关键话语。这句话虽然从表面上看是肯定式，但却隐含着 I'm sorry I can't help you 的意思。

E、人物类：包括人物关系、人物身份两类。此类对话提供一个情节，能反映所涉及的人的关系或身份。如：

M:Good evening, Madam. There is a table for two over there. This way, please.

W:Thank you. Could I see the menu, please?

Q:What's the relationship between the man and woman?

A)Husband and wife.　　　　　　B)Waiter and customer.

C)Salesman and customer.　　　　D)Host and guest.

F、活动类：这一类谈话内容可涉及上课、娱乐、工作、日常生活等各种情况。如：

W:Are you going to New York next weekend?

M:Yes，I'm going to look up Bill while I'm there.

Q:What's the man going to do?

这类对话中往往先后出现几种情况，要注意听问句是什么，然后再作出选择。

3．几种常见的解题方法

A节中的对话虽然简短，但多数情况下，往往不能从听到的内容中找到与选择项内容完全相同的部分，即对话中一般没有现成的答案。因此，在听的时候要注意抓住选择项的同义或反义词(组)用辨别法答题(解活动类多用此方法)，或根据对话内容采用归纳、推论或辨别的方法回答。用这种方法答题，类型不仅仅限于诸如"what does the man mean?"这样的题目，其他如含蓄人物类、人物身份类、含蓄地点类、否定类题目也与此类似。如：

W:How do you like the play you saw last night?

M:Well，I should have stayed at home.

Q:What does the man think of the play?

A)It is exciting.　　　　　　B)It is boring.

C)He didn't see the play.　　　D)He like it very much.

对话中"I should have stayed at home"(我真该待在家里)已婉转地表明他不喜欢这出戏，而对没有待在家里表示遗憾、后悔(should have done something 这种结构可用来表示"对应该发生而实际上没有发生的事情表示遗憾、后悔或谴责)。能使他产生感想的原因自然是"The play is boring."(演出令人厌烦)，因而 B 是正确的答案。否定类题目多含有虚拟语气、语气否定、暗示比喻、强化意见等形式。这一节属于数字类题目的对话中，多出现两处，甚至三、四处数字或时间，因此，除了用辨别方法外，有时必须用计算方法才能得出正确答案。

(二)B节(Section B)

B节通常有三篇听力材料。其中较短的约150词，较长的约200词。材料本身难度不算太大，关键在于能否听懂大意、抓住要点、记住主要情节。短文后面的问题大都是特殊疑问句。问题多为关于短文的主题、有关讲话人的情况、事实与细节、事情的因与果等，有时要求根据短文的内容作出其他推论。大体说来，B节的题目比较客观、直接。这是因为 B 节的题目涉及的多是具体事实(问暗含意义或要求推论的题目很少)，并且答案常常可以从听力材料中直接获得。对于这类题目，只要听懂短文，选出正确答案是轻而易举的。能否顺利完成 B 节的试题，主要取决于能否在一系列语句中抓住答题所需的那些关键词句。

二、如何预测问题的类型和内容

预测是在做听力理解之前根据各种暗示，如所给答案选项，段落或对话标题等已有知识，对即将听到的段落或对话内容进行预测。

(一)从答案选项中预测

Q:What does Tom do?

A.He's a truch driver.　　B. He's a ship captain.　　C.He's a pilot.

录音原文：

W：Tom flew to Anchorage last night, then took some passengers from there to Dollas.

M：Yeah, but he couldn't land because the airport in Dollas was snowed in.

从选项上看,问题应是关于职业方面的,再从 flew, passengers, airport 这些信息词中可知道 Tom 的职业。

（二）从说话人口气预测

在 A、B 两人的对话中,如果 B 是附和或赞成,往往说"Yes",

"I agree","Sure","I think so"等。但如 A 用否定句,B 表同意时则用"No","Neither/Nor..."等。例如:

A：Harvey doesn't seem to fit into this class.

B：No, he is really a fish out of water.

虽然不是所有的选择项都会像以上两例这样明显地反映问题的类型,但选择项的语言结构往往可以提示问题的类型,如:

1. 地点介词 + 名词

2. 方式、方法介词 + 名词(词组)、动词(词组)

3. 时间介词 + 钟点、星期、日期等

4. 数词 + 时间单位词(分、小时、日、月、年等)

5. 数词 + 计量词

6. 以不定式引起的词组或从句

7. 名词(词组)、动名词(词组)

8. 名词(词组)、形容词 + 名词(词组)

9. 形容词、过去分词、现在分词(词组)

10. 从句

认真观察选择项的语言结构,虽然可以分辨问题的类型,但是选择项的语言结构比较灵活,没有固定的模式。有时增减某些成分并不改变其性质。另外,同一类题目可能有不同的表达方式。

三、听力技巧

1. 利用听录音前的时间,迅速地捕捉每个小题题干选项所提供的信息,预测短文或对话可能涉及到的内容,这样听录音材料时就有的放矢,有所侧重,提高答题的准确率。

2. 注意重复的词语,这些词通常会给你一些线索,还会帮你回忆起你在题目中听过的人名和事物等名称。

3. 注意各个选项中的主要区别。你可能会看到一些不同的名字或地点或不同的动词,这些不同之处将会帮你确定这道题中哪些是你要听的关键,即关键词。

4. 克服犹豫不决的毛病,对自己有把握的试题应快速作答,对无把握的试题也要在所听信息的基础上排除错误选项,进行优化处理。不会作答的,立即暂时搁置,准备听新的题目。

5. 目前高考听力测试中短文理解大部分是记叙文或讲话稿,所以听录音时重在听懂每句话的意思和内涵,注意捕捉文中所涉及的人物(who)、事件(what)、时间(when)、地点(where)、原因(why)、方式(how)、程度(how long, how soon, how much)、数字(how many/how much)、选择(which...)等,以便检查答案。

6. 注意听短文的首句和首段,文章的开首和开首段,往往是对短文内容的概括,如讲话目的、主要内容、作者、论点、故事发生的时间、地点及事由等。

7. 不管听什么材料,注意力一定要集中在整体内容的理解上,千万不能只停留在个别单词或单句上,听不清时马上放弃,不要强迫听清每一个词,要把重点放在听关键词即实词上,一边听一边把要点及回答问题的关键词记下来。

8. 保持良好的心态。千万不要因为某些地方听不懂而心烦意乱,纠缠不休,一定要平静地听下去。否则会导致既丢"芝麻",又丢"西瓜"的被动局面。

第二篇 听力训练

1. 北京市东城区高三年级综合练习二

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. What are they talking about?
   A. Driving in England. B. How to drive a car.
   C. Whether to have the right to drive a car in England.

2. What does the woman mean?
   A. Mary is ill. B. Mary thinks well of the concert.
   C. She hs no chance to talk to Mary.

3. Does Jane know Arvid Brown?
   A. She doesn't know him. B. She knows something about him.
   C. She knows him very well.

4. What can we learn from the conversation?
   A. They are neighbours. B. They are classmates.
   C. They are not from the same country.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place?
   A. In a clothing store. B. At the woman's home. C. In the sitting room.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 6 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A,B,C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~7 题。

6. What is the man going to do tonight?
   A. Come to the woman's home for dinner. B. Go to a concert with the woman.
   C. Go to a concert with his sister.

7. What does the man think of the woman?
   A. He thinks she is a good cook.
   B. He thinks she does everything very quickly.
   C. He thinks she isn't good at cooking.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8~9 题。

8. What is the woman worried about?
   A. Mary's carelessness. B. Bad traffic. C. Mary's being late.

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9. What do you know about Mary from this conversation?

A. She is a good driver and always very careful.

B. She is a careless girl.

C. She likes driving fast.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 ~ 12 题。

10. Where will they have dinner that night?

A. In the hotel.   B. At the airport.   C. In a restaurant nearby.

11. What kind of food are they going to eat?

A. American food.   B. Chinese food.   C. French food.

12. How many people will have dinner with the two speakers?

A. Three.   B. Four.   C. Five.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 ~ 15 题。

13. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At school.   B. At home.   C. In the office.

14. How many hours will the girl work a day?

A. 2.   B. 4.   C. 6.

15. How much could she get in a week?

A. 24 dollars.   B. 80 dollars.   C. 120 dollars.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 16 ~ 18 题。

16. Why is there no performance?

A. Because the audience want a repayment.

B. Because the actors are sick.

C. Because there is no electricity.

17. When will tickets be exchanged?

A. This evening.   B. Next Tuesday.   C. Tomorrow morning.

18. What can't they do according to the message?

A. Get their money back.

B. Come to see the performance tomorrow morning.

C. Come to see the performance next Tuesday.

听第 11 段材料,回答第 19 ~ 20 题。

19. Where does the sandwich come from?

A. England.   B. America.   C. Germany.

20. From the passage we learn that _____.

A. the sandwich has a long history

B. the sandwich was invented by Americans

C. the sandwich is pretty new to us

2.北京市西城区高三4月抽样测试

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。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,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where is the woman from?

A.America.   B.China.   C.Germany.

2. What does the woman take in her coffee?

A.Cream and sugar.   B.Nothing.   C.Sugar.

3. What does the man advise the woman to do?

A.To buy a second bicycle.   B.To buy a used bicycle.

C.To buy a new bicycle.

4. When is the film?

A.7:00.   B.7:15.   C.7:30.

5. What do we learn from the conversation?

A.They knew each other when they lived in England.

B.Both of them once lived in England.

C.The woman was a student when she lived in England.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面6段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各个小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至第7题。

6. How much luggage does the woman have?

A.One camera.   B.Two bags.   C.None.

7. What's the possible relation between the two speakers?

A.Shop assistant and customer.   B.Customs officer and traveler.

C.Repairman and customer.

听第7段材料,回答第8至第9题。

8. Where is the woman interested in going?

A.New York.   B.Boston.   C.New York and Boston.

9. What does the woman think of the first train?

A.It will arrive too late.   B.The ticket is too expensive.

C.It will leave the next morning.

听第8段材料,回答第10至第11题。

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10. Where does the conversation probably take place?

    A. In a shop.   B. At a tailor's.   C. In a hotel.

11. What time will the man get the clothes?

    A. At 9 tomorrow morning.   B. At 9:30 tomorrow morning.

    C. Before 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 12 至第 14 题。

12. What happened to the man?

    A. He found his house was broken into.   B. He locked himself out.

    C. He forgot to lock the front door.

13. When did he lock all the windows?

    A. On Saturday.   B. On Friday.   C. On Friday night.

14. What is the woman most probably going to do?

    A. To look round.   B. To talk to others.   C. To ask more questions.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 15 至第 17 题。

15. Why can't the man find Susan's home?

    A. Because he hasn't been told how to get there.

    B. Because he forgot to bring the map Susan gave him.

    C. Because he is so forgetful that he can't remember her address.

16. Where is the bank?

    A. It is next to the bus stop.   B. It is on the corner beside the bus stop.

    C. It is on the corner across the street.

17. Where is Susan's house?

    A. It is the seventh house from the corner on the man's right.

    B. It is the seventeenth house from the corner on the man's left.

    C. It is the seventeenth house from the corner on the man's right.

听第 11 段材料,回答第 18 至第 20 题。

18. How many countries did Mr Bell visit last summer?

    A. Only one.   B. Three.   C. Four.

19. Why did Mr Bell feel very tired after returning home?

    A. He visited too many places in a hurry.

    B. His holiday was not long enough for him to travel in Europe.

    C. He was on the train or on a bus all day long during his holiday.

20. What will be a good idea to spend a two - week summer holiday?

    A. Visiting only one city by the sea with a friend.

    B. Visiting only a few cities near the sea with some friends.

    C. Visiting some museums and famous places in different cities.

3. 北京市海淀区高三第二学期期末练习

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. What will the two speakers do first?

   A. Search for the new tie.   B. Fix the shelf.   C. Paint the shelf.

2. What can we learn from the conversation?

   A. The man can't drive well.   B. The car has broken down.   C. They are on the wrong way.

3. When does the conversation take place?

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

4. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

   A. Doctor and patient.   B. Husband and wife.   C. Teacher and student.

5. What does the man think about the price of the car?

   A. Reasonable.   B. Too high.   C. Unbelievable.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面6段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各个小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. Who is the woman?

   A. A manager.   B. A secretary.   C. A housewife.

7. Which phone number should the man dial?

   A. 77231059.   B. 77328905.   C. 77321095.

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. What were they mainly talking about?

   A. Mike was knocked down in the street.

   B. Mike got injured in a match.

   C. Mike had to stay in hospital.

9. Who told the woman about Mike's stay in hospital?

   A. Tom.   B. Bob.   C. The doctor.

听第8段材料,回答第10至11题。

10. Where does the conversation take place?

   A. In the street.   B. At a hotel.   C. On a train.

11. What can we infer from the conversation?

A. The man is quite rude.

B. The woman is a thief.

C. They are helping each other.

听第9段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. What does the man do in the holidays?

　A. Stay with his parents.

　B. Have a further education.

　C. Take a part-time job.

13. What can be learned about the woman?

　A. Her parents are rich.

　B. She is a top student.

　C. Her flat is free.

14. Why does the man live in a flat with two other boys?

　A. It is cheap.　　　　B. It is large.　　　　C. It is quiet.

听第10段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. When will Hank visit Lisa?

　A. After finishing the report.　B. After getting some food.　C. After having a meeting.

16. What will take place at Bill's house tomorrow?

　A. A party.　　　　B. A game.　　　　C. A dance.

17. Why is Hank going to Lisa's house?

　A. To attend a dance.　　B. To get some food.　　C. To see sick Lisa.

听第11段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Why did the man go to the bank?

　A. He had to pay the fine there.

　B. He wanted to get small change.

　C. He intended to call the traffic police.

19. How did the man feel about the police officer's final decision?

　A. Happy.　　　　B. Sad.　　　　C. Angry.

20. What was the police officer's attitude to the letter from the man?

　A. She believed the man came across many misfortunes.

　B. She took pity on the unlucky man who had a bad day.

　C. She felt it funny that the man made up such a story.

4. 南京市高三质量检测

第一节 （共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. What has happened to the man?

   A. He's broken his arm.

   B. He's hurt his arm.

   C. He's hurt himself.

2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the dialogue?

   A. The man wants to go to the post office.

   B. The man is going to his office.

   C. The woman doesn't know how to go to the post office.

3. What is the name of the male speaker?

   A. Wang Ming.   B. Dong Jin.   C. Not Known.

4. What's the matter of the girls?

   A. Her eyesight is worsening.   B. She has broken her glasses.

   C. Her eyes are hurt.

5. What did the man mean?

   A. He could lend her an extra pen.   B. He had lost her pen.

   C. He could offer her a pencil.

第二节 （共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白后，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟，听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答 6、7 题。

6. How long has the man stayed in Qingdao?

   A. One week.   B. Two weeks.   C. About two weeks.

7. What does the man think of Qingdao?

   A. Just so so.   B. A good place.   C. Nothing to say.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why did the speaker go to the airport this morning?

   A. To see off Mr. Smith.   B. To meet Mr. Smith.   C. To meet a lady.

9. What can we conclude about the woman professor?

   A. She is forgetful.   B. She is too old.   C. She is warm-hearted.

10. Who do you think the voice came from?

   A. A neighbour.   B. The professor.   C. Mr. Smith.

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11. Where do the two speakers work?

    A. In a plant in Chicago.　　B. In a large company.　　C. In an office in Atlanta.

12. Who has risen to a high position?

    A. Jim.　　　　　　　　　B. Marta.　　　　　　　　C. Both Jim and Marta.

13. Why does the woman want to go on with her work in the office?

    A. She is fond of writing notices.

    B. She is still new in her position.

    C. She hopes to keep in close touch with her superiors(上司).

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Where is the man going?

    A. To the station.　　B. To Washington.　　C. To America.

15. Where do you think they are having dialogue is?

    A. At the ticket office.　　B. At the waiting room.

    C. At the inquiry desk(问询处).

16. How long will the man have to wait?

    A. About half an hour.　　B. 5 minutes.　　　C. 25 minutes.

听第 10 段独白,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the passage mainly about?

    A. The frightening situation in the world.

    B. The growth and progress in the world.

    C. The thing that human being should do.

18. What do many countries do to change the world?

    A. They spend billions of dollars studying the world.

    B. They do something new to protect the nature.

    C. They develop new ways of making things.

19. What do people do so much to the earth for?

    A. To make the world a better place to live in.

    B. Not to do harm to the world.

    C. To kill some dangerous animals.

20. What will happen if people continue what they are doing?

    A. The world will become better.

    B. The whole world will be harmed.

    C. Some countries will meet lots of problems.

5. 南京市高三第二次质量检测

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。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,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the man?

A. He is a policeman.　　B. He is a taxi driver.　　C. He is a postman.

2. What will the woman probably do?

A. Lock the computer lab later.

B. Leave with the man.

C. Show the man where the lab is.

3. What's the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

A. Doctor and patient.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Manager and customer.

4. How will the man and the woman travel?

A. By bus.　　B. By airplane.　　C. By car.

5. When are Francie and Mike getting married?

A. In August.　　B. In June.　　C. In July.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的答题时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第六段材料,回答第 6 至 8 小题。

6. What had gone wrong in their house?

A. Their washing machine.　　B. The electricity.　　C. The lights.

7. Which of the following is true?

A. Mr Smith did nothing for them at all.

B. Mr Smith asked too much money from them for the work.

C. Mr Smith did help them but couldn't solve the problem completely that day.

8. Why did the man think repairing the wires was too much?

A. Because he wanted to buy a car.

B. Because he doesn't have a car.

C. Because their car needed repairing.

听第七段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。