

2005年 高考转型导练



以导为纲
以练为目
导中见法
练中见功

英语 专项练习

主编 王 宇

- 根据教育部最新颁布的《考试大纲》编写
- 国内著名教育专家、命题评价专家和一线特级、高级教师联合策划

● 在解决“中央命题和地方命题”的统一性和差异性问题上,《转型》丛书的构思是科学的。一轮用书,突出统一性,统一在《考试大纲》的目标和要求上;二轮用书,考虑差异性,差异在各省试题的难度和区分度上。

高考命题和评价专家

方千

● 在《转型》丛书的构思阶段,我和这套书的编辑、作者就有过多次的深谈,为了让师生使用更加得心应手,他们不断完善每一个细节。这种不辞辛苦、严谨敬业的精神让我感动。在我国高考转型阶段,急迫呼唤精品图书,我以为《转型》丛书不失为一个典范。

中学校长

马海泉

● 作为一名带了多年高中毕业班的老师,我发现《转型》丛书既为教师提供了详尽丰富的资源,又为学生提供了清晰的目标描述、规范的习题解答;既考虑到大部分学生的总体需要,又照顾到尖子生的特殊要求。

中学高级教师

许安琪

● 家有要高考的孩子,我格外关注好的高考辅导书。在一次书会上,我发现了《转型》丛书,就爱不释手。好书就像智者引领孩子从懵懂到聪慧,孩子人生的重要阶段必须有好书相伴。我坚信这位“智者”能带领孩子搏出精彩人生,好书带给孩子好运。

学生家长

李锐

● 我也算是个勤奋的学生,可是,我再努力,学习成绩还只是在中游偏上。在偶然的会,我试用《转型》丛书的思想、方法和技巧,没想到我的成绩逐步上升,四个月后进入了班里的前三名。原来这套书浓缩了全国名师名校的精华,着重于提高解题能力和应试素质。

高三学生

王伟

● 对优等生来说,掌握知识不成问题。但考试不仅是考知识,更是考方法、技能和信心。通过《转型》丛书的使用,我们更多地获取了学习的方法和技巧,提高了解决问题的能力,获得了“以一当十”的利器,强化了我们的自信心。

北京大学数学系保送生

赵斌

清华大学物理系保送生

孟祥亮



丛书书目

语文	文科数学	理科数学	英语	物理
化学	生物	政治	历史	地理
考场作文27则	数学新题妙解36计		理化考场实验18例	
英语阅读180篇	英语专项练习			

英语另附磁带,由2004年高考(英语全国卷)主播Paul, Hellen朗读。

ISBN 7-121-00046-6



9 787121 000461 >



责任编辑 张燕虹

平面设计

FREWORKS 火花
ART STUDIO

本书贴有激光防伪标志,凡没有防伪标志者,属盗版图书。
ISBN 7-121-00046-6 定价:22.00元

根据教育部最新颁布的《考试大纲》编写
国内著名教育专家、命题评价专家和一线特级、高级教师联合策划



2005 年高考转型导练

英 语 专 项 练 习

主编 王 宇

電子工業出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京 • BEIJING

丛书编委会

顾	问	源 清	明知白	王连笑	屠新民	张定勇	金 英
		梁 捷	何国贵	郭献林	柳松山	许治环	万尔遐
主	任	张贵增	徐 杰	江惟国	冯海泉		
副	主 任	池军华	吕国辉	张德新	李嫦琴	郝福祿	徐云友
		迟大庆	王丽红	陈玉广	苑意芊	张庆芳	赵荣征
主	编	张国声	王松滨				
副	主 编	宗世颖	孙世良	丛培福			
编	委	陈忠怀	刘 建	汤念辉	罗保华	潘 军	胡成佳
		黄胜利	吴天辉	黄 静	李 林		

本书主编 王 宇

本书编者 郑玉玲 宋玉德 戴素菊 刘 艳 闫立东

丛书编写说明及使用方法

(代序言)

2005 年是我国在新课程下高考走向“全新”的一年。全新的《考试大纲》、全新的“二元命题”、全新的应考理念,需要全新的备考方案及全新的资源配置。为此,我们为辛勤的一线教师和正迈向人生关键一步的学子们编写了这套“转型导练”丛书。本套丛书能产生教与学(即导与练)上的互动,使教、学、练、测各个环节相辅相成,成为一项生动、高效的教学系统工程。

本丛书既有自身完整的体例,又综合和提炼了众多考辅用书的精华。根据新考纲的要求,丛书跳出了教材内容的局限,在考点内容、方法链接和能力实践三维空间上完成了立体覆盖;在题型设计方面,既考虑了经典题、探索题、信息题和应用题的自身功能,又考虑了它们之间的渗透性和互补性;充分体现了“理论有高度,应用有深度,选材有宽度,创新有亮度,分层有尺度;重点突出、难点分散、热点交织、延伸点新颖自然”的编写思想。其主要特点有以下几个方面。

一、两大系列 主辅有别

本丛书分两大系列:主系列与辅系列。

主系列分 10 个科目:语文、英语、文科数学、理科数学、物理、化学、历史、政治、生物、地理,每科独立成册。供 2005 年新课程考生第一轮复习使用,并完成与第二轮复习的衔接。

辅系列有《考场作文 27 则》《数学新题妙解 36 计》《英语阅读 180 篇》等。

二、划章分课 对应课时

主系列中 10 个分册的体例,根据备考第一轮的需要,每册按照考纲先分章,章下再分课。语文、数学、英语等主干学科约为 100 课,与第一轮备考的有效时间 100 天左右构成课时对应,这也是本丛书主系列书名中“99 课”的来历。

三、目标设问 以导为纲

主系列的每课,导字领先,将考试目标问题化,把考试要求变成填空主词(黑体),使读者带着问题学习和研究全课的内容。

四、题型完备 强调过程

每课的“题型示例”,按《考试大纲》“题型示例”的模式编拟典型例题。本丛书注重解答的过程化,关注面对题目时的第一思考。教育家认为:面对问题的初念萌发非常可贵,它比事后圆满的总结重要 10 倍。

五、习题分层 以练为目

本书强调“练”,为适应不同层次的学生,或同一层次的学生在不同的时间使用,书中的习题分有几个不同的层次。习题解答分层,学生用书配略解,教师用书配详解。

六、特设专项 主科加强

对于语文、英语、数学等主干学科,还特设了“专项分册”,如语文学科有《考场作文 27 则》,数学学科有《数学新题妙解 36 计》,英语学科有《英语阅读 180 篇》等,目的是加强这些主干学科的主干知识。这些专项分册供学生阅读,教师参考,或供师生共同研究。

七、教师用书 资源丰富

本丛书将尽最大的努力为广大师生提供丰富、及时的高考备考资源与跟踪信息,我们将为主干学科分期编写配套的《教师用书》(凭书后的“赠书单”领取)。

祝广大的考生在 2005 年的高考中取得优异的成绩!

丛书主编

编写说明

我们组织国内的一线特级、高级教师在充分研究了 2005 年的《考试说明》，分析、预测了 2005 年的高考命题趋势的基础上编写了本书，以供全国考生高考总复习第一轮时使用。

本书的主要特点：

1. 本书依照高考《考试说明》并参考了各地的、各种版本的教材进行编写，适用于全国各地的考生。因为现行的高考是“一纲多本”的模式，所以高考前不仅应对教材进行系统的复习，还应在复习时再选择一本编写比较科学的教学辅导图书。本书的主要目的是，帮助学生有效地复习教材，提高解题能力。我们着重“授之以渔”，而不是“授之以鱼”；着重讲解解题的方法和技巧，从根本上提高学生的高考应试水平。

2. 本书按从易到难的顺序编写，从听力、语法、考试类型等几个方面编排为 85 课。

3. 在编写过程中，认真分析了各地历年的高考真题、模拟题，总结出了一般的解题规律，着重培养考生“举一反三”的能力。

本书的编写体例和说明：

1. 本书按课编写，每课都含有“考试目标”、“题型示例”和“对应练习”。

2. 在“考试目标”中，根据《教学大纲》和《考试说明》对有关的知识的要求进行了说明，以使考生清楚应该掌握哪些知识；同时还将这些要求变成了题目，以使考生轻松掌握这些高考应该掌握的知识。

3. 在“题型示例”中，对可能在 2005 年高考中出现的或历年高考重点考试的题型进行了分析，对听力、语法各个知识点、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错和作文的典型例题进行了讲解，对这类题的解题思路和解题方法进行了归类和分析。

4. 在“对应练习”中，对近年高考进行了分析，对 2005 年高考进行了预测，把可能在 2005 年出现的高考试题和往年高考经常出现的“高考热点”编写成对应练习。

我们希望考生借助本书的指导、讲解和练习，形成从容应对高考的能力，在高考中取得优异成绩。

作者

目 录

第一部分 听力	1
第1课 有关“数字”的听力试题	1
第2课 有关“地点”的听力试题	2
第3课 有关“身份”的听力试题	3
第4课 有关“同义词(句)”的听力试题	4
第5课 有关“比较”的听力试题	5
第6课 有关“请求”的听力试题	6
第7课 有关“建议”的听力试题	8
第8课 有关“事件”的听力试题	9
第9课 有关“细节”的听力试题	10
第10课 有关“因果”的听力试题	12
第11课 有关“推理”的听力试题(一)	13
第12课 有关“推理”的听力试题(二)	14
第13课 有关“推理”的听力试题(三)	15
第14课 听力训练(一)	16
第15课 听力训练(二)	17
第16课 听力训练(三)	17
第17课 听力训练(四)	18
第18课 2005年高考听力模拟训练(一)	19
第19课 2005年高考听力模拟训练(二)	20
第20课 2005年高考听力模拟训练(三)	21
第21课 2005年高考听力模拟训练(四)	22
第22课 2005年高考听力模拟训练(五)	23
第二部分 语法	25
第23课 冠词	25
第24课 名词	31
第25课 代词	35
第26课 形容词	37
第27课 副词	42
第28课 数词	45
第29课 介词	50
第30课 连词	53
第31课 动词(一)	55
第32课 动词(二)	58
第33课 情态动词	60
第34课 动词不定式与动名词	64
第35课 过去分词	69
第36课 现在分词	71
第37课 定语从句	74
第38课 动词短语	78
第39课 名词性从句	80
第40课 动词的时态	83
第41课 状语从句	87
第42课 虚拟语气	89

第43课	倒装句	94
第44课	主谓一致	97
第45课	常见从句和非常见从句	103
第三部分 高考题型		106
第46课	完形填空——考试题型与分析	106
第47课	完形填空——细节题	110
第48课	完形填空——线索型	113
第49课	完形填空——情节型	117
第50课	完形填空——逻辑推理型	120
第51课	完形填空——文化背景型	125
第52课	完形填空——排除型	129
第53课	完形填空——综合型	134
第54课	完形填空——真题练习	136
第55课	阅读理解——考试题型与分析	144
第56课	阅读理解——主旨题	150
第57课	阅读理解——细节题	153
第58课	阅读理解——推断题	157
第59课	阅读理解——作者态度判断题	161
第60课	阅读理解——综合归纳题	163
第61课	阅读理解——猜测词义题	164
第62课	阅读理解——高考真题	168
第63课	阅读理解——高考模拟	178
第64课	短文改错——考试题型与分析	189
第65课	短文改错——多词型	192
第66课	短文改错——少词型	193
第67课	短文改错——错词型	194
第68课	短文改错——高考真题	197
第69课	短文改错——模拟练习(一)	198
第70课	短文改错——模拟练习(二)	199
第71课	短文改错——模拟练习(三)	201
第72课	短文改错——模拟练习(四)	203
第73课	短文改错——模拟练习(五)	204
第74课	书面表达——考试类型与分析	206
第75课	书面表达——解题步骤与方法	207
第76课	书面表达——叙事型	210
第77课	书面表达——议论型	212
第78课	书面表达——议论型	213
第79课	书面表达——应用文型	215
第80课	书面表达——图表作文	218
第81课	书面表达——说明文型	220
第82课	书面表达——高考真题	222
第四部分 模拟试卷		225
第83课	2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(一)	225
第84课	2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(二)	231
第85课	2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(三)	238
参考答案		244

第一部分 听 力

第 1 课 有关“数字”的听力试题



考试目标

高考听力测试中,有关“数字”的听力试题十分常见,这类题涉及到的题型有三类:细节题、推理题和计算题。

在做这一类数字与数量的题目的时候,考生必须迅速听清有关数字并做记录与计算,同时还需注意一些信息词语所表达的具体意义,如 more than, less than, early, late, as much as, twice, 等等。

另外,还要熟练掌握各种形式的数字的读法,主要有以下 5 个方面:

1. 基数词、序数词、分数和百分数。
2. 价格、比例。
3. 年代、日期、时刻等有关时间。
4. 路程、距离。
5. 街道、楼层、房间号、电话、编号等。



题型示例

【例 1】

【录音材料】

M: What time did the football match kick off yesterday?

W: Well, it was supposed to kick off at a quarter to 5, but it was delayed an hour.

【试题】When did the match start?

- A. 4:45. B. 5:45. C. 3:45.

【分析】这是一道数字推理题。原定在 4 点 45 分的足球比赛,但由于其他原因,推迟了一个小时。比赛开始的正确时间应该是 5 点 45 分。答案为 B。

【例 2】

【录音材料】

M: I thought Francie and Mike were getting married in June.

W: No, that's what his cousin's wedding is. They're

getting married the following month.

【试题】When are Francie and Mike getting married?

- A. May. B. June. C. July.

【分析】这是一道数字推理题。由对话“his cousin's wedding is”可知是在六月,而“Francie and Mike getting married”是在下一月,即在七月。答案为 C。



对应练习

听下面的对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出答案,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. How much should the skirt have cost?

- A. \$24. B. \$ 12. C. \$6.

2. What time will the football match start?

- A. At 20:25. B. At 21:30. C. At 19:00.

3. When did they leave?

- A. 2:00. B. 2:30. C. 3:20.

4. How many new dresses does the woman have?

- A. One. B. Three. C. Four.

5. How much does the woman weigh now?

- A. 145 pounds.
B. 150 pounds.
C. 140 pounds.

6. What day of the week is it now?

- A. Thursday. B. Wednesday. C. Sunday.

7. When was the fire put out?

- A. At 1:00. B. At 4:00. C. At 3:00.

8. What address is the woman looking for?

- A. 514 Fifth Street.
B. 415 Fourth Street.
C. 415 Fifth Street.

9. When did John go to Washington?

- A. On Monday.
B. On Tuesday.
C. On Wednesday.
10. How much did each book cost on the average?
A. \$10. B. \$20. C. \$40.
11. What is the woman's telephone number?
A. 495643. B. 459643. C. 496543.

12. When can the man expect to see Professor Brown?
A. On Monday.
B. On Friday.
C. On Tuesday or Wednesday.
13. How much will the man spend?
A. \$34. B. \$44. C. \$68.

第 2 课 有关“地点”的听力试题



考试目标

在一般情况下，对直接或间接提及的某个地方进行提问的题目就是这一类型题。这类题相对容易一些，只要听清录音中的内容，同时抓住与特定地点有关的词，就可以正确回答问题。

听力考试常出现“Where does the conversation take place?”之类的问题，考生应通过对话的具体情节和背景判断对话发生的地点，对特定的场景用语和关键词要熟悉，如餐馆（restaurant）用语：menu, bill, order, tip, hamburger, sandwich, soup, dish, beer, soft drink 等；宾馆（hotel）用语：luggage, single room, double room, room number 等；医院（hospital）用语：take medicine, temperature, pill, headache, fever, blood pressure 等；邮局（post office）用语：mail, deliver, stamp, envelope, telegram 等；机场（airport）用语：flight, take off, land, luggage 等；火车站（railway station）用语：round trip, single trip, sleeper 等；商店（store）用语：on sale, size, colour, price, change（零钱）等；学校（school）用语：professor, exam, course, dining hall, playground 等；图书馆（library）用语：librarian, renew 等。



题型示例

【例 1】

【录音材料】

W: Frankly speaking, I'm disappointed. The doctors are not friendly in treating their patients.

M: It's also dirty and noisy here.

【试题】Where are the man and the woman probably?

- A. They are in the shopping center.

- B. They are on a crowded bus.
C. They are in the hospital.

【分析】这是一道地点推理题。由对话中的 doctors 和 patients 可知，这两个人可能是在医院。答案为 C。

【例 2】

【录音材料】

M: When can I check out, Miss. I'm leaving for Atlanta tonight.

W: You can check out any time you like. We are twenty-four hours at your service. But if you check out after one p.m., you have to pay more than checking out before one p.m..

【试题】Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In a hotel.
B. In a department store.
C. At a railway station.

【分析】这是一道地点推理题，由上面的对话中的 check out 和 leaving for Atlanta 这两个关键词，以及“But if you check out after one p.m., you have to pay more than checking out before one p.m.”可知，对话发生在宾馆。答案为 A。



对应练习

听下面的对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出答案，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. Where did this conversation most probably take place?
A. At a concert.
B. At a flower shop.
C. At a restaurant.

2. Where does this conversation take place?
 - A. In a garden.
 - B. In the market.
 - C. At a flower shop.
3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
 - A. At the doctor's office.
 - B. At a bank.
 - C. At a department store.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
 - A. At home.
 - B. In the stadium.
 - C. In the hospital.
5. Where did the woman go last Saturday?
 - A. She went to Atlanta.
 - B. She went to a hospital.
 - C. She stayed home.
6. Where are the two speakers?
 - A. In a bookstore.
 - B. In a hospital.
 - C. At an office.
7. Where is the conversation probably taking place?
 - A. In a long line.
 - B. In a post office.
 - C. In a bookshop.
8. Where did this conversation most probably take place?
 - A. At a railroad station.
 - B. In Miami.
 - C. At an airport.
9. Where is the man going?
 - A. To his office.
 - B. To a meeting.
 - C. To the super market.
10. Where does the conversation probably take place?
 - A. In the clothing store.
 - B. At the woman's home.
 - C. In the sitting room.
11. Where is Miss White from?
 - A. America.
 - B. Australia.
 - C. Japan.
12. Where did Dick have his leg broken?
 - A. Outside the room.
 - B. Out of the city.
 - C. At school.
13. Where is the man from?
 - A. He is from Stanford.
 - B. He is from Hong Kong.
 - C. He's from Guangdong.

第3课 有关“身份”的听力试题



考试目标

在部分听力理解测试中,考生有时需要根据对话内容和情景确定说话人从事的职业、彼此之间的关系以及各自的身份。

在做识别身份和职业这类问题时,关键要抓住与说话人身份或职业活动相关的词,如餐馆 (restaurant) 用语有: menu, bill, order, dish, salad, dessert, drink 等; 医院 (hospital) 用语有: ill, headache, cough, fever, take medicine/temperature 等; 学校 (school) 用语有: teacher, professor, exam, course, lesson, campus 等。

高考英语听力试题常出现以下的对话双方关系: 教师与学生 (Teacher and student)、图书管理员与学生 (Librarian and student)、医生与病人 (Doctor and patient)、侍者与顾客 (Waiter and customer)、学生与学生 (Classmates/roommates/schoolmates) 等。



题型示例

【例1】

【录音材料】

W: What does your friend do for a living?

M: When people feel sick, they will go to see him.

【试题】What is the man's friend?

- A. A teacher. B. A doctor. C. A postman.

【分析】这是一道身份推理题,由对话可知,当人们生病时去看他的朋友,他的朋友应该是一位医生。答案为 B。

【例2】

【录音材料】

W: Don't you think his talk was boring?

M: No, not at all. He gave us plenty of facts.

【试题】What is the man most likely to be?

A. A lawyer. B. A professor. C. A student.

【分析】这是一道有关身份的听力试题，由对话可以判断出他是一位律师。答案为 A。



对应练习

听下面的对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出答案，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 is Mr. Wilson?
A. A doctor. B. A teacher. C. A professor.
2. Who is the woman?
A. Larry's mother.
B. Joey's mother.
C. Joey's teacher.
3. Who likes blue coats?
A. The girl.
B. The girl's mother.
C. John.
4. Who made the speech?
A. Jane. B. Mr. Green. C. Mrs. Green.

5. Who did the woman speak to?
A. Jack. B. Dr. Paul. C. Mr. Johnson.
6. Who is Mr. White?
A. A salesman. B. A professor. C. A repairman.
7. Who sent a new camera to the boy?
A. His mother. B. His uncle. C. His sister.
8. Who made the cake?
A. The man.
B. The woman's mother.
C. The woman.
9. Who is going to buy a present for Yang Mei?
A. Mike. B. Betty. C. Jane.
10. Who is the man probably talking with?
A. His barber. B. His doctor. C. His mailman.
11. What is Andy?
A. A student.
B. A parent.
C. A school teacher.
12. What's the chemistry teacher called now?
A. Mrs. Brown. B. Mr. Hill. C. Mrs. Hill.
13. What is the woman?
A. A cook. B. A cleaner. C. A waitress.

第 4 课 有关“同义词（句）”的听力试题



考试目标

在听力测试中，也会遇到一些有关同义词（句）的题目，通常是听到的内容与试卷上所提供的内容在表达同一意思时用了不同的词语、短语、习惯用语或句型，所以听之前要仔细阅读试题，弄清测试题所问的真正意思。



题型示例

【例 1】

【录音材料】

M: I've worked three hours on this assignment, and I am still only half finished.

W: Why don't you give up? You could work another three hours and may finish it, but you would be too tired to go to class tomorrow.

【试题】What does the woman think the man should do?

- A. Stop working on the homework.
- B. Work another three hours and finish it.
- C. Go to class and explain to the teacher.

【分析】这是一道考查同义句的试题。根据“Why don't you give up?”（“你为什么不放弃？”）可知，这个妇女就是想让这个男人停止工作。答案为 A。

【例 2】

【录音材料】

M: Excuse me, but is there any way I can help?

W: Yes. If you wouldn't mind, could you lend me a hand?

【试题】What is the woman doing?

- A. She is refusing an offer.
- B. She is asking for help.
- C. She is lending things to the man.

【分析】这是一道考查同义词的试题。根据这个妇女的答语“lend a hand”和选项中“ask for help”是同义词，

可知这个妇女在寻求帮助。答案为 B。



对应练习

听下面的对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出答案，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。

- What is the problem with her English?
 - Her English is quite good.
 - Her pronunciation is very bad.
 - Her spelling is very bad.
- What does the man mean?
 - Every two days, a bus goes to the Great Wall.
 - Two times a day, a bus goes to the Great Wall.
 - There's no longer bus service to the Great Wall.
- What is true about the woman?
 - Her fax-machine needs repairing.
 - She has some language difficulty.
 - She cannot explain things clearly.
- How does the man feel about the movie?
 - It is excellent.
 - It is not good.
 - He wants to see it again.
- What will the woman do this evening?
 - Meet her Mum at the airport.
 - Say good-bye to her Mum at the airport.
 - Fly to another city together with her Mum.
- Who cut the man's hair?
 - The man's parents.
 - The man's father and brother.

- The man's mother and brother.
- What socks does the man want to buy?
 - A pair of wool socks.
 - A pair of cotton socks.
 - A pair of nylon socks.
 - What does the man say about Susan?
 - She's working all the time.
 - She's out all the time.
 - She works every other day.
 - (全国高考题) Why did the woman buy a heavy coat for Jimmy?
 - Winter is coming soon.
 - Jimmy'll go into the mountains.
 - Jimmy has caught a cold.
 - What happened to the train?
 - It was delayed.
 - It was damaged.
 - It was destroyed.
 - What does the man advise the woman to do?
 - To stop her blood pressure.
 - To fight against flood.
 - To examine her blood pressure regularly.
 - What is the woman going to do this afternoon?
 - Go to the park.
 - Go to Mary's house.
 - Go to the cinema.
 - What did the man think of the bike?
 - He has one just like it.
 - The bicycle is a beautiful one.
 - He would like to buy one.

第 5 课 有关“比较”的听力试题



考试目标

高考英语听力经常出现比较关系的试题，对话双方就两个以上的人或物在某方面进行比较，在比较的基础上进行取舍。

此类听力试题通常使用下列类比表达词语。

- 等同比较，用 as... as... 或 so... as... 结构。
- 不等比较，通常用 than 来表达。

(3) 最高级，形容词、副词的最高级形式如下：

比较级 + than + any other

nothing (nobody, no one) + 谓语 + 比较级 + than

这类听力试题的问题及选项中也常会出现如上的这种结构，只要考生在听对话录音前浏览问题和选项就可以知道这是比较关系的题目。



题型示例

【例 1】

【录音材料】

M: Have you ever been to Canada?

W: I wish to some day. So far I've been to Japan, Korea and China.

M: Canada is really worth visiting.

【试题】How many countries has the woman been to so far?

- A. Four. B. Three. C. Two.

【分析】这是一道比较听力题。根据对话可知，“我”想去加拿大，不过还没有去，只去过 Japan, Korea 和 China 这三个国家。答案为 B。

【例 2】

【录音材料】

M: I prefer swimming to boating. What about you?

W: I used to like skating, but now I prefer skiing.

【试题】What's the woman's favourite sport?

- A. Boating. B. Skating. C. Skiing.

【分析】这是一道比较听力试题。这个妇女过去喜欢“boating”，而现在喜欢“Skiing”。答案为 C。



对应练习

听下面的对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出答案，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。

- Which skirt will the woman take?
A. The yellow one. B. The red one. C. Neither.
- What does Jane like?
A. Chocolate. B. Ice cream. C. Fruit.
- What season in Beijing does she like?
A. Autumn.
B. Summer
C. Autumn and summer.
- Where does the woman like to sit?
A. Far from the stages.
B. Neither far from nor near the stages.
C. Very near the stages.
- What kind of music does the woman listen to more often?
A. Pop music. B. Jazz music. C. Rock music.
- Who is the tallest?
A. Bill B. Fred C. Paul.
- How long can the man keep his books?
A. 2 weeks. B. 4 weeks. C. 8 weeks.
- Which does the man like best?
A. Seafood. B. Pork. C. Beef.
- What city does the man like best?
A. Paris. B. New York. C. Hong Kong.
- Which of the three cities is the coldest?
A. Beijing. B. Moscow. C. New York.
- Among the examples mentioned, which is the slowest?
A. Boeing 777. B. Sound wave. C. Light.
- Who swims best in the class?
A. Tom. B. John. C. Hass.

第 6 课 有关“请求”的听力试题



考试目标

这类问题有如下特点：

(1) 对话的一方提出请求，另一方表示愿意提供或拒绝帮助，或提出建议。

(2) 对话的一方提出建议或表示愿意提供帮助，另一方表示感谢、接受或拒绝。

要做好这一类型的试题，关键是要辨别清楚对话中的请求或建议的句子，此类题型常见的交际功能语句有：

Would you please...
Would you like me to...
Please...
Could you please ...
Don't ... please.
Let's ...
Shall I (we)...
May I ...
Why not ...
How about ...

What about ...

You'd better (not) do ...



题型示例

【例 1】

【录音材料】

M: Excuse me.

W: Yes?

M: Can you tell me how to get to the post office?

W: Sorry, because I don't know much English.

【试题】What does the woman mean?

- A. She doesn't know English at all.
- B. She knows only a little English.
- C. She doesn't know how to tell him to get to the post office.

【分析】这是一道关于请求的听力题。根据以上对话，由于这个妇女知道很少英语，所以没有办法告诉他怎样到邮局。答案为 C。

【例 2】

【录音材料】

M: Can you come to dinner next Saturday?

W: Saturday? I'm afraid I can't. I'm busy on Saturday.

M: How about Sunday?

W: Yes, I'd like to.

【试题】When will the woman go to dinner?

- A. Next Saturday.
- B. Next Sunday.
- C. On the man's birthday.

【分析】这是一道关于请求和建议的听力题。根据对话可知，周六太忙，不能来，而对于周日的回答是“Yes, I'd like to”。答案为 B。



对应练习

听下面的对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出答案，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 is the probable result?

- A. He gets a pen from Tom.
 - B. He gets a pencil from Peter.
 - C. He gets a pen from Bob.
2. What does the woman want the man to do?
- A. She wants him to take a picture for them.
 - B. She wants the man to keep out of their view.
 - C. She wants the man to go around.
3. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Friends. B. Strangers. C. Classmates.
4. When should Susan go to meet Professor Brown?
- A. At 10:00. B. At 10:30. C. At 11:00.
5. Where is the woman?
- A. In a soap factory.
 - B. In her house.
 - C. At an information desk.
6. What can we learn from this talk?
- A. The woman has no dictionary.
 - B. The man can get one from her desk.
 - C. The man can't use her dictionary.
7. What will the woman probably do?
- A. Look for another seat.
 - B. Remain standing.
 - C. Be seated.
8. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Teacher and pupil.
 - B. Parent and child.
 - C. Shop assistant and customer.
9. What does the woman think the man should do?
- A. He can take it out.
 - B. He likes to take it out.
 - C. He must take it out.
10. What does the woman ask the man to do?
- A. To look after her bird.
 - B. To have a nice trip.
 - C. To look after her baby.
11. Why didn't the woman understand the man?
- A. Because she didn't understand English.
 - B. Because the man spoke too fast.
 - C. Because she was stupid.

第 7 课 有关“建议”的听力试题



考试目标

在日常生活中,人们经常会听取一些忠告和建议,如医生给病人、老板给雇员、老师给学生等的忠告,以及朋友间建议去看电影、吃饭、游玩等。好的忠告和建议会达到良好的效果。在英文中,表示“劝告和建议”的用词有“You'd better...”,“You should...”,“Shall we...?”,“Let's...”,“What about/How about...?”等。



题型示例

【例 1】

【录音材料】

M: You'd better take pencil and paper to class. You need to take notes.

W: Why? Everything the teacher will talk about is in the book.

【试题】What did she think about his suggestion?

- A. There is no need to take notes.
- B. She thought it to be a good suggestion.
- C. She didn't catch his words.

【分析】这是一道表示建议的听力试题。根据对话中的“You need to take notes”和“Everything the teacher will talk about is in the book”可知,拿笔记本是没有用的。答案为 A。

【例 2】

【录音材料】

M: Kate, let's go for a drive somewhere this weekend.

W: That's a good idea. Just the two of us!

【试题】Who will go for a drive with the woman?

- A. The man.
- B. A few friends.
- C. Two other men.

【分析】这是一道表示建议的听力试题。根据这位女士的回答“That's a good idea. Just the two of us!”, go for a drive 应该是他们两个。答案为 A。



对应练习

听下面的对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出答案,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. Why did the man suggest that they sit near the back window?
 - A. The table was in the middle of the room.
 - B. They needed a bigger table.
 - C. The back window was much larger.
3. What does the man plan to do?
 - A. Visit Beijing.
 - B. Read in the library.
 - C. Make some friends.
4. Where are the man and the woman going?
 - A. To the cinema.
 - B. To a theater.
 - C. To a museum
5. What does the man mean?
 - A. They should replace the typewriter.
 - B. He thinks well of the typist.
 - C. The typist is not good enough.
6. What does the woman mean?
 - A. She knows where it is.
 - B. She doesn't want to go to the parks.
 - C. He should get help to find the way.
7. What is the man's room like?
 - A. Tidy and clean.
 - B. Dirty and messy.
 - C. In good order.
8. What do you think the woman is?
 - A. A teacher.
 - B. A mother.
 - C. A doctor.
9. What does she want to buy?
 - A. Camera.
 - B. Pictures.
 - C. Films.

10. What will not they do today?
 A. Play basketball.
 B. Play volleyball.
 C. Play football.
11. When will the man call for the woman?
 A. At 6:00. B. Over 6:00. C. Around 6:00.
12. What does the woman suggest?
 A. Exercising just after getting up.
 B. Eating something good for breakfast.
 C. Buying the next larger size.
13. What do you think the woman wants to do?
 A. To have a big dinner.
 B. To stay at home.
 C. To try a new restaurant.

第8课 有关“事件”的听力试题



考试目标

这类题目的内容大多数会涉及何时何地发生了什么事，何人要干什么，正在干什么或已经干了什么等内容，具体的设问形式常有：

What is the man going to do?

What will the woman probably do?

What happened to...?

What was done with...?

How did they do?

Who did...?



题型示例

【例1】

【录音材料】

M: How about going to the movie tonight?

W: Sorry, I have some personal affairs to do. Let's make it next week.

【试题】What does the woman have to do tonight?

- A. She has to go to see a person.
 B. She has to deal with some of her own affairs.
 C. She has to do her personal affairs till next week.

【分析】这是一道有关事件的听力试题。根据“I have some personal affairs to do”可知答案。答案为B。

【例2】

【录音材料】

M: Do you think you could possibly work late this evening?

W: Work late?

M: I am afraid there is some work we really must finish this evening. I can't possibly do it myself.

【试题】What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. To have a talk.
 B. To help him.
 C. To finish the work.

【分析】这是一道有关事件的听力试题。根据“there is some work we really must finish this evening. I can't possibly do it myself.”可知，那个男人需要帮助。答案为B。



对应练习

听下面的对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出答案，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。

- Why is the woman feeling worried?
 A. Because she couldn't buy a new shirt.
 B. Because she dirtied the man's new shirt.
 C. Because she was not able to wash the shirt.
- What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
 A. Husband and wife.
 B. Businessman and customer.
 C. Host and guest.
- What did Paul do this morning?
 A. He had a history lesson.
 B. He had a chemistry lesson.
 C. He attended a meeting.
- What's the woman doing?
 A. Planting something.
 B. Looking for something.
 C. Cleaning something.
- What does the woman want the man to do?