

蓝卡英语

Lanka
English

听力训练 (含光盘)

分册作者 赵炳河

- 技巧归纳
- 材料新颖
- 最新题型
- 答案详解
- 名师押题
- 名校模拟

- 帮你提高能力，赢得高分！
- 根据最新《英语课程标准》编写

高考



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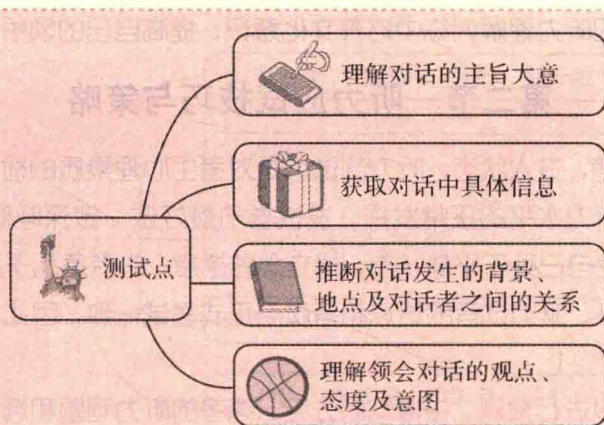
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第一章 方法技巧篇

第一节 高考英语听力理解题的命题特点

最近几年英语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、意义相对连贯的英语语段的翻译理解能力，是一种层次较高、难度较大的英语听力测试形式。



一、听力试题特点

1. 语体、语音特点。在语体方面，听力试题属于口语体，它的结构不像书面语那么严谨，句子短，重复率高，冗余信息多。在语音方面，有时会出现弱读、同化等现象。另外还会出现音素的省略、失去爆破等现象，这些都给听力理解造成了一定的困难。但整体上来说，高考英语听力的朗读发音清楚，语音清晰，语速正常。

2. 材料特点。(1)语料真实。高考听力材料都是来自实际生活的真实语料，都是具有真实语境、真实动机、真实心态、真实人际关系和真实交际策略的实际语言活动。(2)话题广泛。这些材料涉及实际生活中的方方面面：购物、就餐、打电话、问路、看病、邀请、询问时间、谈论天气、假日活动、买票等，其内容包含新闻报道、社会生活、教育文化、风土人情、历史地理、科普知识、人物故事等。(3)用词浅显，结构简单。听力试题中的词汇均为常用词汇，一般不会出现生僻词和超纲词。听力试题中的句子平均每句约8个单词，没有从句套从句的复杂结构。

二、高考要求

高考英语听力一般从以下几方面考查考生对口头语言的理解能力：

1. 领略主旨大意，概括话题内容。这类试题在高考听力试题中约占2小题，它要求我们对听到的内容有一个整体的把握和全面的领会，抓住说话者究竟在说什么，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. 捕捉主要细节，确认具体事实。这类试题在高考听力试题中约占8小题。它要求我们听清、听懂与话题中心相关的具体信息，准确理解具体细节，如时间、地点、人物、价钱、数量、目的、原因、结果等。同时，还要对所听到的信息进行简单的处理，理解具体信息有助于把握话题内容，领会说话者意图，这是听力考查的重点项目。细节问题一定是与整段材料的话题中心密切相关的，而不

是纯粹为了追求细枝末节而设置,需要在整体理解所听材料的基础上把听到的具体信息联系在一起然后做出正确的理解与判断。

3. 推谈话背景, 辨认角色关系。这类试题在高考听力试题中约占5小题,要求我们从谈话内容或所说的话题和语气来推断出对话双方(或说话人)的职业身份,彼此之间(或与他人)的关系,对话发生的时间、地点或场合等。判断背景场合与说话者身份对理解所听话语的真实含义是至关重要的。

4. 领会弦外之音, 揣摩观点意图。这类试题在高考听力试题中约占5小题,它要求我们从话语中听出其中可能有的“弦外之音”,也就是揣摩说话人的意图、观点或态度等。俗话说“听话要听音”,推测说话人的真实意图,把握了解其观点或态度是有一定难度的。这类问题常涉及语言文化背景问题,需要我们在语言学习和听力理解训练中培养文化意识,提高自己的领悟能力。

第二节 听力应试技巧与策略

1. 调整心态, 稳定情绪, 进入状态。听力测试也是对考生心理素质的检测,过于紧张焦躁的情绪容易产生恐惧心理,影响听力水平的正常发挥。发试卷前最好做一做深呼吸或闭目片刻之类的放松活动,放松自己的情绪,使自己处于平静状态,树立必胜信念,心慌意乱于事无补,集中精力、临场不惧,才是明智之举。另外,听力试音的语速和音质与正式考试一致,因此,一定要听好试音,调整心态,尽早进入考试状态。

2. 快速抢读试题, 积极进行预测, 带着问题去听。高考的听力问题和选项都印在试卷上,按照规定,英语试卷考前十分钟开始发放。试卷发下后,要充分利用听力试音时间、每小节的间隙时间以及答题剩余的时间迅速抢读问题和选项,并根据问题和选项预测听力材料内容,带着问题有针对性地去听,从而提高答题的效率和准确性。

3. 善于跳越难点, 充分利用重复信息。听的时候,注意力要紧跟说话人的思路。有听不懂的生词或听不清的地方是正常的事,在这种情况下,要当机立断,毫不犹豫地跳过去,接着往下听。

4. 结合语境、语调, 推断真实含意。有的对话的答语似乎是答非所问,设置的题目也不直接,这就要求我们在听录音时,必须要通过想象,置身语境,进入角色,再把所处的情景与说话的重音、语调、语气及语义的整体含义结合起来,推断说话人的真实意图。

5. 学会边听边记, 防止遗忘。听力测试中,听清楚或是听懂全部内容是比较难的,同时完全准确地记住全部信息也不易,因此适当记录是有必要的。这里需强调指出的是听力测试中的“记”应是速记,而不是听写,速记时要使用自己惯用的最简便、最迅速的办法。

6. 眼耳并用, 听读结合。听录音时,要养成眼耳并用的习惯,一边用耳朵听,一边用眼睛浏览各个选项。做到听与思考记忆相结合,捕捉信息与选择答案相结合,听与阅读、选择同时进行。

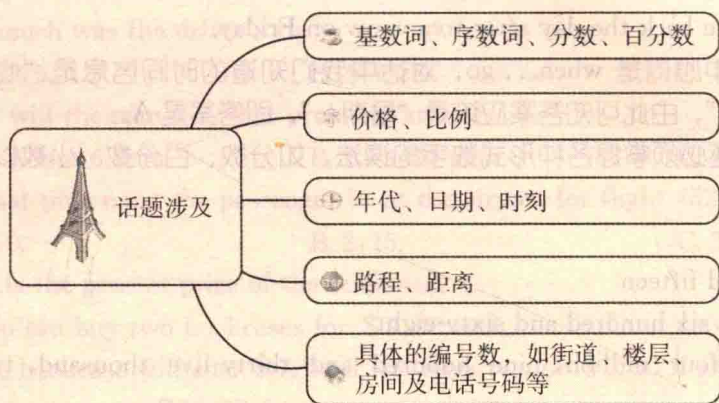
第二章 题型训练篇

高考英语听力试题对话专题分析及专项训练题

一、小对话

专题一 如何做时间、数字计算题

在高考听力理解测试中,数字与计算属于十分常见的题型。



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 and 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。

【例 1】关于数字的题目还经常会出现读音相近的问题,很多考生在听题时难以分辨 “-teen” 和 “-ty”。

() What's the price of the skirt?

A. 8 dollars.

B. 18 dollars.

C. 80 dollars.

【听力材料】 W: That's a nice skirt. How much did you pay for it?

M: Thank you. I only paid 80 dollars for it on the 18th at Number 8 Street.

【思路点击】这一题的中心词是 “price”, 在听录音之前先浏览该题设问及选项答案,可推知本题是有关数字方面的题目,所以在听录音时要十分注意数字的信息。第一个出现的数字是 80 dollars, 可以在选项 C 后面打个钩(✓)或写 paid。第二个数字是 18, 可以在选项 B 后面写 (on the) 18th, 第三个数字是 8, 可以在选项 A 后面写 street。很明显, paid 的数目是 80, 也就是 the price of the skirt。故答案为 C。

【评注】在听的过程中,要特别留心 eighty 和 eighteen 中 [ti] 与 [tin] 的发音差异。若混淆了就会直接影响选择的对与否。有些关键词,如: more, less, early, late, increase, reduce, times, couple, pair, half, quarter 等等,要特别留神。

【例 2】 (NMET2011)

() At what time will the two speakers meet?

A. 5:20.

B. 5:10.

C. 4:40.

【听力材料】 M: Let's meet at 4:40 (20 to 5).

W: Well, could we make it 5:20 (20 past 5).

M: That's a bit late for me. I could manage 10 past.

W: Okay. See you then.

【思路点击】 考题的中心词是 at what time... meet, 对话中的三个时间信息是 4:40 (20 to 5)、5:20 (20 past 5) 和 10 past. 再联系 a bit late for me, 我们得出 5:10 合适, 因此答案是 B。

【评注】 有些数字计算型题目中出现的数字则复杂得多, 考生不仅要听清、记下正确的数字, 还要做一些简单的运算才可以得出答案。

【例 3】 还有一些数字型题目是有关天气、钟点、星期等时间方面的表达方式, 这就要求考生对这种表达不仅要熟练, 而且能掌握表达的各种方式。

() When did John go to Washington?

A. Monday.

B. Tuesday.

C. Wednesday.

【听力材料】 M: John has gone to Washington the day before yesterday.

W: Well, he will come back the day after tomorrow on Friday.

【思路点击】 考题的中心词是 when... go, 对话中我们知道的时间信息是“他是前天去的”和“他会在后天星期五回来”, 由此可知答案应该是“星期一”, 即答案是 A。

【评注】 另外, 考生还必须掌握各种形式数字的读法, 如分数、百分数、小数以及时间、年龄的表达等。如:

37: thirty-seven

215: two hundred and fifteen

1,668: one thousand, six hundred and sixty-eight

44,935,287: forty-four million, nine hundred and thirty-five thousand, two hundred and eighty-seven

1/2: a half

1/3: one third

1/4: a quarter/one fourth

47%: forty-seven percent

75.89: seventy-five point eight nine

12:30: twelve thirty/half past twelve

9:45: nine forty-five/a quarter to ten

231 B. C. : two-three-one B. C.

以上关于数字与数量方面的举例并不能概括所有的情况, 考生在平时的训练中可以根据这些方法举一反三, 多听多练, 逐步掌握这种题型的应试技巧。

针对性练习

() 1. When will the woman leave?

A. At eight.

B. At nine.

C. At ten.

() 2. When does the concert start?

A. At 9:00.

B. At 7:35.

C. At 7:30.

() 3. How often was the man late?

A. 3 times.

B. 6 times.

C. 8 times.

() 4. When do Londoners usually start work?

A. At 7:30 in the morning.

B. At 8:30 in the morning.

C. At 6:30 in the morning.

() 5. How many pills should the woman take in 24 hours?

A. Six.

B. Eight.

C. Four.

() 6. How much will the television set cost the man?

A. \$ 150.

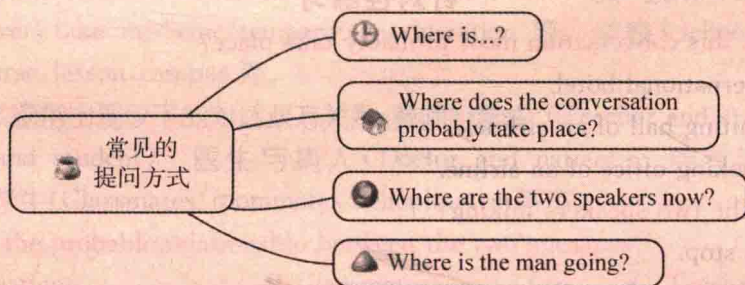
B. \$ 175.

C. \$ 200.

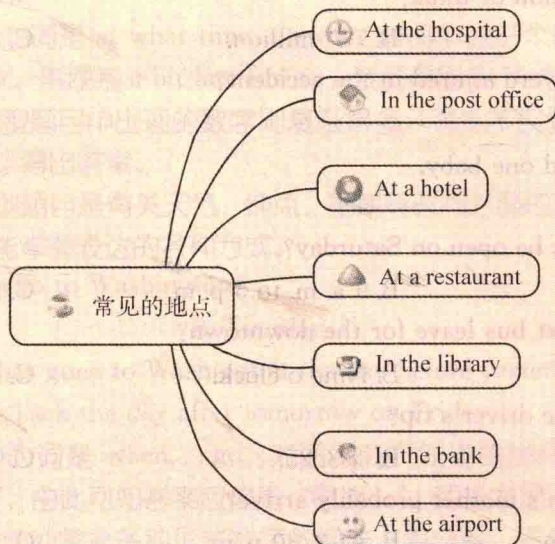
- () 7. What is the population of India?
A. 600 million. B. 700 million. C. 900 Million.
- () 8. How many people were injured in the accident?
A. Three women.
B. Three women and one baby.
C. None.
- () 9. When will the bank be open on Saturday?
A. noon to 9 p. m. . B. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. . C. 9 a. m. to noon.
- () 10. When does the next bus leave for the downtown?
A. Ten o' clock. B. Nine o'clock. C. Five o' clock.
- () 11. How much was the driver's tip?
A. \$ 0. 75. B. \$ 3. 25. C. \$ 0. 50.
- () 12. When will the man's mother probably arrive?
A. At About 6 p. m. . B. At 3:30 p. m. . C. After dinner.
- () 13. At what time must the passenger be at the airport for flight 452?
A. 2:50. B. 2:15. C. 3:50.
- () 14. What is the present price of the bookcase?
A. You can buy two bookcases for \$ 9. 90 each.
B. One bookcase will cost \$ 7. 50 if she buys two or \$ 9. 90 if she only buys one.
C. Bookcases cost \$ 14. 95 for two.
- () 15. How long did the concert last?
A. 30 minutes. B. 60 minutes. C. 90 minutes.

专题二 如何做地点、方向题

这类考题的特点是考题就对话双方直接或间接提及的某个地方提问,有时我们可能没有听清录音材料中所有的内容,但只要抓住一些与特定地点有关的常用词,也可以正确回答问题。地点与位置类的试题比较容易解答,一般从答案选项中即可一目了然。



考试中可以分为两种情况:一是对话中涉及几个地点,并且根据这些地点提问;二是对话中没有出现具体的地点名称,要求大家根据对话中所出现的特定场合来猜测与判断说话人在什么地方谈话。



我们就要抓住这些对话中的特定词语来判断，做出正确的选择。请看下面的例子：

【例】(NMET2011)

() Which place are the speakers trying to find?

A. A hotel.

B. A bank.

C. A restaurant.

【听力材料】M: Have we missed it? The man said it's only five blocks away opposite the bank.

W: Wait a minute. The Chinese restaurant, the National Bank, there is, the Radisson hotel.

【思路点击】从 there is, the Radisson hotel 我们可以判断出这是找到宾馆前的对话，因此答案为 A。

【评注】录音中有 bank, restaurant 等干扰，我们要把握住 there is 这个重要的表达。

解答这类地点与方位的题目，考生千万不能仅凭某句录音中获得的孤立词语来推断，而是应该把注意力放在对话录音的重要信息词语上。另外，考生还必须掌握一些常用的表示方位的词语和与方向有关的表达方式。做某些复杂的地点与位置方面的题目时，要在脑海中进行积极的形象思维，还可以边听边画草图帮助理解。

针对性练习

() 1. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

A. In an international hotel.

B. In the waiting hall of an airline.

C. In the booking office of an airline.

() 2. Where are the two speakers talking?

A. At a bus stop.

B. On the platform of a railway station.

C. At a port.

() 3. Where is the man working?

A. In a shop.

B. In a market.

C. In a restaurant.

() 4. Where does the woman want to be?

A. In the rough sea.

B. Into the water.

C. On the beach.

() 5. What's the most probable place the two are talking?

A. In a bank.

B. At an airport.

C. In a post office.

- () 6. Where are they heading now?
A. The restaurant. B. The examination. C. The school.
- () 7. Where did this conversation most likely take place?
A. In the bathroom. B. In a swimming pool. C. In the kitchen.
- () 8. Where is her mother now?
A. In the operation room. B. In the hospital. C. At home.
- () 9. Where does the woman expect the man to go?
A. To the airport. B. To the black market. C. To the post office.
- () 10. Which direction are they facing now?
A. The west. B. The north. C. The south.
- () 11. Where are they standing?
A. Outside a bookstore. B. In front of a library. C. At the traffic light.
- () 12. Where is the man talking to the woman?
A. In an automobile plant. B. In a garage. C. In an engine factory.
- () 13. Where are they going to be?
A. In a park. B. In a pop concert. C. At the seaside.
- () 14. Where is the man supposed to go?
A. A far-away farm. B. An airport. C. Railway Carriage No. 3.
- () 15. Where are they at the moment?
A. They are at a wedding party.
B. They are at a birthday party.
C. They are at a farewell (告别) party.

专题三 如何做人物关系、职业、身份题

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及彼此之间的关系,各是什么身份。

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, operation 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) 等等。

【例 1】 What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Doctor and patient. B. Classmates. C. Teacher and student.

【听力材料】 M: You were absent from class yesterday, Sandy. Where were you?

W: I couldn't come, Mr Hurt. I hurt my foot and my mother took me to the doctor's.

【思路点击】 例句中第一个人说的 you were absent from class 便告诉我们, 对话情景是学校。仅此一点, 我们就可以排除 A 选项, 听音时我们注意到第二人称呼第一人为 Mr Hurt, 如此称呼不可能用于同学之间, 由此可以确定二人为师生关系。故知答案为 C。

【评注】 听力考查问到职业和关系时需要考生根据场景和讲话者的语气及态度判断。此时关键词十分重要。材料中出现 term, exam 就可能有 professor 出现, 或者人物间有 teacher—student 的关系; 对话中提到 buy, change 就应该有 salesman 或 salesgirl; 夫妻对话会用 dear, 父母对孩子说话可

能会有 listen 等词。

【例 2】 What is the relationship between Dam Morrison and Tom?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Doctor and patient.

C. Colleagues.

【听力材料】 M: Hello, Mary, this is Dam Morrison. I'm calling to see whether Tom feels better today.

W: Oh, hello, Prof. Morrison. He feels much better now. The doctor said he'd be able to go back to school tomorrow.

【思路点击】 此段对话涉及第三者, 问题也问的是第三者与其中一个对话者的关系。从对话内容中, 我们听到 doctor 被提到, 因此 Dam Morrison 与 Tom 不可能是医生与病人的关系; 同时我们听到 Dam Morrison 是一个 professor, Tom 明天去上学, 由此可以推断两者之间是师生关系, 故选 A。

【评注】 涉及人物较多时, 要辨别哪些内容涉及哪些人物, 避免张冠李戴。

针对性练习

() 1. What is their relationship?

A. Uncle and niece.

B. Doctor and patient.

C. Teacher and student.

() 2. What did A & B company offer the woman?

A. A&B company offered her secretary.

B. A&B company offered her a job as a secretary.

C. A&B company needed her offer.

() 3. What is the man?

A. An engineer.

B. A professor.

C. A student.

() 4. What is Mary's job now?

A. She is a secretary.

B. She is a reporter.

C. She is a poet.

() 5. Who is the woman?

A. A doctor.

B. A cook.

C. A tailor.

() 6. What is their relationship?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Doctor and patient.

C. Wife and husband.

() 7. Who is the man speaking to?

A. A bank.

B. A shop assistant.

C. A telephone.

() 8. What is Jack?

A. A driver.

B. A student.

C. A teacher.

() 9. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Father and daughter.

() 10. Who is the man?

A. A butcher.

B. A sailor.

C. A repairman.

() 11. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Good friends.

C. Business partners.

() 12. What is the man?

A. A professor.

B. A doctor.

C. A salesman.

() 13. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Boss and secretary.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Doctor and nurse.

- ()14. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Doctor and patient. B. Passenger and bus driver. C. Customer and merchant.
- ()15. What relationship do these people have?
A. Saleswoman and customer.
B. Airline clerk and passenger.
C. Radio broadcaster and listener.

专题四 如何做态度、观点与看法题

这类试题,要求考生根据对话双方对某人某事的表述方式和措辞,判断他们的情感、态度以及对该事的看法、评价。这类题目的选项答案没有固定的格式,考生不容易看出来,只有听懂录音内容细节,才能正确回答。而这一类问题的设问也千变万化,从多角度提出。

【例1】What does the man think about Smith?

- A. Smith is angry. B. Smith is happy. C. Smith is disappointed.

【听力材料】M: Is Smith angry?

W: I don't think so. If he were, he'd tell us.

【思路点击】本例句中,问题是对男方的看法设问,听录音时要特别注意男方说的话,既然男方问“Is Smith angry?”,说明他估计到 Smith 可能生气了。所以 A 选项为正确答案。

【评注】说话人的语音、语调往往表明了其对某人、某事的态度和评价。

【例2】How does the man feel about the woman's remark?

- A. He gets angry to hear that.
B. He's disappointed to hear the remark.
C. He's rather happy to hear so.

【听力材料】W: You don't look a day over forty.

M: Really? In fact, I'm fifty-one.

【思路点击】一个五十多岁的老人听人讲自己看上去只有四十岁的样子,反应自然是非常高兴。所以选项 C 为正确答案。做这类题目时要注意反应行为的合情合理性。

【评注】人们在日常的工作、学习和生活当中对于某人、某事的反应和态度是一致的,反应好,态度自然就积极热情,反之则必然消极冷淡。考生在解答这一类试题时,可以从说话人的语音、语调的变化入手,辨别其态度。同时,我们还可以根据与态度和反应有关的词语,确认正确的答案。

针对性练习

- ()1. What did the girl's father think of the new car?
A. He thought it was too noisy.
B. He didn't like it for its flat tyres.
C. He thought it was a satisfactory car.
- ()2. What's the man's response to the woman's remark?
A. He didn't believe Mr. Green was a learned man.
B. He refused the suggestion given by the woman.
C. He accepted the suggestion.
- ()3. How does the man feel?
A. He is angry.
B. He is excited.
C. He is very sorry about his sickness.

- () 4. How did the woman feel about the motorcycle the man bought?
- This motorcycle is expensive.
 - Motorcycles in this shop are very cheap.
 - Motorcycles' price in this shop is reasonable.
- () 5. What does the woman think?
- She thinks that it is better to drive at night.
 - She thinks it is better to wait longer.
 - She does not agree with the man.
- () 6. What did the woman mean?
- She meant to comfort him.
 - She cared nothing about the man's trouble.
 - She wanted to show her pride.
- () 7. What's the woman's attitude to Tom?
- She thinks he is a poor dancer.
 - She thinks Tom is a good dancer.
 - She was fed up with the food served by Tom.
- () 8. How did the man respond to the woman's complaining?
- He shouted back to her.
 - He apologized to her.
 - He carried things for her.
- () 9. What did the woman dislike?
- Living in the country.
 - Living in a big city.
 - Living with her parents.
- () 10. What do we learn from the conversation?
- The woman believe it was a true story.
 - The man made up a story of his adventure.
 - The woman had seen the traffic accident.
- () 11. What does the conversation show us?
- The man agrees with the woman.
 - The man doesn't agree with the woman.
 - The man believes Susan is young and pretty.
- () 12. What does the woman think of her missed lecture?
- She was sorry for losing the chance.
 - She didn't like biology.
 - She considered it as something unimportant.
- () 13. What response does the man give to the woman?
- He accepts her suggestion.
 - He refuses her suggestion.
 - He doesn't like the subject of their talk.
- () 14. On what do the two speakers agree?
- It's necessary to copy all the questions.
 - Questions are easy on the exam paper.
 - They don't like these questions.

() 15. What was the man's reaction to the play?

A. He had no opinion about it.

B. He liked it.

C. He disliked it.

专题五 如何做建议、行动、计划题

这一类试题包括了说话者建议做某事、决定做某事、让某人做某事等等。常见的提问方式有：What does the man (woman) suggest the woman(man) do? / What does the man (woman) mean? 等等。而对于大家来说应该熟悉表示建议的一些常用句型，如：Why don't you...? / Why not...? / How (What) about...? / You'd better... 等。

此类听力特点

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。

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...

【例1】What's the man doing?

A. He's showing his hand.

B. He's going to the TV station.

C. He's offering the woman help.

【听力材料】W: Would you tell me how I can go to the TV station?

M: Sure. Let me give you a hand.

【思路点击】女士请求男士告诉她怎样到达电视台，男士表示愿意提供帮助。Let me give you a hand = Let me help you. 故答案为 C。

【评注】应答对方的请求，常用以下答语：Certainly. / Of course. / With pleasure. (愿意提供帮助) I'm sorry. / Sorry. I'm busy now. / I'm afraid I can't... (拒绝提供帮助)

【例2】Did the lady offer any job to the man?

A. Yes, she did.

B. Yes, she did. But the man refused.

C. No, she didn't.

【听力材料】M: Is there any chance of my having a job in your company?

W: I'm afraid that you basically cannot. Why not try another place to see the boss?

【思路点击】在这一题中，女方用比较委婉的方式拒绝了男方的请求，并建议他去其他地方找工作。所以这一题如果抓住了关键词“afraid”和“why not”，问题就迎刃而解了。故答案选 C。

【评注】常用日常交际用语在听力测试中所占分值较大，这是因为听力测试的材料主要是有关日常生活内容的会话，所以考生应熟练掌握日常交际用语，尤其要注意不同的答语。

针对性练习

() 1. What does the woman want to tell the man?

A. She has a dictionary.

B. She is not sure how to read it.

C. He has looked it up in the dictionary.



- () 2. What does the man suggest?
- A. He wants to do something for her.
B. He can't help her.
C. He can cure her of her illness.
- () 3. What did the woman offer to do?
- A. To find her ticket. B. To find the film. C. To find a prover.
- () 4. Who offers to come to help the boy?
- A. The woman. B. The man. C. The sister.
- () 5. What did the man accept?
- A. The color. B. The material. C. Nothing.
- () 6. Who suggests not to waste money?
- A. The woman. B. The man. C. The repairman.
- () 7. What does the woman want to have?
- A. Tea. B. Coffee. C. Water.
- () 8. Which in the lady's idea is more important?
- A. Clothing. B. Exercise. C. Food.
- () 9. What did the man mean?
- A. He didn't want the suit.
B. He didn't want a good figure.
C. He doubted whether the woman could make a good suit for him.
- () 10. What's the man's suggestion?
- A. To think it over before dealing with the problems.
B. To settle the problems one by one.
C. To ask others for better advice.
- () 11. What is the result of the woman's suggestion?
- A. He didn't accept her suggestion.
B. He accepted it for he had saved enough money.
C. He refused it because his house looked nice.
- () 12. If the man's offer is accepted, where will the two go in summer?
- A. To her native place. B. To his hometown. C. To the hills.
- () 13. Didn't the man used to be so generous?
- A. Yes, he did.
B. No, he didn't.
C. We cannot tell whether he used to be or not.
- () 14. What do we learn from the conversation?
- A. The woman wonders what the soft drink is.
B. The man likes to have an orange juice.
C. The man would rather drink Coca Cola.
- () 15. What do you think the boy is suggesting?
- A. He suggests his mother stop talking with his teacher.
B. He suggests his mother stop making too much noise.
C. He suggests his mother give him better grades.