



王后雄[®]
教育设计

Listening

20省市高考命题研究专家联袂编写

九通英语 听力强化训练

九年级

九通英语教学与考试研究所研制

系列主编：沈启智

- 选材新颖地道
- 设题科学合理
- 录音标准规范



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长江出版社

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编写说明

《义务教育英语课程标准》对七到九年级学生的听力技能所要达到的水平给出了明确的标准。在语言学习中,“听”是输入性的活动,“理解”则是一种综合性的输出性活动。提高听力技能,是促进“综合运用语言”能力提升的基本途径之一。缺乏有效的英语环境是我们英语学习面临的最大困难,而听力又是一个非常需要语言环境的题型。因此,为学生创造一个贴近英语语言文化的语言环境是至关重要的。

为此,本着为学生创造一个尽量贴近英语国家的语言环境,同时涉及尽可能广的题材的目的,我们编写了《九通英语听力强化训练》丛书。本系列丛书根据英语课程标准的精神与要求编写,认真落实新课标的各项要求,旨在帮助学生通过听力实践活动,培养用英语获取信息和处理信息的能力,健全自身的综合听力技能,提高综合人文素质,增进跨文化理解和跨文化交际能力。

每册书包括三大部分:第一部分为听力理解方法指导,介绍了听力考试的基本类型及对学生能力的要求,答题的技巧和策略等。让学生了解听力,积累应试经验和技巧。第二部分为基础演练题,设题注重基础,通过听力活动,巩固相应年级的基础知识。第三部分为能力测评题,以新课标对学生能力的要求为依据,兼顾全国各地听力测试题型和题量,编写了综合性更强、考查更全面的听力检测试题。同时,选用了近三年全国各地中考真题,使训练更接近中考实战。

本丛书具有以下特点:

1. 选材新颖地道。听力材料来源于英语国家日常生活,语言自然真实,切合社会生活中运用的真实情景;话题广泛,涉及英语国家日常生活的许多方面;思想性上佳,积极健康。

2. 训练科学规范。严格按照考试要求设题,使学生在轻松愉悦的听力训练中做到有的放矢,提高应试能力。根据“英语课程标准”相应级别要求,选用合理题型,提高训练效率,让学生练有所得。难度安排循序渐进、由易到难。体现循序渐进的原则。

3. 录音标准规范。听力材料由专业的外籍专家朗读,语音纯正,语速合适。剪辑时从朗读遍数和答题时间等方面充分满足实际教学和使用需求。

每册书后附有录音材料和参考答案,可供教师课堂练习检测,也可供学生自主练习。

由于编写时间仓促,书中难免有错误和不妥之处,敬请广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以便在修订时改正。

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第一部分 听力理解方法指导

一、英语课程标准对初中生英语听力能力的要求

《英语课程标准》明确指出:语言技能是构成语言交际能力的重要组成部分。语言技能包括听、说、读、写四个方面的技能以及这四种技能的综合运用能力。听和读是理解的技能,说和写是表达的技能,这四种技能在语言学习和交际中相辅相成、相互促进。而“听”在英语四项技能(听、说、读、写)中名列首位。只有听准、听清楚、听明白了,才能模仿得准、模仿得清楚,才能说得准确、说得好。中考英语听力既考查学生听的能力,又考查其理解、判断、推理的能力。新课标对五级英语(即初中毕业应达到的水平)听的技能要求如下:

1. 能根据语调和重音理解说话者的意图;
2. 能听懂有关熟悉话题的谈话,并能从中提取信息和观点;
3. 能借助语境克服生词障碍、理解大意;
4. 能听懂接近正常语速的故事和叙述,理解故事的因果关系;
5. 能在听的过程中用适当方式做出反应;
6. 能针对所听语段的内容记录简单信息。

简单讲就是捕捉事实信息,理解篇章大意,推测言外之意,作出适当反应。

二、听力考试常见题型示例及分析

听力考试主要的题型包括句子理解、对话理解和短文理解。下面分别对这几种题型进行示例和分析。

(一) 句子理解

句子理解重点考查题型主要有以下四种形式:

1. 听句子,选出你所听到的单词或短语。
2. 听问句,选择正确的应答语。
3. 听句子,根据所听内容选择对应的图片。
4. 听句子,补全句中所缺的单词。

通常情况下,句子理解要求每个句子听一遍,但不同的题型采取的方法应不同。

[例1] 听句子,选出你所听到的单词或短语。

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. fun | B. time | C. fan |
| 2. A. prize | B. price | C. rice |
| 3. A. turn off | B. turn on | C. turn down |

4. A. interesting

B. instructive

C. important

5. A. too many

B. much too

C. too much

[分析] 这类题主要考查学生对基础词汇的掌握程度。只要认真记背了单词的学生做起来就会感到得心应手。如果语法知识掌握很牢固,即使个别单词未听清,也可通过分析,得出正确的答案。

录音材料:

1. Did you have fun camping?

2. Maria won first prize in yesterday's singing competition.

3. Turn on the blender for about two minutes.

4. I don't think differences are important in a friendship.

5. I have too much homework this weekend.

1. Did you have fun camping? 你们野营愉快吗? have fun doing something 做……快乐,这是个固定搭配。因此答案应选 A。

2. Maria won first prize in yesterday's singing competition. 在昨天的歌咏比赛中,玛丽亚获得了一等奖。win the first prize 获一等奖,而 price 是价格的意思,应注意区分。因此答案应选 A。

3. Turn on the blender for about two minutes. 打开果汁机大约两分钟。turn off 关上; turn on 打开; turn down 开小。因此答案应选 B。

4. I don't think differences are important in a friendship. 我认为差异对于友谊来说并不重要。此题考查的是对形容词的辨析。interesting 有趣的; instructive 有教育意义的; important 重要的。因此答案应选 C。

5. I have too much homework this weekend. 本周末我有太多的家庭作业。too many 太多,修饰可数名词; much too 过于,修饰形容词或副词; too much 太多,修饰不可数名词。因此答案应选 C。

[例2] 听问句,选择正确的应答语。[2012·陕西中考]

1. A. Fine, thanks.

B. Today is fine.

C. Yes, I am.

2. A. Yes, please.

B. No, thanks.

C. This way, please.

3. A. I'm glad you like it.

B. Sorry to hear that.

C. I don't think so.

4. A. He's busy.

B. He's a doctor.

C. He's quiet.

5. A. It doesn't matter.

B. No, I won't.

C. OK, I will.

[分析] 这类题主要考查学生的日常交际能力。做题前要仔细浏览选项内容,并就选项内容预测话题。这样在听时,就可以缩小听力的范围,提高答题的命中率。另外,答题时还要注意用英语思考,注意中西文化的差异。

录音材料:

1. How are you?

2. Could you show me the way to the reading room?

3. I really like the food you made.

4. What's his father's job?

5. Remember to bring your homework to school next time.

1. How are you? 问的是身体状况。因此答案应选 A。

2. 本题是问路, 回答 This way, please. 请这边走。因此答案应选 C。

3. 我确实喜欢您做的食物。别人夸你, 你应该回答 I'm glad you like it. 我很高兴你喜欢。而不应该是 I don't think so. 要特别注意中英文文化的差异。因此答案应选 A。

4. 此题问的是职业。因此答案应选 B。

5. 记住下次把你的家庭作业带到学校来。别人对你加以提醒, 回答应是 OK, I will. 好的, 我会的。因此答案应选 C。

[例3] 听句子, 根据所听内容选择对应的图片。[2012·黄石市中考]



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

[分析] 这类题主要考查的是听句子, 选图片。做题时应仔细观察每个小题中的图片, 根据图片内容设想情景, 联想相关词语, 听的时候要特别注意相关内容的关键词。

录音材料:

1. My father is a doctor. He works in a big hospital.

2. What a lovely dolphin! It looks like a dancer!

3. Oh, my God, I left my bag in the taxi.

4. Look at the sign! You can't turn right.

5. The weekend is coming. What shall we do?

1. 此句中的关键词是 doctor 和 hospital, 听出了其中一个, 答案就出来了。因此答案应选 D。

2. dolphin 海豚。因此答案应选 E。

3. 关键词 bag 包。因此答案应是 A。

4. sign 标志; turn right 向右拐。因此答案应选 C。

5. weekend 周末。句意为: 周末即将到来。因此答案应选 B。

[例4] 听句子, 补全句中所缺的单词。

1. You are never _____ young _____ start doing things.

2. I'm going to _____ articles and _____ them to magazines and newspapers.

3. Thanks for _____ my dog.

4. We _____ a _____ of our readers and this is what we learned.

5. Last week's _____ was a great success.

[分析] 这类题主要考查的是学生听和写的能力。扎实的语法基础对做此类题会起到很大的帮助作用。

录音材料:

1. *You are never too young to start doing things.*

2. *I'm going to write articles and send them to magazines and newspapers.*

3. *Thanks for taking care of my dog.*

4. *We did a survey of our readers and this is what we learned.*

5. *Last week's talent show was a great success.*

1. 你多早开始做事都不为过。答案为 too; to。

2. 我要写文章, 寄给杂志社和报社。答案为 write; send。

3. 谢谢你照看我的狗。答案为 taking care of。

4. 我们在读者中做了个调查, 下面就是我们调查到的一些情况。答案为 did; survey。

5. 上周的才艺展示举办得非常成功。答案为 talent show。

(二) 对话理解

对话理解重点考查题型主要有以下四种形式:

1. 听小对话, 选择正确的答案。

2. 听大对话, 选择正确的答案。

3. 听对话, 连线配对。

4. 听对话, 完成表格。

通常情况下, 对话理解要求每段对话听两遍, 现就具体每一种形式加以说明。

[例1] 听小对话, 选择正确的答案。[2012·恩施自治州中考]

1. What would the woman like to drink?

A. Tea.

B. Coffee.

C. Water.

2. What time will the two speakers meet?

A. 10:30.

B. 10:00.

C. 9:30.

3. Where does the dialog probably happen?

A. In the library.

B. In the shop.

C. In the restaurant.

4. How much will the man pay for the two pens?

A. Twenty yuan.

B. Fifteen yuan.

C. Thirty-five yuan.

5. Why does the woman buy a new bike?

A. The old one is broken.

B. She doesn't like the old one.

C. The old one is lost.

[分析] 这类题主要的特点就是一问一答。由于问题及选项已呈现在试卷上,因此事先浏览这些内容就显得尤为重要。在答题时,应注意听关键词,同时还应注意使用排除法做题。

录音材料:

1. M: What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?

W: Neither. Just a glass of water.

2. M: Shall we meet at ten o'clock?

W: I'm afraid it's too late. Let's make it thirty minutes earlier.

3. M: What can I do for you?

W: I'd like a T-shirt for my son.

4. M: How much are these pens?

W: The red one is twenty yuan and the black one is fifteen yuan.

5. M: Is this your new bike?

W: Yes. My old one doesn't work well.

1. Neither 两个都不。因此答案应选 C。

2. 对话中的关键词是时间 ten o'clock 和 thirty minutes earlier 早 30 分钟。因此答案应是 C。

3. What can I do for you? 是服务性行业的常用语,而从 T-shirt 可以判断这是在商店里发生的事情。因此答案应选 B。

4. 此题问的是价格——问的是两支笔要花多少钱,答语中分别回答了那支红色的和那支黑色笔的价格。所以,价格应是两支笔的总和。因此答案应选 C。

5. 此题问的是原因,答语很明确: My old one doesn't work well. 我的旧车坏了。它与 The old one is broken. 同义。因此答案应选 A。

[例 2] 听大对话,选择正确的答案。[2012·随州市中考]

听第 1 段对话,回答第 1—2 题。

1. What color does the man's daughter like best?

A. Yellow.

B. Blue.

C. Red.

2. Which coat does the man choose in the shop?

A. The yellow one.

B. The blue one.

C. Neither.

听第 2 段对话,回答第 3—5 题。

3. What is Bob?

A. A student.

B. A teacher.

C. A doctor.

4. What is Mary worried about?

A. Her parents.

B. Her lessons.

C. Her health.

5. When will Mrs. Smith go to see Mary?

A. Tonight.

B. Tomorrow morning.

C. Tomorrow evening.

[分析] 这类题通常是听一段大对话,同时回答几个问题,它主要考查学生对情景对话的理解能力和捕捉对话细节的能力。其内容包括对话地点、人物职业、时间、价格、数字、电话号码、颜色、天气、国家、活动、爱好等。通过读题,考生可以缩小答题的范围,锁定听力中的关键词,并可适当地做些记录,帮助自己进行计算或判断。

录音材料:

听第1段对话,回答第1—2题。

W: May I help you, sir?

M: Yes. I'm looking for a coat for my daughter.

W: These coats are for boys. This way, please.

M: Well, that yellow coat is nice. May I have a look at it?

W: Sure, here you are.

M: How much is it?

W: 150 yuan.

M: That's a bit expensive. Do you have a cheaper one?

W: The blue one is cheaper. It's 80 yuan.

M: But my daughter doesn't like this color. She likes red best. I'll go to another shop to have a look.

听第2段对话,回答第3—5题。

M: Hello, this is Bob. Is that Mary?

W: Yes.

M: How are you feeling today?

W: A little better. Thank you, Bob.

M: You're welcome. I hope you can come back soon.

W: I hope so, too, but the doctor said I had to stay in bed for at least a week.

M: Oh, dear! That's too long! Is there anything I can do for you?

W: Well, now I'm worried about my lessons.

M: Oh, I see. You needn't worry about them. Just get lots of rest. I'll go to help you with your lessons after school from tomorrow on.

W: That's very kind of you. Thanks a lot.

M: By the way, Mrs. Smith will go to see you tomorrow evening after work.

W: Oh. She's so busy. She needn't do that. Please tell her that I am all right, OK?

M: OK. See you tomorrow.

W: Bye-bye.

1. 通过听前读题可知,要从听力材料中找出两个答语:(1)那个人的女儿最喜欢什么颜色?(2)那个人在商店里选择了哪件外套?从听力材料 *She likes red best.* 可知第1题的答案是C。*I'll go to another shop to have a look.* 表明他未选到中意的外套。因此,答案应选C。

2. 第2段对话要求考生回答三个问题:Bob 的职业, Mary 为何担忧以及 Mrs Smith 何时去见玛丽。从听力材料 *I'm worried about my lessons, I'll go to help you with your lessons after school* 及 *Mrs. Smith will go to see you tomorrow evening after work* 可知3—5题答案应为A、B、C。

[例3] 听对话,连线配对。

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|--|
| 1. Vince | a pilot | want to walk around the city and catch thieves |
| 2. Holly | a policeman | like to visit different places and make different friends. |

[分析] 这类题需要学生根据录音内容,将所给的几个选项部分的内容连接起来。做题时,首先应把所给的内容牢牢地记在心里,这样听起来就轻松很多。

录音材料:

W: Hi, Vince. May I ask you a question?

M: Yes, please.

W: What're you going to be when you grow up?

M: I'm going to be a policeman. I want to walk around the city and catch thieves.

W: Won't you be scared?

M: No, not at all. I'll have my police dog with me. And I'll have a partner. Hey, you can be my partner!

W: No thanks.

M: What are you going to do after leaving school, Holly?

W: I'm going to be a pilot.

M: A pilot?

W: Yeah. Then I will be able to travel.

M: Do you like traveling?

W: Of course I do. I like to visit different places and make different friends.

M: Great. But how are you going to do that?

W: I'm going to do exercise every morning and study hard.

M: That sounds great.

根据听力材料,可知答案应为:

1. Vince—a policeman—want to walk round the city and catch thieves
2. Holly—a pilot—like to visit different places and make different friends.

[例4] 听对话,完成表格。

Mother	What: She's a (1)_____.
	Way of going to work: She (2)_____ to work.
Father	What: He is a (3)_____.
	Way of going to work: He goes to work by (4)_____.
	How long it takes him to go to work: About (5)_____.
Brother	Age: 11 months old.

[分析] 这类题需要学生根据对话录音内容,将表格中所缺的部分补充完整。做题时,首先应仔细了解填写表格的要求,这样听起来就可做到有的放矢。填写表格时,还需特别注意大小写。

录音材料:

M: How many people are there in your family, Amy?

W: There are four. My parents, my brother and I.

M: What's your mother?

W: She's a doctor.

M: How does she go to work?

W: She walks to work because our home isn't far from the hospital.

M: How about your father? What does your father do?

W: He is a policeman.

M: How does he go to work?

W: He goes to work by car.

M: How long does it take?

W: Oh... about 40 minutes.

M: And your brother?

W: Oh, he's only 11 months old.

根据听力材料,可知答案应为:

1. doctor 2. walks 3. policeman 4. car 5. 40 minutes

(三)短文理解

短文理解重点考查题型主要有以下三种形式:

1. 听短文,选择正确的选项。

2. 听短文,根据其内容完成表格。

3. 听短文,完成句子。

通常情况下,短文听两遍。现就每一种形式具体加以说明。

[例1] 听短文,选择正确的选项。[2012·荆州市中考]

1. What was the main reason for people to have dogs in the past?

- A. To help them work. B. To make money. C. To keep them safe.

2. What do people think of dogs now?

A. They regard them as their friends.

B. Dogs are their children.

C. Dogs help them with everything.

3. What is a dog for a child?

A. A smart teacher.

B. A playing partner.

C. A helpful brother.

4. Why do old people keep dogs?

A. They regard dogs as their children.

B. Dogs can play with them.

C. Dogs make them feel safer.

[分析] 这类题是高难度的听力试题,答题时应注意以下几点:

(1) 快速浏览题目和选项,根据问题和选项猜测短文的大意,然后带着这些问题去听短文。

(2) 注意短文的开头和结尾。开头通常是篇章的关键信息,而结尾往往是对短文的总结或结论。

(3) 学会抓住语段中的关键词,理解句子间的逻辑关系。

(4) 不会做的题要学会暂时放弃,并尽可能根据听力的前后内容去推测答案。

录音材料:

When I take a walk around the park, I often see many people walking with dogs. Perhaps a dog is one of the most useful animals in the world. People keep dogs for different reasons. In the past many people kept dogs mainly for their safety. But now more and more people keep dogs as their friends. For a child, a dog is a playmate when he has no other children to play with. For young people, a dog is their friend when they are alone at home. For old people, a dog is their child when their own children grow up and leave home. Now you can see the reasons why people keep dogs.

1. 从 *In the past many people kept dogs mainly for their safety.* 可知本题的答案应为 C。

2. 从 *But now more and more people keep dogs as their friends.* (但是现在越来越多的人把狗当作他们的朋友。)可知答案应为 A。

3. 从 *For a child, a dog is a playmate when he has no other children to play with.* 可知答案应为 B。

4. 从 *For old people, a dog is their child when their own children grow up and leave home.* 可知答案应为 A。

[例2] 听短文,根据其内容完成下列表格(每空限填一词)。(2012·烟台市中考)

Things some people do on the bus	They close their(1) _____ and listen to music without looking at old people.
	Some(2) _____ their faces to look out of the windows.
	They(3) _____ to give their seats to the old people without listening to the driver.
Things we should do	Be(4) _____ to help the persons in need of help.
	Give your seats to people with(5) _____ and let old people get on or get off the bus before you.

录音材料:

In Beijing there are many buses going around the city, and they cost only 1 or 2 yuan to take. So many people like to take a bus to school or to work. But when an old person gets on the bus, are you willing to give your seat to him?

Some people on the bus don't like to help the old. They just close their eyes, and listen to music without looking at them. Some will turn their faces to look out of the windows. Even when the bus driver keeps asking people to help the old, they just sit on the seats. These people are not kind or friendly. However, we should help each other because everyone needs others' help. Next time, please be polite to help the person who needs help on the bus. You can let the old people get on or get off the bus before you, or give your seats to the people with children. Then all the people will live a happy life.

[分析] 这类题虽也是短文理解,但由于所填的内容相对有限,因此,只要听前对所要求的内容心中有数,听时精力高度集中,听后细心检查,难度应该不大。

1. 从 *They just close their eyes, and listen to music without looking at them.* 可知,答案应为 eyes。

2. 从 *Some will turn their faces to look out of the windows.* 可知,答案应为 turn。

3. 从录音中可知,他们对司机所说的话置之不理,可推知答案应为 refuse/ dislike。

4. 从 *Next time, please be polite to help the person who needs help on the bus.* 可知答案应为 polite。

5. 从文中 *You can let the old people get on or get off the bus before you, or give your seats to the people with children.* 可知答案应为 children。

[例3] 听短文,完成句子。

1. As we know, we need to have a _____ diet to stay healthy.

2. We should eat more fruit and vegetables but less _____.

3. It's a good habit to _____ before meals.
4. We should get enough sleep, or we may _____.
5. _____ can make us active and strong.

【分析】这类题是听短文,然后根据所听到的内容完成句子。听前可进行预测,听时全神贯注,听后细心检查单词的书写规范及大小写。

录音材料:

A healthy lifestyle is important to us. As we know, we need to have a balanced diet to stay healthy. We should have three meals a day. Not having breakfast is a really bad habit. And we should also have the right kind of food. Remember to eat more fruit and vegetables but less junk food. It's a good habit to wash hands before meals. Going to bed late is bad for our health. We should get enough sleep, or we may have a headache. We should go to bed early and get up early. Of course it's important for us to take exercise. Exercise can keep us active and strong.

1. 从 As we know, we need to have a balanced diet to stay healthy. 可知答案应为 balanced。
2. 从 Remember to eat more fruit and vegetables but less junk food. 可知答案应为 junk food.
3. 从 It's a good habit to wash hands before meals. 可知答案应为 wash hands.
4. 从 We should get enough sleep, or we may have a headache. 可知答案应为 have a headache。
5. 从 Exercise can keep us active and strong. 可知答案应为 Exercise。

三、听力考试答题策略

明确了解了听力测试的题型及中考对学生听力技能的要求,我们做九年级的听力训练就可以做到有的放矢。下面归纳了听力考试常用到的一些答题策略。

(一) 浏览试题,捕捉信息,预测内容

听前要学会利用时间,快速阅读试题中反映出来的信息,并根据这些信息,猜测文章有可能提及的问题,这样就能做到对即将听到的内容心中有数,有的放矢,缩小记忆范围。

(二) 边听边记,突破难点

在听的过程中,速记重点。特别是对话和短文中的地点、时间、年龄、价格和数字等,可用简单符号、词首字母等予以勾画注明。另外,应将注意力集中在对整体内容的理解,关键词或与问题有关的内容上,不要对某个单词、词组或句子抓住不放。对自己有把握的题目应快速作答,对没有把握的试题要在所听信息的基础上排除错误选项,进行优化处理,切忌犹豫不决,否则会因跟不上速度而漏听,影响情绪及整个听力的效果,即做听力题目时,要坚持弃前保后,弃小保大的原则。如果题目可以听两遍,在听第一遍力求做到整体理解,第二遍时要结合问题深入理解。