

名师指导高考英语专项训练系列丛书

高考

# 英语听力专项训练

分析高考要点与常见错误

训练各题型解题技巧

附全真听力模拟题

上海教育出版社

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# 高考英语听力专项训练

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## 编写说明

听是理解和获得口头信息的交际能力。听的能力是说的基础,也是提高学生英语综合应用能力的前提。由于多年来我国在英语教学方面的侧重点不同,大多数学生的听力都是弱项,许多学生对听力考试存在着不同程度的畏难情绪和心理障碍。事实上,在各类英语考试中,听力测试一直占据着重要的地位。纵观近几年上海高考英语试卷听力部分试题可知,听力部分分值 30 分,占整个卷面总分的 1/5。全国普通高等学校招生统一考试(上海卷)英语科对考生在听力方面的要求是:“能获取重要的事实信息;能理解话语中的隐含意思;能归纳话语的主旨大意。”

为了配合全国普通高等学校招生统一考试(上海卷)英语科对考生在听力方面的要求,我们编写了《高考英语听力专项训练》一书。本书的主要读者群为准备参加上海英语高考的学生,同时也可以作为高一、高二学生训练听力技能,提高听力能力的参考读物。

《高考英语听力专项训练》共分为五大板块,第一板块“高考英语听力障碍与应对策略”介绍了学生在听力中经常遇到的几个主要障碍,并对障碍的症状表现、成因一一进行了分析,提出了解决方法与建议。第二到第四板块参照上海高考英语试卷听力部分的题型,分别是“短对话”、“短文”与“长对话”。每个板块又分为“解题指导”与“模拟练习”两个部分。“解题指导”部分简要地列出该题型的高考要点、解题技巧和常见错误分析;“模拟练习”部分提供了该题型的多套习题,帮助学生全面训练不同听力题型的解题技巧和方法。第五板块为高考听力模拟题,共 4 套,题型符合高考大纲的要求,



在试题所涉及的情景、话题及难度上与真题完全吻合,帮助学生身临其境地操练高考试卷听力部分。

书后附有录音文字稿与答案,便于学生进行自主学习。

《高考英语听力专项训练》是一本针对性、实用性很强的书,它由上海外语教学界一批具有丰富经验的一线骨干教师根据上海高考英语试卷对听力方面的要求,针对广大考生的需求精心编撰而成。我们真诚地希望本书能够有效地提高学生的听力能力,成为学生复习迎考的好帮手。

本书编写组

2011年1月

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# 高考英语听力障碍与应对策略

听力的提高不是一蹴而就的,需要经常性的训练。下面就考生在听力理解中经常遇到的几个主要障碍分别进行分析。

## 1. 语音障碍

**症状表现** 听录音时,感觉很多听不明白,等看了录音文字稿之后才发现所有的单词、词组和句型都是自己知道的,有些甚至是非常熟悉的。

**障碍成因** 语音知识比较薄弱,对弱读、连读、重读、同化等基本的语音现象缺乏概念。阅读时能看懂文本,但一旦在听力中出现上述语音现象,耳朵就无法及时作出辨析,并在短时间内将正确的信息传递到大脑。

**解决方法与建议** 系统地学习一些基本语音知识,一般高中生所拥有的知识结构应该足以完成这些内容的自学。在了解了基本知识后,仍需要大量的朗读和听力操练,来熟练掌握这些语音现象,从而顺利克服语音障碍。

## 2. 词汇障碍

**症状表现** 听录音时,感觉有相当一部分单词听不懂,从而影响了全句或全篇的理解,也影响了答题的信心。

**障碍成因** 有些单词平时发音不标准,久而久之,头脑中留下的都是单词的错误发音,即便听到正确的发音,耳朵也无法及时反应;还有些单词不太熟悉或是没有熟练掌握,因此更无法辨别。此外,如果对词的搭配不熟悉(如有些动词与不同的介词搭配时意义不同),也会造成听力理解上的困难。

**解决方法与建议** 高中生必须具备全面扎实的音标知识,能够看音标读单词,看字母组合发音,通过音标快速准确地记忆单词。不仅要做到“看到单词能认知”,更要做到“听到单词能认知”,经常进行听力和朗读训练是必不可少的。常用词组需要经常性的记忆背诵。

## 3. 语速障碍

**症状表现** 录音中的语速较快,听得“一头雾水”。

**障碍成因** 平时听惯中速或慢速的录音,无法适应较快的语速。

**解决方法与建议** 就高考的要求来说,语速障碍对大多数考生并不是问题,只要能适应平时操练的听力语速就可以了。但对于想参加英语竞赛的同学



来说,竞赛中的听力要求(包括题型、语速、背景杂音等)远远高于高考要求,需要提早准备,用往年的竞赛题进行操练。

此外,要克服语速障碍,就需要有良好的心理素质。语速障碍往往在于一开始的几道题,所以要及时调整心态,“顾后不顾前”,专心于后面的题目,把失分降低到最少。

#### 4. 文化障碍

症状表现

听的时候感觉每个词都听明白了,却不能准确理解听力内容。

障碍成因

虽然掌握了听力的技巧和能力,但缺乏相关的背景知识,不明白其隐含意义。

解决方法与建议

大部分学生目前最欠缺的是大量的语言输入。平时做听力理解,主要是为了完成后面的练习。较多的时间都花在了训练解题技巧上,而这并不一定能真正提高获取信息的能力,学生也很难通过这种训练来了解文化及其差异,从而能包容并欣赏不同的文化。要解决这个问题,就不能仅仅满足于完成听力练习,平日里多看英语报纸、杂志、电影,多听英语歌曲、新闻,也是十分必要的。把英语作为一种语言,而不是一门学科,进行学习、体味、欣赏,才能在听力中克服文化障碍。

在日常的听力训练中,建议同学们还要注意以下两点:

第一,听力最关键的是“听”,所以平时的操练一定要锻炼自己的耳朵。做完一套听力题目,对于错的题目,不要急着去看录音文字稿。因为即使你看了文字稿后明白了,也并不能达到锻炼听力的目的。正确的做法是不断听自己做错的题目,直到“亲耳”听明白。

第二,不要求量,而要求质。不要满足于用多少时间完成一本听力练习册,如果没有解决其中的问题,听力能力的提高是有限而且缓慢的。一盘磁带可以反复听,直到你听懂其中的每一句话,甚至可以把每句话都听写下来。这样即使一段时间内你只听了一盘磁带,听力能力的提高也会是显而易见的。

## 短 对 话



## 解 题 指 导

纵观近两年高考听力的短对话部分,不难发现,试题注重考查学生的语言运用能力和逻辑推理能力,题型大多涉及数字、时间、地点、场景、身份、关系、事件、比较、建议、推测、态度等,内容真实,贴近生活。在听的过程中,考生要对所接收的语音信息进行处理、加工、逻辑推理,并且对所给出的问题作出快速反应。

从卷面表现来看,考生对直接信息处理往往得分较高,而对于间接信息处理得分较低,考生常犯的错误主要集中在如下几个方面:

### 1. 语音和意群的脱离

由于听力的干扰项里往往会出现对话中所提到的词,考生如果没有真正听懂对话内容,常常会听到哪个单词就选含有那个单词的选项,而忽视了对由单词所组成的意群的理解,从而导致失分。例如:

(2009 年上海秋考卷第 7 题)

W: Where shall we go today, then?

M: Shall we try the Royal Garden recommended in this leaflet?

Q: What will the two speakers do next?

A. Send leaflets.

B. Go sightseeing.

C. Do some gardening.

D. Visit a lawyer.

针对女士的提问“我们今天到哪儿去(玩)?”可以推测出男士答句中的 Royal Garden 是一个地点,所以 B 为正确选项。考生选错的原因可能是没有根据第一句的提示来帮助理解第二句,仅仅凭借听到 leaflet 选了 A,或听到 Garden 就选了 C,更有甚者把 Royal 误听成了 lawyer,选了 D。

### 2. 对语音相近的词错误诠释

命题者往往通过把对话中的核心词换成发音相近但意思完全不同的词作为干扰项来检测考生的理解。由于词汇掌握不够扎实,有些考生常常张冠李戴,导致失分。例如:

(2008 年上海秋考卷第 3 题)

M: So how do you like this oil painting?



W: If I had enough room in my apartment, I would buy it.

Q: Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a paint store.

B. At an oil market.

C. At a science museum.

D. At a gallery.

说话双方谈论的是 oil painting(油画),从中可推断出对话的地点是画廊,答案选 D。很多考生听到了 oil painting,却把 painting(绘画)错误地理解成了 paint(油漆;涂料),故而选了 A,或误认为 A、D 皆可,无从下手。

### 3. 句与句之间未能构建紧密的逻辑关系

对话中的上下文或前后句之间有时似乎没有直接关系,但其实它们在逻辑上密不可分。考生往往会把每个句子割裂开来理解,而不是通过在句子间构建逻辑关系来理解句子,从而导致失分。例如:

(2008 年上海秋考卷第 4 题)

W: Peter, want to take a walk?

M: No, I have to go down to the yard now. I'm building some bookshelves.

Q: What will Peter probably do next?

A. Work in the yard.

B. Buy some wood.

C. Go to the bookstore.

D. Take a walk.

在这组对话中,有两个独立的单句 I have to go down to the yard now. 和 I'm building some bookshelves., 它们看似两个不同的事件,其实彼此之间有着密切的逻辑关系,“我现在必须到院子里去”,因为“我正在做些书架”,故正确答案选 A。如果考生在听的过程中,把“到院子里”和“做书架”分开理解,断章取义,把“做书架”与选项 B “买木头”或选项 C “去书店”联系起来,就会得出错误的答案。

再如:

(2009 年上海秋考卷第 10 题)

W: When I'm playing the piano, I don't worry about anything. How about you?

M: I go to the gym every day. It helps me deal with stress.

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

A. What to take up as a hobby.

B. How to keep fit.

C. How to handle pressure.

D. What to play with.

很多考生选了 A,这说明他们只关注了 playing the piano 和 go to the gym, 从而推测出对话中的两人分别在谈论自己的爱好,但却忽略了 I don't worry about anything. How about you? 和 It helps me deal with stress. 这些问答句之间的逻辑关系,即“当我弹钢琴的时候,我不再为任何事情担忧。你是怎样(排除烦恼)的?”和下面的一句“它帮助我缓解压力。”形成呼应,因此正确答案选 C。

#### 4. 对表示“态度”和“情感”的语调、短语、句式掌握不够熟练

在对话中,说话者常常用多种手段来表达自己的情感态度,如情态动词、虚拟语气、比较级等。如果平时对这些常用表达积累不够,就会导致失分。例如:

(2009 年上海秋考卷第 8 题)

M: I have come to repair your doorbell.

W: You should have come earlier. I am just going out.

Q: What does the woman imply?

A. Her doorbell doesn't need repair.

B. She didn't expect him to come so early.

C. The man has just arrived on time.

D. It is not the right time for her.

在这组对话中,女士用了虚拟语气的句式 *should have done*, 带有责备的语气。原句的意思是“你本应该早点来,我现在正要出去”,暗示“你应该早点来,现在来得不是时候”,所以正确答案选 D。如果考生没有理解这里的责备语气,就往往会误选 B。

再如:

(2009 年上海秋考卷第 6 题)

M: I'm going to a party at Carol's house.

W: You can't be serious! We've got two tests at school tomorrow.

Q: How does the woman feel about the man's idea?

A. Reasonable. B. Bright.

C. Serious. D. Ridiculous.

答题的关键是对 *You can't be serious!* 这句话的理解。情态动词 *can't (be)* 在此表示疑惑,意思是“这不会是真的吧!”,所以答案选 D。如果错选 C,则说明只是听到了单词 *serious*,却没有听懂整句话的“潜台词”。

#### 5. 对某些常考的场景词敏锐度不高

和某个场景相关的提示词,可以帮助学生迅速判断出该对话所发生的场景及其相关信息,如餐馆用语有 *menu, bill, dish, salad, dessert, drink, order* 等;医疗用语有 *ill, headache, cough, fever, medicine, temperature* 等。如果学生平时不注意对场景词的积累、整理、归纳及强化记忆,就会大大降低答题的准确度。例如:

(2009 年上海秋考卷第 2 题)

W: What was the best moment of the race for you?

M: Oh, when I got to the finishing line, definitely.

Q: What kind of person is probably the man?

A. A reporter. B. An athlete.



C. A fisherman.

D. An organizer.

race (比赛) 和 finishing line (终点线) 是有关运动场景的词, 所以正确答案是 B。一些考生却把 finishing line 和 fisherman 构建关系, 显然是对有关运动的词积累不够。

## 6. 对听力常考的短语和习语没有掌握

听力中的一些核心短语和习语是理解对话的关键, 如 put off (推迟), give sb. a ride (让某人搭车), break down (坏了; 出故障), make it (取得成功; 及时到达), once in a while (有时) 等。短语和习语的匮乏势必会影响考生对对话内容的理解, 容易导致失分。例如:

(2009 年上海秋考卷第 4 题)

W: My brother is thinking of eating out with us Saturday night. Any suggestions?

M: It is up to you. I don't know the restaurants around here that well.

Q: What does the man mean?

A. He already has plans.

B. The woman should decide where to eat.

C. He will make a reservation.

D. The woman can ask her brother for advice.

这组对话中, 对 It is up to you. 这一习语的准确理解是答题的关键。而它的意思是“你决定吧”, 因此正确答案选 B。

总之, 在多听、多练的同时, 同学们应注意上述几个影响听力表现的问题, 在语音、词汇、句子理解和弦外之意等方面多加积累和训练, 掌握一定的解题技巧, 从而提高这部分的得分率。



## 模 拟 练 习

## 第一套

## 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. On the bus. B. In a shop.  
C. In a hospital. D. In a restaurant.
2. A. A teacher. B. An electrician.  
C. A dentist. D. A salesman.
3. A. 8:25. B. 7:55. C. 9:30. D. 8:00.
4. A. She likes biology enough to continue with it.  
B. Her grades in science courses are very good.  
C. She hasn't taken enough courses in biology.  
D. She doesn't want to take any more science courses.
5. A. He is too busy himself.  
B. He doesn't want to help the woman.  
C. He'd be glad to help the woman after finishing his own work.  
D. He has already finished his own work.
6. A. He is rude. B. He always praises Jack.  
C. He is frank. D. He always criticizes Jack.
7. A. Taking a picture. B. Doing a haircut.  
C. Hunting. D. Shooting.
8. A. The man is expecting the telephone.  
B. He doesn't usually get calls at this time.  
C. He doesn't believe the woman.  
D. He has had too many phone calls.
9. A. Warm and dry. B. Dry but cold.  
C. Sunny and warm. D. Cold and wet.



10. A. Different newspapers have different comments.

B. The man should believe everything he read.

C. She wondered which newspaper he read.

D. She thought the film was terrible.

## 第二套

### 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. At Mrs Smith's home.      B. At Mrs Saxon's home.  
C. At the airport.      D. In a hospital.
2. A. The woman is doing some shopping.  
B. The man is the woman's husband.  
C. The woman is a shop assistant.  
D. The woman is a tailor.
3. A. One.      B. Two.      C. Three.      D. Four.
4. A. She wants to eat immediately.  
B. She wants to know when the match will be over.  
C. She's worried about what time it is.  
D. She's afraid she's dying.
5. A. By taxi.      B. By bus.  
C. By train.      D. On foot.
6. A. He suddenly decided not to come.      B. He was coming later.  
C. He forgot to come.      D. He wasn't invited.
7. A. She bought a new computer.  
B. She watched the volleyball match on the computer.  
C. She was busy in her office.  
D. She was not interested in the volleyball match.
8. A. He visited the Big Ben last winter.  
B. He has visited the Big Ben once.  
C. He has visited the Big Ben twice.  
D. He will visit the Big Ben in June.

9. A. Bob can't hear very well.  
B. Bob never smokes.  
C. Bob never listens to her.  
D. Bob goes out before she says anything to him.
10. A. The woman and the man were in the prison.  
B. The couple were riding in a car.  
C. The man was visiting his wife in the hospital.  
D. The couple were watching a film.

### 第三套

#### 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. 145 minutes. B. 120 minutes.  
C. 130 minutes. D. 160 minutes.
2. A. In a bank. B. At a hotel.  
C. At a tourist agency. D. In a supermarket.
3. A. A travel agency clerk. B. An office secretary.  
C. A head nurse. D. A hotel receptionist.
4. A. A manager. B. A teacher. C. A worker. D. A secretary.
5. A. Five courses may be too many.  
B. The decision must be made soon.  
C. It would be smart to take more.  
D. Only four courses are offered next year.
6. A. In a driving club.  
B. In a restaurant.  
C. In a garden.  
D. In a car.
7. A. Betty left her company long ago.  
B. Betty will be working for at least four more years.  
C. Betty began to work in this company more than four years ago.  
D. Betty will start working in this company in four years.



8. A. David was too tired and depressed to study.  
B. David didn't take the woman's advice.  
C. David didn't do well in any of his exams.  
D. David failed in his exam because he was depressed.
9. A. Lisa doesn't like her new car.  
B. Lisa didn't drive her car that day.  
C. Lisa is still in the kitchen.  
D. The car key is a special one.
10. A. The battery is not correctly positioned.  
B. The woman doesn't know how the calculator works.  
C. The calculator needs a new battery.  
D. The man should put the batteries in a different order.

#### 第四套

##### 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. At school.                      B. In a hotel.  
C. In a post office.                D. In a telephone box.
2. A. The cookies taste delicious.  
B. Her sister is a bad cook.  
C. The cookies are prepared by her sister.  
D. Her sister likes the cookies very much.
3. A. 5 pounds.                      B. 7 pounds.                      C. 8 pounds.                      D. 10 pounds.
4. A. Give him a map.                      B. Cut his hair for him.  
C. Drive him to the pool.                D. Show him another route.
5. A. The guest has to pay in cash.  
B. The guest can pay with a check.  
C. The fee will be added to the hotel bill.  
D. It's free to watch the hotel movie channel.
6. A. Couples.                      B. Friends.                      C. Colleagues.                      D. Relatives.
7. A. Excited.                      B. Surprised.                      C. Worried.                      D. Amazed.