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ERLUN FUXI



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学海出版社

学生用书·丛书主编：李瑞坤·海南出版社

高考二轮

英语 复习

高考二轮复习

学生用书

丛书主编：李瑞坤

◇本册主编 胡玉明
◇编委 向家祥 李宇
胡业芳

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前言

学生用书

《学海导航·高考二轮复习·英语》按照听力专题、单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解、阅读填空、书面表达六个部分编写,每部分设有[考点要览]、[应考技巧]、[真题解析]、[专题过关]四个栏目,特点如下:

[考点要览] 注重对知识科学的梳理与提炼,对解题方法进行简明的点拨,突出重点、难点、热点,帮助学生夯实基础,提高应试能力。

[应考技巧] 根据各部分不同的特点提出相应的指导方法,提高考生的技巧。

[真题解析] 精选了具有代表性、典型性的历年高考题,通过精要的解析,展现命题意图,把握解题关键,引导解题思路,点拨解题技巧,提高复习针对性,帮助学生达到举一反三的目的。

[专题过关] 精心编创了具有新颖性、前瞻性、有效性的习题,注重知识和技能的培养与扩展。

[模拟检测卷] 根据最新的高考大纲,全面体现了新高考的英语学科要求和综合能力考查要求。试卷内容新颖、题材广泛,难度与高考吻合,帮助考生迅速进入备考状态。学生用书的试卷采用活页形式,便于检测。

本书的听力由美籍语言专家朗读,语音纯正,语调标准,语速与高考听力完全一致,帮助学生获得最佳训练结果。

本书编者均为具有丰富高考备考经验的一线教师,凭借长期的教学经验和新英语教材使用的体会,深入探讨,精心打造。

愿本书能成为广大师生的良师益友。

尽管我们对本书的编写工作高度重视,态度认真,但书中疏漏之处有所难免,恳请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

2005年11月

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导引

高考命题原则

1. 高考英语试卷中的语言运用题,在命题中应该遵循以下四条原则:

- (1)语言必须放在实际的、并尽可能不同的情景中运用
- (2)语言必须适合于具体的交际行为:语言适宜性
- (3)考核的焦点在于是否达到交际目的
- (4)语言交际行为除了需要语言能力外,还需要一些其他的交际能力

2. 高考英语试卷知识题的命题,一般遵循以下三条原则:

- (1)保证覆盖面要广
- (2)尽可能增加综合化的因素
- (3)尽可能增加语境化的因素

2005 年高考试题分析

【总体评价】

2005 年高考后,使用湖南卷的考生、英语教师和其他相关人员普遍认为:试卷中未出现超出《考试大纲》范围的现象;试题和参考答案基本科学、规范,题意表达清楚,语言准确、简洁;试卷难度比往年有所下降,能够较好地完成高校选拔优秀人才和促进中学英语教学改革的任务。

1. 听力部分

该部分要求考生能够听懂熟悉的日常生活中发音清楚和语速正常的简短独白和对话。听力材料真实可信,情景丰富,具有明显的口语特征,信息量较大,语境完整,听起来自然、真实,有利于检测考生对不同环境中口头语言运用的感悟和接受能力,全面考查了考生的听力水平。

2005 年湖南卷的听力由原来的两节改为三节,将第三节改为听录音填信息词,且限定每空字数不超过 3 个,

这就对考生提出了更高的要求:不仅要听懂内容,还要能概括并且写出所听到的信息。

2. 单项填空

该部分从以下几个方面检查了考生的英语水平:1)基础语法知识;2)语法知识的运用能力;3)词组的搭配和习惯用法;4)对词义的正确理解。2005 年,单纯考查语法知识的试题很少,语法知识的运用能力为该部分考查的重点项目。单项填空题的选材注意了综合性和语境化的特征,大部分语言材料真实,符合社会生活实际,能体现非测试状态下语言运用的真实情景。该题型中的 15 个小题覆盖了学生在中学阶段所学的重要语法项目。

3. 完形填空

该部分考查考生在阅读理解的基础上对词汇知识的掌握情况,要求考生通读短文,掌握文章大意,综合运用所学的词汇、语法等知识,从所给选项中选出最佳选项,使短文意思通顺、结构完整。

所选材料结构严谨、层次分明,20 个小题中的半数需要考生逾越句子层次理解和推断。对该段短文的理解程度和对试题的完成情况能充分反映出考生综合运用英语的能力。

4. 阅读理解

该部分要求考生能够读懂熟悉的有关日常生活话题的简短文字材料,例如公告、说明、书信,以及书刊、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文章。考查内容主要为:(1)理解主旨要义;(2)理解文中具体信息;(3)根据上下文推测生词的词义;(4)作出简单判断和推理;(5)理解文章的基本结构;(6)理解作者的意图和态度。

2005 年,各个试题的选材均非常丰富、新颖,涉及到科普、社会、文化、生活等方面;语言地道流畅,原汁原味;体裁多样,有记叙文、说明文、议论文,应用文。

5. 阅读填空

该题型为 2005 年高考新题型,命题思想由知识立意



转变为以能力立意,强调利用已学知识去分析和解决问题,这也体现出研究性学习的基本特征。所给文章的篇幅不长,在 350 字左右,要求考生读完文章后完成一个表格,且每空不超过 3 个单词,这就要求考生不仅要读懂文章,还要善于在文章中捕捉、归纳、概括主要信息,并且准确无误地表达出来。这也无疑给我们传递了这样的信息:“一定要重视阅读!”

6. 书面表达

试卷中所设定的任务符合高中学生的年龄特点和生活背景,是考生已经或将来有可能经历的事情,情景比较真实可信。所提出的要求符合考生的实际英语水平。一般而言,考生均有内容可写,能够充分展示自己的书面表达能力。

【试卷特点】

1. 适当调整了试卷难度

2004 年,全国 11 套高考英语试卷的难度均稳定在 0.55 左右。2005 年,按照“两个有利”的原则,试卷的难度总体上有所降低,在 0.52 左右。

2. 强调语言运用

从试卷的考查内容看,语言运用明显是 2005 年高考英语试卷所考查的重点,如:听力部分中的各段对话或独白从不同的角度(细节信息的理解、对话情景的推断等)考查了考生的口头语言接受能力;单项填空中一般都设计若干专门的语言运用题,其他小题也均考查考生在理解题干内容的基础上对词汇或语法知识的掌握情况;完形填空强调在阅读理解的基础上对词汇知识的掌握情况;而阅读理解部分则从不同的角度考查考生对书面语言的接受能力;阅读填空考查考生在对所提供的短文理解的基础上捕捉、归纳、概括主要信息的能力;而书面表达部分则直接考查考生的书面语言表达能力。对考生语言运用能力的考查基本上都是在语篇层次上完成的。

3. 试卷内容贴近生活,贴近时代

从听力、单项填空、完形填空、阅读到阅读填空和书面表达,各部分的选材都与学生的日常生活息息相关,时代感很强。尤其是阅读的选材,题材多样,如果考生知识面较广,对阅读材料的背景知识有一定程度的了解,会在阅读中获得一些益处,这样的选材能够对学生的全面发展起到良好的反拨作用。

从听力部分的总体来看,话题内容丰富,语言真实地道,谈话情景多样,涉及了日常生活中的各个方面,生活气息浓厚,时代感很强。完形填空、阅读理解和阅读填空部分所选的 7 篇短文,体裁包括记叙文、应用文和说明文,题材有小故事和科普等,描述或说明的均是中学生在日常生活中能够接触到,并结合自己的生活常识通过阅读能够理解的事实或道理。

4. 试卷中继续出现一些不注释汉语,但不影响对考试内容理解的生词

“中学英语教学大纲”规定,高中生应该能够灵活运用 1200 个单词和一定数量的习惯用语及固定搭配,此外,还应该能够理解 750 个左右单词和一定数量的习惯用语及固定搭配。同时,要求学生“读懂生词率不超过 3% 的有关人物传记、故事、记叙文、科普小品和有关社会文化、文史知识等不同题材的材料”。根据上下文猜测生词含义可以在一定程度上考查出考生的逻辑推断能力,是阅读能力的一个重要组成部分,这可以使阅读材料更接近实际读物,使阅读活动更贴近实际生活,亦更能反映教学大纲的基本精神,有利于更加充分地考查考生的英语语言能力。因此,高考英语试卷阅读部分各篇文章中,均出现了一些不会影响试题解答、未注释汉语的生词。但在命题过程中,已经严格限定了这类词的数量。

5. 阅读部分在降低难度的情况下仍继续保持较大的阅读量

2005 年,该部分由 5 篇短文组成,单句量与去年基本持平。

第二轮复习建议

二轮复习应注意以下几点:

1. 坚持实践性原则。以使用英语为总复习的主要活动,不能过多地钻研语法理论,不能陷入语法会战。不少同学把学习英语的许多时间花在语法单项选择题上,而对使用英语,特别是听力与写作的训练则不甚重视。这些同学的复习方向其实不大对头。认真看看《考试大纲》所给出的样题,我们就会明白,高考所考的主要内容不是关于英语的各项知识的说明,而是对语言的实际使用,也就是说,主要是看你是否听得懂,读得准,写得明白。全卷听力占 30 分,写作占 25 分,阅读加上完形填空(完形填空属缺词阅读)和阅读填空占 80 分,直接涉及语法知识的也就是单选 15 分。即使是单项选择也不是死考语法知识,而是在活的情景中考查应用。

2. 坚持系统性原则。要兼顾听说读写、语言知识各方面,同时又突出阅读这一重点。要想学好英语,最好的办法是每天接触英语。不断地用英语听说读写,英语水平才会日渐提高。阅读是中国人接触英语最便捷的方式,阅读比起听与说,可以获得更复杂、更精确、更综合的信息。提高阅读能力的办法是不断地阅读。要注意把精读和泛读结合起来。

3. 坚持针对性原则。要针对自己的弱点,针对自己的水平,突出个人特点,不要随波逐流,不要以为做的题越难水平就越高。

在高考前的后期复习中,考生们应对高频考点进行拉网式地认真清理,做到知识条理清楚,哪些点常考什么,要心中有数,不打无准备之仗,应注意:

第一、“一测”以后的复习首先要注意归纳词汇、语法、句型,而不是简单地重复。听力要坚持每天一听,养

成良好的习惯,保持听觉状态。

第二、在进行单元训练、专题训练、模拟训练的同时要不断复习课本,特别是对于基础一般的同学,不能采取单一的训练法来进行复习。

第三、训练的过程中注意命题的规律,特别是高考题的解题思路和解法,可参照历年高考题的分析资料。

第四、对于某个专项存在弱点的同学,采取补缺补差的办法,课后多做一些专项训练。

第五、把《考试大纲》上的词汇表掌握好。词汇表上的许多名词可归类为阅读词汇,这类词知道意思,会拼写即可。但动词、介词、连词及其他常用词则必须做到四会。

还要注意归纳英汉两种文化的差异,熟悉所学的习惯用法,提高顺应语境的能力。



Part 1 听力专项导练



考点要览

听,是人们进行语言交际活动的最基本形式,也是人们进行语言交际的重要手段。在当今的信息社会,听的素质变得日益重要。听力的培养是英语教学中的一个重要的环节,而听力测试成为高考的题型应该说也将是大势所趋。

● 五个简单的对话只听一遍,并分别回答后面提出的一个问题。

● 听几个较长的对话两遍,并回答后面提出的几个问题。

● 听一段短文并回答几个问题。听力材料中涉及的知识面很广,包括语音知识(语音、语调等);语言知识(词汇、短语、句型、语法);日常交际用语;文化背景知识等等。对考生的能力要求也很多,有听辨能力;听写能力;交际英语运用能力;语篇理解能力;语篇理解包括理解各种信息、谈话者之间的关系、谈话者的意图、观点等等。

高考听力题型特点:

1. 语言材料口语化,听起来自然、真实,是实际生活中自然实用的口头英语。

2. 无论是对话还是独白,都借助具体语言内容展示一个特定的语境。因此,理解语境是把握整段内容的前提和关键。

3. 对话双方身份明了,一般为一男一女,从而避免了理解时可能导致的误会。

4. 听力材料的内容一般是日常生活中所使用或了解的话题,没有出现妨碍听力理解的生词。

5. 听力材料贴近普通生活,内容完整,容易让人理解和判断。

6. 朗读速度大约为每分钟 50 个单词左右,高于或相当于高中英语教学大纲中所规定的速度。

7. 在高考英语的考试说明中,并没有对听力部分的语音做出任何规定,但过去几年高考英语听力试题一般都是英式语音。然而,从语言的真实性、交际性和实用性出发,以后的听力部分很可能出现美式语音,澳大利亚式语音甚至其它背景音。



应考技巧

英语听力考试的测试点:

听力考试作为语言考试的一个重要组成部分,有着其独特的作用。听力考试从听的角度测试考生接受语言,尤其是掌握并获得语言交流中获取信息的能力。高考英语听力考试的测试点基本包括以下方面:

1. 理解主旨、要义

任何一段对话或独白总会围绕一个主旨或者一个中心思想展开。有时,主旨和要义会比较明确;有时则会贯穿整个对话或独白,需考生自己去归纳、概括。此类题要求根据所给信息归纳原文的主题或者最合适的标题。一般为主观性问题,多为 Wh-question 形式。常见有下列问题:

What does the passage talk about?

What is the passage / talk mainly about?

What is the main idea of the passage / talk?

What is the best title of the passage?

对这种类型题,抓住短文的前两句话往往特别重要,因为前两句话往往是主题句,即使不是主题句,也对理解全文有重要的意义。例如:

Last Friday, a storm tore through two villages in Fujian Province, 14 people were killed.

这句话是一篇新闻的开头,很明显是主题句,介绍了新闻的中心内容,下面则应是对风暴情况的具体叙述。

【例 1】(NMET 2003-4)

What's the man doing?

A. He's working in a hotel.

B. He's visiting a young couple.

C. He's traveling around.

听力原文为:

W: So, how long have you been here?

M: Just a couple of days, actually. I am on a big journey. You know, I'm visiting all the places of interest here.

此题谈论的是这位男子经过长途跋涉来到这里观光

旅游。对话里有两个关键词、句“journey”和“visiting all the places of interest here.”因此很快就能明白谈话的主旨。正确答案为C。

【例2】(NMET 2003-12)

What are the speakers talking about?

A. A flight timetable.

B. The way to Union Street.

C. Hiring a taxi.

听力原文为:

M: Good morning. City taxi.

W: Good morning. I'd like to book a taxi to the airport for Saturday morning, please.

M: Where from?

W: I'm at Garden Hotel in Union Street. There will be three of us sharing. How much will it be?

M: About \$ 60.

W: \$ 60! Each or between us?

M: That's all together. What time do you want to leave?

W: Seven in the morning.

M: Right. We'll pick you up at your hotel at seven, then. Thank you very much. Goodbye.

该对话属于服务类话题。两个谈话者经过几个回合的交谈,完成了一项交际任务——订出租车。对话中的关键信息包括:“book a taxi”, “where from”, “how much”, “what time”, “pick up ... at the hotel”, 此题的主旨要义比较明确。正确答案为C。

【例3】(江苏 2004-14)

On which aspect of the picnic do the man and woman differ?

A. Who should get the car ready.

B. How many friends they should invite.

C. What food and drink they should prepare.

听力原文的最后一部分为:

W: Now I've got an idea. Autumn is the best season in Beijing. Why don't we go for a picnic this weekend? You'll invite your friends and I'll invite mine. We'll go together.

M: Good idea! I would see about the car and you'll prepare the food. But are you sure you really want all our friends to come along?

从对话的最后一句我们可以得知,此题答案为B。

【例4】[NMET 2004(湖南)-15]

What happened in the west?

A. Many boats were missing.

B. Four people died in a river.

C. Two villages were under water.

听力原文的最后一部分为:

Things are better in the west. But two villages have been flooded by a river. Four people nearly drowned in the flood. More storms are expected tomorrow.

从文中画线句子可知,本题答案为C。

2. 获取事实性的具体信息

为了说明和解释主旨,对话或独白中需要一些具体信息,如时间、地点、人物、数字等。这些信息是理解和把握对话主旨必不可少的内容。此类题在高考听力中所占比例最大。

(1) 时间、数字、年代

时间、数字、年代是非常重要的语言信息,对上述三个要点的测试在近几年高考听力考试中出现的频率较大。关于这类问题,考生要注意以下几点:

● 根据表示时间的关联词来判断事件发生的时间,如: before, after, then, until, later, immediately 等。

● 听清楚有关数字和数字之间的关系,然后进行简单的计算,如: The long distance bus from Changsha to Chenzhou usually takes 4 hours, but yesterday it took me two hours more because of the heavy traffic.

Q: How long did it take him to get to Chenzhou yesterday? (6 hours)

● 掌握年、月、星期的表达方法。注意一些表示时间的词,如:

quarter, a couple of days, eve, dawn, day break.

【例1】(NMET 2003-5)

When should Susan go to meet Professor Brown?

A. At 10:00.

B. At 10:30

C. At 11:00.

听力原文为:

W: Can I come to see you at 10:00, Professor Brown?

M: I'm sorry, Susan, but I'm meeting my students then. Why not come half an hour later?

此题在考查考生听时间的同时,也要求考生对所听到的信息做简单的处理,有时也需要考生进行简单的计算。



答案为B。

【例2】(NMET2002-3)

How much a pound are the oranges?

A. 6 cents. B. 16 cents.

C. 60 cents.

听力原文为:

M: Those oranges look nice. How much are they?

W: They're sixty cents a pound.

此题在考查考生听数字的微技能的同时,还特别考查了考生在听数字时对语音的准确的掌握。Sixty的发音为[siksti],而sixteen的发音为[siks'tin],两个单词在重音及最后一个音节上有着明显的差异。正确答案为C。

【例3】(NMET 2003-4)

At what time does the train to Leeds leave?

A. 3:00. B. 3:15.

C. 5:00.

听力原文为:

W: Excuse me, could you tell me when the next train to Manchester is?

M: Sure, well, it's three now. The next train to Manchester leaves in two hours. But you can take a train to Leeds, which leaves in 15 minutes, and then get off at Manchester because it stops at Manchester on the way.

从文中“it's three now”和“... a train to Leeds, which leaves in 15 minutes.”可知本题答案为B。

(2)地点

这类问题的常见问法有:

Where does the conversation most probably take place?

Where are the speakers now?

对这类问题,考生应注意对话或短文的关键词语,通过关键词语判断地点。一般情况下,试题常出现的地点有:学校、商店、餐馆、车站、机场、医院、邮局等。下面列出其相关词:

School: lecture, paper, exam, grades, playground, teacher.

Restaurant: menu, soup, drink, order, bill.

Airport / Station: train, timetable, take off, passenger, flight.

Post office: parcel, package, stamp, postage.

Hospital: cold, fever, pain, cough, trouble.

temperature, patient, doctor.

【例1】(2004·全国卷-9、10)

1. Where is the woman going?

A. Bridge Street. B. The cinema.

C. The station.

2. Where is the cinema?

A. On the corner of Bridge Street.

B. Next to the station.

C. On Station Street.

听力原文为:

W: Excuse me, how can I get to the station, please?

M: The station? The station, let me see. Ah, yes, you can go down—No, go straight on until you come to a cinema. Let's see now, that's the second turning on your right. The cinema's on the corner. Turn right on the cinema and you'll be in Bridge Street. I think it's Bridge Street. Go along Bridge Street for a few minutes, and then take the second, no, not the second, the first, that's right. The first turning on your left. The station is straight ahead, right in front of you.

W: So, that's second right, and first left. Thank you very much. That's very kind of you.

M: Don't mention it.

在要求考生听清地点的题中,有关问路的话题较多,考生需要注意问路的口语表达方式及回答中常见的短语,例如直行(go straight)、左转(turn left)、右转(turn right)以及一些地名等。正确答案分别为C和A。

【例2】(NMET 2003-1)

Where did this conversation most probably take place?

A. At a concert. B. At a flower shop.

C. At a restaurant.

听力原文为:

M: The music and flowers are lovely.

W: Yes. I hope the food is good, too.

“music”, “flowers”和“food”只有饭店才有,故答案为C。

【例3】(NMET 2002-18)

Where did Mrs. Winfield live before she moved to her present home?

A. Dorset.

B. Somerset.



C. West London.

听力原文中的一句为: That was when I lived in Harrow West London. 所以答案为 C。

(3) 人物

Who 常用来提问说话人的身份, 动作的执行人或接受者; Which 主要对某种具体的事物进行提问。常见形式如下:

Who is the speaker?

Which subject will Jack take?

Which language is Jack speaking?

这类问题难度不大, 有时文中直接给出答案, 有时可以根据相关词判断。如:

Teacher / Student: class, exam, homework, part-time job.

Salesman: price, on sale, try on.

Reporter: news, report.

【例 1】(NMET 2003-15, 16)

1. Who'll cook the special dinner?

A. Mary. B. Mary's friend.

C. Mary's mother.

2. Who will do the shopping?

A. Mary's father and mother.

B. Mary and her mother.

C. Mary and her father.

听力原文为:

M: Mary, tomorrow is your mum's 50th birthday, do you know?

W: Of course I do. How shall we celebrate it?

M: First of all, a birthday present. What about buying her a beautiful skirt?

W: That's a good idea. It'll make her look younger.

And a big birthday cake, too, with 50 candles.

M: That's right. Shall we have a special dinner?

W: How about a Chinese dinner?

M: Fine. Where shall we have it?

W: We can have it at home. I've learnt to cook a few dishes from a Chinese friend. I'm sure Mum will like it then.

M: All right. Are you going to do the shopping as well?

W: Why don't we go together, Dad?

M: OK. When?

W: How about this afternoon?

对话一般总是两个人谈论某人在某时某地干了某事。在回答“谁(过去、现在或将来)干了某事”的问题时, 考生一定要整体理解对话的内容, 因为对话中谈论的人物往往有好几个, 而且并不能从某一句话中直接找到答案。

题 1 中, 庆祝母亲 50 岁生日, 谁来做饭? 谈话中说了她来做中国菜, 因此答案为 A。题 2 的正确答案为 C。

【例 2】(NMET 2002-1)

Who is Chris Paine?

A. A computer engineer. B. A bookseller.

C. A writer.

听力原文为:

W: I like to read Chris Paine.

M: So do I. I hear he writes on his computer and his new books will come out next week.

W: Great! I've got to get one as soon as it's out.

从对话中“read, writes, new books 以及 come out (出版)”可知, Chris Paine 一定是个作家, 所以答案为 C。

除此之外, 有些题型也考查方式和原因等方面, 这种题型主要提问: 年龄、距离、速度、价格、数量等; 说话人对事物的反应, 动作的方式等。问题的主要形式如下:

How old is the man / woman?

How long does it take them to get there if they take a plane?

How did the man / woman go to Japan?

How much did the man / woman pay for the dress?

How did they feel about the train?

关于年龄、距离、速度等一般要进行简单的运算。考生除了要听清楚数字外, 还要注意百分数、倍数等的数量词, 如: double, half, dozen, couple, thirty percent, three times, century, etc.。而对原因进行的提问, 常与文中表示原因的句子形成因果关系。因此要注意 because, for, since, as, in order to, so that 等引导的句子或短语。

3. 推理判断

这类题是听力中的难点。判断要通过两种途径实现: 一是充分利用各题仅有的 5 秒钟快速阅读选项, 这样一来, 在听录音时就更容易抓住重点; 二是对所给的信息进行判断分析。

常见的问题形式如下:

What can we learn from the passage?

What does the speaker mean?



Which of the following is true?

一般来讲,说话者总会有说话的意图,或提出、回答问题,或阐述自己的想法,或表明自己的态度或意见。这在很大程度上有助于对整个对话的理解。有时,说话者的意图或观点是明说出来的,有时则隐含在对话的句里行间,需要听者自己去揣摩、推断。

【例1】(NMET 2003-13)

Why is the man unhappy about their weekends?

- A. They seldom invite friends over.
- B. They seldom go out for a picnic.
- C. They seldom spend the weekends together.

听力原文中有几句为:

M: Yes, you often have tea with your friends. And I sometimes play cards with my friends. We seldom do anything together. It's quite unlike when we were first married.

从丈夫话中的“seldom”“unlike”等可以推断出他不太高兴的原因。答案 C。

【例2】(NMET 2003-8)

What does the woman think at the end of the talk?

- A. People should develop a habit like David's.
- B. People need longer hours of sleep.
- C. People have different sleeping habits.

听力原文的最后几句话为:

W: I need at least seven hours. I once tried to follow David's example, but never worked out for me.

M: If I sleep during the day, I can never wake up.

W: Not everyone is a David, I guess.

从该女士说的最后一句话“Not everyone is a David, I guess.”可知,模仿不一定成功,不同的人有不同的睡眠习惯。答案 C。



专题过关

(1)

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. For what did the girl borrow money?

A. Helping her friend Jenny.

B. Getting tickets for a rock concert.

C. Helping the baby she's taking care of.

- () 2. What can we learn from the dialogue?

A. The girl will work 3 hours a day weekdays.

B. The girl has just graduated from university.

C. The girl will work all day Sundays.

- () 3. When will Susan come?

A. 4:45.

B. 5:00.

C. 5:15.

- () 4. What do we know from the dialogue?

A. Mr. Stephen is in his room.

B. Mr. Stephen is out.

C. Mr. Stephen is expecting a phone call.

- () 5. Why did the woman go to the place?

A. To show her passport.

B. To see friends.

C. To remain there.

第二节 (共12小题;每小题1.5分,满分18分)

听下面4段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,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秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至8题。

- () 6. What is the birthday present they decided to buy?

A. A book.

B. A basketball.

C. A football.

- () 7. How much money do the two speakers have altogether?

A. 6 dollars.

B. 14 dollars.

C. 8 dollars.

- () 8. Why do they decide not to buy Alice a book?

A. Because she doesn't like reading at all.

B. Because she has lots of books in her room.

C. Because she has lots of books and her birthday present last year was a book.

听第7段材料,回答9至11题。

- () 9. Where is Bill going tomorrow morning?

A. The Science Museum.

B. The Ocean Park.

C. The Restaurant.

() 10. Who will visit the science museum?

A. All the visitors coming to the city.

B. A lot of students from the city.

C. Bill and Joe and other friends.

() 11. What does Joe think of the restaurants in the city?

A. The restaurants are big.

B. The food in some restaurants is delicious.

C. Some of the restaurants are great.

听第 8 段材料, 回答 12 至 14 题。

() 12. When did the dialogue take place?

A. Tuesday.

B. Wednesday.

C. Thursday.

() 13. Why was the woman late that morning?

A. The bus service was very bad.

B. It was raining.

C. Her watch went wrong.

() 14. What happened to Miss Smith on Tuesday morning?

A. She was ill and the doctor was terrible.

B. She was kept waiting for a long time at the doctor's.

C. She couldn't get a taxi.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15 至 17 题。

() 15. What class won't Nancy take?

A. English.

B. Biology.

C. Maths.

() 16. How does Nancy feel about science?

A. She doesn't have to take it.

B. She likes biology.

C. She doesn't like it.

() 17. What kind of job will the man try to get?

A. Driving a taxi.

B. Working at a gas station.

C. Working at a restaurant.

第三节: 填空 (共 3 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 4.5 分)

请听下面一段材料, 将第 18 至第 20 三个小题的信息补充完整, 每小题不超过三个单词。听材料前, 你有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟, 听完后, 各小题将给出 15 秒钟的作答时间。本段材料读两遍。

The attitude of the first student:

a. Many of the traditional handicrafts are dying out.

b. Hoping it could 18. _____ me, I bought one candy sculpture.

The attitude of the second student:

a. Temple fairs offer the teenagers a good chance to learn something.

b. Losing traditional cultures in the hands of our generation is 19. _____.

c. The father thought the traditional wrestling show is 20. _____ than online games.

(2)

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 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 do we learn from this conversation?

A. The woman will go home for dinner.

B. The woman won't go to the concert.

C. The man and the woman will eat together.

() 2. What are they doing now?

A. They are having a rest.

B. They want to keep something.

C. They are climbing a hill.

() 3. What did the man do last night?

A. He watched a play. B. He did nothing.

C. He stayed at home.

() 4. Where are they talking now?

A. At a hotel. B. At the airport.

C. In the bookstore.

() 5. Does the man often call home?

A. No, he doesn't. B. Not very often.

C. Yes, he does.

第二节 (共 12 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 18 分)

听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题, 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 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。



听第6段对话,回答第6至8题。

- () 6. What's wrong with her bike?
A. Something wrong with one of the wheels.
B. Something wrong with the chain.
C. Something wrong with the brake.
- () 7. What does the man advise her to do?
A. To buy a new bike.
B. To have the bike repaired at once.
C. To buy a new wheel.
- () 8. Where can she find a repairman?
A. About 180 meters away.
B. At the street corner.
C. Opposite the post office.

听第7段对话,回答第9至11题。

- () 9. What kind of drink does Tim like to have?
A. Orange juice. B. Tea.
C. Beer.
- () 10. Why do all the people like to have lunch in the garden?
A. It's nice and warm out there.
B. They can have beer out there.
C. They can meet their friends there.
- () 11. How many people can you tell from the talk?
A. Two. B. Three.
C. Four.

听第8段对话,回答第12至14题。

- () 12. Who has just moved into the new house?
A. Miss Wang. B. The two speakers.
C. The man.
- () 13. When will the party be given?
A. This Monday evening.
B. This Tuesday evening.
C. This Saturday evening.
- () 14. How long will the party last?
A. Four hours. B. Five hours.
C. Six hours.

听第9段对话,回答第15至17题。

- () 15. Why is the man asking about Professor Cooper?
A. The man is going to take the professor's course.

B. The man is going to ask the professor some questions.

C. The man is going to work for the professor.

- () 16. How old is Professor Cooper?

A. In his sixties. B. In his fifties.

C. In his forties.

- () 17. What's Professor Cooper like?

A. Short and thin. B. Tall and thin.

C. Old and untidy.

第三节: 填空(共3小题;每小题1.5分,满分4.5分)

请听下面一段材料,将第18至第20三个小题的信息补充完整,每小题不超过三个单词。听材料前,你有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟,听完后,各小题将给出15秒钟的作答时间。本段材料读两遍。

Attitudes towards a happy pill

The attitude of the boy:

a. Forgetting the past means creating the future.

b. One can be happy to face everything when he forgets his 18. _____.

c. We students often make mistakes because we don't always 19. _____.

The attitude of the girl:

a. Suffering and sadness didn't affect many great people's achievements.

b. 20. _____ can help us succeed.

(3)

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. How do the detective stories attract the woman?

A. They attract her deeply.

B. They don't attract her a bit.

C. Only the short ones can attract her.

- () 2. What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Wait in the corner. B. Take a taxi.

C. Telephone the hotel.

- () 3. What is the relationship between the two

speakers? *speakers' relationship*

A. They are boss and employee. *boss and employee*

B. They are colleagues(同事). *colleagues*

C. They are close friends. *close friends*

() 4. Why is the woman unwilling to call Susan?

A. Because she envies Susan's beauty. *envy*

B. Because she has no time. *no time*

C. Because she is not familiar with Susan. *familiar*

() 5. What will the man do? *man's action*

A. He will help the woman to tidy things up. *tidy up*

B. He will help the woman to move things. *move*

C. He will go to visit the woman's new house. *visit*

第二节 (共 12 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 18 分)

听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题, 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 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6 至 8 题。

() 6. Where did the man want to go? *man's destination*

A. London. *London*

B. Ireland. *Ireland*

C. Edinburgh. *Edinburgh*

() 7. How much is it for a return ticket? *ticket price*

A. £ 46.5. *£ 46.5*

B. £ 23. *£ 23*

C. £ 40. *£ 40*

() 8. What time was it at that moment? *time*

A. 2:00. *2:00*

B. 1:30. *1:30*

C. 2:30. *2:30*

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9 至 11 题。

() 9. What is the dialogue about? *dialogue topic*

A. The man's new story. *new story*

B. The man's daughter. *daughter*

C. A movie star. *movie star*

() 10. What is the relationship between the two speakers? *speakers' relationship*

A. They are husband and wife. *husband and wife*

B. They are friends. *friends*

C. They are strangers. *strangers*

() 11. What does the woman tell the man to do?

A. To talk to his daughter. *talk to his daughter*

B. Not to push his daughter. *not to push his daughter*

C. To tell his daughter to study. *tell his daughter to study*

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12 至 14 题。

() 12. Why hasn't Mary seen John lately? *reason*

A. Because he has gone on a camping trip. *gone on a camping trip*

B. Because he has been busy preparing for the final exam. *busy preparing for the final exam*

C. Because he has been traveling in the country. *traveling in the country*

() 13. Who will go camping according to the dialogue? *who will go camping*

A. John and Mary. *John and Mary*

B. Mary and her brother. *Mary and her brother*

C. John and his brother. *John and his brother*

() 14. What does John think of Mary's idea about camping? *John's opinion*

A. It's not only cheap but also wonderful. *not only cheap but also wonderful*

B. It's wonderful but unsafe. *wonderful but unsafe*

C. Camping is close to nature but it tires people. *close to nature but it tires people*

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15 至 17 题。

() 15. What are the man and woman doing? *man and woman's action*

A. Renting a house. *renting a house*

B. Talking about a house. *talking about a house*

C. Selling a house. *selling a house*

() 16. What is the woman going to do next? *woman's next action*

A. To see other houses. *to see other houses*

B. To see the house again. *to see the house again*

C. To buy some furniture. *to buy some furniture*

() 17. What is NOT included in their talk? *topic not included*

A. The location(场所) of the house. *location of the house*

B. The history of the house. *history of the house*

C. The price of the house. *price of the house*

第三节: 填空(共 3 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 4.5 分)

请听下面一段材料, 将第 18 至第 20 三个小题的信息补充完整, 每小题不超过三个单词。听材料前, 你有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟, 听完后, 各小题将给出 15 秒钟的作答时间。本段材料读两遍。

The attitude of the woman: *attitude*

a. Always shouldering the responsibility for accidents is unfair to drivers. *unfair to drivers*

b. If the walkers don't obey 18. *traffic laws*

traffic laws, it may cause traffic accidents. *cause traffic accidents*



The attitude of the man: *concerned and disappointed*

a. Many traffic accidents are caused by 19. _____

_____, 20. _____ and drunk drivers. *酒后驾车*

b. The walking people need more protection because they are often badly injured in an accident. *行人经常*

在交通事故中严重受伤

(4) *听力题*

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) 1. How many colds has the man had? *感冒*

A. Eight. B. Two. *两次*

C. Four. *四次*

(2) 2. What's Mary's address? *地址*

A. 1664 Garden Street. *花园街 1664 号*

B. 1664 Guard Street. *卫兵街 1664 号*

C. 1646 Garden Street. *花园街 1646 号*

(3) 3. What does the woman want to do? *做什么*

A. To buy some stamps. *买邮票*

B. To mail something. *寄信*

C. To mail some letters. *寄信*

(4) 4. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers? *关系*

A. Boss and secretary. B. Teacher and student.

C. Librarian and borrower. *借书人*

(5) 5. What do we learn from the conversation?

A. Dennis was a piano player. *钢琴手*

B. The woman didn't know the pianist, but she

认识 knew Dennis. *小钢琴手, 爵士乐手, 空海, 萨克斯*

C. The woman didn't know who Dennis was.

第二节 (共 12 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 18 分)

听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将有 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6 至 8 题。 *听力题*

(6) 6. What was the woman speaker? *说话人*

A. A college student. *大学生*

B. A middle school student. *中学生*

C. A housewife. *家庭主妇*

(7) 7. What kind of job would the woman like to do?

A. Housework. *家务* B. Office work. *办公室*

C. Work in the open air. *户外工作*

(8) 8. What job might the woman finally take?

A. Working for a road-building company.

B. Cutting grass. *修剪草坪*

C. Typing letters in the office. *打字*

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9 至 11 题。 *听力题*

(9) 9. Where is Tom now? *在哪里*

A. In the school. *学校* B. In a restaurant. *二第*

C. At the cinema. *电影院*

(10) 10. Who answers the telephone? *谁接电话*

A. Mrs. Brown, Tom's sister. *布朗太太, 汤姆的姐姐*

B. Mrs. Brown, Tom's mother. *布朗太太, 汤姆的母亲*

C. Mrs. Black, Tom's aunt. *布莱克太太, 汤姆的阿姨*

(11) 11. What does Bill want Tom to do? *做什么*

A. Bring some food for the picnic. *野餐*

B. Bring some toys for the game. *游戏*

C. Bring some toys for the trip. *旅行*

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12 至 14 题。 *听力题*

(12) 12. How was the party like last night? *怎么样*

A. It was good. B. It failed completely.

C. It was dull. *无聊*

(13) 13. Why couldn't the woman go to the party last night?

A. Because she wasn't feeling well. *不舒服*

B. Because she forgot the date. *忘了日期*

C. Because she disliked it. *不喜欢*

(14) 14. What did she drink at night recently?

A. Beer. B. Coffee. *咖啡*

C. Tea. *茶*

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15 至 17 题。 *听力题*

(15) 15. What's the weather like in Greece?

A. Pleasant. *愉快* B. Terrible. *糟糕*

C. Neither good nor bad. *既不*

(16) 16. What's the weather like in spring? *怎么样*

A. The sun shines every day. *每天*