

卓越英语

SUPER ENGLISH

卓越英语 追求卓越

AURAL

COMPREHENSION

(FOR HIGH SCHOOL)

专项突破

高中听力

丛书主编 艾群

审

读

Elaine Wren Padbury [英]

Msaifiri Sinkala

本书有配套磁带

S

SPECIAL

FOR HIGH SCHOOL

LEARNING

双色版



SUPER

吉林教育出版社

CHINA JI LIN EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

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高中听力

■ 主编 ■

刘守君

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编者的话

听力理解在高考中已占 20% 的比重，由于客观条件差异，学生听力水平参差不齐，听力几乎是一些同学英语水平的瓶颈。为此，我们特编写该书。本书有如下特点：

1. 试题 20 套，满足师生课堂或自学听力训练“量”的需求。

有专家这样说过：“听力教学应是 40% 的课堂教学和 60% 的第二课堂活动的结合。”多听是听力提高的前提。本书从量上基本能满足同学们学习听力的需要。

2. 体裁口语化，题材生活化。

高考听力试题全部是对话和独白，然而市面上的一些听力试题对话以外的部分，只是阅读理解题的翻版，Once upon a time 等开头，根本不是口语体。本书对话部分言之有物（有的听力材料被 Hello! How are you? 等占去了时间和版面，空洞无物），题材接近现实工作、学习、文化生活，听起来真实，从而使本书成为口语练习的好材料。

3. 跨文化交际含量大。

本书中的听力材料以英美国家为背景，注重跨文化交际，使本书成为英语学习的载体，而不是单纯的听力检测材料。

4. 授人以渔，指导学法。

本书先介绍提高听力的途径和听力理解答题技巧，帮助学生形成良好的学习习惯和考试心态。

5. 有练有测，鼓励信心。

本书前 16 套试题为听力模拟训练，而后 4 套是全真高考试题检测，以帮助考生在考前鼓足干劲，以高昂的士气迎考。

6. 英籍语音专家朗读，发音纯正清晰。

高考听力材料的朗读者是英国人士。本书的朗读者聘请年轻的英国人朗读，发音清晰，语音优美。

录音磁带中的 20 套题有两套全部按高考模式留置答题时间，其余由学生个人控制时间，共 3 盒磁带。

全书按诊断篇—指津篇—突破篇—自信篇的结构编排。

诊断篇：选取高考全真试题两套，对同学们的实际英语语言运用能力进行检测诊断，帮助大家准确定位，有的放矢地进行训练。

指津篇：指导学法，点拨解题技巧。

突破篇：精编高考听力模拟训练 16 篇，进行强化训练。

自信篇：选取高考全真试题两套，让同学们感受高考题的难度以及自己的临考实力，以必胜的信念迎考。

我们反对病急乱投医或者恶补一气的作法。本书的结构以及其中的试题量是编者根据本人多年来的教学实践并且广泛调查研究各地做法之后而定的。本书中所有试题都经过精心选择、组织，不偏不怪，表面容易但又须良好的语言功底和实力。

建议同学们在使用本书时，真正动手，规范答题，并且自评、互评或者请老师评分，根据自己的实力选择合适的练习量。假如能够将全部的试题听懂答对，相信高考时你就会取得理想的成绩。

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Chapter 1

听力测试

概 述

高考英语听力试题是为了考查考生理解口头英语的能力，第一节共有 5 段简短对话，每段对话一个小题，每段录音材料播放一遍；第二节包括 5 段对话或独白，共 15 个小题，每段录音材料播放两遍。听力考试需要 20 至 25 分钟。

录音文字材料的语言难度略低于阅读材料，采用对话和独白两种形式，全部采用口语体。材料中一般不会出现大纲以外的词汇，但个别不影响理解的词汇也有可能出现，但考生并不难理解这些词的意义。

卓越英语系列丛书

Section 1



诊断篇

TEST1 (NMET1997)

Score:

你将从录音上听到若干段小对话或讲话，每一段放两遍，请根据每段话的内容回答一个或数个问题，问题及选择答案均印在下面。每个问题给你 10 秒钟的回答时间。

例: Man: I wonder why the office is still not open.

Woman: But it's not yet eight. In fact, it's only a quarter to eight.

Question: At what time does the office open?

- A. At 8: 30. B. At 8: 15.
C. At 8: 00. D. At 7: 45.

答案是 C。

第一段对话, 回答第 1 题。

1. The dialogue took place _____.
A. in a hotel B. in a store
C. in a restaurant D. in the street

第二段对话, 回答第 2—5 题。

2. What is the topic of the dialogue?
A. The weather. B. Life in the country.
C. A weekend. D. Travelling with friends.
3. Where did Alice spend the nights in the country?
A. In a farmer's house. B. In the open.
C. At a friend's home. D. At a hotel.
4. What was the weather like in the country?
A. It was fine.
B. It was OK, but rained once.
C. It was terrible.
D. It rained every day except for one day.
5. How long did it take Alice to come back from the country?
A. Half an hour. B. Four hours.
C. Nine hours. D. Twenty hours.

第三段对话, 回答第 6—9 题

6. Where are the two speakers?

- A. In the woman speaker's office.
B. In the woman speaker's house.
C. In a classroom. D. In a hospital.
7. The man came into the room because he _____.
A. worked there himself
B. wanted to talk to Kate
C. had to see the woman doctor
D. wanted Jane to type a letter for him
8. What was Jane doing on the day when the dialogue took place?
A. She was taking a rest.
B. She was taking an exam.
C. She was preparing for an exam.
D. She was studying in night school.
9. What will Kate do next year?
A. Go to Japan. B. Change her job.
C. Go to night school. D. Buy an expensive car.

第四段对话，回答第 10—13 题

10. Why did the woman want to talk to the man?
A. She was interested in foreigners.
B. She planned to write about the evening school.
C. She wanted to be able to teach English better.
D. She tried to help newcomers to her country.
11. When did the conversation (对话) take place?
A. In the morning. B. At noon.
C. In the afternoon. D. In the evening.
12. Talking about his English the man thought that he was poor in _____.
A. speaking B. writing

C. grammar D. reading

13. After the conversation the man was going to _____.

A. see his uncle B. have classes
C. work in the shop D. meet his brother

第五段对话，回答第 14—18 题

14. When did the speaker get up every day in the past?

A. At 5: 00. B. At 5: 30.
C. At 6: 00. D. At 6: 30.

15. Early every morning the speaker had to _____.

A. clean the bathroom B. feed the chickens
C. help his sister get dressed
D. carry water for the family

16. The speaker and his sister did not go to school by bus because _____.

A. their parents thought walking was good for them
B. there was no bus running in that direction
C. the school was quite near
D. their family was poor

17. On Sunday the speaker used to _____.

A. play in the Street B. stay at home all day
C. go to church three times
D. go shopping with his parents

18. We can infer from the speech that the speaker _____.

A. is a teacher B. lives on a farm
C. wishes he were young again
D. thinks children were happier in the past

第六段讲话，回答第 19—20 题

19. What happened the day before?

A. Some thieves stole paintings from a museum.



- B. Some stolen paintings were sold at a very high price.
 C. The stolen paintings were returned at six in the morning.
 D. The police found the stolen paintings with the help of the guard.
20. How much were the paintings worth ?
 A. About a million pounds.
 B. More than a million pounds.
 C. About twenty-five thousand pounds.
 D. More than two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

TEST 2 (NMET 1998)

Score:

你将从录音上听到若干段小对话或讲话，每一段放两遍，请根据每段话的内容回答一个或数个问题，问题及选择答案均印在下面。每个问题给你 10 秒钟的回答时间。

卓越英语系列丛书

例: Man: I wonder why the office is still not open.

Woman: But it's not yet eight. In fact, it's only a quarter to eight.

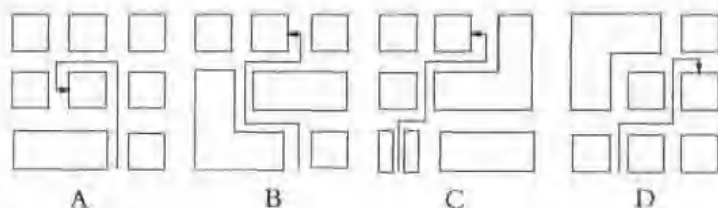
At what time does the office open?

- A. At 8: 30 B. At 8: 15
 C. At 8: 00 D. At 7: 45

答案是 C。

第一段对话，回答第 1—2 题

1. The woman is going to _____.
 A. a market B. a church
 C. a theatre D. a museum
2. Which of the following is the way the man thinks the woman should take?



第二段对话，回答第 3—6 题

3. What was the woman's main purpose in going to New York during the vacation?
A. To learn English. B. To visit an American family.
C. To do business. D. To go sightseeing.
4. When did the woman come back from America?
A. On July 5th. B. On July 6th.
C. On August 25th. D. On August 26th.
5. The woman liked staying with the Smiths because _____.
A. they were her parents' friends
B. she could speak English with them
C. she could eat western food every day
D. they treated her as if she were their own daughter
6. What in particular did the woman like about the American classes?
A. The teachers were kind.
B. The students were quite free.
C. There were a lot of activities in class.
D. Listening, reading, speaking and writing were all taught.

第三段对话，回答第 7—10 题

7. Stella was unhappy because she _____.

- A. could not sleep at night
B. could not talk to the milkman
C. had argued with Bill
D. had quarrelled with Mr. Philips
8. Mr. Philips was angry with Stella because she _____.
A. went to bed late B. was not careful in her work
C. did not pass on a message to him
D. made too many mistakes at home
9. Why did Stella wake up early?
A. Because the radio next door was loud.
B. Because she was worried about her work.
C. Because the milkman coughed loudly.
D. Because her husband quarrelled with her at night.
10. Bill suggested that Stella should _____.
A. talk to the milkman's wife
B. write a letter to the milkman
C. write to apologize to her boss
D. explain everything to her husband

第四段对话，回答第 11—13 题

11. Why does Julia want to leave her present job?
A. Because she does not like the job.
B. Because she wants to do something different.
C. Because she wants to travel and teach English.
D. Because she does not want to live outside London.
12. Which of the following countries is Julia most likely to go if she is given a job there?
A. Canada. B. America.
C. Australia. D. Italy.
13. Tom is most likely Julia's _____.



A. husband

B. boyfriend

C. brother

D. boss

第五段对话，回答第 14—17 题

14. What is the first thing all pupils do every morning in the free school?

A. They work out their plan for the day.

B. They greet and talk to the teachers.

C. They make breakfast themselves.

D. They have tea in the kitchen.

15. The pupils in the free school have to go somewhere else if they want to learn _____.

A. how to draw

B. how to drive

C. maths

D. history

16. What do most children enjoy doing in the school?

A. Cooking.

B. Washing up.

C. Helping the teachers.

D. Making tea.

17. On which day is the school open for the longest hours?

A. Saturday.

B. Friday.

C. Thursday.

D. Wednesday.

第六段对话，回答第 18—20 题

18. The speaker wants to tell the listeners about _____.

A. how money came into being

B. the kind of things which served as money in the past

C. how the value of money was decided

D. the fact that the Chinese people were the earliest users of money

19. According to the speech, which of the following might have been used for money by early Japanese?

A. Tea.

B. Salt.

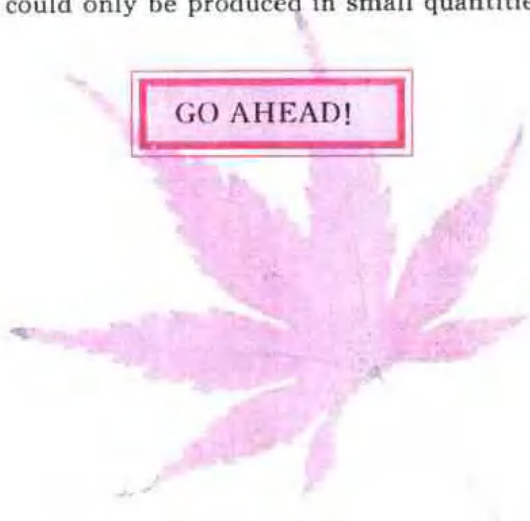
C. Nuts.

D. Fish.



20. A common character of the things used for money was that they _____.

- A. were difficult to get
- B. had some practical use
- C. were considered valuable by all people
- D. could only be produced in small quantities



GO AHEAD!

Section 2 指津篇

如何提高听力

Practice makes perfect! 熟能生巧。提高听力的惟一途径就是多听。当然听力不是孤立的,而是同说、读、写融为一体的。打实基础,把多听与多讲、多读、多写结合起来,提高综合运用英语的能力是提高听力的前提。

多听可分为泛听与精听,二者要完美结合。

学习课文时,要把课堂上的精听与课外的泛听结合起来,充分利用课文录音带。饭前饭后将课文录音放入录音机听,就不必太过紧张,听的意识就不必那么浓。

一些适合中学生的录音磁带,如短剧、故事、演讲,乃至歌曲,都可作为泛听的材料。泛听的另一途径——收听英语广播,也很有效。电视台的英语新闻, BBC 或 VOA 的慢速英语广播,中学生都可以听。不能要求全都听懂,知道了大概即算有收获。不妨在听英语新闻之前先了解一下当日的新闻事件(中文播讲的),这样就能更好地树立信心,持之以恒。

泛听的材料要听 1—3 遍,听的时候认真程度可以灵活把握。

精听一般由老师组织,个人配置适量的听力训练材料,有计划、有步骤地训练,收获很大。要注意听的方法和技巧,答题之后要反思得失。精听过的东西再反复听,就成为泛听,次数多了,其中的“营养”就进了大脑。精听的另一层含义是边听边做听写,这对于增强语感很有意义。

精听也好,泛听也好,对于其中精美的语段,要在听过之后朗读,甚至背诵,以培养语感。事实上独白中的 announcement 等,对话中的看病、问路等交际话题又是高考书面表达的重要内容。



提高听力水平还要注意文化常识的积累。英美国家的天文地理、政治经济、历史人物及事件以及科普知识等都对拓宽知识面、发散思维大有益处。见多识广，听力自然随着提高。

NMET 听力试题简介及答题技巧

一、试题简介

高考英语听力试题是为了考查考生理解口头英语的能力，第一节共有 5 段简短对话，每段对话一个小题，每段录音材料播放一遍；第二节包括 5 段对话或独白，共 15 个小题，每段录音材料播放两遍。听力考试需要 20 至 25 分钟。

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十段语言材料内容多样化，涉及日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、传说、时事、人物、科普等，要求考生掌握所听材料的主旨和大意，理解具体事实和表面意思，并进行简单的计算（如时间、价格等）、推理（如职业、身份、人物关系、讲话者的态度与反应等）等。问题一般由 what, who, when, where, why, how 以及 what time, how many, how much, how long, how old, how soon, how often 等引起，选项为“3 选 1”。

语言材料朗读的速度要求自然，相当于真实生活中一般人讲话的语速。高考听力材料一般由英籍专家朗读。

二、答题技巧

1. 信心百倍，临危不惧。

放录音前考生会心跳加速，略感紧张，这十分正常。但考场如战场，“夫战，勇气也！”只有树立必胜的信心，考试中才可能正常乃至超常发挥。

试题本身和考场放音设施的质量、电源，及考生所处的位置，