

十省高考状元推荐 “百佳助学图书”

高考英语听力通

Listening Comprehension of MET Express



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● 英语
阶
梯
题
库 ●

- 高考听力题型分析
- 应试技巧点拨
- 25套高考听力模拟试题
- 最新普通高等学校招生统一考试英语听力试题
- 所配录音带分为热身训练版(4盒)和全真模拟版(9盒)



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前 言

从 2000 年起, 高考英语考试科目将逐步增加听力考查内容。这一改革措施对高考考生听力水平提出了更高的要求。学生英语听能的培养和训练显得尤为重要。为了帮助广大考生熟悉高考英语听力题型, 我们根据自己多年从事高中英语教学工作的经验, 编写了这本《高考英语听力通》。

本书共分为六个部分。前三部分分别介绍了听力测试的特点、高考听力题型分析和应试技巧点拨。第四部分是情景对话分类, 根据高考听力考试内容和题型给出 12 类场景练习。每类练习均归纳出常用表达法、范例以及作答指点, 指导学生进行针对性的听力训练。第五部分是模拟试题部分, 共提供了 25 套试题, 涵盖了《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试说明(英语)》中规定的英语听力试题部分的所有题型, 为高考学生提供丰富、权威的热身训练材料。模拟试题的形式、分量及其难易程度均完全参照最新普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语听力试题。最后一部分提供了全部的录音文字内容及其答案。本书还在附录部分为广大考生提供了两套最新普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语听力试题。

本书的编写依照中学英语教学大纲, 紧扣教材, 根据学生的实际听力水平, 分析高考听力试题走向。试题设计新颖, 题材广泛, 难易适中, 实为考生提高听能的良师益友。

本书所配录音带分为热身训练版和全真模拟版, 全部由外籍教师按照《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试说明(英语)》中规定的语速朗读。热身训练版一套四盒, 听力内容包括本书情景对话部分和 25 套模拟试题以及两套最新普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语听力试题。全真模拟版一套九盒, 听力内容包括本书 25 套模拟试题和两套最新普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语听力试题。全真模拟版中 25 套模拟试题全部按照最新普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语听力全真试题的模式录制, 力图给学生创造真实的考试氛围。

编 者

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一、听力测试的特点

(一) 语体特点

概括地讲,听力测试是考查考生理解口头语言能力的测试(尽管也有个别题目是书面语体,如新闻报道以及一些地方的风土人情介绍等,但即使这样,在语音方面仍是口语体)。口头语言不同于书面语言。由于听不能像读一样可以反复,而且速度也比阅读快得多。因此,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。另外,诸如 you know, listen, well, I mean, you see 等在书面语中避免出现的词语,在口语中经常使用。

因此,听力测试用的材料比阅读材料要容易,基本上没超纲的词语(但常会出现一些陌生的人名或地名)。每一段话后的问题也比较分散,便于考生有时间完成一小题后看下一小题。小题的排列按对话或短文中有关内容的先后顺序排列,选项一般都较短。这都是由口语体的特点所决定的。

(二) 语音特点

经常听到同学们反映书面文字很简单的东西,甚至像 What's this? 但听起来就很吃力。或者说老师上课讲的英语能听懂,但老外讲的或者广播里播的就听不懂。造成这种现象的一个原因就在于不了解英语口语的语音特点。大部分同学在初学阶段只学习过国际音标、单词重读等这样一些基础的语音知识。如果仅是拼单词,这些知识还可以。但要听懂别人讲话,尤其是听英语国家的人讲,这些知识是远远不够的。在英语连贯发音过程中,单词的发音常常会发生一些变化。也就是说,很多词在说出来之后,与它们原来音标标出的是不一样的。下面简单介绍一下这几种现象的特点。单词在连续说话中发生变化的因素主要有音的弱读、同化、连读等。

弱读:我们在讲汉语时,一句话中的每个词并不是平均使用力量,而是有轻有重,英语也是如此。在一个句子里,一般实词要重读,而虚词则弱读,弱读并不是声音小一点、低一点,而主要是通过弱读形式来表现的。如 to 常读作[tə]; of 读作[əf]; you 读作[jə]; he 读作[hi]; my 读作[mi]; that 读作[ðət]; some 读作[səm]; would 读作[wəd]; as 读作[əz]等。

同化:连贯的说话或朗读,并不是以单词为单位,而是以短语或句子为单位。单词在一个短语或句子中,因前后与其他词相连,在发音时互相影响,就产生同化。例如: I'm glad to meet you [aim'glæd tə'mi:tju:]。中的 ['mi:tju:] 常读成 ['mi:tʃu:], 又如: Did you see him ['didju:'si:him]? 中的 ['didju:] 常读成 ['didʒu:]。

连读:在说话或朗读时,对于短语或句子中相邻的词,如果前一个词的末尾是辅音,后一词的词首是元音时,就可连读。例如: Take a look at it ['teikə'lʊkətɪt]。

影响语音变化的现象除以上 3 条外，还有音素的省略、失去爆破等。但这里需要指出的是，所有这些语音的变化都是自然的，而非人为的，讲得多了便自然形成。但了解一些这方面的知识，对听力理解是非常必要的。

此外，口语体另一特点就是它可以通过声音的轻重和语调的变化帮助传达句子的信息。例如下面一段对话。

You will read:

What does the man mean?

A. He is not prepared. B. He is well prepared. C. He is almost ready.

You will hear:

W: Are you ready?

M: Ready?

在英语中，升调重复词句往往表示否定的含义，故正确答案是 A。

最后需要指出的是，由于英语中存在有同音词或发音接近的词，这在阅读中构不成任何困难，但在听的时候就非常容易出错，如 plain/plane; their books/they're books; fifteen/fifty 等，请看下面这个例子：

You will read:

Which bus goes to the zoo?

A. No. 4. B. No. 14. C. No. 40.

You will hear:

W: Excuse me. Which bus should I take to the zoo?

M: Take the No. Fourteen bus.

在听力测试题的设计中，这类考题常会见到。

二、高考听力题型分析

英语新的高考题型听力分值为 30 分，时间为 20 分钟。这部分共分两节。第一节是 5 段简短的对话，要求考生根据所听到的对话，从每题所给的 3 个选项中选出最佳选项。本节共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分。这段录音材料仅放一遍。第二节共 15 小题，每小题也是 1.5 分。它要求考生根据所听到的 5 段对话或独白，从每题所给的 3 个选项中选出最佳选项。这段录音材料放两遍。

这两节实际包含 3 种题型：一问一答的简短对话、一问一答较长的对话和一篇短文。对话形式的分值一般要占 24 分，这就表明理解双方的谈话是听力考试的主要内容。对话内容一般较广，从学校、家庭生活、个人爱好、天气、问路、时间、数字、地点到健康、购物、文化娱乐、体育、租房、旅游、交通等，可以说涉及了生活的方方面面。

对话部分主要考查下面几种技能，每一技能举例说明如下：

1. 捕捉主要细节，尤其是时间、数字、价格等。

You will read:

When did the plane take off?

A. 12:05.

B. 11:55.

C. 11:40.

You will hear:

M: The plane for Chicago left 15 minutes ago.

W: That's right. Now it's already five to twelve.

答案是 C。这类题有一个特点，对话中提到的第 1 个数字往往不是正确答案。在听的时候要善于排除干扰，稍加简单运算即可得到正确答案。

2. 明白谈话要点。

You will read:

What are the two speakers talking about?

A. A fine boat.

B. Their friend Tom.

C. The weather.

You will hear:

M: I hope it'll be fine tomorrow. I'm going boating with Tom.

W: Oh, I think it will be fine.

M: Are you sure?

W: Yes. I heard it on the radio.

答案是 C。做这种试题的要点是要全面理解对话内容，不要为一词一句所困。

3. 辨认指令。

You will read:

Which direction does the post office face?

A. It faces east.

B. It faces south.

C. It faces west.

You will hear:

M: Could you tell me how to get to the post office?

W: Go eastward along this street, then turn to the left and walk for three minutes. You are sure to find it on your left.

答案选 A。做这类题型时最好边听边记, 可以帮助理解。

4. 辨认人物的角色或之间的关系。

You will read:

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Boss and secretary. B. Teacher and student. C. Customer and waitress.

You will hear:

M: Make thirty copies for me and twenty copies for Mr. Brown.

W: Certainly, sir. As soon as I make the final corrections.

答案选 A。听力测试要求能听出各种场合所使用的不同语气, 如对上司、熟人、挚友、家人等。这也是交际英语要求掌握的技能之一。

5. 判断人物态度与感受。

You will read:

What is the man's attitude about the interview?

A. He is worried. B. He is satisfied. C. He is angry.

You will hear:

W: How did your interview go?

W: I couldn't feel better about it! The questions were very fair, and I seemed to find an answer for all them.

答案是 B。像阅读理解的同类题型一样, 这类判断说话者态度与感受的题应从说话人的用词上, 如此题的 couldn't feel better, fair 等, 以及语调上来理解。

6. 推理判断。

You will read:

What is the most probable result of the conversation?

A. The man got his radio repaired.

B. The man got a new receipt.

C. The man got a new radio.

You will hear:

W: Can I help you?

M: Yes. I bought this radio two days ago, but I'm afraid it doesn't work. I'd like to change it for another one.

W: Oh, dear. Yes, of course. Have you got your receipt?

M: Yes, here it is.

W: Thank you. Just a moment, please.

答案是 C。此类题一般难度较大。它要求应试者在短时间内根据对话的内容, 利用语音、语调的变化, 由已知得出未知。因此在听的时候, 要做积极推测。最后核实自己的预测是否与结果相符。

前边谈的是听力测试的对话部分,高考听力的最后一大题往往是一段独白(一般设置4个问题)。独白内容多为记叙文或说明文,涉及到英语国家的社会、教育、文化、风俗、地理等知识。因此较宽的知识面对这一部分的理解有很大帮助。这一部分也是听力测试中最难的部分。其难点在于由于它不是对话形式,因此文字会稍难些,重复的也很少,而且所含信息量也大。它不仅考考生听的能力,而且考短期记忆。往往会出现这种情况,听的时候可能觉得懂了,但到答题时又忘了,遇到数字、年月、人名、地名就更是如此。况且每一段之后,不是一个问题,而是多个;答完一个,可能会由于精神过于集中,短期储存的其他信息已经模糊了。

根据以上难点,做短文听力题时应做到以下几点:

1. 快速而细致地阅读试卷上的问题和选项。大家都有这个体会,带着问题听和泛泛而听,其效果截然不同。它不仅使你在听到问题答案时倍加注意,还有助于听者注意力集中,思想不走神。

2. 抓主题句。听短文时,要力争抓住文章的主题句。它们常在一篇文章的开头或者结尾出现,有时也出现在文章的中间。抓住了主题句,就会对整个 passage 有个大概的了解,而不至于不知道文章讲的是什么。如“The search for ways of keeping foods is not new.”从这句话中,我们可以判断出,这篇短文将要谈论“保存食物的方法”。

3. 做好笔记。听短文时,你不能记住文章的全部细节,这就需要根据书面选择中提供的信息,有选择地对一些时间、地点、人名、地名等做简单记录。这一点在下一部分还要专门谈到。

4. 眼耳并用。听录音时要养成眼耳并用习惯。一边用耳听,一边用眼浏览各选项。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。

三、应试技巧点拨

毫无疑问,取得好的成绩需要多练习。“梅花香自苦寒来”,勤学苦练,方熟能生巧。但也应该认识到,任何一门考试都会有自身的规律和特点。如果我们能根据这些规律和特点总结出一些方法,并将它们应用于训练和测试中,一定能收到事半功倍的效果。那么高考听力测试需要掌握哪几种方法呢?

1. 积极进行预测

首先应该指出的是,听力理解并不是“被动”地接受,而应当是“主动”与所接受的信息进行“交流”。当然这里的“交流”指的是在你接收信息时,要利用已知的信息进行分析、加工、归纳、预测,以达到快速、准确理解所接受信息的目的。

具体的方法是在听每一段对话前,一定要充分利用一切可以利用时间阅读问题和选项。除了听之前所给的5秒钟时间外,在录音机播放每一节的说明时,也必须抓紧时间读题(因这些内容考前已相当熟悉)。读题并不是说把题看懂就可以了,而是要根据题目中的选项积极进行预测。比如你读到:

Where does this conversation take place?

A. In a store.

B. In a job interview.

C. In a museum.

你就应预测到这些地方可能会提到的话题。如果是在商店,老板就不会去询问顾客以前的经历或在那个地方上过学之类,而这些问题在面试工作时就会问到。再比如,如果听力材料是一段电台的新闻报道,你就应估计会听到世界各地所发生的大事件、珍闻异趣等。总之,各类话题都有一定的词汇范围和一定的语言环境,以及在这特定环境中要交流的信息,并在训练时多注意一些各类情境的常用语,以便考试时能做出准确的判断。

2. 注意抓关键词

捕捉信息重点是听力测试中的重要一环。不少人听力差的原因就是听录音时抓不住重点,只是盲目地逐字逐句地听,这样往往会产生捡了芝麻丢了西瓜的现象。所以,捕捉信息重点的能力要在训练时多加注意,因为说话的人常常通过句子的重音和语调来强调关键词。请看下面一段对话(一般强调用'表示;着重强调用"表示):

A: Where are the 'boys?

B: The boys went to a 'concert.

A: Went to 'what?

B: A "concert—they went to a "concert.

A: With the 'girls?

B: No, the "girls went to the 'Cocktail (鸡尾酒) Party.

A: 'What 'Cocktail party?

B: No, "no. 'You know— "The Cocktail Party—the "play.

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。常常会有这样的情况: 同学们在碰到有单词听不懂的时候干脆不再听了, 想等弄清这个单词的意思后再往下听, 这种方法是错误的。听讲话时个别地方没听清是常有的事, 可能是碰到了没有学过的单词, 也可能是误将连读的两个单词听作是未学过的单词。碰到暂时没听懂的地方应该毫不犹豫地跳过去, 并接着往下听。有的时候, 我们可以通过上下文猜测到该单词的大意。因为一般说来, 对话中的词句, 尤其是重要的词语, 往往会以其他形式在对话中重现, 我们将此称作“多余信息的现象”。高考听力题很少出现没有学过的新单词, 但实际上听的时候听不到或听不清个别单词的现象是常有的。因此, 必须培养这种跳越难点, 从上下文判断意思的能力。

4. 学会记笔记

前边已谈过, 听力材料不像阅读材料可以重复。因此, 可以说听力训练就是培养听力记忆。但“好记性不如烂笔头”, 尤其在听短文或较长的对话时更是如此。但这里需强调指出的是听力测试中的记应是速记, 不是听写。速记时要使用自己认识的、最简便、最迅速的办法(例如字母、缩写、符号、甚至中文)。例如:

You will read:

When does the doctor Not have office hours?

A. From one to four on Tuesday.

B. At seven on Friday.

C. At three on Wednesday.

You will hear:

M: When does the doctor have office hours? I haven't been feeling well and I'd like to come in for a check-up.

W: On Monday, Wednesday and Thursday from one to four and on Tuesday and Friday from six to eight.

你可以作记录如下: 1. 3、4→1—4 2. 5→6—8

由于选择项 B、C 在所记录的范围外, 而问题中有 Not 一词, 所以选 A。

什么时候该做记录呢? 一般应是和数字有关的问题, 这一点可以从选项中预测。但大多数情况下, 在听录音之前未必能知道内容的复杂程度。所以, 要靠平时训练, 养成做摘记的习惯, 临到需要时就可以驾轻就熟了。

综上所述, 做听力测试可按以下步骤进行:

迅速浏览问题和选项, 同时预测对话的内容。



仔细听录音, 捕捉所需信息, 并同时用铅笔在选项旁做记号。



听完后迅速答题(答在试卷上, 暂时不涂卡, 全部听完后留有专门时间涂卡), 然后抓紧时间看下一道题。

四、情景对话分类

这一部分就情景对话涉及到的各个生活场景进行分类。我们选出12个话题,并附以概说、常用表达法、答题指导和练习,使我们的听力应试练习更具有针对性和实用性。

(一) 找路 (Finding the way)

1. 概说: 如若人们身处一个陌生的地方,不熟悉情况,免不了要问目的地在哪儿或如何到达目的地。该话题是日常会话中必有的内容,它包括问路和指路。

2. 常用表达法:

- a. Excuse me. Could you please tell me the way to ...?
Can you tell me where ... is?
How can I get to ...?
Can you tell me where I can get ...?
Can you direct me to ...?
Where is the (nearest) ..., please?
Am I on the right road to ...?
Is there a(n) ... near here?
I'm looking for Do you know?
I wonder if you could help me. I'm looking for ...
- b. Go down/along this street (to ...).
Follow this road until you come to ...
Go straight ahead till you see ...
Turn right/left (at the first/second crossing).
Take the first turning on the right/left.
It's about ...metres/...minutes' walk/drive/ride.
It's near .../far (away) from here.
You can't/won't miss it.

3. 范例:

You will read:

- ① How many yards will it take the woman to the Castle?
A. 40. B. 400. C. 4,000.
- ② Where does this conversation take place?
A. In the Sleeping Beauty Castle.
B. In Bear Country.

C. In Disneyland.

You will hear:

W: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Castle?

M: Yes. Go straight ahead till you see the entrance. It's about four hundred yards down this street.

W: And how can I get to Bear Country?

M: Do you see the big gate over there?

W: Yes.

M: Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to Bear Country on the other side.

W: Thanks very much.

M: You're welcome.

4. 作答指点: 视觉与听觉的相结合, 即可得①的正确答案为 B。对话里的两个问句是告诉我们将要去的目的地——the Sleeping Beauty Castle 和 Bear Country 两个景点。排除 A、B, ②的选项应为 C。

5. 练习:

(1) What is the woman doing?

A. Feeling sorry for not knowing the way.

B. Offering help.

C. Asking for further information.

(2) What direction should the man take?

A. Turn right, then go straight to the stairs.

B. Go straight.

C. Turn right before the stairs.

(3) Where does the man want to go?

A. His home.

B. The lake.

C. The baker's.

(4) How far must the woman walk to get to the Trade Union?

A. Five or six blocks.

B. Five miles.

C. Three blocks.

(5) Where is the stadium?

A. No. 36 of the street.

B. On the right of the Central Park.

C. Opposite the park.

(6) What does the man mean?

A. They want to go downtown.

B. He wants to go to the hotel, but she doesn't.

C. He wants to find out where the hotel is.

(7) What is the woman doing?

A. Asking for directions.

B. Making a suggestion.

C. Making a decision.

(8) Which man can he ask for help?

A. A postman.

B. A policeman.

C. A firefighter.

(9) What do we learn from the conversation?

- A. She wants to see a movie.
 - B. He's asking about the way.
 - C. He's a stranger, too.
- (10) Where is the tailor's shop?
- A. It's behind a department store on the main street.
 - B. It's a few yards along the drug store.
 - C. It's next to the main street.

(二) 看病 (Seeing a doctor)

1. 概说：人们遇到头痛脑热、受伤等身体不适时，总是要去看医生的。此类话题也是听力测试中常见的试题。它包括病人的自述和医生的询问与诊断。

2. 常用表达法：

- a. What's the trouble?
What's troubling you?
What's wrong with you/your ...?
Are you feeling/Do you feel well/tired ...?
How's your ...?
How long have you been like this?
- b. There's something wrong with ...
I've got a fever/headache/cough ...
I feel terrible/sick/bad ...
I don't feel well/like eating anything.
I've got a pain here.
This place/My ...hurts.
- c. (It's) Nothing serious.
It looks/sounds like/as if ...Take this medicine three times a day.
Drink plenty of water and have a good rest.
You'll get over it soon/recover in ...days.
You'll be well/all right soon.

3. 范例：

You will read:

- ①When did the boy begin to feel unwell?
A. Yesterday evening. B. Last night. C. One day ago.
- ②What is the most probable result of the conversation?
A. The boy is getting worse.
B. The boy will get over it soon.
C. The boy will not catch cold later on.

You will hear: (D→Doctor B→Boy)

D: Hello, young man. What's troubling you?

B: I'm not feeling quite myself now.

D: How long have you been like this?

B: Since yesterday evening.

D: Do you have a temperature?

B: Yes, I think so.

D: Please open your mouth and say "Ah".

B: Ah.

D: Don't worry, young man. It's nothing serious. You've just caught a cold. I'll give you some medicine. Take it three times a day. Drink plenty of water and take a good rest. You'll be all right soon.

B: Thank you, doctor.

4. 作答指点: 大家都知道, since 后跟表示过去的时间, 它与①问的时间起点正好吻合, 故选 A。②的正确答案 B 是由 Doctor 的最后一段话得来的。

5. 练习:

(1) What's wrong with the man?

A. He's got a headache.

B. He's got a running nose.

C. He's getting tired.

(2) How's the woman's health according to the doctor?

A. She'll be all right soon.

B. She's perfectly healthy.

C. She is often sick.

(3) How is the woman?

A. She is very busy.

B. She's sighing.

C. Her throat hurts.

(4) What do we learn from this talk?

A. She's very ill.

B. She's badly hurt.

C. She is not feeling very well.

(5) What does the doctor mean?

A. The man's temperature is very high.

B. The man has got a high temperature, but not serious.

C. The man feels bad.

(6) What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Get a medical examination. B. Become a doctor. C. Find a better doctor.

(7) How does John feel?

A. Better.

B. Fine.

C. Sick.

(8) What does the woman suggest?

A. Tea is better than coffee.

B. There are two reasons not to drink coffee.

C. The man shouldn't drink either.

(9) How many pills should the man take in 24 hours?

A. 12.

B. 16.

C. 18.

(10) How is Carl?

A. He's better now.

B. He hasn't got well yet.

C. He feels very cold.

(三) 谈论天气 (Talking about the weather)

1. 概说: 天气的变化会对人们的生活、工作或活动产生一定的影响, 是人们经常谈论的话题, 更是英国人对话时少不了的内容。

2. 常用表达法:

a. What's the weather like today?

How is the weather in ...?

Is it always as hot/cold ...as this?

Is the weather always like this?

What's the temperature (today ...)?

What does the weather forecast say?

b. It looks like/as if it's going to rain ...

It's getting cold/warm ...

It's sunny/windy ...

It's rather cold/hot ...today, isn't it?

A lovely day, isn't it? Lovely weather, isn't it?

It's a beautiful/terrible/fine ...day today.

3. 范例:

You will read:

①What's the weather like in the man's hometown?

A. It changes very quickly.

B. It's very windy and cold.

C. It's very hot.

②What's the weather like in Beijing in spring?

A. It's rainy and cold.

B. It's windy and warm.

C. It's windy and cold.

You will hear:

W: Oh, it is raining outside. Mark, the weather is quite different in different places.

What's the weather like in your hometown?

M: It's very hot. The temperature is sometimes over 40 °C.

W: Do you like the weather in Beijing?

M: Well, I like Beijing in summer and autumn, but I don't like it in spring.

W: Why?

M: It's very windy and cold in spring.

W: What about the weather in your wife's hometown?

M: It changes very quickly. A sunny day will probably become very rainy and cold.

4. 作答指点: 听此段对话时, 只要不把 the man's hometown, Beijing's spring 和 the man's wife's hometown 的天气情况相混, 可直接选出①答案为 C。②问的 A、C 两选项, 要争取听清楚是 rainy 还是 windy。正确答案为 C。

5. 练习:

- (1) What kind of weather are they having?
A. Cold. B. Warm. C. Mild.
- (2) Why is the man pleased?
A. He wanted to look around before going home.
B. He thought the climate would improve.
C. He likes the climate here.
- (3) What do we learn from this conversation?
A. The weatherman is usually exact in his forecast.
B. The weatherman is usually not exact in his forecast.
C. It will be raining all day.
- (4) What is the woman going to do?
A. Join her friend. B. Stay inside. C. Feel warm.
- (5) What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Clean up her room.
B. Not worry about her raincoat.
C. Not wait for him to fetch the raincoat.
- (6) What does the woman mean?
A. The winter has just begun.
B. Once it starts, it'll snow a lot.
C. It has been snowing for some time.
- (7) Why are they still here?
A. The weather has kept them here.
B. Yesterday was too busy for them to leave.
C. The storm stopped yesterday.
- (8) What does the man mean?
A. He wants to be invited.
B. It will depend on the weather.
C. He has a better idea.
- (9) What's being discussed?
A. A bad cold. B. The weather. C. The sun.
- (10) What are they referring to?
A. Farm. B. Harvesting. C. Months.