



依据《英语课程标准》编写  
直击高考系列丛书

秦凤先 主编

HIGH SCHOOL LISTENING

# 高中听力

## 一点通



基础版

陈 雪 分册主编

- 权威主播 发音纯正
- 材料新颖 贴近生活
- 全真模拟 快速演练

全国高考听力主播朗读  
Kris Laura



黄河出版传媒集团  
宁夏人民教育出版社



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陈 雪 分册主编

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## 高考新课标卷英语听力命题分析及高分秘籍

### [命题分析]

一般说来,听力材料仍将涉及日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、科普常识、时事报道等方面。常见的话题有:问候、邀请、看病、约会、购物、通知、问路、旅游、探亲、工作、求职、学习、咨询、打电话、谈天气、问时间、乘车(船、飞机)、事故灾害、新闻报道以及讲述故事等。

对话或独白为测试形式。在语言使用的场景中测试考生的语音、词汇以及语法知识的能力,强调口头语的真实性,它着重考查考生对所听信息的整体理解能力,而不是单一地检测语音、语调的知识。无论是对话还是独白,都需要有整体感。听力测试的要点主要体现在以下几点:

1. 理解主旨和要义。
2. 获取事实性的具体信息。
3. 对说话的背景、说话者之间的关系做出简单的推断。
4. 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。

### [高分秘籍]

#### 1. 心态轻松

保持平静轻松的心理状态对考生听懂和理解测试内容至关重要。听力测试较于笔试,学生更容易紧张害怕,因为考试的内容通过录音来完成,它的清晰程度、难易程度学生都不知道,且录音放完,考试也就结束了,不像笔试可以认真反复地读题思考,因此,考生要学会放松情绪。比如:考前可做深呼吸或闭目片刻,这样一旦开始放音,考生便很容易进入答题状态。

#### 2. 学会预测

听力考试时,一定会有一段时间在说听力的考试说明。在高考时,拿到试卷后,一定要平静地利用这段时间阅读前五道题,把关键词,特别是问句中的特殊疑问词用笔标记出来,大脑里留下清晰的脉络这几道题需要回答什么问题。

如果在题目中看的时候有一些困难的话,不妨再往下看三个选项,如果出现三个人名,当然在这段听力中就会出现不同的人做不同的事。如果出现数字,可能还需要同学们做一些简单的数学运算。

预测的依据可以是答案的选项、短文标题、文章或段落的主题句、上下文及说话人的语气等等。如考查事实细节的:

How will the man send the machines?

What did the man buy?

Why did the man go to Chicago?

When will the woman have her baby?

所涉及的事实细节,涵盖时间、地点、原因、方式、数量等日常生活的各个方面。如考查简单推断的:

What will the woman probably do?

Where does this conversation probably take place?

How does the woman feel now?

所推断的内容考生均须通过运用简单逻辑思维推断方可得出答案,具有一定的综合性。如考查观点意图的:

What does the woman think of the restaurant?

What is the woman's attitude towards the on-line chat?

考查考生对谈话人语气态度的准确理解,要求考生养成运用思维习惯和语言运用意识。如考查主旨大意的:

What are the speakers talking about?

What is the main topic of the conversation?

考查考生综合性理解能力,要求考生能从获取的事实信息中综合概括出主旨要义。

#### 3. 学会边听边记

养成边听边记的良好习惯,有利于做好较长的对话和独白。记录时要有重点,有技巧,用简单明了的字符记号,如:首字母、箭头等,以备唤起记忆。数字用阿拉伯数字,记地名或人名用字母代替,单词用缩写,句子记关键词等,比如:a. m. 代表 in the morning;p. m. 代表 in the afternoon 等。注意听短文的首句和首段,文章的开首和开首段,往往是对短文内容的概括,如讲话目的,主要内容,作者论点,故事发生的时间、地点及事由等。

#### 4. 学会识别关键词

常见的人物关系和透露地点的关键词都可以帮助我们判断出正确答案。

常见人物关系:

husband—wife, teacher—student, boss—employee, waiter—customer, doctor—patient, parents—kid

透露地点关键词:

check in, luggage, passenger, overdue, take one's order

#### 5. 注意口语表达法

在考试前,很多同学都有这样一种现象,听的时候每个词都听懂了,但是还是不明白什么意思。这是因为可能不熟悉一些英语的固定表达。在这里给考生一个建议,考试前拿一些简单的口语的书籍,就生活中平常的场景看一看对话,有不会的词汇和词组赶快抄下来,背下来。在真正的考试中就能够知道它的意思了。

比如:

(1) You blew it. 你搞砸了。

(2) Have some coffee on me. 我请客喝咖啡。

#### 6. 注意答题原则:弃前保后,弃小保大

(1) 要学会暂时放弃。要知道即使是听力很好的学生,也并不是个个单词听得清清楚楚的。只要掌握了大意,做起题目来一般是不成问题的。克服犹豫不决的毛病,对自己有把握的试题应快速作答,对无把握的试题也要在所听信息的基础上,排除错误选项,进行优化处理;不会作答的,立即暂时搁置,准备听下一题。如果犹豫不决,录音稍纵即逝,就会影响做后面的题目,导致一处未听清全文没听懂,得不偿失。

(2) 要学会自我安慰,自己没听懂的地方,其他的考生也未必能听懂,个别题目不会做没什么关系。不管听什么英语听力材料,注意力一定要集中在整体内容的理解上,千万不能只停留在个别单词或单句上,听不清时马上放弃,不要迫使自己听清每一个词,要把重点放在听关键词即实词上。

总而言之,培养良好的英语听力理解习惯,掌握正确的答题技巧。多听是提高英语听力的前提,多听是增强语感、提高听力之本。

#### [错因透析]

高考英语听力测试既考查考生听的能力又考查考生逻辑判断和心理承受能力,出现种种解题错误也在所难免,下面具体谈谈听力测试出错类型及应对方法。

##### 1. 非水平因素导致第一题出错

众所周知,高考英语听力测试是高考所考科目中最需良好心理素质的考查项目,因为具有即时性和不可重复性,录音播放结束后无法再现答题所需信息,考生往往产生焦虑、畏惧心理,以致听力考试时尤其是起始阶段心情难以平静,注意力难以集

中,导致听第一题时或大脑一片空白,什么内容也听不进去,或只听到只言片语造成解题困难。显然,参加听力考试前,考生应调整好心态,自信放松,使自己全身心进入角色。还有一部分考生则过于自信,认为听力测试无需做多少准备,正式开考时来得及读题、听题和答题,于是英语试卷发下后,只顾浏览全卷甚至抢时间进行其他内容的读题、答题工作,待听力考试开始时才仓促读题,导致因准备不充分没有以期待心理迎听力考试使第一题出错。显然,利用听力试音时间认真读题并适应语音、语调是做好听力题尤其第一题的关键。第一题听成功的愉快心理有助于听下面试题,而第一题失败后的沮丧心情很可能对下面的试题有所影响。

例:

Q: Who is Chris Paine?

A. A computer engineer.

B. A book seller.

C. A writer.

(Text)

W: I like to read Chris Paine.

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

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

**【答案与解析】** 无论是因为心情过于紧张,注意力难以集中,还是因为抢时间答题未以期待性心理迎听力考试,都有可能造成听录音时大脑一片空白,或只听到 computer, book 等只言片语,导致误选 A 或 B。其实只要听到 he writes on... 或 his new book... 等简短句式,不难发现正确答案应为 C。

##### 2. 先入为主、一锤定音导致出错

当先听到的信息在试题选项中出现时,不少考生立即下结论加以选择,造成答题错误,因为下文的信息很可能会推翻你的结论。

例:

Q: What's the man doing?

A. Watching TV.

B. Turning down the TV.

C. Answering the phone.

(Text)

M: Would you mind turning down the TV a bit?

I'm answering the phone.

W: Not at all.

**【答案与解析】** 考生很可能会立即选 B, 而不



愿再认真听后面的内容, 其实后面的内容为: I'm answering the phone, 所以答案应为 C。

显然, 当先听到的信息在试题选项中出现时, 不要立即下结论, 应冷静地继续细听原文信息, 在综合考虑的基础上确定答案。

### 3. 被无用信息误导忽略关键词句导致出错

特定的词句往往代表特定的语境, 因此抓住关键词句有助于我们正确解答听力题。高考英语听力测试约有一半试题可通过抓关键词句加以解答。

例:

Q: Which of the following will the trainees be doing during the program?

- A. Attending lectures on management.
- B. Preparing reports for the company.
- C. Making plans for a journey.

(Text)

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I want to take a little of your time to let you know about short training program the company is now planning. The program is called Learning From Adventure, and it is designed to develop leadership skills. There will be lectures on public relations and management as well as outdoor activities, such as climbing mountains, long distance running and camping. You don't need any past experience. There will be no end-of-program test. However, the company will receive a full report on your performance. You are sure to improve your ability to help others to realize their goals and to deal with difficult tasks on the difficult conditions. The twelve-day program will be in July. If you like, you can use part of your twenty-day paid holidays. There's no charge for this program. If you are interested, please write your name on this piece of paper after the meeting. Thank you.

【答案与解析】 不少考生可能会误选 B, 因为他们容易受“However, the company will receive a full report on your performance.”信息的误导, 其实这是无用信息, 录音原文中关键句“‘There will be lectures on public relations and management...’明

确表明本题答案应为 A。

显然, 听录音原文时, 考生应有强烈的利用关键词句解题的意识, 学会从众多交待性信息中挑选答题所需的有用信息。

### 4. 只重片断信息不重逻辑推理导致出错

高考英语听力题中大多数试题都可直接从听力材料中获取信息作为答案, 但也有不少试题不能直接从听力材料中得到答案, 需对听到的信息进行逻辑推理, 从而准确作答。然而不少考生对这一点缺乏必要的理解, 他们只重视听力材料中片断信息的字面含义, 而不注重对语境进行逻辑推理, 造成理解上的偏差。

例:

Q: What news did the woman get from the man?

- A. Sam will leave New York very soon.
- B. Sam's sister will leave for Los Angeles very soon.
- C. Sam's sister will leave for New York very soon.

(Text)

M: I met Sam on the street yesterday.

W: Really? Did he say anything about his sister?

M: Yes, she ought to be leaving New York very soon because her husband has taken on a job in Los Angeles.

【答案与解析】 考生很可能不假思索地选 A, 因为他们听到了“she ought to be leaving New York very soon”, 其实这只是片断信息的字面意思, 结合下文“because her husband has taken on a job in Los Angeles”我们可以推断, 萨姆的姐姐之所以要离开纽约, 是因为她的丈夫在洛杉矶找到了一份工作, 显然姐姐前往洛杉矶是投奔她丈夫, 所以答案应为 B。

另外, 备选答案 A 的主语也错了, 不是萨姆而是他姐姐要离开纽约。备选答案 C 的意思是萨姆的姐姐很快将出发去纽约, 显然与文章事实不符。

因此, 做听力题时, 不能只注重片面信息的字面含义, 应结合试题和听力内容进行合乎逻辑的推理判断, 最终正确解题。

# 第一节 必备能力考点(短对话)专项训练

## 高考英语听力模拟专项训练(1):事实细节

### [题型剖析]

该题型旨在考查考生获取事实性的具体信息的能力,为了说明和支持主题,对话或独白中总会出现一些具体信息,如时间、地点、人物等。这些信息是理解和把握对话或独白的主旨必不可少的内容,也常常是听力部分的重点考查项目。简而言之,就是考查某人在某时某地做某事。

### [命题形式]

1. (2014 新课标) What does the woman want to do?
2. (2014 新课标) What will the man do for the woman?

### [典例剖析]

1. (2015 新课标) What time is it now?  
A. 9:10.      B. 9:50.      C. 10:00.

### (Text)

W: What time is your train leaving?

M: It leaves at ten. I've got fifty minutes left.

W: You'd better hurry, or you won't be able to catch it.

**【答案与解析】** 选 A。该题问的是现在的时刻。男士的回答中告诉我们,火车 10 点离开,还剩下 50 分钟,也就是说现在是 9 点 10 分。由此可知答案。如果不注意题目要求,就会误选 C。

2. (2014 新课标高考) What does the woman want to do?

- A. Find a place.
- B. Buy a map.
- C. Get an address.

### (Text)

W: Excuse me. This is the address. How do I find it?

M: Right. You'll need a street map. Here's one, and I'll show you where it is.

**【答案与解析】** 选 A。该题可以从第一句话中的“This is the address. How do I find it?”直接得出答案。但是由于该题问的是有关第一个说话者的内容,很多人在思维上会不习惯,再加上选项信息的集中干扰,很容易误选 B。

### [名师支招]

做好这类题的关键是抓住文章中的关键性细节信息,要注意养成边听边记的习惯,这样才不会听完就忘。细节题的答案只能根据谈话人在对话或演说中的实际表述来寻找,考生不应该加入自己的主观推断。如果是数字型的问题,则会针对各种数字命题,如:电话号码、房间号码、门牌号、车牌号、时间及商品价格等。听力材料中往往会出现干扰内容,这就要求我们认真听清原文,理清不同数字的来龙去脉,有时需要稍加计算才能得出正确答案。

## Listening 01

### 听力跟踪训练

模拟跟踪训练,注重多角度全方位练习!

听下面 15 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. What are the two speakers doing?  
A. Learning driving.      B. Practicing typing.      C. Surfing the Internet.
2. Where does the woman live now?  
A. In New York.      B. In Chicago.      C. In Boston.
3. What is the woman doing now?  
A. Making copies.  
B. Working for Mr. Brown.  
C. Typing a letter.
4. What will the woman do this evening?  
A. Meet her grandparents.  
B. See her grandparents off.  
C. Travel with grandparents.

### [边听边记]

养成在听录音的过程中记下关键词的习惯,有利于准确答题!



5. How long has the woman been an author?		[答题栏]
A. About 30 years.      B. About 40 years.      C. About 70 years.		1
6. When was Danny born?		-----
A. On March 6th,1994.    B. On March 16th,1994.    C. On March 6th,1993.		2
7. What's the weather like now?		-----
A. It's hot.                      B. It's sunny.                      C. It's rainy.		3
8. What happened to the boy today?		-----
A. He fought with someone at school.		4
B. He didn't go to school.		-----
C. He lied to his teacher.		5
9. What is the man doing?		-----
A. Watching TV.                      B. Answering the phone.    C. Repairing the TV.		6
10. What's the woman's family name?		-----
A. Kate.                                      B. Smith.                                      C. Green.		7
11. Who got the man's last ticket to Eason's concert?		-----
A. David                                      B. Elena                                      C. Vincent		8
12. How much will the man pay for two child tickets?		-----
A. US\$ 6.                                      B. US\$ 4. 5.                                      C. US\$ 3.		9
13. Where is the man's father?		-----
A. In his study.                      B. In the garage.                      C. In his room.		10
14. Why won't the man travel?		-----
A. He hasn't got enough money.		11
B. He is always too busy to travel.		-----
C. He can't speak foreign languages.		12
15. What is the special day?		-----
A. Christmas eve.                      B. Christmas Day.                      C. New Year.		13
		-----
		14
		-----
		15
		-----

## Accumulation

### 听力素材

# 积累

聪明在于勤奋,天才在于积累。

高考听力考试的对话内容场景基本上都是考生所熟悉的,有校园、生活、工作中的各种社交场所。了解一些场景下的常用语和常见表达对解题是很有帮助的。对这些常用词汇和短语不仅要知道其本身的意思,还要知道它们的同义表达方式。这是因为现在听力试题一般不会在选项中出现对话中的原词和词组。以下场景是对话当中所占比例最大的,掌握了这些场景下的常用短语和表达方式,也就从词汇和短语方面抓住了解题的关键。

**餐馆场景:** order 点菜 ; serve 上菜 ; menu 菜单 ; drink 喝, 饮料 ; delicious 可口的 ; change 零钱 ; Keep the change 不用找零钱了 ; tip 小费 ; treat 请客 (This is my treat! 我请客! It's on me. ) ; go Dutch AA 制 (Let's go fifty fifty. ) ; steak 牛排 ; cheese 奶酪 ; sandwich 三明治 ; bacon 腌肉 ; soup 汤 ; chicken 鸡肉 ; beef 牛肉 ; bill 账单 ; help yourself 请随便吃 ; plain water 自来水 (西餐中洗手用的) ; appetizer 开胃物 ; dessert 甜品, 水果 (作为正餐的最后一道) ; go out for dinner / dinner out / eat out 出去吃饭 ; snack bar 小吃街 ; 大排挡 ; hamburger 汉堡包 ; coke 可口可乐 ; French fries 炸薯条 ; dining hall 食堂, 餐厅 ; coffee shop 咖啡屋 ; restaurant 餐馆, 饭店 ; cafeteria 自助餐厅, 自助食堂 ; canteen 餐厅, 小卖部, 食堂 ; buffet 自助餐。

## 高考英语听力模拟专项训练(2):推理判断

### [题型剖析]

该类型题目要求考生对所听内容做出简单推断。话语发生的场合、说话者之间的关系等对对话含义的理解起着举足轻重的作用,对这些背景的推断能力在一定程度上可以体现一个人对口语的理解能力,因而也是听力测试所考查的重点项目之一。

### [命题形式]

1. (2014 新课标) Who might Mr. Peterson be?
2. (2014 新课标) What does the man think of the book?
3. (2013 新课标) Where is the man now?
4. (2015 新课标) What is the woman's opinion about the course?
5. What is the relationship between the speakers?

### [典例剖析]

1. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Teacher and student.  
B. Mother and son.  
C. Driver and passenger.

### (Text)

W: Good morning, Cress.

M: Good morning, Miss Simon.

W: Running a bit late, aren't you? The bell's already gone.

M: Bus was late, madam.

【答案与解析】 选 A。本题考查对话者之间的关系。从称呼和几个关键词汇如 the bell, bus was late 等可以判断,他们是“师生关系”的可能性最大。

### [名师支招]

解答人物关系类型的题目时,我们可根据对话所提供的称呼语并结合生活常识进行判断。如:听到“Dear teacher”就可判断出二者之间为师生关系;听到“My dear, darling”就可判断为夫妻或其他家庭成员(如母子、父女等)之间的关系;听到“Can I help you? 或 What can I do for you?”就可判断为服务员与顾客之间的关系;等等。

2. (2013 新课标) What day is it when the conversa-

tion takes place?

- A. Saturday. B. Sunday. C. Monday.

### (Text)

W: I won't have anything to wear to work on Monday unless I pick up my clothes at the dry cleaners.

M: Then you'd better hurry. It closes at noon on Sundays.

W: Oh! I should have gone there Saturday.

【答案与解析】 选 B。本题考查的是推断对话发生的时间。从第一句可以看出,对话发生在 Monday 之前,最后一句话中的“should have gone there Saturday”告诉我们对话发生在 Saturday 之后,由此可知答案。

3. What does the woman suggest 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.

### (Text)

M: How many hours do you sleep a day?

W: I need at least seven hours. I try to follow David's example but it never works out for me.

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

W: Not everyone has the same as David's, I guess.

【答案与解析】 选 C。本对话内容是谈论有关睡眠习惯的问题。对话结束时,女士说“并非每一个人都有和戴维一样的睡眠习惯”,言外之意是“每个人的睡眠习惯是不一样的”。

### [名师支招]

1. 说话者的意图、观点和态度有时可以通过语气、语调等的变化体现出来。因此,听的时候要善于用语气、语调这样的副语言线索。
2. 通过对话的语境和语意来表示因果关系,有时因果关系的表达不会直接出现信息词。说话者有时出于礼貌不直接讲出不能做某事的原因,往往是先通过肯定以表明赞同的态度,然后再利用转折词说出直接原因,常用句型有“I'd love to, but...”和“I wish I could, but...”等。

## Listening 02

### 听力跟踪训练

模拟跟踪训练,注重多角度全方位练习!

听下面 15 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. What's the relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Boss and employee. B. Husband and wife. C. Teacher and student.
2. Where are the speakers going?  
A. A shop. B. A restaurant. C. The railway station.

### [边听边记]

养成在听录音的过程中记下关键词的习惯,有利于准确答题!

3. Where are the speakers?  
A. In a zoo.                      B. At their house.                      C. In an office.
4. What does the woman mean?  
A. She is proud of her father.  
B. Her father has no time to take her out.  
C. She doesn't like going to Xiangshan.
5. What will probably happen next?  
A. David will answer the phone.  
B. The man will call David again.  
C. The woman will call David.
6. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a library.                      B. In a bookstore.                      C. In a supermarket.
7. Where are the two speakers talking?  
A. In the theater.                      B. On the bus.                      C. At school.
8. Why did the woman want her money back on the skirt?  
A. The price is too high.  
B. The style doesn't suit her.  
C. There is a hole in it.
9. Where do you think the man is going?  
A. The sports centre.                      B. A supermarket.                      C. The school.
10. What will the woman probably do this afternoon?  
A. Go to the Olympic Games.  
B. Stay at home.  
C. Visit her friends.
11. Where is the woman now?  
A. In a restaurant.                      B. In a hotel.                      C. In a library.
12. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Father and daughter. B. Brother and sister.                      C. Teacher and student.
13. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Mother and son.                      B. Boss and employee.                      C. Teacher and student.
14. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Teacher and student.  
B. Salesman and customer.  
C. Host and guest.
15. What does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a taxi.                      B. On the train.                      C. In a hotel.

[答题栏]

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Accumulation

听力素材

积累

聪明在于勤奋，天才在于积累。

#### 1. 邮局场景：

stamp 邮票；envelope 信封；package / parcel 包裹；overweight 超重；extra postage 额外邮资；send / post / deliver a letter / mail 寄 / 发信；delivery 投递，传送；express mail 快件；EMS 特快专递；airmail 航空信件；surface mail 陆地邮寄；ordinary letter 平信；registered letter 挂号信；stamp envelope package / parcel 包裹；overweight 超重

#### 2. 超速场景：

speeding 超速行车；May I see your license, please? 我可以看看你的驾照吗？You will be fined by \$ 20. 你将被处以 20 美元的罚款。

## 高考英语听力模拟专项训练(3):主旨大意题

### [题型剖析]

英语口语交际中,说话人经常会表达自己的意图、观点或态度。有时说话人的意图、观点或态度在对话或独白中会被清楚地表述出来,有时则比较含蓄或隐讳,需要根据所获得的表层信息去进行揣摩、推断,听出“弦外之音”。有时这类题型还会涉及英美国家的语言文化背景知识,这就要求考生平时学习英语时应多多注意有关这方面的知识,培养英语文化意识,以提高自己的领悟能力。

### [设问方式]

1. (2014, 2013 新课标) What are the speakers talking/discussing about?
2. What is the main purpose of the speech?

### [典例剖析]

1. (2014 新课标) What are the speakers talking about?

A. Weather.      B. Clothes.      C. News.

### (Text 1)

W: What is going on? It's May, and we still have to wear warm clothes.

M: Well, there's some good news on the radio. You probably can wear shorts tomorrow.

**【答案与解析】** 选 A。三个选项都在对话中出现了,但是前两个选项都是围绕着天气的变化服务的,所以他们是在谈论天气。

2. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. A football player.

B. A football team.

C. A football match.

### (Text 2)

W: Do you know that Michael Owen has won France's football golden ball prize?

M: Not a surprise. He has 20 goals this season.

**【答案与解析】** 选 A。如果只是听到 football 和 20 goals, 会误选 C 项。本题一人说 Michael Owen 获得了足球赛的大奖。另一个说,没什么稀奇的,这次联赛他得了 20 分。可推知他们讨论的是一个足球运动员,而不是一场比赛或一个足球队。

### [名师支招]

1. 为了更好地把握所听内容的主旨要义,在听录音时要对语段进行整体理解,不应纠缠在某些小细节上,否则就会把具体的细节当作主旨内容,以偏概全造成误选。因此要努力把握谈话或独白中的关键词或短语,尤其要关注谈话人不止一次用到的词或短语。
2. 从宏观上把握谈话的内容,提炼出讲话的主题,注意不要只从对话一方的话语寻找答案。由于这类题是考查谈话主题,因此双方的话语中应都会有与主题相关的线索词。
3. 听清材料开头和结尾很重要,尤其是独白;若是对话,点出主题,第二个人针对该话题进行说明和阐述,因此我们通常要把注意力放在第二个说话者身上。

## Listening 03

### 听力跟踪训练

模拟跟踪训练,注重多角度全方位练习!

听下面 15 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. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Their study.      B. Their nationality      C. Their language ability.
2. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?  
A. The weather.      B. A weekday plan.      C. A radio report.
3. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?  
A. A robbery.      B. A traffic accident.      C. A performance.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Ties.      B. A nice restaurant.      C. A Christmas party.

### [边听边记]

养成在听录音的过程中记下关键词的习惯,有利于准确答题!

- |   |                    |                        |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| 5. What are the speakers discussing?                |                    | [答题栏]                  |
| A. When to turn in their homework.                  |                    | 1                      |
| B. How to avoid grammar mistakes.                   |                    | -----                  |
| C. Why the woman got a low grade.                   |                    | 2                      |
| 6. What does the man mean?                          |                    | -----                  |
| A. He went mountain climbing last year.             |                    | 3                      |
| B. He doesn't want to go at all.                    |                    | -----                  |
| C. He hasn't traveled around the world yet.         |                    | 4                      |
| 7. What's the topic of the conversation?            |                    | -----                  |
| A. A class.   | B. A party.        | C. The woman's health. |
| 8. What are they talking about?                     |                    | 6                      |
| A. A movie.   | B. A book.         | C. A moving story.     |
| 9. What happens to the man according the woman?     |                    | 7                      |
| A. Nobody takes care of him.                        |                    | -----                  |
| B. He gives up smoking.                             |                    | 8                      |
| C. He's hurt by smoking.                            |                    | -----                  |
| 10. What are the speakers probably talking about?   |                    | 9                      |
| A. A notebook.                                      | B. A boring class. | C. A TV show.          |
| 11. What does the woman mean?                       |                    | 10                     |
| A. She agrees to have lunch with the man.           |                    | -----                  |
| B. She agrees to buy some food for the man.         |                    | 11                     |
| C. She refuses to have lunch with the man.          |                    | -----                  |
| 12. What are the two speakers mainly talking about? |                    | 12                     |
| A. Human rights.                                    |                    | -----                  |
| B. Ducks on the water.                              |                    | 13                     |
| C. Getting up early in the morning.                 |                    | -----                  |
| 13. What are the two speakers mainly talking about? |                    | 14                     |
| A. A shirt.   | B. A suit.         | C. A tie.              |
| 14. What do we know about the woman?                |                    | -----                  |
| A. She wants to relax.                              |                    | 15                     |
| B. She is a footballer.                             |                    | -----                  |
| C. She loves movies.                                |                    | -----                  |
| 15. What are the two speakers talking about?        |                    | -----                  |
| A. Past experience.                                 | B. Family members. | C. Traveling abroad.   |

## Accumulation

### 听力素材

# 积累

聪明在于勤奋，天才在于积累。

#### 1. 机场场景：

flight 航班；Welcome on board 欢迎登机；bound for... 飞往……方向去的；check in 办理登机手续；behind schedule 晚点；take off 起飞；land 降落。

#### 2. 银行场景：

deposit 存放；withdraw 提取；savings account 储蓄账户；checking account 支票账户（regular account 普通账户等等）；open an account 开一个账户。

#### 3. 在火车站(At the railway station)：

train 火车；platform 站台，月台；one way trip 单程；round trip 往返；a hard seat 硬座；a soft seat 软座。

## 第二节 常考话题(长对话)专项训练

### 高考英语听力模拟专项训练(04): 个人情况、家庭、朋友与周围的人

Listening

听力跟踪训练

04

模拟跟踪训练, 注重多角度全方位练习!

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 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。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 1 段材料, 回答第 1 至 2 题。

1. How many days will the man have to prepare for the final exam?  
A. One day.                      B. Two days.                      C. Three days.
2. Why does the man look worried?  
A. He is not full prepared for the final exam.  
B. He is afraid to take an exam.  
C. He doesn't like taking the final exam.

听第 2 段材料, 回答第 3 至 5 题。

3. What did the man's uncle do for the two speakers?  
A. He took them to watch a show.  
B. He showed them around the town.  
C. He took them to visit many friends.
4. What kind of person is the man's uncle?  
A. Brave and clever.      B. Rich and helpful.      C. Kind and friendly.
5. What does the man want to do?  
A. He wants to consider his uncle as a model.  
B. He wants to be an actor.  
C. He wants to thank his uncle.

听第 3 段材料, 回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. What time is it now?  
A. It is 6:00.                      B. It is 5:55.                      C. It is 5:50.
7. Where are the speakers?  
A. In a hotel.                      B. At their home.                      C. In the street.
8. What did the man want to buy?  
A. Some books.                      B. A couple of cards.                      C. Some postcards.

[边听边记]

养成在听录音的过程中记下关键词的习惯, 有利于准确答题!



听第 4 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What did the two speakers probably do just now?

- A. They saw a new film.
- B. They attended a speech contest.
- C. They had a sports meet.

10. How to spell the woman's last name?

- A. H-a-y-w-o-o-d.
- B. H-e-i-w-o-o-d.
- C. H-e-y-w-o-o-d.

11. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. They're classmates.
- B. They're friends.
- C. They're strangers.

听第 5 段材料,回答第 12 至 15 题。

12. What is Ellen's problem?

- A. She can't respond to sounds.
- B. She can't speak very well.
- C. She can't hear very well.

13. What did Ellen tell the speaker when she came home?

- A. She had a good coach.
- B. She took part in the sports meeting.
- C. She was encouraged by her friends.

14. Why did the speaker try to encourage Ellen?

- A. He thought it unlikely that she won.
- B. Her coach didn't encourage her.
- C. Ellen couldn't run very fast.

15. How did Ellen perform in the sports meeting?

- A. She won two races.
- B. She was faced with defeat.
- C. She won almost all the races.

[答题栏]

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Accumulation

听力素材

积累

聪明在于勤奋, 天才在于积累。

电话场景:

operator 接线员; Extension six two two six, please. 请转 6226. The line is bad/ busy / engaged. /It kept a busy line. 电话占线. long distance call 长途电话; collect call 对方付费的电话; put through 接通电话; hold on/Hold the line, please. 请稍等别挂断. Hello! This is ...speaking.

您好,我是…。Who's that speaking? 您是谁? call/ telephone/ ring/ phone sb. /give sb. a call/ ring 打电话; I'll call back later / again. /I'll ring him / her up again. 回电话; I couldn't get through. 打不通; Sorry, I'm afraid you have the wrong number. 对不起,您拨错号啦。



高考英语听力模拟专项训练(05): 日常活动、周围的环境

# Listening

# 05

## 听力跟踪训练

模拟跟踪训练, 注重多角度全方位练习!

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 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。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 1 段材料, 回答第 1 至 2 题。

1. Which city won the first place with the best quality of living?  
A. Vienna.                      B. Washington.                      C. Honolulu.
2. What is the place of Washington in quality of living?  
A. 29<sup>th</sup>.                      B. 44<sup>th</sup>.                      C. 49<sup>th</sup>.

听第 2 段材料, 回答第 3 至 5 题。

3. What is the woman?  
A. A teacher.                      B. A student.                      C. A doctor.
4. What can we learn about the woman?  
A. She is always sick.  
B. She is always tired.  
C. She is always busy studying.
5. What will the woman do next?  
A. Have a cup of coffee.      B. Go home.                      C. Take an exam.

请听第 3 段材料, 回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. Why doesn't the woman want a dog?  
A. She is scared of dogs.  
B. She thinks keeping dogs needs a lot of work.  
C. She thinks dogs always get dirty.
7. What is special about the cats the woman talked about?  
A. They like sleeping on beds.  
B. They look like dogs.  
C. They can use toilets.
8. What do we know about the man at last?  
A. He will get a dog.  
B. He thinks the woman is ridiculous.  
C. He is interested in the woman's idea.

### [边听边记]

养成在听录音的过程中记下关键词的习惯, 有利于准确答题!



听第 4 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. Why did the man look depressed this morning?

- A. He failed in a power test yesterday.
- B. He was disturbed while watching TV.
- C. He missed about 30 minutes of a program.

10. What was the immediate cause of the power failure?

- A. His mother's use of the washing machine.
- B. His father's turning on the microwave oven.
- C. His watching TV for long hours.

11. What will the man probably do tonight?

- A. Watch a ball game on TV.
- B. Take part in a basketball final.
- C. Ask his neighbor to check the power.

听第 5 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What was the man?

- A. A teacher.
- B. A policeman.
- C. A postman.

13. Where was the woman's husband at that time?

- A. In Seattle.
- B. Upstairs.
- C. In the kitchen.

14. What was the man doing at the woman's home?

- A. Having an important interview.
- B. Making a weekend plan for the woman.
- C. Looking into what had happened.

[答题栏]

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Accumulation

听力素材

积累

聪明在于勤奋,天才在于积累。

天气场景:cloudy 阴;overcast 多云;thunder 打雷;strong/ high wind 大风;tornado 龙卷风;typhoon 台风;storm 风暴;blizzard 暴风雨;It rains cats and dogs. (=The rain is pouring.) 下着倾盆大雨。downpour 倾盆大雨;shower 阵雨;clear up 天气放晴;put away clothes 下雨收衣服;weather in London / Seattle 意指不好的天气;weather in California 意指好天气;经常和天气相联系的情况:vacation(假期)和 flight(航班)(be delayed 延误/cancelled 取消 by the bad weather)。