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创博英语



高考英语 听力模拟训练



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创博英语

2008 年高考英语听力模拟训练

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前言

听的能力是学生英语能力的一个重要方面。听力理解,作为考查学生英语能力的主要题型,在高考试卷中占有非常重要的地位。在某种意义上讲,听力部分的好坏直接影响到高考成绩的高低。因此,有针对性地进行大量听力训练是提高高考英语成绩的重要途径之一。

有针对性训练取决于两个方面。一是听力材料要新,难易程度符合高考要求;二是听力题目的设置要符合高考英语的命题要求。近年来,国内教辅市场质量参差不齐,材料老化,许多教师和学生迫切需要高质量的听力训练材料。为此我们聘请了熟悉高考题型,工作在教学一线的英语教师根据高考听力的要求和特点编写了本书,并由资深外籍专家进行了审阅。

总结历年高考听力试题会发现,高考听力命题以客观题为主,主观题为辅。听力试题主要是以客观性单选题形式出现,即要求考生听一段对话,然后回答一个或多个问题。近年来,随着国家《英语课程标准》的颁布和实施,有些省市地区在高考听力中也出现了主观性的填空、完成句子等考试形式。本书参照各地高考听力测试题型及命题思路编写,题目的难易程度及答题时间与高考试题相符,以期全面提高学生英语听力能力和应试能力。

本书由策略技巧篇、专项训练篇、实战模拟篇、高考真题篇四部分组成。

本书具有如下特点

一、语料真实。取材于最新真实英语母语语料库,所有语言材料均来自当代英语国家真实生活场景,语言流畅、自然,原汁原味,最大限度地保证了在真实语境中测试考生语言运用能力目标的实现,体现了高考听力测试的选材思路。

二、命题严谨。测试题全部出自权威高考听力命题专家之手,均严格按照高考真题要求设计。考点全面,涵盖理解主旨要义,获取事实性具体信息,推断谈话背景及说话者之间的关系,理解说话者意图、观点和态度等各方面。话题丰富,完全涵盖课程标准、考试说明的话题范围。设题科学,题干设问直接明了,选项简练。

三、审定权威。所有听力素材及测试题均通过英语母语测试专家严格审读定稿,保证了素材语言准确生动,试题规范合理。

四、容量超大。全书有短对话、长对话、独白、四十套模拟训练、四套真题训练,共十二盘磁带。

五、专家朗读。全部录音均由全国高考英语听力专家朗读,吐字清晰,发音纯正。

六、数码录音。全部采用数码录音,严格控制录音、剪辑和磁带制作过程,音质清晰。

另外,需要提醒您的是,考前每天进行模拟训练的时间最好不要超过 25 分钟。因为高考听力录音播放的时间一般在 20 分钟左右,所以我们要特别训练自己在 25 分钟之内保持兴奋的状态。这一点请务必记住,切忌使用与其他科目相同的填鸭式训练方法。

亲爱的同学,高考英语听力其实并不难,至少没有您想像的那么难。我的愿望也很简单,就是希望您能顺利通过高考,并取得优异的成绩!

期待着您的好消息!

樊玉国

2007 年 7 月华中师大北京研究院

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一、听力培养策略

1. 排除障碍,培养兴趣,树立信心

目前中学英语教材的录音语速较慢,一些教师讲课的语速也不够快,久而久之,学生们形成了习惯,遇到正常语速的听力材料就不能适应。如再遇到一些连读、弱读、重音转移等语音语调变化,更是无所适从。况且许多学生在听英语录音时,总是首先要把所听的内容翻译成母语,再理解,这样很容易跟不上录音的速度。由于汉语句子结构、语序等与英语存在很大差异,所以依赖汉语来理解句子不仅速度慢,而且容易造成理解错误,没有达到听力训练的真正目的。而做听力题目时,人的情绪通常处于紧张焦虑的状态,就易产生恐惧心理,从而使原来可以听懂的内容也大打折扣。如果学生听录音的目的明确,并有强烈的听音欲望,其效果就会好得多。

兴趣是学习的动力,提高兴趣是排除障碍的关键。只有对英语录音产生兴趣,才能积极主动地去听,听的效果才会好,听力水平才能逐渐提高。开始时,可找一些与教材内容同步的听力材料。先连贯地听几遍,然后一句一句地听。以后听一些难度较大的材料,如英美生活会话、有趣的英文故事、英语电影等,逐渐地你就会对英语听力产生兴趣,进步会越来越大,练好听力的信心也就树立起来。听力与阅读理解的能力是密不可分的,平常要扩大阅读量,提高阅读能力,这样对于在听的过程中遇到的一些词或句子,可以通过上下文的逻辑关系来正确猜测,这样因害怕、焦虑而产生的心理障碍就会自然消除。

2. 打好语言基本功

语音、词汇、语法是语言的三个基本要素,是英语学习的基础。要提高英语听力水平,必须从语言基础知识抓起。首先要加强对所学语言知识记忆的准确性和稳固性。对于单词的正确拼读,词汇意义的正确掌握以及词汇量的扩大,都可以帮助你正确理解所听内容,捕捉关键信息。听力不是一种孤立的能力,它是和说、朗读、阅读、记忆等多方面的训练相联系的,听、说应该并进,反复练习,听是为了理解,说是为了表达。在练习时,要多讲多说,反复实践。平时要进行广泛的阅读,要多开口朗读,使英语的字形信息和声音信息一并输入大脑。

3. 了解英语语言国家的文化背景

在听力试题中涉及背景知识的听力材料屡见不鲜。显然,具备一定的背景知识对所听材料会有更深刻的理解,甚至能弥补语言上的一些不足,使听者有一种熟悉的感觉。而缺乏一定的文化背景知识,单凭用自己的思维、逻辑去判断或推理就很可能出错。因此,有必要通过大量的听和读来了解英语国家的背景知识,当然也可阅读有关的中文书籍。文化背景知识越丰富,越有利于提高听力水平。

4. 讲究方法,加强朗读,提高短时记忆能力

大部分学生单词记忆的方式很传统,单纯地通过书面拼写记单词。这种单词记忆方式必须改变,因为很多学生对单词的书面形式都很熟悉,在语法、阅读等书面考试中很少因此而失分,但一旦形式转变成了听力,就不认识这些熟悉的词了。因此,在记住书面拼写的同时,听音、跟读、反复朗读单词是非常必要的,一方面保证了读音正确,另一方面可以听熟单词。

很多学生很少甚至从不朗读。其实,朗读有很多好处,就听力而言,至少有两点:(1)朗读是一种潜在的听力训练,经常朗读可以提高听力水平;(2)朗读时若能正确处理好连续、失爆、缩略、弱音、语句重音、辅音连缀、浊化、音变等问题,多次反复之后,听觉就能自然而然地接受,在听力训练和测试中遇到它们时,才能迅速正确地辨认出来。如果平时

不重视朗读或朗读时没有注意这些语音,在做听力时遇到这些问题就会反应不出来。所以,重视并经常朗读有助于提高听力水平。

大家知道,人的记忆方式分为短时记忆和长时记忆两种。短时记忆对英语听力测试尤为重要,因为只有记住刚听完的内容,才有可能对所听内容进行加工处理,最后确定答案。然而,人的短时记忆的时间和容量是有限的,要提高短时记忆力,需要进行记忆力的训练,掌握一些记忆的方法。在平时的听力练习中,我们可尝试以下几种方法。

(1)重点记忆法:认真、快速地阅读题目,从而确定记忆的重点,增强有意识的记忆。

(2)复述记忆法:在平时的听力训练中,听完一篇对话或独白后,立即用自己的语言复述其中的主要内容。开始时不要因回忆不出很多的内容而泄气。

(3)情景记忆法:如果孤立地去记所听到的人名、地名、数字等,是难以记住的。但如果把它们放到特定的场合中去,与情景联系起来,弄清文章中的时间(When)、地点(Where)、人物(Who)和情节(Why, What, How)四大要素,往往就比较容易了。

(4)标识法:用你所熟悉的符号和简图记录所听内容的方法。

5. 精听与泛听相结合

听力技能的形成要靠大量的听力实践。泛听就是广泛地多听,是提高听力水平的主要途径。大量的语言输入能保证接触各种语言现象,培养语感。一些难度适当的短剧、故事、演讲,乃至歌曲的录音,都可作为泛听的材料。泛听的另一途径是收听英语广播,如电台、电视台的英语新闻、BBC或VOA的慢速英语广播节目等。但这些不能要求全都听懂,听懂了大意就算有收获。精听是指逐词、逐句、逐段地听,一遍一遍反复地听,直到听懂全部内容为止。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。通常采用听写,听后复述,听后答题等训练方法来达到上述目的。精听的材料不宜过长、过难,在听力训练起步阶段,精听是训练听力的主要方法,目的在于打好听力的基本功,培养对声音信号的接受和反应能力。要注意听的方法和技巧,答题之后要反思得失。听力不是孤立的,而是与说、读、写融为一体的。只有把多听与多说、多读、多写结合起来,才有利于英语听力水平的提高。

6. 视听说相结合

视听说三者有着相辅相成、相互促进的关系。特别是听和说之间,关系更为密切。从心理学的角度讲,口语活动往往能形成一个平等的信息交换过程。特别是同学之间的会话,更能激发学习的积极性,激发学生平等参与、主动交流的兴趣和热情。在交流过程中,通过交际的运用,从听和说两个方面训练自己的语音、语调、语速、词组和造句,逐步把语言知识变成语言能力。因此听力课上老师不但要让学生听,还要组织学生说。同时还可以适当地播放一些好的国外影片等,一方面可以让学生在比较轻松的环境下学习,打破传统教学中沉闷的气氛,另一方面又为会话提供素材。所以听力课如果能把视、听、说相结合,调动学生的积极性,让学生主动参与,活跃课堂气氛,会收到良好的效果。

二、听力解题技巧

1. 平心静气,集中精力

听力考试难度高,速度快,要求注意力高度集中,这就容易造成考生心理紧张。心理过分紧张是听力考试的大敌,它往往导致考生暂时性精神抑制——大脑对声波信号反应迟钝,主观判断能力下降,从而使紧张、懊悔、焦虑的情绪更为加剧。所以,考生要善于控制自己的情绪,尤其要排除与惧考有关的念头和想法,克服紧张心理,坦然放松,静心聆听,尽量保证自己在既紧张又自然的心境中发挥出水平。不能因为一个单词、一句话或某一段话没听清楚而急躁慌乱,气馁懊悔,影响后面的答题。考生特别要注意做好第一

节的5段简短对话,因为录音材料只播放一次,考生没有再听录音来核对答案的机会。开局好对考生形成稳定的情绪和良好的做题心理,顺利完成考试任务非常重要。

2. 浏览选项,预测内容

高考听力的考点集中在一些主要信息和重要细节上,考生在听到每段对话或独白前都有几秒钟时间阅读试卷上的问题,这就给考生提供了确定考查点的机会。放录音前,如果遇到短小句子的选项,考生应快速把问题和选项浏览一遍,以此来预测将要听到的内容,如事件细节、地点、时间、数字、职业、身份关系、标题、主旨等等。这样在听录音时就可以集中精力去捕捉与问题有关的信息,以提高听力理解的有效性。但是,有时选项的句子较长,没有时间浏览每个句子。在这种情况下,可以竖着浏览,一次扫视上下两个选项,弄清并领会选项间的不同之处,大体辨别三个选项在意义上的差异,以利于在听完录音之后迅速确定正确答案。

3. 抓住要点,简略记录

高考听力材料中有的对话和独白篇幅比较长,干扰考生选择正确答案的信息比较多。在这种情况下,考生要善于根据上下文线索在大脑中整理出完整的脉络。文中的要点应集中在几个疑问词上:who, what, when, where, why 和 how。如果是听故事,不仅要听清故事的情节和起因,还要弄清其中人物之间的关系。要想抓住考点,考生必须学会边听边做笔记。用一些最简单的、自己看得懂的符号或缩写,将诸如年、月、日、星期、钟点、年龄、价码等数字和关键词尽量记下。对于人名和地名,可以记下首字母。做好听音笔记,对获取正确答案大有益处。

4. 整体理解,把握中心

听录音时,既要做好笔记,记忆细节,又要把握中心思想。考试开始后,最好不要将视线只停留在问题上,以免出现只顾着看,顾不上听的现象,影响对整段话的理解。笔记固然要做,但是应该掌握分寸,能记则记,不能记就不记,决不能因为听不清一个词或一个句子而去猜,去思索,思维停留在该词和句子上,分散注意力,这样势必影响下面的内容。从整体上抓住所听材料的中心思想及寓意才是获取听力高分的基础。如果从问题和选项中已看出该题测试点为主旨要义、标题、中心思想及作者的观点等方面时,就应该特别留意听清主题句,因为它是材料的中心思想,其余内容都是说明和发展主题句的。因此,要注意听懂这段材料的首句、末句,因为主题句经常出现在开头或结尾。对于事件发生的场所、人物之间的关系、人物的职业、作者的意图等,要靠整体理解去推断,不能被个别表面现象所迷惑。

5. 抓住关键词,注意隐含信息

转折、让步、否定和虚拟语气是听力中的难点。要透过转折和让步把握说话者的真正含意,就必须熟悉一些常用的关联词。表示转折意义的常见关联词有 but, yet, however 等。一般来说,听到转折词,应特别注意转折词后面的句子意思。其他表示转折和让步意义的关联词还有: though, although, even though, in spite of, instead of, unless 等。

同时,还要正确判断说话者对某件事或某个人的态度:同意还是拒绝,赞成还是反对,肯定还是否定,部分否定还是全部否定。因此,非常有必要特别注意一些表示否定意义的词和词组,如 no, not, never, seldom, hardly, doubt, neither... nor, too... to, unhappy 等。

虚拟语气表示与事实相反的含义,常常用来表示说话人的一种主观愿望和假设虚拟的情况。考生要熟悉虚拟语气的各种表达法,注意隐含信息。

6. 听后检查,力争万无一失

每段材料放完后,力争在规定时间内对问题及答案进行检查,这些检查包括你对问题的理解是否正确,答案是否清楚地涂在相应的位置,争取做到无疏漏之处。

第一节 短对话

一、人物与关系

听下面 7 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。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 is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Interviewer and interviewee. B. Doctor and nurse. C. Boss and secretary.
2. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Neighbors. B. Boss and employee. C. Doctor and patient.
3. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Classmates. C. Mother and son.
4. What's the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
A. Boss and employee. B. Workmates. C. Classmates.
5. What's the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
A. Professor and student. B. Official and citizen. C. Classmates.
6. What's the relationship between the man and the woman?
A. Waitress and customer. B. Nurse and patient. C. Receptionist and customer.
7. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Boss and secretary. C. Teacher and student.

二、人物与事件

听下面 8 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。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. Who is the man?
A. A taxi driver. B. A restaurant waiter. C. A traffic policeman.
2. What do we know about the woman?
A. She missed Jane's birthday party.
B. She hasn't received Jane's invitation.
C. She will attend Jane's birthday party.
3. What happened to the woman?
A. A thief broke into her garden.
B. Some of her money was stolen.
C. One of her windows was broken.
4. What are the two speakers doing?
A. Playing a ball game. B. Cheering for Oxford. C. Watching a football match.
5. What did the woman do yesterday evening?
A. She ate out. B. She watched TV. C. She watched a match.
6. What can we learn from Mr. Rice?
A. The women will get a holiday easily.
B. the woman won't get a holiday.
C. The woman will get a holiday with difficulty.
7. What sport does the man most probably like best?
A. Volleyball. B. Tennis. C. Skating.
8. Who will be absent at the party?
A. Jessica. B. Rose. C. Linda.

三、时间与日期

听下面 8 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。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. When will the man's flight leave?
A. 5:00 p. m. . B. 9:00 p. m. . C. 10:00 p. m. .
2. At what time did the man have to see Jennifer's teacher?
A. At 6:30. B. At 10:10. C. At 10:20.
3. What time does the man think they will leave?
A. 7:47. B. 7:25. C. 7:27.
4. When will the man take a holiday?
A. This weekend. B. Next week. C. This Saturday.
5. What time is it now?
A. 7:40. B. 8:40. C. 9:30.
6. When does the TV program begin?
A. At 6:30. B. At 7:00. C. At 7:10.
7. When does the play start?
A. At 5:30. B. At 6:30. C. At 5:05.
8. When should Ada get here?
A. At 12:10. B. At 11:50. C. At 10:12.

四、数字与计算

听下面 8 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。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. When is the pop show?
A. At 7:30. B. At 8:20. C. At 8:30.
2. When will Mr. Brown have to be at the airport?
A. By 8:30. B. By 9:30. C. By 10:30.
3. How much will the man spend?
A. \$ 34. B. \$ 44. C. \$ 68.
4. How many countries has the woman been to so far?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
5. How much does the tie cost?
A. \$ 5. B. \$ 30. C. \$ 35.
6. What is the man's phone number?
A. 65975531. B. 64975731. C. 64977531.
7. What time will the two speakers arrive for the meeting?
A. At 3:10. B. At 3:40. C. At 10:00.
8. What is the time now?
A. 9:00. B. 9:15. C. 9:45.

五、地点与去向

听下面 8 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。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. Where is the woman's husband now?
A. In Japan. B. In England. C. In France.
2. Where was Peter after he finished his school?
A. In England. B. In Australia. C. In America.
3. Where did Linda grow up?
A. New York. B. London. C. Paris.
4. Where is the man speaker going?
A. To the pizza house. B. To the library. C. To the supermarket.
5. Where is Jack now?
A. He is in hospital. B. He is at school. C. He is at home.
6. Where does the man want to go?
A. Moscow. B. Hong Kong. C. Melbourne.
7. Where are they talking?
A. At a factory. B. At a shop. C. At a restaurant.
8. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
A. At a drug store. B. At a clinic. C. In a department store.

六、态度与观点

听下面 8 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。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 did the man feel about the movie?
A. It was not bad. B. It was not good at all. C. It was just so-so.
2. How does the woman like her job now?
A. It's boring. B. It's a fun. C. It's interesting.
3. What does the woman think of the man's shoes?
A. She likes them. B. She dislikes them. C. She is not interested in them.
4. How does John feel?
A. Better. B. Fine. C. Sick.
5. What does the woman mean by saying that?
A. It's not so good as it was.
B. It's better than it used to be.
C. It's even worse than people say.
6. What does the woman think about David?
A. He enjoys watching people dance.
B. He might not really like dancing.
C. He dances very well.
7. What was the woman's reaction to the building of the chemical plant?
A. She agrees to it. B. She doesn't agree to it. C. She has no opinion.
8. How did the man like the dress?
A. It was good. B. It looked like a match. C. It was the wrong color.

七、原因与结果

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。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. Why will the woman stay at home in the evening?
A. To wait for a call.
B. To watch a ball game on TV.
C. To have dinner with a friend.
2. Why can't the man get a table?
A. The woman is busy at lunch time.
B. There is no free table at the moment.
C. There is a traffic jam at the moment.
3. What is the reason for the woman to say sorry?
A. Because she couldn't buy a new shirt.
B. Because she dirtied the man's new shirt.
C. Because she was not able to wash the shirt.
4. Why is the man so eager to do the letters?
A. He has already delayed posting them.
B. He was asked to post them the next morning.
C. He will have no time to do them the next morning.
5. Why won't the woman order dessert?
A. She will not be allowed to come into the restaurant in jeans.
B. She doesn't want to gain weight.
C. She is afraid of dropping the dessert on her clothes.

八、劝告与建议

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。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. Why does the man say he doesn't need any pills?
A. He needs a rest without being bothered.
B. He is always told lies by doctors.
C. He doesn't believe in medicine.
2. What does the woman suggest he do?
A. Call a friend. B. Work on his car. C. Take a taxi.
3. What can we learn from the woman's remark?
A. The man is too tired to go to the movies.
B. The woman wants to go to the movies.
C. The woman does not want to go to the movies.
4. What does Ellen suggest?
A. The shopping must be done first.
B. The concert should be good.
C. She will take the things to be bought home.
5. What does the woman mean?
A. She does not want to go out.
B. She wants to go to a comfortable place.
C. She doesn't want the man to watch TV.

第二节 长对话

一、有关两个问题的长对话

听下面 5 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。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,各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 1 段对话,回答第 1~2 题。

1. How long does the man have holiday?

- A. A month a year. B. A week a month. C. A day a week.

2. What do the man and his wife usually do during their long holidays?

- A. Go to Turkey. B. Visit their relatives. C. Travel to foreign countries.

听第 2 段对话,回答第 3~4 小题。

3. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Doctor and patient. B. Teacher and student. C. Husband and wife.

4. Why does NOT Jimmy come down for breakfast?

- A. He does not want to go to school.
B. He is likely to have caught a cold.
C. He is too sleepy to get up.

听第 3 段对话,回答第 5~6 小题。

5. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Husband and wife. B. Mother and son. C. Boss and employee.

6. What is the woman doing?

- A. Trying to persuade Kevin to eat carrots.
B. Asking Kevin to turn off the light.
C. Telling Kevin turn to see in the dark.

听第 4 段对话,回答第 7~8 小题。

7. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Doctor and patient. B. Student and teacher. C. Friends.

8. What will the two speakers most probably do this Saturday afternoon?

- A. See a movie. B. Listen to a concert. C. Go shopping.

听第 5 段对话,回答第 9~10 题。

9. Where does the woman want to go?

- A. An office. B. A fruit shop. C. A police station.

10. What does the woman have to do now?

- A. Wait for Mark at the crossroads.
B. Walk ahead and turn right.
C. Walk a little way back.

二、有关三个问题的长对话

听下面 5 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。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,各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 1 段对话,回答第 1~3 题。

1. Why does the woman come to see the man?
A. To learn English from him. B. To join a club. C. To asks for advice.
2. What does the man think of the woman's English?
A. It is improving. B. It is just so-so. C. It is good enough.
3. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Spend more time learning English.
B. Try to be close to Americans.
C. Ask some people for help.

听第 2 段对话,回答第 4~6 题。

4. What course will the man take this term?
A. English and physics. B. Math and physics. C. English and math.
5. How does the woman feel about science course?
A. She doesn't like it. B. She only likes physics. C. She doesn't have to take it.
6. Where is the man going to work?
A. At a restaurant. B. At a gas station. C. At a taxi company.

听第 3 段对话,回答第 7~9 题。

7. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. They're shop assistant and customer.
B. They're close friends.
C. They're strangers to each other.
8. Why did the man talk to the woman?
A. He needed an apartment.
B. He wanted to furnish the apartment.
C. He wanted to buy a house.
9. What is the apartment like?
A. It's small without any furniture in it.
B. It's big without any furniture in it.
C. It's big and furnished.

听第 4 段对话,回答第 10~12 题。

10. What did they do first?
A. They had a swim.
B. They went to Mrs. Black's home.
C. They cooked some food for picnic.
11. What was the weather like when they had the picnic?
A. Terrible. B. Rainy. C. Lovely.
12. Where did they have the picnic?
A. Just outside their house. B. In the mountains. C. On an island.

听第 5 段对话,回答第 13~15 题。

13. Where is the new sports center?
A. On Hill Road. B. On Mill Street. C. On Station Road.
14. What sport did the man do last week?
A. Swimming. B. Basketball. C. Table tennis.
15. When will they go to the sports center?
A. On Friday. B. On Thursday. C. On Wednesday.

三、有关四个问题的长对话

听下面 5 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。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,各个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 1 段对话,回答第 1~4 题。

1. What was the purpose of Mrs. Winfield's visits to Kew Gardens?
 - A. To learn more about plants.
 - B. To write an article on gardens.
 - C. To meet the writers she read.
2. Where did Mrs. Winfield live before she moved to her present home?
 - A. Dorset.
 - B. Somerset.
 - C. West London.
3. How does Mrs. Winfield get most of her plants?
 - A. She grows them from seeds.
 - B. She gets them from her friends.
 - C. She buys them from a market.
4. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
 - A. Tourist and gardener.
 - B. College professor and biology student.
 - C. Newspaper reporter and garden owner.

听第 2 段对话,回答第 5~8 题。

5. How does the woman feel at the beginning of the conversation?
A. Angry. B. Surprised. C. Sad.
6. What size of the bag does the woman want?
A. A 24-inch bag. B. A 29-inch bag. C. A 32-inch bag.
7. When will the woman leave for Mexico?
A. On Thursday. B. On Friday. C. On Saturday.
8. Where does the man work possibly?
A. At a mail order company.
B. At an international travel service.
C. At the airport information desk.

听第 3 段对话,回答第 9~12 题。

9. What is the woman going to buy?
- A. Some beautiful fish.
- B. A small bottle.
- C. A few rocks.
10. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
- A. In the market.
- B. In an office.
- C. At home.
11. What does the man advise the woman to do?

- A. Keep the fish in a bottle.
 - B. Get a tank to keep the fish.
 - C. Make some holes in the rocks.
12. Why should a few rocks be put into the tank?
- A. To let the fish swim around.
 - B. To make the tank prettier.
 - C. To keep the water clean.
- 听第 4 段对话, 回答第 13~16 题。
13. Where does this conversation take place?
- A. In an old house.
 - B. At a university.
 - C. At a bus stop.
14. Why does the woman prefer an old but big house?
- A. Such a house is usually cheap.
 - B. There're many people in her family.
 - C. She prefers to live in a house of this kind.
15. What does the man suggest the woman do?
- A. Buy a modern house.
 - B. Clean the rooms every day.
 - C. Buy an old house with small rooms.
16. What do we know about the woman?
- A. She prefers to live in small rooms.
 - B. She'll buy a house near the university.
 - C. She has spent a long time looking for a house.
- 听第 5 段对话, 回答第 17~20 题。
17. What day can it be today?
- A. Monday.
 - B. Wednesday.
 - C. Friday.
18. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Father and daughter.
 - B. Husband and wife.
 - C. Manager and clerk.
19. What will the man most probably do next?
- A. Go on with the newspaper.
 - B. Clean the bathroom.
 - C. Sweep the floor.
20. What can we learn from this conversation?
- A. The woman is a full-time housewife.
 - B. The woman should clean the bathroom.
 - C. The man has just come back from work.