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2003年6月最新修订本

按最新大纲精神认真修订  
与最新高考题型全面接轨

# 最新 高一英语 听力必备

上

丛书主编 王迈迈 本册主编 陈松林 张建安

中国致公出版社

人民教育出版社英语室张献臣 审定



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## 听力必备

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|------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| 丛书主编 | 王迈迈 | 本册主编 | 陈松林 | 张建安 |
| 编者   | 王春玲 | 刘振华  | 汪四坤 | 周紫雁 |
|      | 姚艳娟 | 贾传安  |     |     |
| 修订   | 张红梅 | 夏冰芬  | 汪文萍 |     |

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# 序

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**王**

迈迈中学英语系列丛书是一套深受中学生喜爱的好书。这套丛书的作者都是中学英语教研一线的中坚力量,其中包括原湖北省教研室中学英语学科负责人陈松林先生、黄冈市英语教研员蒋辉明先生、宜昌市英语教研员徐启富先生、荆州市英语教研员王石林先生、孝感市英语教研员左唯英先生、原黄冈中学英语特级教师杨方正先生等,另外还有一些外籍专家也为这套丛书的出版做出了巨大贡献。

一套中学英语系列丛书要想得到广大读者的认可,成为畅销品牌,首先要有一种全心全意为读者朋友服务的思想,急他们之所急,想他们之所想。其次,一流的作者队伍则是这套丛书走向成功的可靠保证。这些英语教学专家常年奋斗在中学英语教学、科研的第一线,既深知中学生英语学习的实际困难和实际需求,又有新的教学理念和教学方法,能引领中学英语教学改革的方向和潮流。有这样的指导思想,用这样的作者队伍,打造出一种高质量的畅销品牌应该是情理之中的事。

2003 年 5 月于北京

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# UNIT 1



## Good friends



### 听力目标

#### 1. 词汇

attitude; personally; custom; opinion; actually; in favour of; in one's opinion; go away; a few more days; be fond of

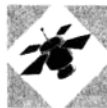
#### 2. 句型

I feel that...

Are you in favour of...

I must say...

I believe...



### 听力指导

#### 重点指导

Attitudes 态度

Agreement & disagreement



## like &amp; dislike

如何表达对某一事物的态度,是赞同还是不赞同,是喜欢还是不喜欢。常用来表达自己的态度的有以下句型:

1. asking if somebody agrees(询问某人是否同意) eg. Don't you agree? 你不同意吗? /Don't you feel it's good to be your own boss? 你不觉得自己作主很好吗? /Don't you think she's a bright student? 你不认为她是个聪明的学生吗? /You'd agree with me, wouldn't you? 你同意我,不是吗? /Do you go along with that? 你赞同吗? /Can I ask if you agree with his argument? 请问您是否同意他的论点? /You wouldn't disagree with that, would you? 你不会不同意,是吗?

2. agreeing(同意) eg. How right you are! 你对极了! /How true! 千真万确! /I can't help thinking the same. 我不禁也有同样的想法。/I couldn't agree more. 我非常同意。/I think you're right there. 我想你这是对的。/That's just what I was thinking. 这正是我所想的。/Well, that's the thing. 噢,是这样。

3. partly agreeing(部分同意) eg. I agree with much of what you said, but things are not so easy. 你说的意见我大多同意,但事情并非这么简单。/I see what you mean, but we must take everything into account. 我明白你的意思,但我们必须把每件事都考虑进去。/That's one way of looking at it, but we have other ways, too. 这是看问题的一种方式,但我们还有别的方式。/Well, while I agree with you on the whole, I think there's still some risk of failure. 好吧,总的说



来,我同意您,不过我认为还是有遭受失败的风险的。

3. disagreeing(不同意) eg. I can't accept that. 那个我不能同意。/I don't think so. 我认为不是这样的。/I wouldn't say that. 我不那么认为。/Are you kidding? 你在开玩笑吗?

4. asking if somebody likes something or somebody else (询问某人是否喜欢某事或某人) eg. Do you care for this color? 你喜欢这种颜色吗? /Do you go for jazz? 你喜不喜欢爵士音乐? /Do you like lots of free time? 你喜不喜欢有许多空闲时间?

5. stating you like something or somebody. (表示喜欢某事或某人) eg. I'd like you accompanying me. 我的确喜欢你陪伴我。/I'm crazy about skating. 我对溜冰着了迷。/What I most enjoy is painting. 我最喜欢的是绘画。

6. stating you dislike something or somebody. (表示你不喜欢某事或某人) eg. I find it difficult to get on with your brother. 我觉得难以同你的兄弟相处。/I can't stand his rudeness. 我受不了他的粗鲁。/There's nothing I like less. 我最不喜欢的莫过于此了。

## 2 技巧指导

学习英语的目的是培养自己听、说、读、写的能力,听力是首要的,语言是用来交际的,要达到用英语交际的目的,首先要听得懂英语。

注意单词的正确读音是提高听力水平的基础

听力理解能力是多方面知识的综合,需要不断积累和



总结知识来获得。然而,长期以来,一部分学生对英语单词读得准确与否不够重视。在记忆单词或阅读课文时,有的仅仅是默读,有的则是乱读。举一个最简单的例子:bed [bed],有的人读成[bæd]。再如 hair [hɛə],有人读成['haɪə]。当听到[bed]或[hɛə]时,发音正确的人便知道这两个是什么单词,是什么意思。反之,则搞不清前者到底是 bed 呢,还是 bad;后者是 hair 还是 hire? 另外,有些单词读音相同,但其拼写不同,意思则更不相同。如:son 和 sun。

另外,英语的单词、句型和习语都有相对固定的发音和读法。重音具有明显的功能,它的位置既能确定词义和词性,也能区分复合词和名词短语的语义。因此,在学习过程中不能忽略语音这一环节,否则会引发歧义,直接影响听力理解。例如:record ['rekɔ:d] (n.) 记录; record [rɪ'kɔ:d] (v.) 录音; redcoat 英国士兵; red coat 红色的外套; the White House 白宫; the white house 白色的房子; redcoat 和 the White House 是复合词,red coat 和 the white house 属名词短语。此外,语调也有语法辨异功能,它指说话时声音的高低升降变化。用不同语调说出的话能表达不同的意义,加重或减轻感情色彩,因此,一句话如以不同的语调读出,同样触发歧义。例如:(1) Can you spare me a ↑ minute? (2) Can you spare ↘ me a minute? 句子(1)用升调意思是:“可以占用你一点时间吗?”,minute (一会儿)是动词 spare (抽出)的直接宾语,me 为间接宾语;句子(2)在 me 前用降调,意思是:“能让我离开一会儿吗?”,a minute (一会儿)成了句子的状语。可见,语调的升降直接影响句子的结构和意义,教学中不能不引起重视。



单词发音的正确是听力理解的基础。要提高这方面的能力首先就要求同学们大声朗读,并且要快速、清晰,使自己能清楚地听到自己的声音。这是一种潜在的听力训练。大声朗读既锻炼了自己的口语,也训练了听力能力。



## 听力训练

I. 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. What would the man do?
  - A. Tell the truth to Tom.
  - B. Not tell the truth.
  - C. Let the woman tell the truth to Tom.
2. What does the man think of the custom?
  - A. It's bad.
  - B. It's good.
  - C. He didn't say.
3. What would the man do?
  - A. He would leave in a few days.
  - B. He wouldn't leave now.
  - C. He shouldn't stay.



4. What's the man's opinion?
- A. He agrees to Bob's idea.
  - B. He doesn't agree to Bob's idea.
  - C. He agrees to the woman's idea.
5. What do you know about the man?
- A. He likes smoking.
  - B. He often smokes.
  - C. He isn't fond of smoking.

II. 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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6—8 题。

6. Who is a famous artist?
- A. Mr. Li.
  - B. Ms Green.
  - C. Mary.
7. Who worked in New York for two years?
- A. Mr. Li and Mary.
  - B. Mr. Li and Ms Green.
  - C. Ms Green and Mary.
8. How many times has Mary been to Beijing?



- A. Once.
- B. Several times.
- C. Three times.

听第7段对话,回答第9-11题。

9. How long have Jack and Kate not seen each other?

- A. For a year and a half.
- B. For a few weeks.
- C. For years.

10. What is Susan going to do?

- A. She is going to have a baby.
- B. She is going to work.
- C. She is going to work in Singapore.

11. What will Kate do?

- A. Go abroad.
- B. Go shopping.
- C. Go visiting Susan.

听第8段对话,回答第12-13题。

12. Why did Peter call Susan?

- A. To invite her to visit the International Book Fair.
- B. To invite her to dinner.
- C. To ask her to buy a book for him.

13. When will they meet?

- A. Saturday afternoon.



B. Sunday morning.

C. Friday morning.

听第9段对话,回答第14-16题。

14. Where are they?

A. In a restaurant.

B. In a tearoom.

C. In a shop.

15. What food do they have there?

A. Chinese food.

B. Eastern food.

C. Western food.

16. What does the man want to drink?

A. Coke.

B. Hot tea.

C. Hot chocolate.

听第10段材料,回答第17-20题。

17. Where was the speaker last night?

A. In the cinema.

B. In a shop.

C. At a restaurant.

18. Where does Harry work now?

A. In a lawyer's office.

B. In a supermarket.



- C. At a bank.
19. How much money did the speaker borrow from Harry?
- A. 12 dollars.
  - B. 15 dollars.
  - C. 20 dollars.
20. Which one is right according to the passage?
- A. Harry always pays back the money that he borrowed.
  - B. Harry gets a good salary from his new work.
  - C. Harry had borrowed money from the speaker before.



# UNIT 2



## English around the world



### 听力目标

#### 1. 词汇

treat; dial; bother; western; lift; fax; send a telegram; fast food; as a matter of fact

#### 2. 句型

Do you like...                      How do you like it?

Sorry to bother you...          Do you mind if...?



### 听力指导

#### 1 重点指导

Communication and communicative skill 交际与交际技巧



本单元要求学习和掌握交际与交际技巧,所选对话与本单元主题 English around the world, 与 communicative skill 关系紧密。以下介绍一些常用的交际技巧,只有掌握了这些技巧,才能准确地做听力题。常用的交际技巧有:

1. starting a conversation (谈话的开场白) eg. Cold weather, isn't it? 天气很冷,不是吗? /Excuse me, aren't you Peter Green? 打扰了,你难道不是彼得·格林吗? /Excuse me, have you got a light by any chance? 对不起,你碰巧有打火机吗? /Excuse me, haven't we met somewhere before? 对不起,我们以前在哪儿见过吧? /Uh, could you help me? I'm looking for a parking lot. 嗨,你能帮我忙吗? 我在找一个停车场。

2. drawing somebody's attention (引起某人注意) eg. Excuse me! 对不起! /Sorry, but isn't that your book? 对不起,那不是你的书吗? /Sorry to bother you, but could you give me a lift home? 对不起,打扰你了,你能让我搭便车回家吗? /May I have your attention, please? 请注意了。

3. take up a point (接谈一个话题) eg. Sorry to interrupt, but did I hear you say the football game of yesterday? 对不起,打断一下,不过我刚才听到你谈到昨天的足球赛,是吗? /It's strange you should say that, because just now I was thinking of it myself. 真奇怪你会谈到那事,因为刚才我自己也在想它。

4. changing the subject (变换话题) eg. By the way, can I keep the book for three weeks? 顺便问一下,这本书我可