

英语听世界

——高二英语听力





听世界——聆听梦想开花的声音

当我们怀揣梦想,沐浴在花季雨季温暖的风里,

当我们憧憬未来,凝望蓝天白云掠过缕缕遐思。

听世界,在你聆听的时候,

世界的窗口为你开启。

当你的面前呈现出一行行精心编辑的文字,

当你的耳畔回荡着一句句纯美温情的话语。

听世界,我们专诚奉献给你的,

你的世界从此不再沉寂。

没有桥梁,我们的脚步不能跨过湍急的河流,
没有彩虹,我们的梦想不能穿越广阔的天空。
听世界,一条为你铺设的路,
引领你走向人生的成功。

承诺,是设计的科学,是内容的新颖,
是汗水浇灌的土地蓬蓬勃勃的希望。
责任,是提升的台阶,是收获的微笑,
是山登绝顶的时刻精彩纷呈的风景。

最简单的音符需要最艰苦的练习,
最遥远的路途呼唤你风雨兼程。
听世界,为了梦想,为了莘莘学子匆忙的脚步,
一次选择,一生无悔,我们和你同行。



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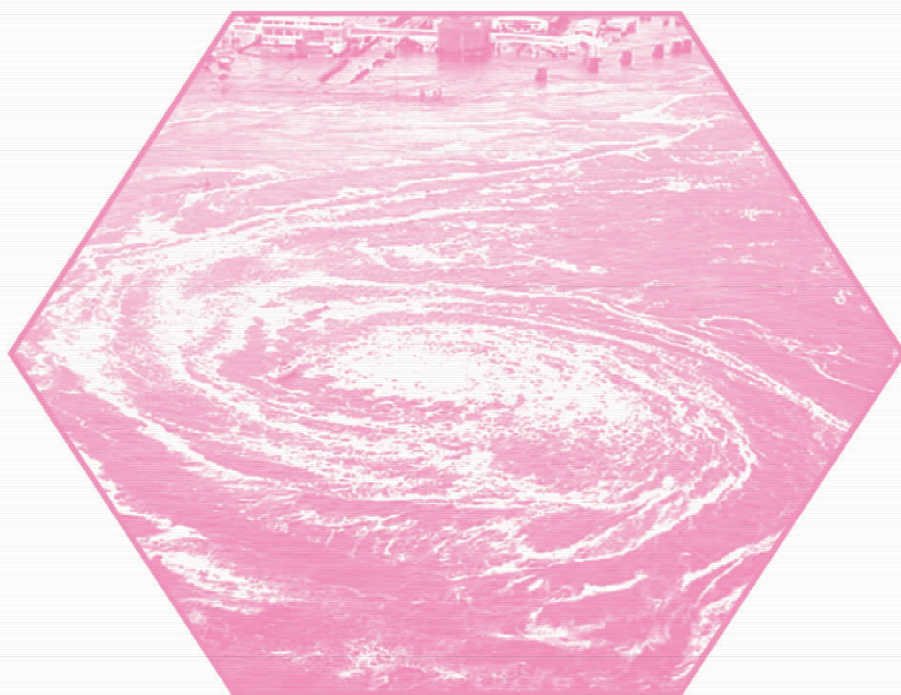
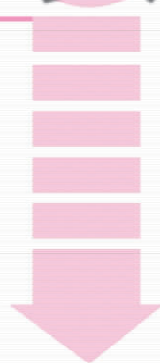
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第一篇

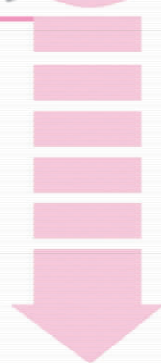
策略解读



命题依据	最新考纲	要求考生听懂有关日常生活中所熟悉话题的简短独白和对话。考生应能： (1)理解主旨和要义； (2)获取事实性的具体信息； (3)对所听内容作出简单推断； (4)理解说话者的意图、观点和态度。
	课标要求	《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》 八级语言技能之听力技能 ： (1)能识别不同语气所表达的不同情感； (2)能听懂有关熟悉话题的讨论和谈话并记住要点； (3)能抓住一般语段中的观点； (4)能基本听懂广播或电视英语新闻的主题或大意； (5)能听懂委婉的建议或劝告等。
命题趋向	<p>1. 更加口语化,体现交际原则。所选材料是日常生活中的口语材料,具有交际性,可以考查学生的听力和语感。</p> <p>2. 由易到难,循序渐进。听力试题编排顺序是对话在前,短文在后,由易到难,由短到长。</p> <p>3. 逐步向真实材料过渡。大多数材料选自广播、电视,也有选自车站、码头、机场等公共场所所录下的材料。</p> <p>4. 关于对话深层含义理解的试题逐年增加。</p> <p>5. 更体现实践性原则。所选材料大多属于日常生活类,贴近生活,贴近时代,都是中学生所熟悉的话题,如购物、话别、开会、外出、旅行、生日聚会、迟到等话题。</p> <p>6. 听力朗读逐渐出现美音和英音并存的局面。</p>	
技巧点拨	<p>多听多练是提高听力的前提,是增加语感、提高听力之本,但考场上正确的听力技巧和策略是必要的。</p> <p>1. 抢时预测。快速浏览试题及选项,预测文章内容和试题答案。这种提前阅读的方法是做好听力题的重要保证。听录音时,只需验证一下自己的预测就可以了。同时由于选项及试题里的短语、句子可能会在听力内容里有所体现,因此认真读题还能提高听的质量。此外,答完一小题后马上快速浏览下一小题,否则就会跟不上、找不准,最后势必心情急躁,影响下面做题。</p> <p>2. 准确作答,克服犹豫。对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,优化处理。不会作答的,立即暂时搁置,准备听新的题目。</p> <p>3. 边听边记,抓关键信息。听录音时重在听懂对话主要信息和内涵,排除冗余信息。要注意捕捉所涉及的人物(who)、事件(what)、时间(when)、地点(where)、原因(why)、方式(how)、程度(how long, how soon, how much)、数字(how many, how much)、选择(which...)等,并且边听边把要点及回答问题的关键词记下来。</p> <p>4. 整体理解。不管听什么材料,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,不要强迫自己听清并理解每一个词,要把重点放在听关键词即实词上。</p> <p>5. 注意首尾句。文章的首句往往是对短文内容的概括,如讲话的目的、主要内容,作者的论点,故事发生的时间、地点及事由等。</p>	

第二篇

专题探究



第一节 时间(When)



题型分析

关于这类话题,听力测试中会大量、多次出现,它既包括某年、某月、某日、某时、星期几,还包括某段时间或动作的先后。一般情况下,只要捕捉住表示时间量的数词,略加运算即可得出正确得数。

常用的提问方式有:

- ① When will the man/woman...?
- ② How long has the man/woman...?
- ③ Excuse me. What time is it by your watch?

- ④ What's the time, please?
- ⑤ What time will the plane/ship...?
- ⑥ What time does man/woman...?



典例精讲

When did the plane leave?

A. 10:45. B. 10:50. C. 11:15.

You will hear:

M: The flight for Shanghai left 15 minutes ago.

W: That's right; it's already 11:05.

分析:由对话中提到的“The flight left 15 minutes ago”和“it's already 11:05”可知飞机起飞的时间为 10:50。

答案:B



专题训练

听下面 20 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. When will the couple's parents arrive at their home?

A. At seven in the morning.

B. At seven thirty in the morning.

C. At seven thirty in the evening.

2. What time will they get home if everything goes as planned?

A. Around 7:00.

B. Around 9:00.

C. Around 9:30.

3. How long has the man been waiting for the appointment?

A. Seven hours.

B. Six hours.

C. One hour.

4. What time will the taxi arrive at the door of the hotel?

A. 3:30 p. m. .

B. 3:00 p. m. .

C. 3:20 p. m. .

5. When does this woman probably want the car to be repaired?

A. At seven o'clock.

B. Immediately.

C. It is not clear.

6. When will Mrs. Jones be free if there's a cancellation?

A. She will be free at eleven thirty.

B. She will not be free until half past three.

C. She will be free before three p. m. .

7. When will the man go to the airport?

A. After he finishes the job.

B. At twelve o'clock.

C. He will go to the airport right now.

8. When will the woman get to the station?

A. At three p. m. .

B. Before two thirty p. m. .

C. After two thirty p. m. .

9. When will Mary arrive at the latest, according to the man?

A. By ten o'clock.



- B. At eight o'clock.
C. By nine o'clock.
10. When are the banks open on Wednesdays?
A. At eight.
B. At nine.
C. At ten.
11. What time does Flight 583 take off?
A. 9:30.
B. 8:45.
C. 9:50.
12. When did the man make a speech?
A. This morning.
B. The day before yesterday.
C. Yesterday.
13. When can the news be heard on BTV-1 this evening?
A. 7:00.
B. 8:30.
C. After *The Life* program.
14. When will Andrew be flying out to Paris from Amsterdam?
A. Friday.
B. Saturday.
C. Sunday.
15. What day is today?
A. Sunday.

- B. Tuesday.
C. Wednesday.
16. When should the man go to meet Professor Brown?
A. At 10:00.
B. At 10:30.
C. At 11:00.
17. When did Philo Farnsworth develop his original idea of sending pictures through the air?
A. In 1916.
B. In 1922.
C. In 1926.
18. When did Jim buy the new car?
A. Not long ago.
B. Six years ago.
C. On his birthday.
19. When is the dialogue taking place?
A. After school.
B. In class.
C. During the break.
20. What time is it in fact?
A. 5:40.
B. 5:45.
C. 5:50.

第二节 地点(Where)



题型分析

在听力测试中,地点与场所类题目出现的频率比较高。它的特点是考题就对话双方直接或间接提及的某个地方提问,只要我们抓住一些和特定地点有关的常用词,就可以正确回答问题。高考听力中一般都会考到哪些地点?高考中一般会出现学校、家里、图书馆、餐厅、机场、商店、邮局、旅店等地点。遇到直接型试题,选项中的地点直接出现在对话中,只要抓住表示地点的名词即可;倘若含含蓄型试题,就要注意听对话中有没有与地

点相关的词。例如:与饭店相关的词:reservation, menu, order, beer, drinks, eat, bill等;与商店有关的词:customer, assistant, clothes, price, cheap, expensive等;与医院有关的词:doctor, nurse, medicine, patient, check, headache, toothache, flu, cough等。其他场合出现的词各考生可以在平时多加留意,并作归纳。

值得一提的是,有些对话往往不会只涉及一个地点,录音中通常还会包括与两个甚至更多的地点有关的信息。这种情况下,读题是关键,只有认真读题,听的时候有所侧

重,才能顺利选出正确答案。

常用的提问方式有:

- ① Where is the man/woman?
- ② Where does the conversation most probably take place?
- ③ Where are the two speakers now?
- ④ Where is the man/woman going?



典例精讲

Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In the waiting-room.
- B. At the man's home.
- C. In a restaurant.

You will hear:

W: Have you ordered yet?

M: No, I'm just looking at the menu. Are you hungry?

W: Yes. Right now I could eat a sandwich.

分析:此题要求根据对话内容判断对话发生的地点,如能听懂“ordered”,“menu”,就可以断定此对话发生在餐馆。故此答案为 C。

答案:C



专题训练

听下面 20 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,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. Where is the woman going?

- A. A bookstore.
- B. A department store.
- C. A shoe store.

2. Where is the woman?

- A. In a car.
- B. In a bar.
- C. In a park.

3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a bank.
- B. In a post office.

C. At the airport.

4. Where does this conversation probably take place?

- A. At home.
- B. At the doctor's.
- C. In a shop.

5. Where does this conversation probably take place?

- A. In a professor's office.
- B. In an interview room.
- C. In a doctor's office.

6. Where does this conversation probably take place?

- A. At the hotel.
- B. In the office.
- C. In the customs.

7. Where does the conversation most likely take place?

- A. In the teacher's office.
- B. In the class.
- C. In a post office.

8. Where should the man be on Wednesday?

- A. At a conference.
- B. At the warehouse.
- C. In the office.

9. Where is Peter now?

- A. In the office.
- B. In the hospital.
- C. Home in bed.

10. Where does this conversation probably take place?

- A. In a bookstore.
- B. In a department store.
- C. In a ticket office.

11. Where are the speakers standing?

- A. Near an art museum.
- B. At a science exhibit.
- C. Near a paint store.

12. Where are they?

- A. In a hotel.
- B. In a car.
- C. In a restaurant.

13. Where does the conversation most likely take place?

- A. On a bus.
- B. On a train.
- C. On a plane.

14. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a classroom.
- B. In a library.
- C. In a lab.

15. Where does the conversation most likely take place?

- A. At home.
- B. In a car.
- C. In the street.

16. Where are the two speakers?

- A. In a hotel.
- B. In the street.
- C. In a restaurant.

17. Where does the conversation most likely

take place?

- A. At the airport.
- B. In a hospital.
- C. In a hotel.

18. Where does the conversation most likely take place?

- A. In a taxi.
- B. On a bus.
- C. On a train.

19. Where does the conversation most likely take place?

- A. In a garden.
- B. In a flower shop.
- C. At the woman's home.

20. Where does the conversation most likely take place?

- A. In a bank.
- B. In a post office.
- C. In a food market.

第三节 原因与结果(Reasons and results)



题型分析

在一些对话中,对话双方常谈及某事的前因后果。这类题,要求考生在理解对话的语意的基础上找出其中的因果关系。在听力测试中,大部分因果关系的表达都比较含蓄,这就需要考生对对话作综合性分析,通过对上下文的理解找出其中的因与果。

①比较明确的原因和结果。这种考法较简单,对话中一般已包含该信息,选项与原文只是换了一个说法,听懂内容即可。举个例子,男说话者说,“I am having a trouble with my bad tooth”,正确选项为:He has a trouble with his bad tooth,或为:He has a toothache。又如:“W:I've had my lunch”,意思即为 She's quite full。

②比较含蓄的原因和结果。这类题一般是由第一个说话人先提出一个建议,第二个说话人委婉地拒绝,我们要联系说话人当时

所处的语言环境来考虑。特别要注意以下这种情况 but 之后的话——“I'd like to, but...”;“I wish I could, but...”千万不能半途而废,只听一半。

③一般疑问句引出的原因和结果。在这类题的对话中,第一个说话人用一般疑问句提出问题,而不是用 what 或者 why 等特殊疑问副词引导的特殊疑问句。第二个说话人往往作出进一步的解释和说明,而问题的答案就藏在这部分内容中。

常用的提问方式有:

① Why does the man/woman...?

② Why did the man/woman...?

③ What caused the...?

④ For what reason did the man/woman...?

⑤ What will happen do you think according to...?

⑥ What would happen next do you think?

典例精讲

Why does the woman walk all the way to the office?

- A. She takes it as a kind of exercise.
- B. She wants to save money.
- C. Her office is not very far.

You will hear:

M: Hi, Kate. I hear that you walk all the way to the office these days.

W: Yes, I have found great pleasure in walking. That's the type of exercise I enjoy very much.

分析: 本题虽未用到表示因果关系的词,但因果关系也较明显。只要听清第二个人回答的话:“I have found great pleasure in walking”便得知她走着去上班的原因,故 A 项正确。

答案: A

专题训练

听下面 20 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. Why does the woman want to change her job?

- A. To make more money.
- B. To meet more challenges.
- C. To get better office environment.

2. Why does the woman say sorry to the man?

- A. He met with an accident.
- B. His son met with an accident.
- C. His daughter met with an accident.

3. Why can't the man get the shirt?

- A. This kind of shirt has been sold out.
- B. This kind of shirt is only on display.
- C. The woman doesn't want to sell it to him.

4. Why does the man want to go to Africa?

- A. To end his friendship with the woman.
- B. To marry a doctor in a medical team.
- C. To see the world.

5. Why didn't the man get the drinks?

- A. He forgot about it.
- B. There were no drinks at the store.
- C. The store didn't send them to him.

6. Why can't the man sit on the chair?

- A. It is broken.
- B. It's too expensive.
- C. It has just been painted.

7. What's the result of the invention of the computer?

- A. It has become smaller and smaller.
- B. Our life has been changed a lot.
- C. It works faster and faster.

8. What's the probable result of the conversation?

- A. The speakers will have a meeting.
- B. The speakers will drink some coffee.
- C. The speakers will have an English class.

9. What's the result of the woman's test?

- A. She passed it.
- B. She didn't pass it.
- C. She hasn't known about it.

10. What's the result of the match?

- A. They were equal.
- B. The man's team won.
- C. The man's team were defeated.

11. Why didn't the girl go to the movies?

- A. She had to review her lessons.
- B. She had seen the movie before.
- C. She didn't want to go with the boy.

12. Why did the man buy the book?

- A. He wanted to write an advertisement.
- B. He needed the information in it.
- C. He needed to write a new book.

13. Why do they go on the overpass?

- A. Because a policeman is standing there.
- B. Because it is safe.
- C. Because they are too young.

14. Why couldn't the man get through?

- A. The woman's telephone was out of order.
- B. The receiver of the woman's telephone was broken.
- C. The woman's receiver wasn't put in the right place.

15. Why didn't the woman buy the shorts?

- A. They were too large.
- B. They were too tight.
- C. She didn't like the style.

16. Why does the man ask about the game?

- A. He would like to get a ride.
- B. He wants to know when the game will begin.
- C. He wonders whether there will be a game tonight.

17. Why couldn't the woman get through to**the man?**

- A. His mobile was broken.
- B. His mobile didn't work.
- C. His mobile was power off.

18. Why didn't the man go to the exhibition?

- A. Buying tickets took time.
- B. The ticket was too expensive.
- C. Da Vinci was not his favorite.

19. Why does Mr. Carson refuse to eat more ice cream?

- A. Because he was full.
- B. Because he was sick.
- C. Because he was worried about getting fat.

20. Why does this cat climb all over people?

- A. It's her way of welcoming people.
- B. It's her way of annoying people.
- C. She wants to eat.

第四节 人物(Who)

题型分析

判断人物在历年高考英语听力测试中是常考点。这类试题主要考查考生通过听录音来判断说话人身份,谈论的对象或说话人是谁等。考生要注意谈话的内容,说话者的语气,对话中涉及的人物,话题的趋向,然后作出正确的判断。

常用的提问方式为:

- ① Who is the man/woman?
- ② Who is the man/woman talking to?
- ③ who are the man and woman talking about?
- ④ Who will be absent at last?
- ⑤ Who do you think would...?

典例精讲

1. Who is the man talking to?
- A. A saleswoman.
- B. A waitress.
- C. A reception clerk.

You will hear:

W: How long do you plan to stay?

M: I'll be checking out on Wednesday morning.

分析: 由 "I'll be checking out on Wednesday morning" 可知,要结账后离开旅馆,故与 man 对话的应为旅馆接待员。

答案: C

2. Who skates best according to this dialogue?

A. William. B. Mary. C. John.

You will hear:

W: Hello! William.

M: Hi, Mary. What are you going to do?

W: Hi, Mary. What are you going to do?

M: Isn't it hard to learn skating?

W: No. What you need is balance?

M: Could you teach me how to skate?

W: Sure, but John, my friend skates better than me, I will ask him to help you.

M: Thank you.

分析：由“could you teach me...”和“... but John, my friend skates better than me”可知，正确答案为 C。

答案：C



专题训练

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1. Who is going to see Jane this weekend?

- A. Tom and the woman.
- B. Tom, Bob and the woman.
- C. The woman.

2. Who do you guess is talking with Tom?

- A. Tom's mother.
- B. Tom's boss.
- C. Tom's friend.

3. Who is the man?

- A. A nurse.
- B. A dentist.
- C. A patient.

4. Who do you think will pick up the children?

- A. The woman.
- B. The man.
- C. Neither the woman nor the man.

5. Who will most possibly pay the bill?

- A. The man.
- B. The woman.
- C. Both the woman and the man.

6. According to the conversation, who is the best student of all?

- A. Tom.
- B. Jim.
- C. Jack.

7. Who will be absent at last?

- A. Mary.
- B. Lily.
- C. Mary and Lily.

8. Who got the best result in the maths exam?

- A. Tom.
- B. Mary.
- C. Tom and Jack.

9. Who spoke first in the meeting, according to the conversation?

- A. Mark.
- B. Dean.
- C. Allan.

10. Who is the woman?

- A. A teacher.
- B. An assistant.
- C. A student.

11. With whom did the man wish to talk?

- A. Shirley.
- B. Rich.
- C. Peter.

12. Who will leave Shanghai soon?

- A. Emily.
- B. Emma.
- C. Daniel.

13. Who is the woman?

- A. The man's wife.
- B. A policewoman.
- C. The man's granddaughter.

14. Who is the man?

- A. A taxi driver.
- B. A traffic policeman.
- C. A restaurant waiter.

15. Who will get used to the life in Texas soon?

- A. Joe.
- B. David.
- C. Mary.

16. Who is helping mother to do housework now?

- A. Jack.
- B. Alice.
- C. Neither of them.

17. Who is the man?

- A. A writer.
- B. A publisher.
- C. A salesman.

18. Who are the two speakers?

- A. Waiter and customer.
- B. Servant and hostess.
- C. Room keeper and a visitor.

19. Who is Miss Smith?

- A. A nurse.
- B. A doctor.
- C. A housekeeper.

20. Who are the man and woman talking about?

- A. The taxi driver.
- B. The waiter.
- C. Their boss.

第五节 事件(What)

题型分析

这类考题要求考生根据听到的材料,确定它的主题、谈论的事件或推理出将要发生的事情。这类听力材料开始时常陈述某件事或质询某方面的事情,然后对方作出回答,双方进行交谈。考生一定要注意答语的语气、态度,并且根据预测对事件作出正确的判断。

常用的提问方式为:

- ① What does the man/woman like doing?
- ② What is the man/woman doing?
- ③ What are they talking about?

典例精讲

What's the hardest thing the woman thinks in learning English?

- A. Reading.
- B. Listening.
- C. Speaking.

You will hear:

M: What do you find hardest in English?

W: I find listening really hard. Sometimes it's just impossible to understand.

分析:由“I find listening really hard”可知小女孩认为听力最难学。

答案:B

专题训练

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1. What will the woman probably do tonight?

- A. Go out for dinner.
- B. Go to see a film.
- C. Stay at home and watch TV.

2. What activity are they interested in?

- A. Talking.
- B. Walking.
- C. Running.

3. What will the weather be like?

- A. Rainy.
- B. Snowy.
- C. Sunny.

4. What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A. Go to bed earlier.
- B. Move his alarm clock.
- C. Turn the alarm off.

5. What does Sam like doing?

- A. He likes staying home.
- B. He likes going out in the cold.
- C. He likes going to see films and plays.

6. What is the man doing?

- A. Visiting a computer.

- B. Having a job interview.
- C. Making a telephone call.

7. What did the man buy?

- A. The suit.
- B. The style.
- C. Nothing.

8. What does the woman decide to do?

- A. She will invite the man to lunch next time.
- B. She won't treat him next time.
- C. She'd like to have lunch with the man again.

9. What is the woman's problem?

- A. Someone has taken away her luggage.
- B. Her luggage has been delayed.
- C. Her flight is 15 minutes late.

10. What's the woman going to do on Saturday?

- A. Watching basketball games.
- B. Go shopping.
- C. Walk along the street.

11. Which sign will the man see?

- A. NO PARKING!
- B. NO SMOKING!
- C. NO PHOTOS!

12. What did the woman ask the man?

- A. Whether he had to work on the week-end.
- B. Whether he could let her use his office.
- C. Whether he could help her with her project.

13. What does the woman advise the man to do?

- A. Type the address once again.
- B. Have someone repair the computer.
- C. Get some information from another Web site.

14. What are the man and the woman doing?

- A. They are talking about the holiday.
- B. They are talking about the working hours.
- C. The woman is interviewing the man.

15. What's the matter with the man?

- A. He is going to be killed.
- B. His leg was badly wounded.
- C. He cannot wait for the ambulance any longer.

16. What is the man probably doing sitting in the car all by himself?

- A. Doing nothing but wait.
- B. Looking at the traffic.
- C. Killing someone.

17. What will the woman do according to the man?

- A. Send the e-mail first.
- B. Type the paper first.
- C. Send the e-mail and type the paper at the same time.

18. What can you guess the man is doing?

- A. He is drinking some coffee.
- B. He is staying up late.
- C. He is asking the woman to wake him up on time.

19. What should Jane do now?

- A. She should prepare for the midterm exam.
- B. She should stop playing and go to bed quickly.
- C. She should play volleyball rather than football.

20. What makes the man feel so bad?

- A. He feels himself stupid.
- B. His book is too badly written that the woman can't understand it.
- C. His book won't be published.