

听 易

中学英语
分级听力

高三 年级

LISTENING EASE

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前言

我国的中学英语教学改革在改革开放的大好形势下取得了很大的进展。以前英语教学中存在的“费时过多,收效甚少”的问题已大为改善,“重读写、轻听说”以及单一“翻译法”、纯语法教学等传统教学方法正在逐步转变。英语教学要以素质教育为目的,培养学生综合运用语言的能力;要鼓励学生乐于用英语进行交流。而口头交流最主要的首先是能听懂对方,因此,作为语言技能之一的“听”在英语教学中被大大加强了。在教学评估考核的代表——中考及高考中,近两年各地都在英语考试中新增了听力测试,而且所占比例不小。相信在不久的将来,“英语口语”也会出现在测试中。

本套丛书按中学各年级分为六册,其中初三、高三两册的题型以武汉市中考及全国高考3+X的听力测试样题为标准,难度与近年中、高考的难度大体一致。初二、高二两册除包含中考、高考听力测试的题型外,又新增一些能开发学生智力、提高学生学习和预计未来中考、高考听力试题中有可能采用的题型,目的在于使学生超脱于中考、高考之上,以便能从容面对各类听力测试。初一、高一两册则安排了一些专项听力训练,以打牢基础为目标,同时又有综合练习,以提高学生听力水平。

听力训练不应以应试为主要目标,而应以提高听力水平为目的。本书为学生在课外进行大量的、主动的学习与自我测试提供了一些接近生活、近乎真实的材料,并尽量做到题材广泛、题型多样、内容丰富、编排新颖、针对性强、难易适中。

本套丛书的编写人员均为武汉外国语学校教学一线的英语教师,他们当中有从教多年、经验丰富的特级教师、高级讲师,也有一批朝气蓬勃、勇于创新的中青年教师。

由于时间仓促,如有疏漏之处,望广大读者不吝指正。

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关于听力的培养

田 湖 龙

听力是与外国人直接交往中不可缺少的一种语言能力。发展这种能力是我国面向世界、实行改革开放的需要。这种能力要在中学英语教学中有意识地培养。高中英语教学大纲关于教学目的就提出要“……发展听、说、读、写的基本技能,培养在口头上和书面上初步运用英语进行交际的能力……”。在发展听、说、读、写四项基本技能时,要以“听”为先,把“听”放在语言学习的首位。这不仅是强调了“听”的重要性,而且更体现了语言学习的规律。因此,在中学英语教学中切不可忽视听力的培养。

从应试的角度看,听力的培养也是一个不容忽视的重要方面。在实施新的教学大纲、采用新的教材以后,全国各省市在中考命题中都增设了听力测试题。以武汉市 2001 年的中考试卷为例,全卷总分为 120 分,听力部分共 20 小题,计分 20 分。也就是说,听力分占了全卷总分的 17%。2001 年湖北省高考英语学科采用了“含听力卷”,全卷总分为 150 分,听力部分共 20 题,计分 20 分,占全卷总分的 13%。从发展趋

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势看,听力题的分值还可能增大。中、高考英语学科命题的这种导向必须引起中学师生的高度重视,英语教学应注重提高学生的听力水平。

要提高听力就得克服两个方面的听力障碍:心理上的障碍和知识上的障碍。

首先要克服心理上的障碍,树立战胜困难的信心。中国人听外国话,总会有一个由不习惯到习惯的过程。要尽快地缩短这个过程。事实证明:只有在思想高度集中而情绪又不过度紧张的情况下,才有可能最大限度地提高听觉器官接受声音信息的灵敏度,达到理想的听力效果。

其次是要克服知识上的障碍。听力的提高常常会受到语言知识水平的制约。词汇量不够,语法、句型不熟,文化背景、史地知识欠缺,这些都会直接影响听的质量。语音、语调方面的知识,诸如连读、节奏、失去爆破以及简缩读法等现象,如果你平时注意不够,掌握不好,那么,在听的过程中,本来熟悉的词语和句子因为在语流中发生了变化,你就难以捕捉句意了。事实证明:听力的提高不是单纯的听的技能问题,而是语言知识综合实力的体现。

除了心理上和知识上这两大听力障碍外,还有一个受习惯势力影响的问题,即用母语思维的负面影响。将收听到的内容在脑子里进行英、汉语之间的转换,这就势必影响你的收听效果。要尽量缩短这个转换过程,最终做到用英语思维,从而提高收听质量。

要选择适合自己水平的听力材料,进行由浅入深、循序渐进的听力训练。如今录音磁带、VCD光碟、英语广播或电视节目等浩如烟海,要从中挑选适合自己水平的材料。听力训练材料中陌生的单词和短语不能太多,没有学过的语法和句型结构最好不要超前出现,录音的语速不能过快。材料深了,语速快了,不仅不利于提高听力,反而会造成心理上的紧张,甚至影响学习积极性。

同阅读有精读与泛读之分一样,“听”也有精听与泛听之别。精听通常是在教师的指导和控制下,有要求、有检查地进行的。精听不仅要求通听全文,掌握大意,还要求能准确无误地听出某些重要的事实,如人名、地名、年代及重要的数据等。碰到影响理解的关键性的生词或难

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句,可以停机倒带,反复重听,直到听懂为止。在初级阶段,精听的内容主要是教科书或与之配套的读物和听力材料,如句型练习、问答练习、小故事等。到中级阶段,随着语言知识的丰富和听力技能的提高,精听的内容也应该逐步加深,从机械训练进入实战演练,从小课堂进入大社会。你可以根据需要与可能收听《新概念》(New Concept English)、《跟我学》(Follow Me)、《走遍美国》(Family Album)之类的材料,你还可以收听《美国之音》(VOA—Voice of America)的慢速特别英语节目(Special English Program)或英国广播公司(BBC)的英语广播(BBC English by Radio)。

精听要和泛听相结合,这是提高听力的重要途径。同精听的要求相反,泛听可以不在教师的指导与控制下进行,只要求听大意,不必了解具体细节。因此,泛听要一气呵成,不宜中间停顿倒带。泛听的着眼点在于量大,通过大量的听力训练来提高理解度,并在潜移默化中培养语感。正像有的人行车、走路,甚至工作、睡觉时都喜欢听背景音乐,正如背景音乐能带来乐感一样,泛听的语言材料也能培养语感。

在听同样一篇听力材料时,可将精听与泛听相结合。例如将听力材料先通放1—2遍(中间不停顿),通过泛听掌握大意,有一个初步印象。然后再回放进行精听,这时要在一些关键词语上停顿下来,抓住这些细节。下面这篇叙述文的画线部分都是有关的细节,它们表示人/物、时间、地点、情况等。通过泛听掌握大意,通过精听掌握细节,那么你就可以全面而细微地听懂短文的内容了。

Abraham Lincoln, the son of a poor family, was born in Kentucky, USA, on February 12th, 1809. As a child he used to work hard and help his father on the small farm where they lived. His mother, who loved him very much, died in 1818. Happily for him, his father's second wife was kind to him, too. When she saw that Abraham liked reading, she did all she could to help him. But the family was so poor that the boy could not get many books. He spent very little time at school, perhaps no more than a year in all.

也可以通过不同的材料或不同的语源进行精听和泛听相结合的练习。例如用与教科书配套的材料进行精听,而用另外的故事录音或

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通过电视、广播等来进行泛听。总之,精听和泛听这两种方法要结合使用。只泛不精,会导致似是而非、不求甚解的后果。反之,只精不泛,则可能见树不见林,抓不住大意,而且还可能失去培养语感的机会。

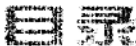
听力测试的重点在于理解。你要通过听句子理解句意,通过听对话理解情景和内容,通过听语篇理解短文的主旨与细节。而在听对话或语篇时,更要注意抓主题(what)、人物(who)、时间(when)、地点(where)和情节(how)。抓住了这五点,就抓住了全部。因此,耳听会意是听力训练中最重要的一环。

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TESTS

Unit 1

回答问题 听下面五段对话,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,你有 10 秒钟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. Will the man do his English homework?
A. He may do it.
B. He doesn't want to do it.
C. He will by all means.
- () 2. What are the man and woman discussing?
A. A doctor they know.
B. The woman's health.
C. A new medicine for headaches and sore throats.
- () 3. What do we learn from this conversation?
A. The man is going to learn Chinese.
B. The woman is learning English as well as Chinese.
C. The woman may probably begin to learn Chinese.
- () 4. What does the man mean?
A. He will not learn computer language.

- B. He has no idea of computer language.
 C. He will design a new kind of computer language.
- () 5. Can the woman buy the washing machine?
 A. Yes, because she has a lot of money.
 B. No, because the machine is not on sale.
 C. Yes, if she borrows some money from the man.

对话、独白理解 听下面五段对话或独白,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。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各小题 5 秒钟,听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟作答时间。每段材料读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答 6—7 题。

- () 6. Is Mary going to the party?
 A. No, she doesn't want to.
 B. Yes, she's going with Vince.
 C. No, she can't.
- () 7. Where does Mary work?
 A. At McDonald's.
 B. For Jackson and Sons.
 C. With Vince.

听第 7 段材料,回答 8—10 题。

- () 8. What is Frank's son's hobby?
 A. Working in the garden.
 B. Collecting stamps.
 C. Bowling.
- () 9. Why doesn't Frank have a real hobby?

- A. He's too busy.
- B. It's expensive.
- C. He's lazy.

()10. Who likes to work in the garden?

- A. Frank.
- B. Frank's wife.
- C. Frank's son.

听第8段材料。回答11—13题。

()11. Who will pay the rent for the apartment?

- A. The woman.
- B. The owner.
- C. The woman's parents.

()12. How much is the rent?

- A. \$120 a month.
- B. \$100 a month.
- C. \$145 a month.

()13. What is the girl?

- A. She is a working girl.
- B. She is a student.
- C. She is a landlord.

听第9段材料。回答14—16题。

()14. Why won't they go to the movies on Friday?

- A. There's a school dance.
- B. The man has to work.
- C. Their friends are coming.

()15. What do they want to do tonight?

- A. Go to the movies.
B. Watch TV.
C. See friends.
- ()16. When are they going out?
A. On Friday.
B. On Saturday.
C. Tonight.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答 17—20 题。
- ()17. What is Mr Smith?
A. He is an old teacher.
B. He is an English teacher.
C. He is an English writer.
- ()18. What languages does he know?
A. He knows English only.
B. He knows English and French.
C. He knows English, French and German.
- ()19. Which of the following is true of Mr Smith?
A. He is in his forties.
B. He is a tall handsome young man.
C. He often writes letters to his students.
- ()20. Which of the following is not true of Mr Smith?
A. He works very hard.
B. He usually works ten hours a day.
C. He works hard on Saturday and Sunday.

Unit 2

I 回答问题 听下面五段对话,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,你有 10 秒钟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 much does the shirt cost?
A. \$ 18.
B. \$ 8.
C. \$ 10.
- () 2. Will the man buy the bike?
A. No, he won't. It is too expensive.
B. Yes, he will. The woman wants it.
C. Yes, he will. He likes the colour.
- () 3. Who is Mr Brown?
A. A door-keeper.
B. A book seller.
C. A librarian.
- () 4. Where is the conversation most probably taking place?
A. At a dancing hall.
B. At an airport.
C. At a subway station.



- () 5. What did the man offer to do?
- A. Put the suitcase in the car.
 - B. Carry the suitcase upstairs.
 - C. Carry the suitcase up to the plane.

对话、独白理解 听下面五段对话或独白,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。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各小题 5 秒钟,听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟作答时间。每段材料读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答 6—8 题。

- () 6. What does the woman think Billy's problem is?
- A. He's lazy.
 - B. He needs glasses.
 - C. He's shy.
- () 7. What subject is Billy having trouble in?
- A. Reading.
 - B. Science.
 - C. Writing.
- () 8. Why can Billy be absent from school?
- A. Because he's shy.
 - B. Because he has to see a doctor.
 - C. Because he doesn't like school.

听第 7 段材料,回答 9—10 题。

- () 9. Who does the pen belong to?
- A. The man.
 - B. The wife.

C. The son.

() 10. Why doesn't the pen work?

A. It was dropped.

B. There's no ink in it.

C. The point is bent.

听第8段材料,回答11—13题。

() 11. Why does the woman want to buy something for her husband?

A. He's angry with her.

B. It's a birthday present.

C. It's a Christmas gift.

() 12. What kind of present did the woman give her husband the last time?

A. A tie.

B. A silk shirt.

C. A tie and a jacket.

() 13. Does the husband wear ties?

A. He loves ties.

B. No, he hates ties.

C. Yes, he does.

听第9段材料,回答14—16题。

() 14. What is Jean doing now?

A. Typing letters for Mr Black.

B. Typing a report for Mrs Farnsworth.

C. Typing letters for Mrs Farnsworth.

() 15. Where is Mr Black going?

A. Detroit.

B. Chicago.

C. New York.

() 16. When will Jean finish the report?

A. Pretty quick.

B. By 8:00.

C. In a little while.

听第 10 段材料, 回答 17—20 题。

() 17. What did Mr and Mrs Brown do that night?

A. They wanted to see a film.

B. They attended a meeting.

C. They attended the theatre.

() 18. Why did they phone all their friends?

A. To make sure when the show began.

B. To find out who'd sent the tickets to them.

C. To see if anyone would like to go with them.

() 19. Why couldn't they enjoy the performance?

A. It was bad.

B. It was excellent.

C. They were worrying about where the tickets came from.

() 20. What can you learn from the note?

A. The theatre tickets were sent by the robbers.

B. The theatre tickets were expensive.

C. The theatre tickets were sent by their friends.

Unit 3

I 回答问题 听下面五段对话,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,你有 10 秒钟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 apologize?
A. He forgot to tell Mr Smith to bring the dictionary.
B. He lost the dictionary.
C. He forgot to bring the dictionary.
- () 2. What does the man think of the Chinese language?
A. It is the most difficult language in the world.
B. It is difficult to learn.
C. For women it may not be difficult to learn.
- () 3. When was the novel scheduled to be published?
A. Next July.
B. Last June.
C. Last July.
- () 4. What does the man want to know?
A. The content of the notebook.
B. What the woman wrote in the note.
C. Why people are not allowed to talk in the library.