

中考英语提速直达专列丛书

中考英语

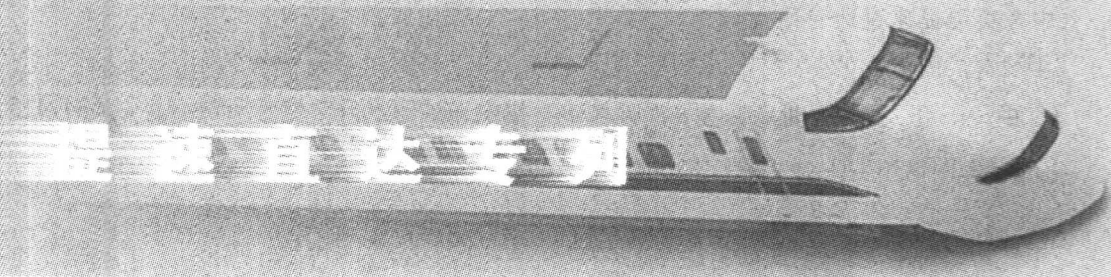
丛书主编:李宝忱

听力测试 全程训练

蓝洋 杨帆 乔桥 虞华 编著

华夏出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考英语听力测试全程训练/蓝洋等编著. —北京:华夏出版社,2001.11

(中考英语提速直达专列)

ISBN 7-5080-2598-9

I. 中… II. 蓝… III. 英语-视听教学-初中-试题-升学参考资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 074658 号

中考英语听力测试全程训练

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责任编辑:臧明云

出版者:华夏出版社

(北京市东直门外香河园北里4号 邮编:100028 电话:64663331 转)

印刷者:北京房山区先锋印刷厂

经销者:新华书店

开本:700×1000

印张:6.5

版次:2001年11月第1版

印次:2002年1月第1次印刷

定价:10.00元

前 言

步入 21 世纪，英语——全球七大洲的通用语言与我们的生活越来越紧密。无论是升学、求职、评级、外贸谈判、学术交流，还是吸收高科技成果、出国旅游、电脑联网……处处需要使用它。

对于广大中学生来说，尤其是在初中阶段，如果能够打下良好的英语基础，就在成才的道路上迈出了坚实的一步，而中考又是一次非常重要的验收。如何在考前获得极佳的学习效果，必然成为初中毕业生关注的焦点。为此，我们特邀请了在一线长期执教的英语特级教师和从事英语教学研究的工作者共同编写了这套《中考英语提速直达专列》复习丛书。

这套丛书全面贯彻了利于英语教学及考试改革所提出的“突出语篇、强调交际、加强写作”的要求。作者依据中考试卷上的关键题型，编写了《中考英语单项填空全解全析》、《中考英语完形填空全解全析》、《中考英语阅读理解全解全析》和《中考英语听力测试全程训练》四本书。

《中考英语单项填空全解全析》是把近两年各地中考、会考中的典型试题加以集中筛选，尤其是把一些有代表性的日常用语题、惯用语题、语境题作了详解和例析，并把初中阶段所学的全部语法项目题进行归纳分类，逐一剖析。

《中考英语阅读理解全解全析》和《中考英语完形填空全解全析》是以原汁原味，能反映现代生活，关注社会热点，题材、体裁多样的英语短文为素材，配上一定深度的问题让学生做阅读理解练习。通过训练来帮助学生们提高计时有效的阅读水平。

《中考英语听力测试全程训练》则把当前初中阶段对听力要求的目的、层次、发展前景作了必要的分析，对题型要求、解题技巧作了具体说明。同时把近一两年来各地中考、会考中的优秀试题加以选粹，有层次、有梯度地作分类提供给学生进行交流训练。此外配有两盒音带，由优秀高级英语教师朗读，音质纯正，语调准确，并由英籍专家审定。

这套丛书的最大特色是：不是简单的 A、B 卷训练题，而是启迪学生思路、指导学习方法，解决疑难问题的必要学习工具。它有利于广大学生散发性思维的发展，有利于学生创造性才能的提高。

此丛书取名《中考英语提速直达专列》有两层意思，其一“提速”是指要掌握科学学习复习方法，用时少，收效大，这在中考复习阶段尤为重要。其二“直达”是说能顺利通过中考，步入理想高中。

丛书的策划、设计、审定由李宝忱老师主持。

编者

2001 年 10 月

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第一部分

初中英语听力测试的目的、层次、发展趋势和设题中应注意的问题

一、初中英语听力测试的目的

《九年义务教育初中英语教学大纲》明确指出：“通过听、说、读、写的训练，使学生获得英语基础知识和为交际初步运用英语的能力，养成良好的学习习惯，为进一步学习打好基础。”由此可见，初中英语测试的主要目的就是要考查学生的英语基础知识和初步运用英语的能力。

二、初中英语听力测试的层次

现在各地听力测试的题型种类繁多，但是从测试的目的来看，其层次主要有两个：辨别层次和理解层次。

（一）辨别层次的题型

辨别层次的题型一般有辨别音组、辨别单词、辨别词组和辨别句子等形式。此类题型对知识的要求高于对能力的要求，属于低层次的。

（二）理解层次的题型

理解层次的题型较多，此类题目要求学生在理解所听到的句子、对话、及短文的基础上，按要求作出正确的反应和选择，着重考查学生初步运用英语的能力，层次高于辨别类型题。常见的形式有：听句子，找出意思相同或相近的句子；听对话，回答问题；情景反应；听短文，选择正确答案或判断正误等。

三、初中英语听力测试的发展趋势及题目设计应注意的问题

（一）辨别层次的题型逐渐淡出

辨别层次的题型在以往的听力测试中曾占相当的比重，也起到相应的作用。以下是一些代表性的题型：

1. 辨别音组的题型：

如：A. /test/ B. /tekst/ C. /nekst/ D. /west/

2. 辨别单词、词组和句子的题型：

此三类题型可以单独成题，也可以组合成题。如广东省 1997 年初中毕业、高

中招英语试题听力部分第一题的五个小题：

1. A. *had* B. *bag* C. *back* D. *black*
2. A. *photo* B. *flower* C. *follow* D. *floor*
3. A. *the middle of the day*
B. *the day before yesterday*
C. *the day after tomorrow*
D. *the homework for today*
4. A. *She sings most of the songs herself.*
B. *She writes most of the books herself.*
C. *She mends most of the chairs herself.*
D. *She burns most of the books herself.*
5. A. *Don't you think that you can help him?*
B. *Don't you think that you can't find him?*
C. *Don't you know that I can't forget him?*
D. *Do you say that you don't like him?*

不难看出，第1、2小题是考查听辨单词；第3小题是考查听辨词组；第4、5小题是考查听辨句子。

近年来，人们开始意识到此类题型脱离语境，侧重知识考查，无法真正考查到学生初步运用英语的能力。从1999年开始广东省的中考英语听力试题中，已经没有辨别类的题型。最近教育部公布的《九年义务教育初中英语教学大纲》教学评价中更是明确指出：“听力测试应着重检测学生理解和获取信息的能力，不应把脱离语境的单纯辨音题作为考试内容。”

（二）理解层次的题型其应用越来越广泛

由于理解层次的题型能够较好地考查学生的能力，因此在教学及升学测试中得到越来越广泛的应用。但是在题目的编写过程中，一定要突出交际性，使之具有信息沟（information gap）。

在实际应用中，无论听力测试的题干和选项都应精心编写，避免一些不必要的失误。下面通过一些例题，试述各类题型的功能及其应注意的问题：

1. 听句子，找出意思相同或相近的句子。

录音：

The teacher asked us not to talk in class.

题目：

- A. *The teacher didn't talk in class.*
- B. *The teacher didn't say anything in class.*
- C. *The teacher said that they didn't talk in class.*
- D. *The teacher told us to keep quiet in class.*

答案为 D。此类题目的干扰项不要有语法错误，以免降低应有的难度。

2. 听对话，回答问题

这类题型，主要考查学生通过听对话获取深层信息的能力，如对话者的身份、对话发生的场所等，或从已听到的信息对未涉及的信息作一个正确的推断。请看以下两段对话及其问题：

(1) 录音：

Girl: What can I do for you?

Man: I'm looking for a skirt for my daughter. Have you got any dark green skirts?

Girl: Yes. We have several kinds.

Question: Where is the man now?

题目：

A. *In the school.* B. *In the shop.* C. *At home.*

本题要求学生在听对话时判断出对话者所处的场所，答案是 B。

(2) 录音：

Boy: What day was it yesterday?

Girl: It was Wednesday.

Boy: Was it cold yesterday?

Girl: Yes, it was. But it's much colder today.

Question: What day is it today?

题目：

A. *Tuesday* B. *Wednesday* C. *Thursday*

本题要求学生从已知信息 yesterday - Wednesday 推断出 today - Thursday。

3. 情景反应

情景反应主要考查学生灵活运用英语进行交际的能力，同时也可以考查学生对一些简单的中英文化表达习惯差异的理解。

此类题目可以是对单独一个英语句子作出反应。如：

(1) 录音：

Excuse me, which is the way to the park?

题目：

A. *It's only ten minutes' walk.*

B. *It's a nice place*

C. *Sorry, I don't know. You'd better ask the policeman.*

此题考查学生用英语问路和指路 (Asking and Giving Directions) 的初步能力。

答案为 C。

此类题也可以是用部分中文，加上一个英语句子。如：

(2) 录音:

你的外国同学对你说: You look beautiful today!

你会回答:

题目:

A. No, I don't. B. Thank you.

C. You are beautiful, too.

答案为 B。

另外还可以看到一些用纯中文来创设情景的这类题目。不过纯中文的情景在考查的深度方面明显不如中文加英语设计的情景, 应避免使用。

4. 听短文, 选择正确答案或判断正误。由于此类题目题干太长, 此处不举例。在设计考查听力理解的题目时, 注意既要有针对短文表层意义理解的考查, 又要有针对短文深层意义理解的考查。干扰项本身应当是正确的句子, 不要有语法方面的错误。

(三) 听与写相结合的题型

听写通常要求学生将听到的句子中所缺的单词写上。如:

录音:

We must go by bus.

题目:

We must go by _____.

在命题时, 此类题目要从听力测试的特点来进行设计, 精心考虑, 避免出现那些学生不用听都可以随时作答的题目。如:

(1) _____ are you from?

(2) Every morning he does sports for half an _____.

学生无须听, 只需看题目, 就可以知道这两题分别应填 Where 和 hour 两个单词, 这样就失去了听力考查的意义。

第二部分

听力测试

一、题型简介

听力是英语学习中的四项基本技能之一，也是中学生最感困难的一点。突破这一点不仅有利于说、读、写三项技能的发展，而且有利于为开展日常交际用语打下坚实的基础。为此，教育部最新颁发的《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》（2000年1月16日修订意见稿）中明确规定：

二级目标要求（指初中毕业水准）：

1. 能听懂课堂用语，并作出相应反应。
2. 能利用语境和老师的帮助克服生词的障碍，理解语篇大意。
3. 能听懂语速为100个词左右、与学生生活贴近的语言材料，获取所需信息。
4. 能听懂广播、电视、录音、录像中与本学段水平相当的英语有声语言材料，泛听总量不低于40小时。

二、解题技巧

完成听力测试时，要掌握以下三条技巧：

1. 快速掠读，捕捉信息。听力测试目前不外乎是听单词、听词组、听句型、听问题，听情景小对话、听小故事。不管是考查哪一类，测定哪一级要求，考生拿到试卷都要快速争取时间进行阅读，捕捉一切可以从卷面上得到的信息，寻找规律，预测内容，从而在听录音题时，打有准备之仗。
2. 边听边记，强化记忆。听录音时，要养成边听边记的习惯，记录时，要有重点、有技巧。如数字要用阿拉伯数码直接记录，地名、人名要用代号，长词用缩写，长句抓主要成分等，从而在选择答案时有据可依。边听边记的习惯要从平时练起，要有扎实基本功，不可临时突击。
3. 抱住西瓜，再捡芝麻。听句子回答问题，一定要把题干、题项有机地联系在一起，抓住主旨。听短文、情景对话，一定要把主题、大意听清楚，要弄清主次，切忌因一两个单词有障碍而忽略对全句、全文的理解。要先抱住西瓜，再捡芝麻。

掌握了上述三条解题技巧后，同学们在面对2001年的中考英语听力测试时，就会从容自信许多。值得一提的是，每年的中考试题在题型设计上与去年会保持

相当程度的统一，因此在熟悉了2000年听力试题的基础上，再针对自己的弱项进行一下考前的强化训练，将会有助于同学们在中考听力测试中取得优异的成绩。

第三部分

听力测试阶梯导练

(一) 听单音：培养辨音能力，辨别元音的长、短音、开音节、闭音节；相近音，辨别辅音的清浊对应，同化、弱化和失去爆破等。

1. 辨音：找出你所听到的元音。

- (1) A. *go* B. *so* C. *no* D. *do*
 (2) A. *glass* B. *fast* C. *pass* D. *want*
 (3) A. *look* B. *book* C. *goose* D. *cook*
 (4) A. *nice* B. *give* C. *bike* D. *fine*
 (5) A. *near* B. *hear* C. *learn* D. *dear*

答案：(1) D (2) D (3) C (4) B (5) C

2. 辨音：找出你所听到的辅音。

- (1) A. *thick* B. *then* C. *thief* D. *think*
 (2) A. *looked* B. *learned* C. *changed* D. *played*
 (3) A. *bags* B. *cows* C. *hills* D. *stamps*
 (4) A. *bright* B. *night* C. *enough* D. *plough*
 (5) A. *hour* B. *hand* C. *half* D. *house*

答案：(1) B (2) A (3) D (4) C (5) A

(二) 听单词、短语：培养辨别相近、相似单词的读音，掌握连读、重读、弱化规律，增强记忆单词的能力。

1. 听单词：标出你所听到的单词。

- (1) A. *great* B. *group* C. *grain* D. *grow*
 (2) A. *lesson* B. *listen* C. *reason* D. *season*
 (3) A. *want* B. *what* C. *wall* D. *warm*
 (4) A. 5079864 B. 5078964 C. 5069864 D. 5078694

答案：(1) B (2) A (3) D (4) A

2. 听词组：标出你所听到的词组。

- (1) A. *like the bike* B. *like a knife*
 C. *nice bikes* D. *nine knives*
 (2) A. *six to four* B. *six to six*
 C. *sixteen to six* D. *sixteen to four*

答案：(1) C (2) C

(三) 听句子：培养辨别词在句中的应用以及重读、弱读和连读的能力。

1. 把你所听到的句子中所缺的单词，填在答卷的横线上，每条横线上只准填一个单词。

(1) I've never _____ such an interesting _____ before.

(2) They will _____ our town on _____.

(3) How often do you _____ from your _____?

(4) He was half an _____ for the meeting.

答案：(1) *seen, film* (2) *reach, Sunday*

(3) *hear, brother* (4) *hour, late*

2. 听句子或对话，补全句中所缺的词语。

(1) This picture is about Mr Green's _____.

A. *father* B. *factory* C. *family*

(2) It's very _____ in autumn in our city.

A. *cold* B. *cool* C. *cloudy*

(3) Would you like to _____?

A. *have a swim* B. *go with me*

C. *have some tea*

(4) "Where is your sister?" "She's gone to the _____."

A. *farm* B. *garden* C. *park*

答案：(1) B (2) C (3) C (4) A

3. 听句子，选择最恰当的答案，用 A、B、C、D 表示。

(1) A. *in spring, warmer.* B. *in autumn, warmer.*

C. *in winter, warmer.* D. *in summer, warmer.*

(2) A. *seven times.* B. *several times.*

C. *two times.* D. *many times.*

(3) A. 1999 B. 1998 C. 1997 D. 1989

答案：(1) A (2) B (3) A

录音材料 (中等速度，朗读三遍)：

(1) The ground must be just right - neither too wet nor too dry. It's best to plant trees in spring because it's warmer.

(2) Put the earth back in the hole again, push it down hard with your foot several times.

(3) What will be the population of the world in the year 1999?

(四) 听问题、对话：考查对句意的理解能力和反应能力。

1. 理解：根据听到的内容，选择正确答案，回答所听问题。

- (1) A. *Yes*. B. *No*.
 C. *he's writing*. D. *On the blackboard*.
- (2) A. *Yes*. B. *No*. C. *Lucy*. D. *Jim*.
- (3) A. *Yes*. B. *No*. C. *On foot*. D. *By bike*.

录音材料（中等速度，朗读三遍）与答案：

- (1) M: I'm writing on the blackboard.
 Q: Where is the man writing? (D)
- (2) M: Jim is older than Lucy.
 Q: Who is older? (D)
- (3) M: I usually walk to school.
 Q: Does the boy usually go to school on foot? (A)

2. 反应：根据你所听到句子，选择正确答案，补全讲话。

- (1) A. *In the zoo*. B. *At six*.
 C. *Nuts*. D. *Running*.
- (2) A. *Yes, we are*. B. *Good idea!*
 C. *Yes, we do*. D. *Hi!*
- (3) A. *Good morning!* B. *Hello!*
 C. *Goodbye!* D. *OK!*
- (4) A. *I'd like to see a film*.
 B. *I'd like it very much*.
 C. *I'd like to have some coffee*.
 D. *That's OK*.

录音材料（中等速度，朗读三遍）与答案：

- (1) What are monkeys eating? (C)
 (2) Shall we go to the park? (B)
 (3) See you here at four. (D)
 (4) What would you like to drink? (C)

3. 理解：从下列每小题的三个句子中，找出与你所听到的在意义上最接近的一个句子。

- (1) A. *Mary is going to have a lesson*.
 B. *Mary is going to have a swim*.
 C. *Mary is going to eat something*.
- (2) A. *Jane and Sally are more beautiful than Mary*.
 B. *Mary is more beautiful than Jane and Sally*.

C. *Jane and Sally aren't beautiful.*

- (3) A. *The old man worked hard because he had a burden on his back.*
 B. *The old man had a family and he had to work very hard for them.*
 C. *He worked hard because the boss forced him to do so.*

录音材料 (中等速度, 朗读三遍) 与答案:

- (1) *Mary is going to have her breakfast.* (C)
 (2) *Mary is the most beautiful girl in her class.* (B)
 (3) *The old man worked hard because he was burdened with a big family.* (B)

(五) 听对话: 考查对其内容、情景、场合, 作出正确判断的能力。

1. 情景反应: 你将听到一段特定的情景介绍, 接着听到一句问话, 请选出最佳答案。

- (1) A. *John isn't home right now.*
 B. *The man has got the wrong number.*
 C. *John can't receive the phone call right now.*
 D. *John doesn't want to speak to the man.*
- (2) A. *How are you?*
 B. *How do you do?*
 C. *Thank you very much.*
 D. *I'm feeling better now.*
- (3) A. *At home.* B. *In the hospital.*
 C. *At work.* D. *In the operating room*

录音材料 (中等速度, 朗读三遍) 与答案:

- (1) M: *May I speak to John Smith please?*
 W: *I'm afraid there's nobody by that name working here.*
 Q: *What do we learn from this dialogue?* (B)
- (2) M: *I was told you were sick yesterday.*
 Q: *How are you feeling now?* (D)
- (3) W: *How is your mother feeling these days?*
 M: *Much better, thanks. She should be coming home in a few days. The operation was a success and the doctors said she'll recover in no time.*
 Q: *Where is his mother now?* (B)

2. 情景反应: 你将听到两段情景对话, 接着听到一句问话, 请选出最恰当的答语。

- (1) A. *She thinks his talks are wonderful.*
 B. *She thinks his tests are too difficult.*
 C. *She doesn't think he prepares his lessons well enough.*

D. *She doesn't like his choice of test questions.*

- (2) A. *His teacher.* B. *His mother.*
C. *His sister.* D. *His boss.*

录音材料 (中等速度, 朗读三遍) 与答案:

(1) M: What do you think of Professor Dong's teaching?

W: Well, the lesson he teaches are interesting enough, but I think he should choose more suitable questions for the tests.

Q: What does the woman think of Professor Dong's teaching? (D)

(2) W: This is the second time you have been late this week, Bob. You should try to do better, or I'm afraid I'll have to let you go.

M: Who spoke to Bob? (D)

(六) 听短文: 听后可做是非判断题、多项选择题、填空题或问答题。

1. 是非判断: 听短文录音后, 请对下面是非判断题作出选择, 对的划√, 错的划×。

- (1) The woman was ill.
(2) The doctor knew the woman.
(3) Her husband was thirty when she got married.
(4) The woman was thirty-six.
(5) Her husband was younger than she.

答案: (1) √ (2) × (3) √ (4) × (5) ×

录音材料 (中等速度, 朗读三遍):

How Old Was She?

A woman was having some trouble with her heart. So she went to see a doctor. The doctor did not know her, so he asked her some questions. One of them was, "How old are you?" "Well," she said, "I don't remember, doctor, but I'll try to think." She thought for a minute and said. "Yes, I remember now, doctor! When I married, I was eighteen years old, and my husband was thirty. Now my husband is sixty. I know, and that is twice thirty. So I am twice eighteen. That is thirty-six, isn't it?"

2. 听录音, 按所听短文内容回答问题, 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中找出正确答案。

- (1) A. *Yes, she was.* B. *No, she wasn't.*
C. *Yes, she wasn't.* D. *No, she was.*
(2) Because the doctor _____.
A. *knew her.* B. *didn't know her.*

- C. *wanted to ask.* D. *was her friend.*
 (3) A. *Yes, he was.* B. *No, he wasn't.*
 C. *Yes, she was.* D. *No, he was.*
 (4) The woman was _____.
 A. 38 B. 42 C. 48 D. 32

录音材料 (中等速度, 朗读三遍) 与答案:

- (1) The woman wasn't ill, was she? (A)
 (2) Why did the doctor ask the woman how old she was? (B)
 (3) Was her husband thirty when they got married? (A)
 (4) How old was the woman now? (C)

3. 填空: 边听边把你所听到的词, 填入空白处, 一条横线上填一个单词。

A woman was having some (1) with her (2). So she went to see a (3). The doctor did not know her, so he (4) her some questions. One of (5) was, "How old (6) you?" "Well," she said, "I don't (7), doctor, but (8) try to think." She thought (9) a minute and then said, "Yes, I remember (10), doctor! When I (11), I was eighteen years old and (12) husband was (13). Now my husband is (14), I know, and that is (15) thirty. So I am twice eighteen. That is thirty-six, isn't it?"

- 答案:** (1) trouble (2) heart (3) doctor (4) asked
 (5) them (6) are (7) remember (8) I'll
 (9) for (10) now (11) married (12) my
 (13) thirty (14) sixty (15) twice