

英语奥林匹克

高中

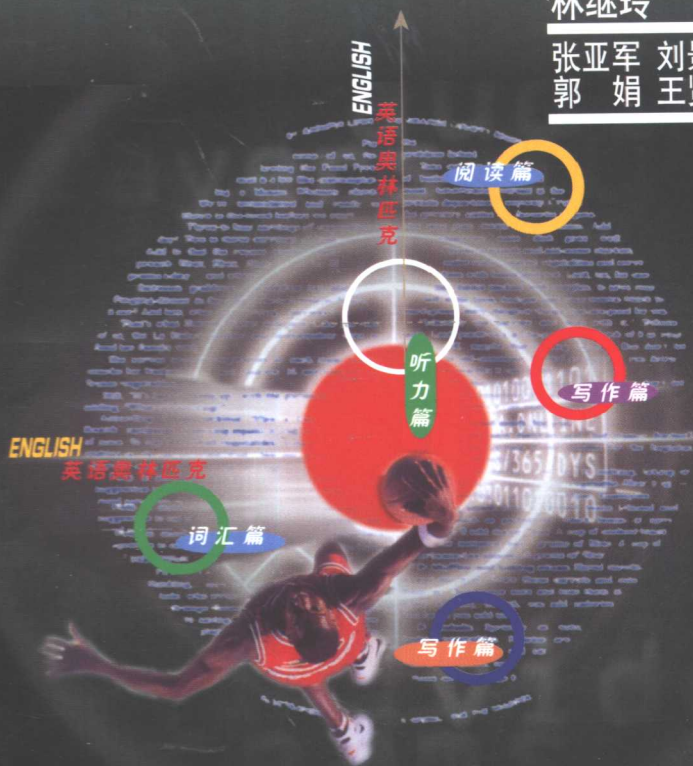
听力篇

林继玲

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编著



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内 容 简 介

本书作者根据高中学生高考及英语竞赛的需要编写了此书。全书包括 25 套试题,以及试题的录音原文和答案。内容题材广泛,生动有趣,题型与高考题型贴切。本书所配磁带中前半部分录音语速严格按高考听力试题录制;后半部分语速加快,以满足参加英语竞赛的人员使用。本书适于做高考前的辅导用书及英语竞赛赛前的参考书。

前 言

听、说、读、写、译是外语学习的五个重要技能。长期以来,相当多的英语学习者对听力学习的重视程度不够,殊不知在英语学习中,听、说、读、写、译诸方面是相辅相成的,是不可分割的。忽略其中的任何一方面都不利于英语学习水平的提高。正如英国著名语言学家 L. G. 亚历山大在他所著的《新概念英语》前言中指出:Nothing can be spoken before it has been heard. Nothing can be read before it has been spoken. Nothing can be written before it has been read. 在这几句话里, L. G. 亚历山大将听、说、读、写四种能力的互补关系和互逆关系阐述得十分清楚。我国《全日制中学英语教学大纲》(修订本)规定:“听说英语是英语教学的重要目的之一。”听是理解和吸收口头信息的交际能力;说是口头表达和传递信息的交际能力。说的能力要在听的基础上进行培养和提高。听说能力的培养又有助于巩固所学语言知识和提高读写的能力。因此,英语教学必须重视听力训练。

由于有的英语学习者对听力训练重视程度不够,在英语听力中存在一些问题。下面我们将结合这些问题来谈谈如何提高听力能力的意见。

一、加强“两读”,注意积累

“两读”指的是阅读和朗读。在英语学习以及做听力测试时,同学们常存在以下几个问题:对单词意义的语境判断差;猜字的技能技巧低;主要内容抓不住;重要细节捕不牢;语法规则不扎实;背景知识太狭窄等。外语学习者要解决这些问题最有效的办法就是加强阅读训练。因为阅读是外语学习中重要的“输入过程”,也就是积累过程。有了足够的积累,才能在“输出过程”中得心应手,才能不断提高自己分析、判断、推理等能力,才能不断地积累词汇及背景知识。在阅读时,我们应有目的地选择相关的读物,使其难易适中。这样有选



择的阅读既能提高英语的分析能力,又能训练自己的思维。同时尽量能做到分类阅读,使题材和体裁多样化,避免单一的阅读。分类阅读能够在短时间内把握住文体的特点,有利于掌握短文的语言环境和上下文的逻辑关系,迅速了解全文大意。这样有利于提高在听力测试中推断的能力。

要加强“朗读”,即出声的阅读。听读、听说不分家。作为有韧性的英语学习者通常都有朗读的习惯。对学生而言,课本就是很好的材料。一些著名演讲和短小精悍的英文也是诵读的好材料。朗读和阅读一样,贵在坚持,不可间断。这样便会逐步解决普遍存在的语音辨别能力低,语流的连贯能力弱,不同口音的辨析能力差等问题。

二、掌握特点,捕捉信息

一般来说,英语听力测试大致分为两个方面:(1) 获取事实性的具体信息,这些问题大多以 when, where, who, what, why and how 等疑问词的形式出现。该部分主要包括某事件的细节、数字与计算(时间、价格等)、地点与方向、身份与职业、计划与打算等。这些细节的考查往往以简短对话的形式出现,即两人之间“一问一答式”的谈话。由于这类对话长度较短,往往只播放一遍。这就要求考生在解题时,应特别注意倾听第二个人的答语或问话,以便从中捕捉到答题所需的信息。例如:

1. 事实与细节

W: Would you like some hot coffee or tea?

M: I like them both, but I'd rather have something cold.

Q: What does the man want to drink?

A. Something cold.

B. Coffee.

C. Tea.

答案为 A。考生要选对答案,首先要掌握这样几个关键词,即 both 和转折连词 but 及其后的 would rather something cold。

2. 数字

M: Did Joan's mother take her to the hospital once a week?



W: Yes. She and Joan made the 90-mile round trip once a week.

Q: How far was their home from the hospital?

A. Ninety miles.

B. Forty-five miles.

C. One hundred and eighty miles.

答案为 B。该题涉及简单的数字计算。另外关键词为 90 miles 和 round trip(往返), 即单程距离为 45 miles。

3. 地点

M: Hello, Tom. This is Jack at the office. Is Mike at home?

W: No, Jack. He's in class now. He'll be home for lunch though.

Q: Where is Jack now?

A. He is at the office.

B. He is in class.

C. He is at home.

答案为 A。该题是一段电话对话。涉及三个地点和一个行为地点。解题时要注意转折词和人称 Mike。

4. 职业、人物身份和关系

W: Jack sent you a present yesterday.

M: I got one from John, not from Jack.

Q: Who did the man get a present from?

A. From Mike.

B. From Jack.

C. From John.

答案为 C。注意排除两个无关人物 Mike 和 Jack。

三、掌握技巧, 事半功倍

1. 放松心情, 确定测试要点

很多考生可能有过这种经历, 在平常进行英语听力训练时, 刚开始不熟悉说话人的语音、语调和语速, 而且又希望自己拿到开始的一分, 于是思想高度集中, 精神紧张, 心跳加快, 这样就丢掉开头的一



分。因为丢掉一分,情绪不佳,导致接下来的几道题连连失手。其实,考生应该抱着平常心态,不要过分看重考试的分数和结果。不妨自己做做深呼吸,放松心情,使自己处于最佳心理状态。如果万一某一句话听不明白,应该大大方方地放弃,以免影响后面的答题。

听力测试的每段对话或讲话的考点都要集中在一些主要信息和重要细节上。考生应该在时间运用方面有超前意识,充分利用有限时间扫视或快速浏览试卷上的问题以及选项,从而确定是查考事件细节(如地点、时间、数字、职业、身份关系),还是考查标题、中心思想等等,并推测听力材料的可能意向。做到事先有思想准备,再有的放矢地听,这样在听录音时就可以集中主要精力去捕捉有关问题所涉及的信息,并心情放松、胸有成竹地答题。

2. 做好笔记,把握细节

在听力材料较长、干扰考生选择正确答案也较多的情况下,学会边听边做笔记尤为重要。根据心理学理论,在特定的时间、特定的地点、特殊的环境里,人们的思想集中度和记忆力会下降,低于平常的一般水平。考生应该用自己熟悉的符号来缩写,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,并做好必要的换算。对于人名和地名可记下首字母或汉字。这些对于提高正答率大有帮助。

3. 注意特殊句型,把握关键词

考生要注意转折和让步、否定和虚拟语气的特殊句型以及时态的转换,要学会透过转折和让步把握说话者的真正意图。表转折的常见词是“but”。一般来说听者尤其要注意 but 后句子的意思,这是整句的主要部分。其他表转折和让步意义的词还有: though, although, even though, even if, in spite of, despite, unless, instead of, however 及 whatever 之类引导让步状语从句的表达法。看下面的几组句子:

Catherine was too young to join in the sea journey. (凯瑟琳太小,不能参加海上旅行。)

You are too kind to help me. (非常感谢你对我的帮助。)

One can never be too careful in learning a foreign language. (学外



语越细心越好。又译:学外语怎么细心也不过分。)

It is two years since he joined the army. (他入伍已经两年了。)

Your writing was considered as good as Diana's. 这句话可能有两种意思:

① Both your writing and Diana's were not bad. (指两个人的作文都不错)

② Your writing was almost the same as Diana's. (指两个人的作文有雷同的嫌疑)

Bill didn't attend Mary's birthday party because Jack was present. 这句话也可能有两种意思:

① Jack was present at Mary's birthday party so Bill didn't attend. (杰克参加了玛丽的生日聚会,所以比尔没有参加聚会。)

② Bill attended Mary's birthday party not because Jack was present. (比尔参加玛丽的生日聚会,并不是因为杰克参加了聚会。)

在掌握特殊句型的同时,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,部分肯定还是部分否定等表态的程度。另外,要注意一些表示否定意义的关键词、词组,如: no, not, never, seldom, hardly, doubt, neither, too...to, little, few, unhappy 等。另外,考生应该了解虚拟语气表示与事实相反的含义,掌握虚拟语气的各种句型及在具体语境下的使用对理解听力材料很有帮助。

4. 听清主题句,把握中心思想

关于短文和独白的测试,要求考生掌握所有材料的主旨和大意,以及用以说明主旨大意的事实和细节。既听懂字面的意思,也理解通过语音语调升降、意群停顿、逻辑重音表示的意思或者根据字面可以推断“话中话”的意思,包括说话人的态度、意图等;既理解某句、某段的意思,也理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理和判断。这一点与高考阅读的要求形式和内容差不多,只不过听力的要求简单些,难度低一些。

从国内外的各种听力测试的情况来看,考查文字材料的中心思想是测试听力能力的重要内容。短文或独白的主题句往往出现在文



章的句首,偶尔也出现在句中或句末。主题句往往是一篇听力材料的中心思想,文章中的其他内容都是用来说明和发展主题句的。如果考生从问题和选项中已看出该题测试点为主旨要义、标题、中心思想及作者观点等方面时,那么听清主题句就尤为重要了。

英语水平及听力能力的提高绝不能限于教科书,它是一个系统工程。一个真正的外语学习者应善于利用条件,经常收听外语节目,尽量参加有讲外语的各种活动,增加接触外语听说的机会,逐渐积累西方文化背景知识来拓宽知识面,如:历史地理、文化教育、风土人情、名胜古迹、政治形势等,并不断总结和提高。那么,久而久之,不但听力能力提高了,而且英语的综合水平也会有长进。

本书听力材料是我们在教学之余搜集整理加工而成,其内容涉及生活方方面面,语言新颖,形式活泼,符合广大学生的口味。本书特别适合参加高考和高中英语竞赛的学生,对于大学低年级的学生来说,本书无疑也是很有价值的听力材料。本书配有录音磁带,前半部分录音语速严格按高考听力试题录制,后半部分语速加快,以满足参加英语竞赛的人员使用。该套磁带由北京大学音像出版社正式出版发行。

北京教育学院的外籍专家审阅了本书全部内容,在此表示感谢。由于编者水平有限,错误和不足之处在所难免,欢迎批评指正。

编著者

2001年4月

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Exam 1

听第一段对话, 回答第 1—2 题。

1. Where is the man from?
A. Britain. B. China.
C. Belgium. D. America.
2. How does the newcomer cool off?
A. To have a party. B. To have a cheerful talk.
C. To drink some cokes. D. To have a trip to Europe.

听第二段对话, 回答第 3—6 题。

3. What's the woman?
A. A teacher. B. A student.
C. A foreigner. D. A receptionist.
4. What chances do the students have?
A. To use the language lab. B. To have a make-up test.
C. To get the time table earlier. D. To go abroad to study.
5. When does the course end?
A. On July 15. B. On August 20.
C. On August 16. D. On August 18.
6. Which isn't included in the course?
A. Reading. B. Writing.
C. Speaking. D. Questioning.

听第三段对话, 回答第 7—10 题。

7. Why does the man often go to Washington D. C. ?
A. To see his friend. B. To travel.
C. For business. D. To return home.
8. When is the train leaving?



- A. At 10:50. B. At 2:55.
C. At 3:15. D. At 2:35.
9. Why is the woman going to Washington D.C. ?
A. To meet her husband. B. To attend a conference.
C. To take a flight.
D. To avoid seeing her husband.
10. How does the woman go to Washington as a result of the timetable?
A. By air. B. By sea.
C. By land. D. By train.

听第四段对话,回答第 11—13 题。

11. What's the girl's nationality?
A. Austrian. B. Australian.
C. Sydney. D. American.
12. What's Mary's telephone number?
A. 6993—266. B. 9663—266.
C. 6326—996. D. 6963—296.
13. How old is Mary?
A. Twenty-three. B. Thirty.
C. Thirteen. D. Thirty-three.

听第五段材料,回答 14—16 题。

14. How long did it take the boy to do his homework?
A. Half an hour. B. Three hours or more.
C. Only one hour. D. Two and a half hours.
15. Why did the boy have a very good summer vacation?
A. Because he learned a lot and became strong.
B. Because he got up early and went home late.
C. Because he ate much good food.
D. Because he talked with his uncle everyday.



16. Which of the following is true according to the speaker?
- A. The boy is a high school student from the city.
 - B. The boy began studying as soon as he got up.
 - C. The boy took a walk for half an hour before breakfast.
 - D. The boy will continue his study in the country in the new term.

听第六段材料, 回答第 17—20 题。

17. How old are the boys in my grandfather's school?
- A. Thirteen.
 - B. Eighteen.
 - C. Thirteen or eighteen.
 - D. Between thirteen and eighteen.
18. Why was my grandfather considered kind and gentle?
- A. He told me stories about how kind he was.
 - B. He always gave presents to his students.
 - C. He would be silent at once when he walked into the classroom.
 - D. He always gave me presents and kindly told me stories when I was young.
19. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. I think my grandfather was a gentle and kind man.
 - B. The boys at his school were afraid of him.
 - C. My grandfather threw the book at the boy when he received poor work.
 - D. My grandfather was very angry when he received poor work.
20. What does the speaker think of his grandfather?
- A. He is both a strict teacher and a gentle and kind old man.
 - B. He is too cruel to those students.
 - C. He doesn't believe the old man is a good teacher, though he is a good grandfather.
 - D. He doesn't believe the old man is a good grandfather, though he is a good teacher.



录音原文

听第一段对话, 回答第 1—2 题。

M: Hi. How do you do?

W: How do you do?

M: My name is Frank Smith. What's yours?

W: Liu Fang. My surname is Liu. It's nice to meet you.

M: It's nice to meet you, too. If you don't mind my asking, where are you from?

W: I'm from China.

M: Is this your first trip to America?

W: Yes. I've never been to a western country before. It's very exciting.

M: I felt the same when I first went to Europe. Let me get you a coke to cool off?

W: That's very kind of you.

M: Here you are.

W: Thank you.

M: By the way, there's a party for the newcomers tonight. Will you be going?

W: Yes. I don't have any plans.

M: Neither do I. Maybe we'll meet there.

W: That sounds great.

M: O.K. I'll see you later then.

W: Bye.

M: Bye.

听第二段对话, 回答第 3—6 题。

M: Excuse me. Miss.



W: Yes, young man. May I help you?

M: Yes. I'd like to get some information about the summer course at the English Training Center.

W: Sure. What can I tell you?

M: Can you tell me the starting and finishing time of the course, please?

W: Yes. The course begins on July 15 and runs until August 20.

M: Right. And what will we learn?

W: Well, you have many classes. You have listening and speaking classes, reading, and writing. You also have chances to use the language laboratory as well.

M: Right, and what time will the classes be held?

W: Well, most of them are in the morning. There's only a few classes that are in the afternoon.

M: Right. Do you have a timetable?

W: I'm sorry. The person in charge isn't here at the moment, so I can't get a timetable for you yet.

M: OK, that's OK. And when will the final exams be held?

W: They start at the end of the term. They begin on August 16 and run until August 18.

M: OK. Well, thank you, Miss.

W: Sure.

听第三段对话,回答第7—10题。

W: So I'm going to Washington D. C. tomorrow. I'm not sure whether I should take a train or fly there. Do you know what time the train is going?

M: Well, that's interesting. I'm going to Washington D. C., too. I go there often.

W: Oh, really?

M: For business, yes. So actually I do know the train timetable.