英语听力 STEPINTO USTENING

新起点

八年级

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总主编:李敬东 本册主编:黄正春

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提高听力水平是英语学习的重中之重

随着社会发展的全球化,中国人越来越多地走出国门。随之有一个现象日益突出,那就是国人在和外国人用英语沟通时往往只能说两三个来回,就无法与对方继续会话了。导致这种现象的根本原因不是因为我们没有英语词汇储备,也不是因为说不出地道的英语句子,而是因为听不懂对方所表达的意思。可见我们的英语听力水平有待提高。对此我们不得不进行深刻的反思:在小学和初中阶段我们对英语听力的重视不够、训练不足,等上了高中、大学再来提高听力水平的时候发现为时已晚。我们不能让后代重走我们当年学英语的老路,要让他们从小打好英语听力的基础。

为此,我们组织在教学一线的特、高级英语教师编写了《英语听力新起点》一年级至九年级的各个分册。本套丛书遵循中学英语课程标准的要求,从话题入手,让学生在使用过程中不仅能够增加词汇量、掌握基本句型,还能听懂日常生活中的对话和独白;并帮助学生更好地理解教材,充分体现了"教材"与"教辅"的互动性;另外,对激发和培养学生听英语的兴趣,帮助学生养成良好的听英语的学习习惯和形成有效的解答听力题目的学习策略也做出了探索,以便真正地使学生掌握一定的听的技能,进而提高英语综合运用能力。

提高听力水平的方法:循序渐进

让学生从听单词开始,然后听含有重点句型的句子,再听基本的对话,最后听篇幅较长的独白。让学生循序渐进,打好基础。

提高听力水平的理念: 持之以恒

听力训练忌讳的是今天听明天不听,因此每天训练听力 15 分钟是我们设定的最低要求。在这 15 分钟里学生要全神贯注,进行听音、跟读和背诵。家长在其中要扮演重要的角色,起到引导和监督的作用。提高听力水平是个漫长的过程,不可一蹴而就。当学生养

成持之以恒的良好学习习惯时,听力水平提高指日可待。听力的终极目标是,看不带中文字幕的英文电影能听懂 80%的内容,这样学生的听力才可达到自如地与外国人沟通的水平。

本书的特色:通过6个步骤提高听力水平

[听单词]包含本单元出现的全部单词,这些单词不仅标注有课本上的中文释义,还标注有其他常用释义。背单词的方法采用目前世界上最流行的音读法,不仅记忆效果好,还有利于听和说。单词由英音外教和美音外教朗读,可帮助学生识别不同的口音。

[听句子 写单词]选取本单元的重点句型、较难理解的句子、地道的口语句子等。 弄懂这些句子,不仅对提高听力有帮助,对学好本单元内容也作用明显。我们认为背课文 不如记忆这些句子,因为这样学生既抓住了单元的重点,也节省了时间。学生不妨翻译一 下这些句子,并与答案部分的译文作对比,发现对某些句子和某些单词的理解偏差,从而 更精准地掌握单词的用法。

[**听关键 懂句意**]通过举例指出本单元的关键词或关键短语,使学生在听句子的过程中学会抓关键,有的放矢,以便听懂整个句子。

[听对话 找语感]通过对典型对话的剖析和练习,熟悉地道的口语表达,听懂对话中的语音、语调、连读甚至英美的不同口音,逐步培养出对话的语感。

[听短文 抓语境] 提供解答听力题目的方法和技巧,讲练结合,让学生在考试中取得高分,从而提升学习听力的兴趣和信心,对培养持之以恒的学习习惯有很大帮助。

[综合练习]涵盖听力练习的多种题型,不但能训练单词、句子、对话、短文等多种语境中的听力,还能熟悉听力考试的试卷构成和题型,可谓一举多得。

总之,希望我们的努力能帮助你进步,引领你成长,伴你走向成功!

丛书编委会 2016年4月



CONTENTS

Unit 1

WHERE DID YOU GO ON VACATION?

(你去哪里度假了?)



单元1

听单词 背单词

先确认单词的发音和词义,在认识的单词前打"\/"。然后跟随 MP3 进行朗读,对没有打"\/" 的单词进行重点记忆。听到英文时,想中文释文,反复跟读直到全部记住为止。

□ anyone <i>pron</i> . 任何人	□ Hong Kong n. 香港
□ anywhere ① adv. 在任何地方 ② n.	☐ hungry adj. 饥饿的;渴望的
任何地方	□ most ① n. & pron. 大部分;大多数
□ because of 因为;由于	② adj. 多数的;大部分的;最多的 ③ adv.
□ below ① prep. 在下面;到下面	最;最多;非常
② adv. 在下面;到下面	□ myself <i>pron</i> . 我自己
□ bird n. 鸟	□ nothing <i>pron</i> .没有什么;什么也没有
□ bicycle ① n. 自行车 ② v. 骑自行车	□ of course 当然;自然
□ bored adj. 感到厌倦的;感到无聊的	□ paragliding n. 滑翔伞运动
□ building n. 建筑物;大楼	□ pig n. 猪
□ central adj. 中心的;中央的	□ quite a few 相当多;不少
☐ Central Park 中央公园(纽约)	□ seem v. 好像;似乎
☐ duck n. 鸭子;鸭肉	□ someone <i>pron</i> .某人;有人
□ dislike v. & n. 不喜欢;厌恶	□ something pron. 某事;某物
□ decide v. 决定;下决心	□ the Palace Museum 故宫博物院
□ diary n. 日记;日记本	□ Tian'anmen Square 天安门广场
□ difference n. 不同;差异	□ top n. 顶部;顶点
□ enjoyable adj. 快乐的;令人愉快的	□ trader n. 商人;交易员
□ enough ① adj. 足够的;充分的 ② adv.	□ try ① v. 尝试;努力;试图 ② n. 尝试;努力
足够地	□ umbrella n. 伞;雨伞
□ excitement n. 兴奋;激动	□ wait v. 等待;等候
☐ feel like 感觉像是;感受到;想要	□ waterfall n. 瀑布
☐ few ① n. & pron. 不多;很少 ② adj.	□ wet ① adj. 湿的;潮湿的 ② v. 弄湿;变湿
很少的;几乎没有的	□ wonder ① v. 想知道;吃惊 ② n. 奇
□ hen n. 母鸡	迹;疑惑
□ hill n. 小山;山丘	□ wonderful adj. 极好的;精彩的

□ yourself <i>pron</i> . (<i>pl</i> . yourselves) 你自己; 您自己	□ Malaysian ① adj. 马来西亚的;马来西亚 人的 ② n. 马来西亚人
□ Georgetown n. 乔治城	□ Kevin 凯文(男子名)
□ Malaysia n. 马来西亚	□ Mark 马克(男子名)
一一一	写单词
每句读两遍,每空填一词。听第一遍前,不要二遍,然后填空;全部做完之后核对答案,参看译对	看句子,看看自己能听懂多少;看过句子后再听第 文,掌握这些重点句型及其表达。
1. Did Alice meet () interesting?	next day was not as good.
2. Did Bob go with ()?	16. The Browns () over an hour for
3. Hi, Cindy. Long time () see.	the train.
4. Did Dale go () interesting?	17. Because of the bad weather, Alan couldn't
5. The waterfall was (). Eric and I	see anything ().
took quite a few photos there.	18. And that's not all. My mother didn't bring
6. Frank just stayed at home () of	() money.
the time to read and relax.	19. It was so beautiful that I () about
7. I bought something for my mother, but	the last four hours.
() for myself. I bought her a hat.	20. Tom was wet and cold because he forgot to
8. Our () was that there was	bring an ().
nothing much to do but play.	21. Then Mike walked for another two hours
9. Still no one () to be bored.	before he got to the ().
10. Did Helen keep a () then?	22. Did you () their home cooking?
11. What activities do you find (), Paul?	23. No () from his family went, but
12. We () to go to the fun park near	his friends went with him.
our hotel.	24. Jack brought back () at all from
13. Gina tried () on the beach. She	Hong Kong.
felt like she was a bird.	25. () looked at the map and found
14. Jenny () what life was like here	out they were not anywhere near the top.
in the past.	26. Everyone in her class jumped up and down
15. What a () a day makes! The	in ().

听关键 懂句意

◆ 浊化 1

浊化指清辅音变成浊辅音的现象。一般情况下,在音节开头如果两个清辅音连在一起,第二 个清辅音要浊化,即发成浊辅音。如/s/后面的清辅音浊化:/sk/浊化成/sg/、/st/浊化成/sd/、/sp/浊 化成/sb/、/str/浊化成/sdr/。

这些组合在音节结尾或单词结尾时并不需要浊化。如: first。

例题 听录音,完成句子。每 ²	个句子读一遍。	
1. He gave his books to the _		
2. The left the univ	ersity to go out into the world	and find himself.
3. After much they	decided to accept our offer.	
4. I met a friend in the	today.	
5. Can we about pla	ns for the holidays?	
6. You need a of su		
7. Today is a day.		
8. This blue is my fa	avorite!	
[答案] 1. school 2. student 3. dis	cussion 4. street 5. speak (
	听对话 找语感	
英语中有关假日的词汇有 holiday、vacation 等。英式英语中 vacation 主要用于指大学和法院的假期,其他公休假则用 holiday。度假常用 take on holiday、go on vacation。		
例题 听录音,选择正确答案。	对话读两遍。	
A. Drive by herself.		C. By bus.
[答案] A [解析] 本题主要是理解词组 take a road trip 意思为自驾游,由此可见她是自己开车去的。		
练习 听录音,选择正确答案。	,对话读两遍。	
1. A. See a flim.	B. Take a vacation.	C. Go abroad for business.
2. A. To the beach.	B. To the countryside.	C. To a large city.
	听短文 抓语境	

旅游类话题常涉及旅游时间、地点、旅途中做了什么或准备做什么、当地天气以及同伴等。听 音过程中要注意旅行的时间、地点、同游人物、旅游地的特点(风景、人、小吃)等内容,并要将需要注 意的内容记录下来。

例题 听短文,完成1~4题。短文读两遍。

Ben's vacation plans	
First	He will go to1 to relax. He will stay there for2
Then	He will visit his grandparents with3
At last	He will stay at home to4

1. A. Beihai

B. Kunming

C. Jiangxi Province

2. A. a week

B. two weeks

C. three weeks

3. A. his father

B. his mother

C. his friends

4. A. play computer games

B. watch TV

C. finish his homework

[答案] 1~4. BABC

[解析] 根据题目表格中标题"Ben's vacation plans"可知,文章有关度假计划。结合表格中其他句子和这类话题常涉及的问题,听力重点应放在旅游相关地点、时间、同伴和具体行为上。表格中 First, Then 和 At last 提示我们: 听力过程中记信息时,要按事情不同分开记。如第一个计划可以记录的信息如下: 1. 1W (the first week), KM(Kunming);第二个计划可以记录的信息: 2. Gps (grandparents), mr (mother), Ve (village), JX(Jiangxi Province), Sw(swimming), 3Ws (three weeks);最后一个计划的信息: 3. finish homework。

练习 听短文,完成5~8题。短文读两遍。

5. A. His brother.

- B. His friends.
- C. His parents.

- 6. A. We can travel around Europe with it.
 - B. We can travel around Asia with it.
 - C. We can travel around France and Italy with it.
- 7. A. Canada.
- B. Holland.

C. America.

- 8. A. Surfing.
- B. Playing water sport.
- C. Eating pizza.

综合练习



一、听下面 15 段短对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

1.



A.



В.



C.



10.

B

B. Tiring.



A

C. Great.

- 12. A. He went with the boy.
 - B. He went with his parents.
 - C. He went with his friends.
- 13. A. Climbed the mountain.
- B. Called on her grandma.
- C. Go abroad.

14. A. Shanghai.

11. A. Boring.

B. Beijing.

C. Chongqing.

- 15. A. She didn't go to the summer camp.
 - B. She didn't go to Mount Tai.
 - C. She didn't go to the museums.

二、听长对话,选择最佳答案。对话读两遍。

- (1) 听第1段长对话,回答16~20小题。
- - B. She went to the countryside.
- 16. A. She went to the beach.C. She stayed at home.
- 17. A. They climbed mountain. B. They went hiking and fishing.
 - C. Both A and B.
- 18. A. By bus.

B. By car.

C. By bicycle.

- 19. A. Some foreigners.
- B. Some farmers.
- C. Some actors.C. Terrible.

20. A. Great.

- B. Not good.
- (2) 听第2段长对话,根据所听到的内容和提示词语,记录关键信息。对话读两遍。

Information about a trip

People: Alex (21)	_	
Time: In (22)		
Place: Germany		
Time to stay: (23)	days	
Cost: \$ (24)		
Activities: Climb the (25)		and visit villages

三、听句子,选择正确答语。句子读一遍。

- 26. A. He went to New York on vacation.
 - B. He goes shopping.
 - C. He is going shopping.
- 27. A. With his parents.
- B. He went to Thailand.
- C. Not bad.

- 28. A. I went to Washington.
- B. Last summer vacation.
- C. With my father.

29. A. Not bad.

- B. Last week.
- C. Six people.

30. A. Six people.

B. I went to Hong Kong.

C. On September.

四、听独白和短文,完成相关练习。独白和短文读两遍。

(1) 根据短文内容,完成表格。

Summer holiday in America	
Place: New York	Time: From July 5th to31
He went there to learn English.	He lived with an American family.
The course includes: listening, speaking, reading, and32	
American classes are different from our classes because the students are very33	

31. A. Aug. 5th

B. Aug. 15th

C. Aug. 25th

32. A. drawing

B. writing

C. singing

33. A. few

B. free

C. fun

(2) 听下面一段独白,回答 34~38 小题。

34. A. Two months.

B. Two weeks.

C. Eleven days.

35. A. In Hawaii.

B. In Florida.

C. In California.

36. A. Awful.

B. Cold.

C. Fine.

37. A. In the morning.

B. At noon.

C. In the evening.

38. A. It is about English and Spanish.

B. It is about Chinese and English.

C. It is about Spanish and French.

(3) 听下面一段独白,判断下列句子正误。

39. Last Saturday, the speaker visited her uncle.

40. It was sunny last Saturday.

41. The speaker had lunch at 2:00 p.m.

42. The speaker had two hamburgers for lunch.

43. The speaker walked home that day.

Unit 2

HOW OFTEN DO YOU EXERCISE?

(你多久锻炼一次?)



单元 2

听单词 背单词

先确认单词的发音和词义,在认识的单词前打"\/"。然后跟随 MP3 进行朗读,对没有打"\/" 的单词进行重点记忆。听到英文时,想中文释文,反复跟读直到全部记住为止。

□ almost adv. 几乎;差不多	□ maybe adv. 大概;或许;可能
□ although <i>conj</i> . 虽然;尽管;即使	□ mind ① n. 头脑;心智 ② v. 介意;
□ at least 至少	注意
□ body n. 身体;躯干;尸体	□ more than 多于;超过;比······多
□ coffee n. 咖啡;咖啡色	□ none ① pron. 没有人;没有任何东西
□ dentist n. 牙医	② adv. 决不;毫无
□ die v. 死亡;枯萎;消失	□ once ① adv. 一次;曾经 ② conj. 一旦
□ ever adv. 永远;以往;曾经;究竟	③ n. 一次;一回
□ frequency n. 频率	□ online ① adj. 在线的 ② adv. 在线地
□ full ① adj. 充满的;饱的;丰富的	□ percent ① n. 百分比 ② adj. 百分
② adv. 完全地	之的
□ guess ① v. 猜;猜测 ② n. 猜测	□ point ① n. 得分;点;要点;小数点
□ hardly <i>adv</i> . 几乎不;几乎没有	② ν. 指向;表明
□ hardly ever 几乎从不	□ program n. (= programme) 节目;程序;计划
□ health n. 健康	□ reporter n. 记者
□ housework n. 家务	□ result ① n. 结果 ② v. 结果;产生
□ however conj. & adv. 然而;不管怎样	□ stand ① v. 站立;忍受 ② n. 站立;立
□ Internet n. 互联网	场;看台
☐ junk n. 垃圾;废物	□ swing ① n. 摆动;秋千 ② v. 使摆动;
□ junk food 垃圾食品	摇摆
□ least ① adv. & n. 最小;最少 ② adj.	□ swing dance 摇摆舞
最小的;最少的	□ such ① adj. 这样的;如此的 ② pron.
☐ less ① adv. 较少地;较小地 ② adj. 较	这样的人(或物)
少的;较小的	□ such as 比如;像······这样
□ less than 少于;小于;不到;比·····少	□ teenager n. 青少年(13 至 19 岁)
□ magazine n. 杂志;期刊	□ television n. 电视;电视机

\square than \square conj. \bowtie ; $-\cdots \bowtie$ \square prep.	L twice aav. 两次;两倍
比;超过	□ writer n. 作者;作家
□ through ① <i>prep</i> . 通过;穿过;遍及;凭借	
② adv. 通过;彻底	□ Claire 克莱尔(女子名)
□ together adv. 在一起;同时	□ Sue 苏(女子名)
听句子	写单词
每句读两遍,每空填一词。听第一遍前,不到 二遍,然后填空;全部做完之后核对答案,参看译	要看句子,看看自己能听懂多少;看过句子后再听第文,掌握这些重点句型及其表达。
1. Let's start with the first question. How	13. I guess it's healthy for the () and
() do you exercise?	body.
2. What's your favourite (), Mary?	14. Exercise () as playing basketball
3. Next week is quite () for Miss	is fun.
Miller.	15. David never drinks milk because he can't
4. Really? How (), Linda?	stand it. Old habits () hard.
5. Jane () ever helps with	16. So () exercising before it's too
housework.	late, Sally!
6. Uh-huh. And how many () does	17. Kate's parents are surprised that she often
Mr. Green sleep every night?	goes ().
7. The () asked the students about	18. What () of No. 6 High School
their free time activities.	students use the Internet every night?
8. There's no easy answer () his	19. What does the writer think is the
questions about use of the Internet.	() way to exercise?
9. Here are the ().	20. John hardly ever goes to the (
10. At () twenty percent of them use	for teeth cleaning.
it for fun only one to three times a week.	21. Bill is smart about his () most of
11. () many students like to watch	the time.
movies, sports shows are the most popular.	22. Anna has to learn () about
12. We all know that the best way to relax is	healthy habits.
() exercise.	23. Don't worry. You can do ()!

听关键 懂句意

美音中,/t/除了在/s/后面出现浊化,还存在其他浊化的情况:

- (1) 美音中,当/t/出现在两个元音之间并且处于非重读位置的时候,/t/需要浊化成一个近似于/d/的音。
- (2) 美音中,当/t/前面是一个元音,后面是一个模糊的/l/,且处于非重读位置时,/t/也需要浊化成一个近似于/d/的音。

(3) 美音中,当/t/前面是一个清辅音或前鼻音/n/,后面是一个元音,且处于非重读位置时,/t/ 也需要浊化成一个近似于/d/的音。

例题 选择你所听到的单词的音标。句子读一遍。

1. A. ['ledər]

B. ['letər]

2. A. ['duti]

B. [ˈduːdi]

3. A. ['bart1]

B. ['baːdl]

4. A. [ˈæfdər]

B. [ˈæftər]

5. A. [qa:d]

B. [qart]

6. A. ['sɪti]

B. [ˈsɪdi]

7. A. [_It]

B. $\lceil id \rceil$

「答案] 1~7. ABBAABB

听对话 找语感

(1) 和运动相关的短语

go on a walk 出去走走

work out 锻炼

take a stroll 散步 get in shape 减肥;恢复体形

warm up 热身

tone up 增强肌肉,然后瘦下来

aet some fresh air 呼吸新鲜空气

(2) 和运动相关的词汇

jog 慢跑 yoga 瑜伽 lift weights 举重 cardio 锻炼心肺功能的运动 run 跑步 例句 Avoid muscle strain by warming up with slow jog. 先慢跑热身,免得拉伤肌肉。

例题 听录音,选择正确答案。对话读两遍。

A. Long run.

B. Run slowly.

C. Run fast.

「答案]B

[解析] 对话中出现两项运动: jog 和 long run,而 before 一词提示我们 jog 在 long run 的前面,因此首先要 做的事是jog,即慢跑,所以应该选B。

练习 听录音,选择正确答案。对话读两遍。

A. He was doing exercise. B. He was doing homework. C. He was doing housework.

听短文 抓语境

听力技巧: 选项预测

选项预测是指借助选项内容对听力材料进行预测。听力材料所设置的问题或选项会渗透该段听力材料的主题及大意。这些信息可以帮助学生在听力开始前有一定的思想准备,使其在听力过程中做到有的放矢,集中精力去捕捉问题或选项所涉及的信息,从而降低听力过程中的紧张和焦虑情绪,提高听力效率。

具体做法: 听音之前, 先读题干和选项。分析选项之间的异同, 推测出选项可能考查的内容。

例题 听录音,选择正确答案。短文读两遍。

- 1. A. To find the young's health condition (健康状况).
 - B. To find the old's health condition.
 - C. To find the children's health condition.
- 2. A. Twice a week.
- B. Every day.
- C. Three times a week.

3. A. Milk.

B. Fruits.

C. Vegetables.

- 4. A. Because he likes drink water.
 - B. Because it is important to the health.
 - C. Because his mother tells him to do so.

[答案] 1~4. ACCB

[解析] 听力开始之前,我们需通过阅读题目选项,推测问题及听力材料的内容,从而为寻找信息做好准备。

第1小题三个选项的共同点是要得到身体健康状况的相关信息,不同点在于对象不同,而to可以用于表示目的。由此得到的信息:第1小题的问题是问某个行为的目的,且目的是要了解一类人的身体状况。我们听音的重点就在于判断是哪类人群,也即听音过程中需听辨young、old和children三个词及其同义词。第2小题三个选项都是和频率有关的词组,由此可推断本题是问做某事的频率。一般情况下,问题的答案会直接出现在短文中。

第3小题三个选项都是与食物有关的名词,选项给出的信息比较少,很难推测其可能提出的问题,因此听力过程中听到选项中出现的食物需要做记号并做笔记,标注其相应内容。

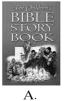
第4小题从选项中的 because 可以知道,问题问的是做某事的原因。

综合练习



一、听下面 15 段短对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

1.



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C.

Unit 2 How often do you exercise?