

高中英语听力考点全突破

慧语轩教育编辑中心 主编



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高中英语听力考点全突破

◆ 名师设题 ◆ 题型经典 ◆ 高考语境 ◆ 材料鲜活



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前言

在我国全面推行素质教育和新一轮教改形势迅猛发展之时,英语学习愈发备受关注。其中,高质实用的英语听力专项训练已渐成广大师生的首选、必选。据此,我们约请并组织了一些优秀教师、教研员和部分专家、学者,策划并编撰了《高中英语听力考点全突破》系列丛书。

本丛书均由三个部分组成:

第一部分是“指导篇”,旨在以近年来高考听力测试的实例为基础,引导学生了解选材要求,洞悉设题规律,优化解题技能,强化应试心理,从而以达鱼渔兼授、知能并举之目的。

第二部分是微技能专项训练的“进阶篇”。这部分练习的选材和话题相对集中,既有相对的独立性,自成体系;又有内在的关联性,互为补充;专项专练,进阶提升,潜移默化,曲径通幽。

第三部分是“实战篇”的分年级听力系列模拟试题。无论从选材、话题,还是语言、设题,无不精细以待,并力求尽善至美。

为突出所选材料的生活口语特征和情景交际功能,并以地道的语言呈现,我们特约请美国语言学教授 Debra Rosendale 担当本书英语脚本的审订工作,全国高考英语听力主播 Tushka Bevgen & Robert Makelin 和 Laura & Kris chung 对本书的听力材料进行全程仿真录音。

著名语言学家 Grey Thomson 曾说:“外语学习的原理是如此之复杂,以至于没有人能说清楚;但掌握语言的过程又是如此之简单,以至于不需要说清楚。”

故此,我们最后仅作企望:在使用本书过程中,如发现疏漏畸误,还诚请广大师生不吝指正,以期再版修订。

编者

Love can never grow old. Locks may lose their brown and gold. Cheeks may fade and hollow grow. But the hearts that love will know, never winters frost and chill, summer's warmth is in them still.



爱可以日久弥新，华发会失去原有的光彩，
双颊会日渐暗淡。然而，有爱的心却永无寒霜冰冻，
只有永存的夏之温热。



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第一部分 指导篇



高考听力设题原则

根据中学英语教纲和考纲的要求,英语高考听力测试的目标,主要集中在以下四个方面:(1)理解主旨和要义;(2)获取事实性的具体信息,如时间、地点、人物等;(3)对说话的背景、说话者之间的关系等作出简单的推断;(4)理解说话者的意图、观点或态度等。

那么,目前高考英语的听力试题是否达到这一目标?如果达到,又是怎样达到的呢?

经过对近几年高考听力考试的设题进行的分类比较与分析我们发现,完全可以用“对应”二字来总结其设题的三个原则。而依据这三个原则,教师的听力教学活动,同学们的针对性听力训练,如对应听题、对应预测、对应解题等,便会很快上升到一个新的台阶。

这三个对应的原则就是:直接对应、间接对应和推理对应。

一、直接对应

目前,直接对应听力试题设置形式主要表现在如下三个方面。

1. 词句照搬,直接考查听音对应

所谓词句照搬,指的是这边是 X,那边可能就是个 X' 而已。即设题不拐弯,不设绊,巷道扛竹竿——直来直去。兹以近三年全国高考卷为例,特作说明如下:

Text 1(2011 年)

W: Jack, how do you like the play?

M: It's a simple story with a happy ending, but, luckily, they had a very strong actor. He managed to carry the whole play.

1. What does the man like about the play?

A. The story.

B. The ending.

C. The actor.

对话中, …luckily, they had a very strong actor. He managed to carry the whole play. 就是问题的直接答案, 所以答案选 C(画线的选项为正确答案。下同)。

再如:

Text 4(2012 年)

W: It's nearly eight. If you want to catch the nine o'clock train, you'd better go now.

M: Don't worry. I'll drive to the station.

W: In that case, let me go with you. And you drop me off at the city center. I'll go to the open market.

4. What will the woman probably do?

A. Catch a train.

B. See the man off.

C. Go shopping.

材料中的 go to the open market 就是选项直接对应的答案 go shopping, 只要听音不误, 选择就不会出现失误。

2. 后续释义, 直接考查理解对应

对听力的考查, 实质上就是通过听而进行理解, 所以, 通过前后互相补充说明或释义, 就成了近年来的设题关注点之一。如:

Text 10(2010 年)

…Then the guide tour of science labs at 10:20 am; here you can see the subjects that new students will be studying…

18. Where can the visitors learn about the subjects for new students?



A. In the school hall. **B. In the science labs.** C. In the classrooms.

在上句中,here 就代指前面的 of science labs。如果不能理解这一点,就难以很快确定正确答案。

3. 人称转换,直接考查角色对应

由于听力材料多是以男女对话的形式出现的,所以,人物关系的转换就非常频繁,从而也就要求考生必须学会自己设置情景,尽量使自己融入到角色中去,以至于不混淆人物之间的关系。如:

Text 6(2012 年)

W: Oh, it's broken! Jacky is not going to be happy when he sees this. It's his favorite CD! He'll tell mum.

M: Please Kathy, can I borrow ten dollars? I'll buy him a new one and I will clean up your room.

6. Whose CD is broken?

A. Kathy's.

B. Mum's.

C. Jacky's.

既然 Jacky is not going to be happy when he sees this. 可见,这个 CD 就应该是他的。

二、间接对应

间接对应的试题形式主要表现在如下三个方面:

1. 改变说法,间接考查同义对应

在听力测试中,通过改变说法而设题的现象是屡见不鲜的。无论是释义还是同、近义词、句的替换,无不时时检测着考生的即时理解能力或即时应变能力。如文中用 the United States,而在选项中却可能是 America;文中是 snack,选项中则用 junk food;还有 autumn—fall, not friendly—unfriendly, go out to see a movie—go to the cinema, I'm having trouble with my teeth. —My teeth ache. The sun was shining. —It was sunny. 等等。例如:

Text 7(2012 年)

W: How did you like the dishes, Sir?

M: Delicious. Everything was excellent here. Thank you!

...

8. What did the man think of the meal?

A. Just so-so.

B. Quite satisfactory.

C. A bit disappointing.

对话中的 the dishes 就是指问题中的 the meal;男士回答用到 Delicious. Everything was excellent here. 就是对 quite satisfactory 的最好诠释,所以答案选 B。

2. 简单计算,间接考查数字对应

在听力考题中,对数字的考查几乎是不可或缺的,有的直接考查,但更多的却要通过简单的计算,以检验考生是否真正听懂(如数字所代表的物品等)。例如:

Text 2(2010 年)

W: So what did you buy?

M: A T-shirt. It was a real bargain. I got it half price, saving 15 dollars.

2. What was the normal price of the T-shirt?

A. \$ 15.

B. \$ 30.

C. \$ 50.

既然是半价买下,节省了 15 美元,当然原价(the normal price)就是 \$ 30 了。

Text 3(2011 年)

M: Let's meet at 20 to 5.

W: Well. Could we make it 20 past 5?





W: That's a bit late for me. I could manage 10 past.

M: OK. See you then.

3. At what time will the two speakers meet?

A. 5:20.

B. 5:10.

C. 4:40.

对话中, I could manage 10 past. 的完整句子应该是 I could manage 10 past 5. 即答案选 B。

Text 2(2012 年)

M: Hurry up, Jenny. It's already seven. We'll be late for the film.

W: Don't worry dear, we still have twenty minutes. And it takes us only fifteen minutes to get there.

We'll be there just in time.

2. At what time will the film begin?

A. 7:20.

B. 7:15.

C. 7:00.

根据 It's already seven. 和...we still have twenty minutes. 可知, 电影开始放映的时间是 7:20。

3. 抽取要点, 间接考查信息对应

正如阅读理解一样, 听力理解最重要的部分, 就是能够提取出有价值的信息来。尤其在信息众多的情况下, 对英语听力的测试, 常常会集中于重要的信息点考查上, 而忽略可能不很重要的信息。此时, 就需要同学们学会有选择地听取信息, 抓要点, 弃枝节, 过滤或筛选出主要信息。例如:

Text 10(2010 年)

... At 11:00 am, you will be guided to the tool to practical areas. This covers our technical workshops, music, and other areas of our school life. At Montfort, we believe in all around development of our students.

...

19. What can students do in the practical areas?

A. Take science courses?

B. Enjoy excellent meals.

C. Attend workshops.

对问题 What can students do in the practical areas? 应该说完整的答案应该包括 technical workshops, music, and other areas of our school life, 但答案中仅给出了关键信息 workshops, 所以其他只能弃之不顾, 选择了正确的答案 C。

三、推理对应

比较可见, 虽然在设题上难中易都有, 但近年来高考听力测试推断对应的试题比例却一直居高不下的, 有时甚至高达 40—50%。具体说来, 其试题形式也表现在三个方面:

1. 依据语境, 推断考查场景对应

对话发生的场所、对话的人物关系、对话的情感表达等等, 都可以通过语境语言表达出来, 所以, 这些就可能是听力试题中最为普遍的设题方向了。例如:

Text 1(2012 年)

M: Excuse me, Madam?

W: Yes?

M: How long can I keep the book?

W: For one month. Please make sure you return the book before it's due.

1. Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. In a bookstore.



B. In a classroom.

C. In a library.

根据 How long can I keep the book? 及 Please make sure you return the book before it's due. 的语言使用场景,自然能推断得出事情发生的地点是 In the library。

再例如:

Text 8(2010 年)

W: Hello, Thomas Brothers.

M: Hello, this is Mike Landon here. Is Jack Cooper there by any chance?

W: I am afraid not, he is away for a day or two, back on, let's see, Monday morning.

M: Oh, well perhaps I can leave a message for him.

W: Yes, of course, just a minute. Now, let's see, to Jack Cooper from Mike London.

M: No, Landon, L-a-n-d-o-n.

W: Sorry, yes, got that, and what's the message?

M: Well it's just this: could he come to a meeting on Monday afternoon at 5:00 pm?

W: That's this coming Monday, October 12th?

M: Right, it's to discuss the new factory in France.

W: Fine, I've got that. I will see that he gets it as soon as he comes in on Monday.

M: Good, thank you, goodbye.

11. What relation is the woman to Mr. Cooper?

A. His wife.

B. His boss.

C. His secretary.

对人物关系的推断,一般在短对话中非常普遍。这样的题在长对话中出现,使我们看到设题难度的增加。仅从这一题来看,仅从前几句话还不易确认这位女性对话人和 Mr. Cooper 之间的关系,而只有通过整个对话,才能最终能断定答案。

2. 遵循因果,推断考查情理对应

任何事情的发生、发展,甚至结束,都应该在由此及彼的情理之中,或者说要“合情合理”才行。所以,听力试题就常利用这样的“常理”进行设置。例如:

Text 4(2012 年)

M: What time are we leaving for the outing?

W: I'll phone you tomorrow. I should have everything sorted out by then.

4. What will the man do?

A. Change the plan.

B. Wait for a phone call.

C. Sort things out.

对话中并没有 wait for a phone call 的说明,但从这位女士说 I'll phone you tomorrow. I should have everything sorted out by then. 则完全可以推断出,男士要做的只能是等待电话了。

再如:

Text 9 (2010 年)

...

M: I was standing in front of the Second National Bank building at about 8:50 am. I saw a small red car heading for the cross roads of Churchill Avenue, and York Road. It was coming towards me along Churchill Avenue at about 40 miles per hour. The traffic lights on York Road changed to green, and a delivery lorry began to move forward at about 5 miles per hour. The driver of the car probably didn't see that his traffic light has changed from orange to red, and ran into the side of the lorry.

...





15. When did the accident happen?

A. At about 8:00 am.

B. At about 9:00 am.

C. At about 10:00 am.

材料中并没有说事故发生的时间,但事故的目击者说,自己 8:50 看到车来车往及交通指示灯变化,然后又看到两车相撞。再从时间相间的长短推断,其合理事故发生时间既不可能是一个小时后的 10:00,更不可能是在目击者到来之前的 8:00 am,由此,答案非 B 莫属。

3. 听辨主线,推断考查综合对应

如同英语的阅读理解一样,听力试题除了细节考查,也有综合性的考查。在做综合性的推断性考题时,一定要注意抓住材料的主线,注重时间顺序,注重因果关系,顺藤摸瓜,辨清正确答案。如:

Text 5(2012 年)

W: Thanks for all you've done for me. Hey, listen, would you like to go to see a film sometime?

M: Yeah, that'll be great. I'd love it.

5. What does the woman want to do?

A. See a film with the man.

B. Offer the man some help.

C. Listen to some great music.

对话中虽然只能听出这位女士问男士的问题,但从中能体会到,她是想感谢这位男士的帮助,是想邀请他同去看场电影,故而答案可定。

再如:

Text 10(2011 年)

Welcome to Montfort School, thank you for choosing our school and for joining the happy Montfort family, which has been educating boys since 1916. We are so happy that you have taken time off to be with us today. It is with great pleasure that we have prepared some events that we hope will please you. At 9:00 am, our headmaster will give a welcome speech; this will be in the school hall. Following the speech, it's the guide tour of the exhibition at 9:30; here you can see the proud history of our school and our achievements in the field of education. The exhibition is laid out in the classrooms on the 2nd floor.

Then the guide tour of science labs at 10:20 am, here you can see the subjects that new students will be studying. You will also notice that our labs have excellent equipment. At 11:00 am, you will be guided to the tool to practical areas. This covers our technical workshops, music, and other areas of our school life. At Montfort, we believe in all around development of our students.

Lunch will be at 12:00. It has been specially prepared for our guests. All our teachers and student leaders will be present to answer any questions that you have in your minds. We are so happy that you could be with us today.

17. What is the talk mainly about?

A. The history of the school.

B. The courses for the term.

C. The plan for the day.

20. When are the visitors expected to ask questions?

A. During the lunch hour.

B. After the welcome speech.

C. Before the tour of labs.

如果说第 17 题还能通过时间进展的安排来推断答案,那么,第 20 题则需要通过最后一整段,才能推断出同学们可以询问问题的时间是 During the lunch hour 的。

高考听力话题范围

根据中学英语教纲和考纲的要求,英语高考听力测试的目标,要在“贴近时代、贴近生活、贴近学生”的背景下,主要体现在谈论生活、工作、学习、各种活动计划等,像具体的电话、约会、看病、介绍、告别、劝告、借物、购物、租房、打车、问路、用餐、文秘、留便条、住旅馆、海关申报、风土人情、不同文化对比、家用电器操作等等方面。选材广泛、场景多变、语言丰富、话题纷呈。可以说既有传统的,又有时事的,看似随意,实具匠心。

从近两年部分测试,也可见高考听力话题选材之一斑。

附:2010—2012 年全国高考听力测试话题项目比较:

年份 试题	2010 年全国卷	2011 年全国卷	2012 年全国卷
Text 1	计划	表达看法	借书
Text 2	购物	寻找地点	看电影
Text 3	计划	安排时间	旅游计划
Text 4	电话	计划	日常计划
Text 5	建议	邀请	订购
Text 6	房屋	活动安排	遇到麻烦
Text 7	旅游	享受度假	就餐
Text 8	电话	抽烟的危害	购物索赔等
Text 9	事故	节目	度假安排
Text 10	学校	做梦的问题	文化简介

从上表可见,对小部分高中生可能不很熟悉的社会问题(因要考虑不同区域及接触面不同的学生),话题中虽有涉猎,但其核心仍以大部分中学生所能接触或熟悉的场景为主,也就是说,并没有突破高中生的认知范畴。这既与考纲的要求吻合,又与课标的精神相契,也在一定程度上引领了教改的发展方向。



第二部分 进阶篇

英语听力短对话专项(一)



听力原文见本书第 111 页

答题卡

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案																				

短对话(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

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. Who might the man be?

A. A policeman.

B. A postman.

C. A visitor.

2. Whose photo is on show at the exhibition?

A. Tom's.

B. David's.

C. The woman's.

3. Who did the man buy the books for?

A. His mother.

B. His father.

C. His sister.

4. Who is talking to the woman?

A. A policeman.

B. The woman's boss.

C. The woman's husband.

5. Who is most probably interested in learning French?

A. Jack.

B. Mr. Brown.

C. Mrs. Brown.

6. What does the man do?

A. A worker.

B. A novelist.

C. An artist.

7. What does Miss Green probably do?

A. A student.

B. A teacher.

C. A secretary.

8. What does the woman probably do?

A. A doctor.

B. A teacher.

C. A shop assistant.

9. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Waitress and customer.

B. Teacher and student.

C. Wife and husband.

10. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Mother and son.

B. Father and daughter.

C. Teacher and student.

11. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Husband and wife.
 - B. Brother and sister.
 - C. Teacher and student.
12. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Waiter and customer.
 - B. Seller and customer.
 - C. Boss and secretary.
13. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Manager and secretary.
 - B. Classmates.
 - C. Workmates.
14. Where does the conversation probably take place?
- A. At a booking office.
 - B. At a teachers' office.
 - C. At a Lost and Found desk.
15. Where are the two speakers?
- A. On a farm.
 - B. In a restaurant.
 - C. At the woman's home.
16. Where does this conversation probably take place?
- A. On a bus.
 - B. On a boat.
 - C. On a train.
17. Where are the two speakers?
- A. At a museum.
 - B. Outside a movie house.
 - C. Outside a photographer's.
18. Where will the family go for their holiday?
- A. Dalian.
 - B. Beijing.
 - C. Hangzhou.
19. Where are the two speakers probably?
- A. On a plane.
 - B. At an airport.
 - C. At a railway station.
20. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
- A. In a library.
 - B. In an office.
 - C. In a bookstore.



英语听力短对话专项(二)

听力原文见本书第 111 页

答题卡

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案																				

短对话(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

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. How many classes does the woman have on Wednesday?

- A. 2. B. 4. C. 5.

2. Where will the speaker meet?

- A. In Room 310. B. In Room 313. C. In Room 330.

3. Which is the right Gate for the woman's flight?

- A. Gate 15. B. Gate 17. C. Gate 18.

4. What size does the man want?

- A. 38. B. 76. C. 83.

5. How soon will the man's uncle get to the station?

- A. In 5 minutes.
B. In 15 minutes.
C. In 20 minutes

6. How many people will attend the party?

- A. 10. B. 20. C. 30.

7. How often does the bus come around?

- A. Every 5 minutes.
B. Every 12 minutes.
C. Every 20 minutes.



C. In Room 302, tomorrow.

C. 28.

C. Seventeen days.

C. At 8:30 am.

C. 8:45.

C. Before 7:30.

C. Tomorrow afternoon.

C. Wednesday.

C. 2.

C. \$4,000.

C. 75 *yuan*.

C. £80.

C. Eight dollars.

