

全国著名特级高级教师联合编写



轻巧夺冠

高考英语

高分突破

听力突破

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前 言

在深入研究了2005年《高考英语科考试说明》和近三年高考英语听力测试题的基础上,我们根据中学生高考英语听力应试的基本要求,编写了这本《高考英语高分突破·听力突破》一书。

全书针对中学生高考备考实际需要进行编写,内容系统、科学,既有方法指导,也有强化训练,并且适度提高了训练试题的难度,以适应未来高考的需要,因而具有一定的前瞻性、实用性和较强的针对性。

全书主要包括以下几部分:

【听力解题方法指导】该部分概述了高考听力测试的命题意图、趋势、测试目标和能力要求,对听力应试技巧和解题方法做了系统、科学的指导和点拨。通过对2004年和2005年全真高考听力试题的量化分析,使考生能进一步感悟高考试题,体会试题的语言材料特点、语速、题目形式和试题难度,从而进一步明确听力训练的目标和方向。

【听力解题手把手】选取不同形式、不同命题、不同风格的具体考例,分析试题特点,点拨解题思路,对学生解题时的误区和盲点给予警示,旨在让考生养成科学应考习惯,少走弯路。

【能力提升自我检测题】共提供了15套完整的听力测试题,题材和体裁具有多样性、新颖性,语言材料真实,与现实生活密切相关。语言地道,语速仿照全真高考试题。题目设计科学、难度合理。根据实际训练需要,特意设计了一些主观型试题,旨在让学生动手,从而更大程度地提高听力训练效果。

本书既适用于课堂教学,也适用于学生自学,特别适用于考前强化训练。通过训练,学生能自觉掌握听力技巧,在较短时间内取得听力上的突破,可收到事半功倍的效果。由于编者水平所限,书中错误和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

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第一章 听力解题方法指导

第一节 听力题概述

全国越来越多省份的高考英语试题增加了听力测试,而且,高考试题英语听力测试题的分值已经占全卷分数的20%,高达30分。按教育部要求,2006年以后任何省份不得以任何理由拒绝在高考英语中增加听力测试。增加听力测试,这是英语教学落实学科素质教育、全面贯彻《英语课程标准》的要求,同时也是促进学生英语语言能力全面发展的需要。这对于中学英语教学已经也必将起到很好的导向作用,广大师生会越来越重视这部分内容。由于听力试题所处位置的特殊性,更加决定了其在整个英语试卷中的地位。听力测试位于试卷的开头,而且占30分,已超过一直为大家所重视的作文(25分),所以,听力做得好坏将直接影响到下面试题的解答。它无论是从分数上还是从情绪上都起着举足轻重的作用。因此,学习和研究高考英语中的听力测试题,探讨其测试形式、测试内容和应试方法已变得格外重要。

英语听力测试按照测试内容的深度来分,共包含四个层次:单音/词层次、句子层次、对话层次和语篇层次。高考英语听力测试属于最高层次,近几年的听力试题内容都定位在话语层次上,它包括对话理解(对话)和语篇(独白)理解。

对话理解主要考查考生在一定语境或情景中所表现出的快速反映、推理判断能力,学生应能通过听对话人的语气和措辞来判断谈话的关系、地点、重要内容、具体信息,以及谈话人的目的或意图;或者从对话人的语音、语调来判断对话人的对话意图、情绪或态度。短文理解则考查考生对一个结构完整、意义相对连贯的语段的理解能力,是一种高层次、有一定难度的听力测试形式。短文理解还对记忆有一定的要求,学生应能够在听懂主要内容的基础上回答问题。它要求考生要听懂并记住内容,还要对语篇中的信息加以归纳、总结才能答对题目。

1. 听力测试一般具有以下命题特点

1) **题型**:目前高考听力的试题题型是相对固定的,采用选择式,共分为两小节。第一节共5段对话,涉及5个小题,每小题1.5分。要求考生根据所听到的5段简短对话,从每题所给的A、B、C三个

选项中选择最佳选项。听完每段对话后,考生有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。第二节共有5段对话与一段独白,涉及15个小题,每小题1.5分。要求考生根据所听到的5段对话或独白,从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话前,考生将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。放音结束后考生有2分钟的时间将答案转涂到答题卡上,整个听力测试部分需要时间约20分钟。

2) **材料**:听力部分所测试的是理解口头英语的能力,其材料有如下特点:

1) 明确的语境:录音材料所展示的是实际生活中可能遇到的真实情景,听起来自然真实。

2) 语言材料的内容多样,贴近生活,涉及日常交流、文化娱乐、风土人情、时事政治、科普等各个方面。考生会感觉材料既新鲜又熟悉,能兼顾到各个层面上的考生。

3) 明显的口语特征:使用自然而地道的口头语,如:“Excuse me. Can you tell me...? May I...? I'd better... Oh, it was nice seeing you! Why not...? Good idea! That's OK.”等;使用大量能表现口头交谈时说话人的不同情绪的感叹词,如“well, so, Ah, say, Er, hm, why”等;使用停顿、重复、省略、重音、或打断别人、纠正自己等人们讲话时所常用的一些语言手段。

(3) 对话或独白都通过其具体语言内容表明一个特定的语境。理解语境是把握所听内容的关键,是理解材料内容的前提。

(4) 对话者身份区别明显,或一男一女,或一老一少,或声音粗细有别,避免听音时造成可能的误会。

(5) 听力材料中一般没有生僻、超纲的词汇。即使有,也会在题目中加以注释。

2. 听力测试要求考生应具备以下几种能力

(1) 听清、听懂、把握对话或独白整体内容的能力。这要求考生掌握基本的读音规则,特别注意在口语中经常出现的连读、弱化、失去爆破、同化等发



音技巧。

(2)理解对话或独白,分析、确认事实细节的能力。

(3)把握整体内容,进行概括总结,掌握、理解主旨和大意的能力。

(4)根据材料内容,或者说话者的语气、语调,推理、判断结果的能力。

(5)根据听力材料内容或背景信息,推测相关具体内容,如时间、地点、场合、身份、态度、关系等的的能力。

第二节 高考对听力题的要求、命题形式

听力测试对考生提出了哪些具体要求呢?根据考试说明中的要求可以看出,目前高考听力测试主要从以下五个方面进行:理解主旨意义;获取事实性的具体信息;对说话者的背景、说话者之间的关系与职业做出简单的推断;理解说话者的意图、观点和态度;从对话的信息材料中归纳、推理说话人已做过、正在做或下一步打算做什么。

1. 理解对话的主旨大意。

要求考生对特定情景中的对话或独白进行整体输入和理解。任何一段对话或独白总会围绕着一个主旨或者一个中心思想展开。有时,主旨和要义会比较明确;有时则会贯穿整个对话或独白,需要考生将听到的零碎信息进行整理与归纳。这种试题比较容易丢分,因为很多时候没有给出很明确的信息。

此类试题常见的命题形式有:

- (1) What are the speakers talking/discussing about?
- (2) What can/do we know about the man/woman from the conversation?
- (3) What is the aim/purpose of...?
- (4) What is the main idea of the talk?
- (5) What does the speaker mean?
- (6) What is the speaker's attitude to...?
- (7) What is the suitable title of the passage?
- (8) What do you think is the best title for the passage?

【例1】What's the man doing? (NMET 2000 第4题)

- A. He's working in a hotel.
- B. He's visiting a young couple.
- C. He's traveling around.

【解析】

听力原文:

W: So, how long have you been here?

M: Just a couple of days, actually. I am on a big

journey. You know, I'm visiting all the places of interest here.

此题谈论的是这位男子经过长途跋涉来到这里观光旅游。对话中有两个关键词、句“journey”和“visiting all the places of interest here.”,因此很快就能明白谈话的主旨。正确答案为C。

【例2】What are the speakers talking about?

(NMET 1999 第12题)

- A. A flight timetable.
- B. The way to Union Street.
- C. Hiring a taxi.

【解析】

听力原文:

M: Good morning. City Taxi.

W: Good morning. I'd like to book a taxi to the airport for Saturday morning, please.

M: Where from?

W: I'm at Garden Hotel in Union Street. There'll be three of us sharing. How much will it be?

M: About \$ 60.

W: \$ 60! Each or between us?

M: Oh, that's all together. What time do you want to leave?

W: Seven in the morning.

M: Right. We'll pick you up at your hotel at seven, then. Thank you very much. Goodbye.

该对话属于服务类话题。两个人谈话经过几个回合的交谈,完成了一项交际任务,即预定出租车。对话中的关键信息包括:book a taxi, where from, how much, what time, pick up... at he hotel等,由此可见此题的主旨要义比较明确。正确答案为C。

2. 获取事实性的具体信息。

为了说明和解释主旨,对话或独白中需要一些具体信息,这些事实性的具体信息一般指对话中的时间、地点、人物、年代、价钱、天气、任务、起因、结

果、电话号码/房间号码等,这些信息是理解和把握对话主旨必不可少的内容。这一类试题在高考试题中出现率较高。这类试题要求学生听清、听懂信息的同时,还要对所听到的信息做简单地处理。涉及数字的考题有时间、价格、年龄、距离、人或物的数量等,其特点是数字一般不大,但往往需要进行简单运算才能获得正确答案。另外,这类试题中常使用与数字有关的词,如:half, double, twice, percent, dozen, a couple of, a pair of, a quarter to, 以及 more, less, early, late, slow, fast, before, after 等词。此类试题的常见命题形式有:

- (1) At what time/When...?
- (2) Where...?
- (3) Why...?
- (4) How many/much...?
- (5) Who is...?
- (6) What's the weather like?
- (7) What does the man/woman say about...?
- (8) What do you know from the conversation?
- (9) What does the man/woman want to do?
- (10) What does the man/woman suggest at the end of the talk?
- (11) What's the man's/woman's telephone number/room number?
- (12) On which day will the Japanese be held?
- (13) What is Tom's telephone number?
- (14) What is the woman's house number?

【例 1】 When should Susan go to meet Professor Brown?

- A. At 10:00. B. At 10:30.
C. At 11:00.

【解析】

听力原文:

W: Can I come to see you at 10:00, Professor Brown?

M: I'm sorry, Susan, but I'm meeting my students then. Why not come half an hour later?

此题考查对时间信息的理解。这里要思考两个时间,即“at 10:00”和“half an hour later”,正确答案为 B。

【例 2】(NMET 2003 第 7 段材料第 8、9 题)

8. Where does the woman want to go?
A. An office.

B. A fruit shop.

C. A police station.

9. What does the woman have to do?

- A. Wait for Mark at the crossroads.
B. Walk ahead and turn right.
C. Walk a little way back.

【解析】

听力原文:

W: Hello, Mark. It's Jane. I think I'm close to your office.

M: So, where are you?

W: I'm not sure. I got off the bus at the station, walked straight down the road, passed a food shop, then I turned left, crossed the road and that's where I am.

M: Oh, well, you made a wrong turn. Now, get back to where you turned and made a right turn, walk ahead for about 200 meters and our office building is right across the road.

此处两个题考查的都是具体信息,其中 8 题关键信息是女士说的话“I think I'm close to your office.”和男士回答中提到的“and our office building is right across the road.”。9 题信息在于男士回答中所说的“Now, get back to where you turned...”,正确答案为 8. A 9. C。应该注意的是,在要求考生听地点的题目中,有关问路的话题较多,考生需要注意问路的口语表达方式及回答中常见的短语,例如:go straight, turn left, turn right 以及一些地名等。

3. 对谈话的背景、谈话者之间的关系与职业做出简单介绍和推断。

对话发生的背景、说话者之间的关系决定着谈论的话题、内容、说话的语气和措辞,从说话的语气、用词和内容可以推断出说话者的背景及说话者之间的关系,这是高考听力考查的一项重要内容,考生应注意捕捉关键词,从而确定对话的背景、说话人的关系及职业。此类试题常用的命题形式有:

- (1) Where does the conversation take place?
- (2) What is the possible/probable relationship between the two speakers?
- (3) Who is the speaker/are the speakers?

【例 1】 Where are the two speakers?

(NMET 2000 第 1 题)

- A. In a department store.
 B. In a clothes factory.
 C. On a playground.

【解析】

听力原文:

W: May I help you?

M: Yes, I'd like to try on some sports jackets. I prefer something like the one I'm wearing.

此题是考查考生对谈话背景的判断,要求考生根据谈话内容来判断谈话发生的场所。此题谈论选购运动衫,而且在对话中出现了“May I help you?”这一习惯用语。一般来说,买服装只能在商店。正确答案为A。

【例2】What is the possible relationship between the woman and the man? (NMET2003 第6题)

- A. Wife and husband.
 B. Doctor and patient.
 C. Boss and secretary.

【解析】

听力原文:

W: Morning, Bob! Late again?

M: Oh, I'm sorry. I can't tell you how sorry I am.

W: Mm... What's the excuse this time?

M: Ah... I must have turned the clock off and gone back to sleep again. I...

W: Yeah, and last week, one of the children wasn't well.

M: Yes, I know. I'm really sorry. I promise it won't happen again.

此题要求判断说话者之间的关系。根据对话者双方的语气和所谈论的话题“迟到”,可以判断他们是 Boss 和 Secretary。

1. 理解说话者的意图、观点和态度。

一般来说,说话者总会有自己的意图,或提出、回答问题,或阐述自己的想法,或表明自己的态度或意见。有时说话者的意图、观点和态度在对话中直接表达出来,有时则比较含蓄,需要听者自己去揣摩、推断。此类试题常用的命题形式有:

- (1) How does the man/woman feel about...?
- (2) What does the man/woman think of...?
- (3) What can we learn from the man's reply?
- (4) Which of the following (words) best describes

the day the speaker had?

(5) We can infer/conclude from the passage...

【例1】Why is the man about their weekends?

(NMET 2002 第13题)

- A. They seldom invite friends over.
 B. They seldom go out for a picnic.
 C. They seldom spend the weekends together.

【解析】

听力原文:

M: What shall we do this weekend?

W: Did you have something special in mind?

M: No, not really. I just thought it would be fun to do something new.

W: Doing something for a change, you mean?

M: Yes, something different. I need a change.

W: I usually go shopping and have my hair done during the weekend and you usually watch the football games on TV.

M: Yes, you often have tea with your friends. And I sometimes play cards with my friends. We seldom do anything together. It's quite unlike when we were first married.

W: Now I've got an idea. Autumn is the best season in Beijing. Why don't we go for a picnic this weekend? You'll invite your friends and I'll invite mine. We'll go together.

M: Good idea! I would see about the car and you'll prepare the food. But are you sure you really want all our friends to come along?

此题考查对话中男士周末不高兴的原因,对话中没有直接说明原因,需要综合对话中的多处信息进行推断。根据对话内容可知,他们夫妻俩在周末往往各干各的事情,不像刚结婚时,很少一起度过,因而现在决定要改变一下方式,因而可以推断他不高兴的原因是“*They seldom do anything together*”。正确答案是C。

【例2】How does the man feel about David's way of sleeping? (NMET 2002 第6题)

- A. It's effective. B. It's strange.
 C. It's the best.

【解析】

听力原文:

M: How come David is always so full of energy?

W: He has a strange but highly effective way of sleeping.

M: What is that?

W: He takes a short sleep for an hour every six hours, and has a total of four hours of sleep each day.

M: Where did he get that strange idea?

W: He read from a book which said that it was the best way for human beings. And he believed it.

M: How many hours do you sleep a day?

W: I need at least seven hours. I once tried to follow David's example, but it never worked out for me.

M: If I sleep during the day, I can never wake up.

W: Not everyone is David, I guess.

此题考查了考生对说话者意图的理解。对话中并没有直接提供答案,我们是从这位男士所说的一句“Where did he get that strange idea?”的语气和其中“strange”一词揣摩出答案的。正确答案是B。

5. 从对话的信息材料中归纳、推理说话人已做过、正在做或下一步打算做什么。

对话中说话者正在做、打算做某事,或者已经做完了某事情,对话中往往并不直接明确地说明做什么,而是间接表示,特别是下一步的打算,往往只能在听的过程中根据下文去揣摩。如果有几个动作,可能问动作的先后次序、动作的结果等。此类试题常用的命题形式有:

- (1) What will the man/woman probably do/be doing...?
- (2) How will the man/woman...?
- (3) What are the speakers doing?
- (4) What did the man/woman do...?
- (5) What has the man/woman done...?
- (6) Which of the following will the trainees be doing during the program?

【例1】What is the man going to do tonight? (2003 北京东城区模拟)

A. Come to the woman's home for a dinner.

B. Go to a concert with the woman.

C. Go to a concert with his sister.

【解析】

听力原文:

W: When can we expect you for dinner? Can you come tonight?

M: Not tonight. I promised to go to a concert with my sister.

W: Well... How about Friday then?

M: That sounds fine.

W: Good. Shall we say seven o'clock?

M: I'll be there! You're still a wonderful cook, aren't you?

W: That'll be for you to decide. I've got a new dish that I want to try out on you.

M: I'm ready. I think I'll fast all day Friday!

此题考查对下一步这位男士要做什么的理解。对话中用较多的内容谈论吃饭一事,因而很容易误选A项。其实我们从这位男士的答语中“Not tonight. I promised to go to a concert with my sister.”可以看出,他并不打算今晚去吃饭,他答应了和他姐姐一起参加音乐会。正确答案是C。

【例2】What does the man advise the woman to do?

(2003 北京西城区模拟)

A. To buy a second bicycle.

B. To buy a used bicycle.

C. To buy a new bicycle.

【解析】

听力原文:

W: I can't decide whether to buy a new bicycle or try to find a secondhand one.

M: A new bicycle will cost you a lot of money. I don't think it is worth doing.

此题考查对对话中男士所说的话的理解。这位男士并没有直接告诉对方应该买新车还是二手车,但根据他说的话“A new bicycle will cost you a lot of money. I don't think it is worth doing.”可以推断出,他倾向于买二手车。正确答案是B。



第三节 高考听力题的应试技巧点拨

近几年听力测试题的语速较快,已经接近英、美人的正常语速,篇幅较长,题目难度也有所加大,因而对考生提出了新的挑战。由于许多考生听力反映能力较差,再加上心理素质不够过硬,没有掌握科学有效的解题方法,从而造成大面积失分。那么,如何提高高考听力得分呢?

1. 平时要加大训练力度

听力水平反映每位考生在听力方面的综合素质,而听力能力的提高是一个潜移默化、循序渐进的过程。要想靠一时的突击来练好听力是不大可能的。因而,应注意平时的科学训练,这些训练应包括基础训练和必要的听力测试训练。应该泛听与精听相结合,每天保持一定的练习量,不贪多,只求持之以恒。语言的学习需要一定的语境,只有设法创设一定的英语语境及氛围,才能使耳朵逐渐适应并熟悉英文的发音。平时要注意培养辨别单词读音的能力,如音素、单词音节、单词重读与弱读等;要注意辨别句子中意群停顿、单词连读、失去爆破等读音现象;要尽力熟悉《高中英语课程标准》中规定的交际话题及其相关的日常用语;另外,考前要进行一定的强化性、针对性训练。对于比较薄弱的技能要多做练习,特别注意培养快速扫视问题、选项和预测的能力,培养速记技能;要学会分配自己的注意力,善于区分主、次信息;考前要做几套听力测试题的限时训练,一方面适应正式听力考试所需要的近30分钟的精力集中状态,同时进一步熟悉试题形式并且把握做题时间。

2. 注重听力答题技巧的培养和应用

1) 充满自信,方法得当。听力测试要求考生具有良好的心理素质。由于听力内容具有不可重复性和即时性,录音结束后无法再现信息,考生必须在当时听音、思考和解题,因此很多考生考试时总显得紧张,难以静心。可以说许多考生并非能力上不行,而是心理上过分紧张,从而影响水平的正常发挥。所以,考生务必调整好心态,应保持良好的精神和心理状态,要有自信心,以平常心去应对听力测试。尤其应利用听力试音的机会暗示自己摒除杂念,全身心进入角色,同时细听试音内容,因为试音内容的语速、音质都与正题相似,听好了试音对自己调整心态,增强信心极有好处;进入正题后要沉着冷静,静

心收听,注意力要高度集中,只有这样才能确保考试中正常甚至超常发挥。

“充满信心”还包括“当机立断,尊重第一次选择”。某一地方听不清也很正常,不必紧张心慌,听完一题应果断地选择答案,对无把握的试题也要果断地优化处理,不会作答的,立即暂时搁置,赶紧阅读下一个题目。没有十分的把握不要轻易改掉一开始所选的答案。

听力的第一节只听一遍,所以一定要听清对话双方的话语。听第二节材料时,可以第一遍答题,第二遍检查答案。初听时要尽力理解全文大意,将重点放在问题所在的“考点”上,在听第二遍时,要结合问题有重点、有针对性地深入理解,把注意力集中在对话或独白中所涉及到各种问题的细节上,如 who、what、when、where、why、how long、how far、how soon、how many、which 等,要特别注意第一次没有听清楚或没有理解的地方,应检查一下自己前一次有没有误听、漏听的重要信息,以便检查答案。

不管是听对话还是听独白,注意力一定要集中在对整体内容的理解上,切不可只停留在个别单词或单句上,听不清时马上放弃,不能强迫自己听清每一个单词,要把重点放在听关键词(一般是实词)上以及与问题有关的内容上。

2) 快速读题,预测话题。要充分利用好发卷后开考前的几分钟时间,快速浏览试题及选项,每段对话或独白之间的几十秒时间同样要充分利用起来。要学会预测话题,即根据每个小题的问题及选项的提示来预期和推测录音内容,做到“先看后听”,确定听音的重点,使听音具有明确的方向性和选择性。带着问题去听录音能够更准确地理解内容,从而提高答题的准确率。在高考英语听力测试中这是一种最基本、最实用,也是考生必须掌握的一种技巧,应该牢记,声音过去好似一阵风,因此,一定要把做的一切准备放在听音前,尤其是对付第一节听力材料,因为这部分材料只读一遍。

【例1】Who did Nancy live with?

- A. Her parents. B. Her brother.
C. By herself.

【解析】该题几个选项的区别就在称谓上,听录音之前扫视一下三个选项,听音时只要留心,就不难选准答案。请看录音原文:

Nancy's parents died when she was very

young. She has felt lonely ever since her brother came to China.

正确答案是 B。

【例 2】Where is the woman going?

- A. To class. B. To the cinema.
C. To her classroom to have a rest.

【解析】快速阅读题干后发现,问题的关键是地点,而且应把注意力集中在 the woman 身上。请看录音原文:

M: How about going to the cinema?

W: I'd love to, but I have to go to class for I have already had a rest.

正确答案是 A。

【例 3】What will the woman do this evening?

- A. Meet her brother at the airport.
B. Say good-bye to her Mum at the airport.
C. Fly to another city together with her Mum.

【解析】快速读题,比较选项后做一简单分析:A“去接”;B“去送”;C“一起去”。这样一来,听音重点基本确定,起码已缩小了听录音时捕捉信息的范围。请看录音原文:

M: Shall we go to the cinema this evening?

W: Oh, sorry. I'm afraid I can't. I'm seeing my Mum off at the airport at 7:30.

当听到“seeing my Mum off”这几个词时,很容易与听前的速读内容产生共鸣,于是可迅速找出答案,正确答案是 B。

3) 抓住关键,适当记录。

听力题的解题关键是能够准确地捕捉到说话人的简短对话中所提供的信息中心词,也叫关键词(key words)或关键词组(keyphrases),并边听边记录下提及的人物、事件、信息等关键词。

这个“关键词”可以是数字、代号、符号、汉字、单词缩写等。尽管听力测试是对语言信号在大脑中的反映情况进行检测,但若“投机取巧”,把语言信号变成视觉信号,延长信号在大脑中反应的时间,这无疑达到提高判断准确性的效果。

速记还应注意一个“巧”字,试图进行“全方位”的速记实际上是很愚蠢的。只有关键词找得准,记录快而巧,方能奏效。

【例 1】Who is the woman?

- A. A bus conductor.

B. An air hostess.

C. A friend seeing the man off.

【解析】先看听力原文:

W: I hope you enjoy the rest flight, sir. Don't forget to fill in your landing card.

M: Thank you. I do appreciate your service.

从关键词“flight”和“landing”应该很容易与“空姐(air hostess)”联系起来,正确答案是 B。

【例 2】

1. What was the building used as at the time of the fire?

- A. A hotel.
B. An old people's home.
C. A history museum.

2. Who is Andrew Barnes?

- A. A newspaper reporter.
B. The owner of the building.
C. The head of the fire department.

【解析】这两个小题节选自一段较长的独白,先看听力原文:... Five years ago, it was made into a building for the elderly. Several fire departments were called to the scene. When we asked fire chief Andrew Barnes how the fire started, he answered that... 听录音时应着力捕捉有用的信息,抓住关键词。这里应抓住“a building for the elderly”中的 elderly 以解决第 1 小题,正确答案是 B;再抓住“fire chief Andrew Barnes”中的 chief,确定第 2 小题的答案为 C。听力测试题所选的短文或独白一般是记叙文,通常围绕着 what, who, when, where, which, why 这几方面来设计考题,听录音时一定要集中精神,抓住关键词,切勿连蒙带猜碰运气。

【例 3】

1. Which bus will the man take?

- A. No. 19. B. No. 80. C. No. 90.

2. How much does a ticket cost?

- A. 18 dollars. B. 36 dollars. C. 72 dollars.

【解析】先看听力原文:

W: Can I help you?

M: Could you tell me if there are any buses leaving for New York?

W: There are four buses. No. 90 leaves Washington at 8:20 in the morning. No. 80 leaves at 11:30. No. 18 leaves at 2:00 in the afternoon.



and No. 19 leaves at 4:30 p. m.

M: Can I have two tickets for the 8:20 bus?

W: Certainly. That'll be 36 dollars.

M: Here is the money.

该题在阅读题干时可以看出涉及数字,有车次及价格,因而要有记录的准备。记录时要注意技巧,数字用阿拉伯数字,上午用 a. m., 下午用 p. m.。这样边听边记录下: 4 buses; No. 90, 8:20 a. m.; No. 80, 11:30; No. 18, 2 p. m.; No. 19, 4:30 p. m.; 2 票 36 元。答案分别为 C 和 A。做记录时一定要突出“巧”字,任何熟悉的符号、中文、阿拉伯数字、代号、简图、公式等都可以用。长的词语用缩写,长的句子用关键词。

4) 听清数字, 正确计算。

高考英语听力中常要求考生根据对话中提供的信息计算出有关时间、价格、年龄、距离的答案。因此要注意“听、清、辨”。

一要听清。有些近似音词或容易混淆的词,如 sixteen 和 sixty; 有些关键词,如 more, less, early, late, increase, reduce, times, couple, pair, half, quarter 等,要特别留神。

二要辨准。考查时,材料中往往出现几个数字,问题是问哪一个,一定要注意鉴别。另外,有些近形数字,如 415、514 与 145 等,也要注意区别。

三要正确计算。根据关键词确定加减,还是乘除,还要注意一些常识判断和逻辑推理。

【例 1】How much does the handkerchief cost?

A. \$ 25.50. B. \$ 16.50. C. \$ 6.50.

【解析】先看听力原文:

W: I want this sweater and I think I'll take a handkerchief too.

M: All right. The sweater is nine and a half dollars. So the total is 16 dollars.

这里把“总数(total \$ 16)”减去“汗衫(sweater \$ 9.50)”等于“手帕(handkerchief \$ 6.50)”。这里只需要听清数目,抓住关键词 total,稍做计算即可。正确答案是 C。

【例 2】At what time does the office open?

A. At 8:15. B. At 8:00. C. At 7:45.

【解析】先看听力原文:

M: I wonder why the office is still not open.

W: But it's not yet eight. In fact, it's only a quarter to eight.

这类简单的题目只顾听清,有时也会出错,还应看清题目问什么。如果同样的听力材料,题目换成“*What time is it now?*”,则答案应选 C。另外,涉及时间还要注意掌握一些常用词,像 o'clock, hour, half, quarter, to, past 等。如: 7:45 可表达为 seven forty-five, a quarter to eight, 因而听音和答题时都要谨慎。

【例 3】When are Fancier and Mike getting married?

A. May. B. June. C. July.

【解析】先看听力原文:

M: I thought Fancier and Mike were getting married in June.

W: No, that's what his cousin's wedding is. They're getting married the following month.

从 June 和 the following month 可得出答案是 C。这类以非数字形式出现的英文数目的听力测试题,同样涉及加减乘除。类似的非数字形式的数目概念词汇有:年、月、周、日,某些时间的词汇(如 noon, midnight, fortnight, century 等),数量概念词汇(如 couple, dozen, pair 等),表“每……”概念的词汇(如 daily, weekly, monthly 等)。

5) 理顺关系, 顺势推断。

高考听力测试中有一个测试焦点,就是所谓的推断题:根据对话推断两人之间的关系,推断对话发生的地点,以及对事件的起因、结局的推断等。

听力考试中常出现“*What's the relationship between the two speakers?*”之类的问题,考生要通过所听到的题干,揣摩说话人的语气,抓住主要信息,弄清说话者的职业与身份,有时甚至涉及到“第三者”与对话中一位是什么关系,因而要注意“理顺关系”。

还有一类问题如“*Where does the conversation take place?*”,考生要通过具体情节和背景判断对话发生的地点。如听到“*menu, bill, order, tip*”等词时,应很快联想到 restaurant(餐馆)。

推断还要注重“原因与结果”的逻辑关系,尤其是对话双方所表示的因果关系比较含蓄时,需要理解对话的语境,语意,即所选的答案是否符合语境,能否“自圆其说”。

【例 1】What did Mike do last night?

A. He went to the concert.

B. He did his homework.

C. He looked after his sister.

【解析】此题问 Mike 昨晚做了什么。先看听力

原文:

W: Why didn't you go to the concert last night, Mike?

M: Oh, I wish I hadn't had so much homework to do. But didn't you see my sister?

从“Why didn't you...?”这一句可以排除 A 项。但 B、C 中到底如何把握,要先弄清 wish 从句中暗含的因果关系,再从“didn't you see my sister”来排除 C。正确答案是 B。

【例 2】What's the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. They are friends.
B. They're strangers.
C. They are brother and sister.

【解析】 先看听力原文:

M: Excuse me, madam.

W: Yes?

M: Does this bus go to the Hollywood Hotel?

W: Yes, I think so.

M: Thank you.

W: You're welcome.

从问路这一事实以及两人的对话方式,可以推断出二人不是兄妹、不是朋友(兄妹、朋友可随便些),而是陌生人。这类涉及职业、身份关系的听力题,要根据场景、讲话者的语气、态度以及关键词来作推理判断。如出现 price, sale, size, service 等应考虑 shop assistant 与 customer; 如出现 term, exam, class 等,就可能有 professor, teacher 与 students; 如听到太多的 dear, love 等,多考虑 husband 与 wife; 父母对孩子,常说“You listen”等词语。

【例 3】Why isn't Helen present?

- A. She forgot to come.
B. She wasn't interested.
C. She had another decision.

【解析】 why 提出的问题一般较难,因为原因与结果的关系有时不一定很直白,比较含蓄。常需要考生在理解对话的语境、语意的基础上找到其中的因果关系,再加以推断作出判断。请先看听力原文:

M: Helen isn't here yet. Did you forget to invite her?

W: She was going to come, but then changed her mind.

在“Did you...?”问句后尽管没有直接用 No 来回答,但字里行间已说明“不是因为没通知”,排除 B 项;从“She was going to come.”来排除 A,因而正确答案是 C。

6) 摆脱定势,置身语境。

很多考生感到听英语难,主要原因在于他们“听与理解不能同步”,即听并且理解的速度跟不上讲话人的速度,不能在语境中去理解所听的内容,而试图要听懂每个词、每个句子。一旦听到不熟悉的词(有些并非生词,而是由连读、弱化、简短读法等造成的),由于不理解(反应不过来),不是继续听下去,而是反复思考刚刚听过的那个词或材料,造成思维上的定势,中了命题人的“圈套”。命题者有时就利用反猜手段设计一些似是而非的题目,利用考生的思维定势,导致学生“误入歧途”。要做好这种题目,必须认真辨别细节(有用细节精听),准确认定语境,深入挖掘文章的深层含义,正确理解文章的内在逻辑,同时也要“抓大放小”(不必追求每个词都听懂)。只有摆脱定势,才能柳暗花明。

【例 1】What does the woman think of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony?

- A. She doesn't like it.
B. She likes it.
C. She prefers it to his other works.

【解析】 先看听力原文:

M: I really enjoy listening to Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

W: Yes, it is very nice, but I prefer some of his other works.

男的说喜欢(enjoy),女的说 Yes,考生盲目地认为“也喜欢”而选答案 B。还有的考生听到 prefer, 听到 his other works 就选了答案 C。这里除了应抓住转折词 but 外,还要注意 prefer 与 prefer...to 的区别,要摆脱一般的思维定势,投入到意境中去,这样选出来的答案才会“保险”。

【例 2】What do you think the woman is?

- A. A member of a political club.
B. A camera woman.
C. A waitress.

【解析】 根据一般的思维逻辑,读题后考生会留意这样的信息词:“女人”“照相”“服务员”与“俱乐部”。先看听力原文:

M: Are you ready yet?



W: I'll be ready in a couple of minutes.
 M: We have to be at the hotel in 15 minutes.
 W: Do I have to make a speech tonight?
 M: Just a short one, after dinner.
 W: What about TV? Will they have cameras there?
 M: I certainly hope so. I'd like to see you on every news program in town tonight.
 W: I'll be glad when the election is over. I'd like to have a good night's sleep more than anything else right now. I'll have to shake hands with so many people.

对话中零零星星出现了诸如 make a speech, see you on every news program, election, have to shake hands with so many people 等, 提供了一个“大人物出席某种活动”的语境。能置身这样的语境, 就不难找准答案 A。整个对话中没有正面直接提供问题的答案, 只有把握语境, 通篇理解所听的内容, 才能对付这类较难的题目。

【例 3】How long does it take the local(每站必停的) train to get to Chicago?

A. 2 hours. B. 3 hours. C. 4 hours.

【解析】 阅读题目后一般的思维过程是, 准备听清并记录好“几点出发”“几点到达”或“比……早/迟”等。先看听力原文:

W: We can take the express train and save an hour.

M: Yes, the express train takes only three hours to go to Chicago.

此题不摆脱思维定势, 不稍加分析, 听得再认真也很难选准正确答案。这里一定要抓住 express train 与 local train 哪个快? 再从 save 一词上进行突破, 得到“省下一小时仍花了三个小时”, “实际原‘每站必停’的车要四个小时”, 故正确答案是 C。

7) 注重阅读, 理解语境。

高考听力录音文字材料的语言难度略低于阅读材料, 采用对话和独白两种形式。尽管材料中很少出现所谓的“超纲词汇”, 但个别不影响理解的词汇也有可能出现。因此, 阅读理解的能力也是至关重要的, 不能让听力成为无根之木。

听力语言材料内容多样, 涉及日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、传说、时事、人物、科普等。这就要求考生掌握所听材料大意, 理解具体事实和表面意义, 进行简单的计算、推理等。问题一般由 W/H 引出。

要注意对文章主题句的理解。常常开头就点明主题, 听懂主题句有助于对全文的理解。语段(独白)的理解能听懂大意就行, 要通过上下文的内容去理解。同时要学会带着问题(预先读到的试卷上的提示)去有选择地听, 没有必要把每个词都听懂, 让听音与理解同步进行。

【例 1】Which statement is true about the woman's uncle?

- A. He liked Bill's uncle.
- B. He owed a lot of money.
- C. He seldom helped others.

【解析】 先看听力原文:

M: You know your uncle was a lot like my uncle, always going out of his way to help others.

W: I hope other people remember that, Bill. He left a lot of debts when he died.

此题如果能理解“go out of one's way to do”相当于“make a special effort to do”, 则可以排除 C 选项。be like 意为“像”, 而 like 作为动词, 意思是“喜欢”, 排除 A。而本题若了解“left a lot of debts”即“owed a lot of money”, 答案就能直接选 B。类似应理解其语义的句子有: 1) 体会让步: 如 In spite of the problem, I doubt that Smith will desert his wife and children. 2) 弄清条件: 如 I wished I had booked in advance. 3) 注意比较: 如 Bill gets less exercise than he should. 4) 多学点习语: 如 Whenever Mr. Dull lectured, Bob feels ill at ease(= feels uncomfortable). 5) 熟悉问题的一般形式: 如 What conclusion can we get from the talk? What does the speaker mean? 等等。

【例 2】How does the man feel about driving?

- A. He thinks 15 kilometers is too far.
- B. He is sorry there is so much traffic on the road.
- C. He is satisfied with the driving conditions.

【解析】 这类题目题干较长, 一定要先快速读题, 然后带着问题去听。请先看听力原文:

W: Do you live far from your office?

M: About 15 kilometers, but it doesn't seem that far. The road is good and there isn't much traffic.

理解“it doesn't seem that far”, 排除 A; 理解

"There isn't much traffic",排除B项。虽然听的材料中有C所用的词,但其意思已包含在对话中,因此解题的关键是理解。

【例3】What does the man mean?

- A. They should replace the typewriter.
B. He thinks well of the typist.
C. The typist is not good enough.

【解析】问题是“What...mean?”,这就提醒考生

要注重理解。先看听力原文:

W: I think we should replace the old typewriter.

M: Why not the typist?

对话很短,但言外之意却很明显:“为什么不更换打字员呢?”说明“人不行”而非“打字机之故”。因此,理解语意一定要利用间接信息体会弦外之意,理解讲话者真正的意思。

第四节 全真试题再现与精析

(一) NMET2005年高考听力试题精析

【听力试题】

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 9.15. B. £ 9.15. C. £ 9.18.

答案:B

- How much will the woman pay if she buys two skirts?
A. \$ 18. B. \$ 19. C. \$ 20.
- What will the speakers discuss?
A. A report. B. A computer.
C. A report on computer.
- What are the speakers talking about?
A. A child. B. A room. C. A present.
- What can we learn from this conversation?
A. The woman does not get along well with the man.
B. The woman does not get along well with her roommate.
C. The man will talk with the woman's roommate.
- Where are the two speakers now?
A. On the first floor.
B. On the fourth floor.
C. On the fifth floor.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标

在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。听第6段材料,回答6、7题。

- What was the woman doing before she went home?
A. Typing a report.
B. Rewriting a report.
C. Reviewing a report.
- Where did the woman have her dinner?
A. In a restaurant.
B. In her office.
C. At home.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

- Why does the man feel surprised?
A. The woman has found a new job.
B. The woman doesn't feel like leaving.
C. The woman disagrees with him.
- What does the woman say about her department?
A. There is a lack of trust.
B. There are serious problems.
C. There is too much pressure.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

- What are the speakers talking about?
A. Popular sports events.
B. TV programs people like best.
C. Things people do after work.
- How did the woman do the research?
A. She talked to people.
B. She sent letters to people.
C. She collected information from newspapers.
- What do most people do in their spare time?
A. Go to movies.



B. Read books.

C. Watch TV.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Where does this conversation take place?

A. At the airport.

B. In a restaurant.

C. On the street.

14. Why does the woman like San Francisco?

A. It has less traffic.

B. It has the best food and music.

C. People there are friendlier.

15. Where does the woman come from?

A. Pennsylvania.

B. San Francisco.

C. China.

16. What does the woman think of the man's English?

A. Excellent. B. Acceptable. C. Strange.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. How many people are there in the woman's family?

A. Three B. Four C. Five

18. What did the children think about having dinner together at home?

A. They thought it was funny.

B. They disliked the idea at first.

C. They preferred eating with friends.

19. How often did the family finally decide to have meals together?

A. Every Sunday.

B. Twice a week.

C. Three times a week.

20. Who finally set the time for these family dinners?

A. The children.

B. The father.

C. The woman speaker.

【答案及解析】

2005年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(全国卷一)英语试卷听力部分的特点是:

1. 选材

听力材料的选取非常重视语言真实性的原则,今年的语言材料均来源于实际生活,材料合乎英美

国家的实际生活。谈话一般是围绕某个日常生活的话题展开,同时有一些相关细节的支持。如:第七段是关于部门经理和一位要跳槽的女职员的对话;第九段是关于两个陌生人在飞机场寒暄的对话,非常的自然真实;题干的选词都是常见的词汇,但是往往考生在平时容易忽略掉。如:第九段听力材料中的“flight”,就是判断13小题选择地点为飞机场的重要依据;第十段材料是关于两个人就如何加强家庭凝聚力而进行交流的内容。

2. 材料的难度

在听力部分的两节中,一般来说第一节的内容较少,难度较低;第二节内容较多,难度稍高,但是因为可以带着问题听两遍录音,考生有时间核对自己的答案,其难度就大打折扣了。今年的听力材料的选材无生词,完全紧扣大纲,难度适中。

3. 考核要点

今年的试卷在着力考查考生对口头英语材料的理解能力的同时,也重点地考查了下表几项内容(完全符合大纲对考生听的能力的考查要求):

2005年英语高考听力部分考查项目分布表:

	数字运算	逻辑推理、分析、判断			细节内容
		主旨	预测	细节判断	
题号	1,5,17	10	2	4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19	3, 6, 9, 11, 15,20
考查次数	3	1	1	9	6
所用疑问代词	How much Where How many	What	What	Where why what how often	What How Where Who
%	15%	5%	5%	45%	30%

从上表可知,今年的听力考查逻辑推理、分析、判断题的比例占到55%,细节理解占到30%,这两道大题仍然是听力考查的重头。数字运算也是每年必考项目。下面对今年的听力考题做详细的分析。

(1) 获取事实性的具体信息

为了说明和解释主旨,对话或独白中需要一些具体信息,如时间、地点、人物、原因等。这些信息是理解和把握对话主旨不可少的内容,也常常是听力

考试的重点项目——微技能考点。如：今年的题 3、6、9、11、15、20 等。在今年的听力测试中占了 30%。

(2) 逻辑推理、分析、判断

对说话的背景、说话者之间的关系，事情的未来发展等能作出简单的推断。说话发生的背景及说话者之间的关系对话的含义有着重要的作用。如：第 4 小题男子问女子有关室友的问题，女子说室友总是 making noises，如果 remind her, she's always rude，可见两人关系不好；第 18 小题是因为孩子们一开始有一阵子 unhappy with the idea，所以推断出 disliked the idea at first；再如第 7 小题，女子说自己 ate it at my desk，从而推断出她是在 office 吃的饭等；还有第 16 小题，You speak English like a native speaker, I didn't have any idea. 说英语就像母语是说英语的人说的好，说明英语 excellent。

(3) 简单的数字运算

每年的听力考题中都有对考生听懂录音材料并做简单的运算的能力的考查。今年也有三道类似的题。例如：第 1 小题，每条裙子 \$10，打折期间买两条可以少付 \$1，所以买两裙子只需要 \$19。再如第 17 小题，问女子家里有几个人，听力材料里有句话... dinner with my parents and two sisters. 说明家里有 5 个人，父母亲加上两个妹妹和我一共是 5 人。

总之听力部分选材来源于生活，真实自然。突出了交际的功能。难度适中，建议调整个别考题的顺序，增加考试中对考生的人文关怀。

把第一题设为计算题，学生失分的较多。因为第一个听力题考生往往由于刚开考，考生在心理上还不够稳定或是不太适应，如果再加上题中答案需运算方能得出，往往容易选错。建议运算题不作为第一道听力题进行考查。

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. A
9. B 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. A 14. B 15. A
16. A 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. C

(二) NMET2004 年高考听力试题精析

【听力试题】

第一节(共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15

B. £ 9.15

C. £ 9.18

答案：B

- What do we learn about the man?
 - He slept well on the plane.
 - He had a long trip.
 - He had a meeting.
- Why will the woman stay home in the evening?
 - To wait for a call.
 - To watch a ball game on TV.
 - To have dinner with a friend.
- What gift will the woman probably get for Mary?
 - A school bag.
 - A record.
 - A theatre ticket.
- What does the man mainly do in his spare time?
 - Learn a language.
 - Do some sports.
 - Play the piano.
- What did the woman like doing when she was young?
 - Riding a bicycle with friends.
 - Travelling the country.
 - Reading alone.

第二节(共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 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 5 秒钟时间阅读每道题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听下面一段材料，回答第 6 和第 7 题。

- Where does the conversation take place?
 - In a hotel.
 - At a booking office.
 - At a friend's house.
- What will the man probably do in a few days?
 - Fly to another country.
 - Come to the same hotel.
 - Drive there to visit friends.

听下面一段材料，回答第 8 至第 10 题。



8. What did the man worry about at the beginning of the conversation?
A. He might not find everything he wanted.
B. He might not have enough money with him.
9. How much should the man pay?
A. \$ 5.
B. \$ 75.
C. \$ 75.05
10. What did the woman do in the end?
A. She charged the man a little less.
B. She asked the man to pay her late.
C. She made a mistake in adding up the cost.
- 听下面一段材料,回答第 11 至第 13 题。
11. Where are the speakers?
A. In a classroom.
B. In a theatre.
C. In an office.
12. Why does the man plan to leave early?
A. He is going on vacation.
B. He is going to a performance.
C. He is going to the post office.
13. What does the woman offer to do?
A. Clean the office.
B. Pick up the man's son.
C. Finish the man's work.
- 听下面一段材料,回答第 14 至第 17 题。
14. How does the woman feel at the beginning of the conversation?
A. Angry.
B. Surprised.
C. Sad.
15. What size bag does the woman want?
A. A 24-inch bag.
B. A 29-inch bag.
C. A 32-inch bag.
16. When will the woman leave for Mexico?
A. On Thursday.
B. On Friday.
C. On Saturday.
17. Where does the man work?
A. At a mail order company.
B. At an international travel service.
C. At the airport information desk.

听下面一段材料,回答第 18 至第 20 题。

18. Why did the woman not go to college?
A. She didn't pass the exam.
B. She wasn't interested in college.
C. She couldn't afford college education.
19. What job does the woman say she did?
A. She was a bus conductor.
B. She was a shop assistant.
C. She was a housekeeper.
20. What did the woman think of her friend's college life?
A. It was busy.
B. It was wonderful.
C. It was dull.

【听力录音原文】

第一节

听下面 5 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。

(Text 1)

W: Good Morning, Mr. Li. Did you sleep well last night after your long flight?

M: Good Morning. Yes, I did. I feel totally rested and I'm now ready for our meeting.

Text 2

M: We could go to a ball game this evening or would you rather eat in a restaurant and then see a film?

W: To tell you the truth, I can't really go anywhere this evening because I'm expecting an important phone call.

Text 3

W: Have you got an idea what to buy for Mary's birthday?

M: Well, I'll get her a new schoolbag and I promise to take her to a film. What about you?

W: Oh, I haven't decided yet. I probably buy her one new musical record and she likes it so much.

Text 4

W: So what do you usually do in your free time?

M: At the moment, I'm spending much of my free