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中考

英语听力

English
Listening

强化训练

朱明信/编著

Paul
Debbie

朗读(全国高考试卷英语听力主播)

- ✓ 语言纯正听说结合
- ✓ 配有标准模拟试题
- ✓ 提升中考应对能力



外文出版社
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考英语听力强化训练/朱明信主编.

北京:外文出版社,2006

ISBN 7-119-02246-6

I. 中… II. 朱… III. 英语—听说教学—初中—习题—

升学参考资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第127999号

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

中考英语听力强化训练

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责任编辑 刘承忠 曾惠杰

封面设计 小雨工作室

印刷监制 张国祥

出版发行 外文出版社

社 址 北京市百万庄大街24号

邮政编码 100037

电 话 (010)68996177

(010)68329514/68327211(推广发行部)

印 刷 北京飞达印刷有限责任公司

经 销 新华书店/外文书店

开 本 16开

字 数 150千字

印 数 00001—15000册

印 张 6

版 次 2006年第1版第1次印刷

装 别 平

书 号 ISBN 7-119-02246-6

定 价 25.00元(赠3盘磁带)

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Listening

英语听力训练解读 (代序)

英语听力的好坏主要集中表现在学生对所学英语词汇发音的反应,对短语、习语、句子、意群、停顿的理解,对句子语调、语气的感悟,对词与词之间的弱读连读的辨析,以及对西方文化背景和思维模式等的综合理解能力上。

听力虽不是评判一个人英文水平的惟一标准,但听力不好却会严重影响我们的英语交流能力。在我国,听力几乎是所有学英语的同学在考试和实际应用中最害怕的部分。很多同学为此“费尽心机”,效果却始终不佳。原因何在?我们认为主要有下面几种原因:

1. 语音基础打的不好,造成反应跟不上。
2. 连读弱读训练不够,本来会的听起来像生词。
3. 对西方的文化背景和思维模式不熟悉。
4. 听力训练量太小。
5. 不良的英语学习习惯等。

《新课程标准》虽然没有直接对听力训练的量做出明确规定,但其规定的听力技能标准还是相当高的。这就要求同学们“能识别不同语气所表达的不同态度;能听懂委婉的建议或劝告;能抓住简单语段中的观点;能基本听懂广播、电视英语新闻的主题或大意等”。这种要求事实上是相当高的。如果没有相当量的听力训练和良好的听力习惯,要达到这个标准是相当难的。就我们掌握的情况来看,没有多少学生可以达到这个标准。大城市的学生听力基础还好一些,农村孩子的差距就更大了。

任何使用过英语进行交流的人都明白,对方说的每句话不可能全是生词,听不懂只存在两种情况:真听不懂和假听不懂。

所谓真听不懂指的是遇到没学过的生词和习语,那是当然听不懂了。假听不懂指的是对学过的单词依然听不懂,这就和发音有关系了。大多数同学背单词时不仔细琢磨发音,而只是记单词的意思和拼写。这样,在阅读时还能应付,可到听力实践时就出现问题了。当时听到的和平时背的好像是两回事,听不懂也就很自然了。

另一种情况是听得真真切切,但心里糊里糊涂,不知老外说了些什么。这里既有对连读、弱读不熟悉,也有另一个不好的学习习惯在起作用。很多同学记单词时只记中文意思,而正确的方法应该是把每个单词的形、意、音作为语言的最小的基因单元储存在脑海里,这样一来,不论你听到还是看到,三项之间可以迅速地相互切换,省去了想的过程,从而可以大大地提高听的能力。训练的量是保证和基础。没有量的保证,任何人都不可能学好一门外国语言。比如我说:“How do you do? How are you? What's your name?”等时,不论我说得有多快,你都能听懂。同学

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们想过为什么吗?套用《卖油翁》里说的一句话:“无他,惟耳熟尔!”你听不懂的往往就是你已经学了但没熟练掌握的单词。只是外国人在讲话时有连读和吞音的现象,使你以为是生词而已。

因此我们认为:按时定量,精泛结合,在脑子里把单词、句型或某些惯用的发音和读法之间建立起条件反射式的对应关系的听力训练方法才是最有效的。

相信大家对我们以上的观点已经深有体会。因此,我们建议同学们在练习听力时,最好不要一听不懂就看文字材料。若有些地方实在听不懂,也应尽量听清各个音节或单词,然后再翻开录音材料看一看,有些影响理解的生词可查一下词典,接着再从头至尾听,直到能够听懂全部内容为止。通过这样的听力训练,可促使自己提高辨音及听力理解能力。如果读过书面材料再去听录音,往往就是耳朵在听音,大脑在思索、背诵;如果看着书面材料听,则往往是自己默读。这种方法根本达不到提高听力的目的,其结果是遇到新的材料时就又听不懂了。

听力训练的最后一个要件就是熟悉英语国家的文化背景知识,这是非常重要的。大家常常抱怨字字句句都懂,但仍然搞不懂说话者的意图,在阅读中也存在这方面的问题。这种训练涉及面很广,渗透到生活的方方面面,并不是一本书就能解决问题的。但本书在每节都选编了许多新颖又贴近生活的对话或独白,有些有一定的难度,我们建议大家把注意力放在熟悉英美人的说话习惯、文化背景上,而非仅仅做几道选择题。另外,同学们要大量阅读相关背景知识来弥补这一方面的不足。

关于听力技巧问题,我们认为同学们在平时的训练中应有意识地注意以下几点:

1. 在听录音之前,利用短暂的间隙时间搜索本题各个设问句中的关键词,在听的时候,以关键词为主线采集信息。
2. 迅速浏览各选项,尽可能多地捕捉各选项中的信息及其异同。
3. 利用关键词和各选项中所包含的信息,迅速对将要听到的材料主旨做出判断。
4. 注意逆推法的应用,即在平时的训练中多研究各种设问的技巧及各种设问和各选项之间的关系等。

关于学习技巧,我们的观点是:技巧只是技巧。对技巧过多地依赖,是我们所反对的。也正是因为人们过多地强调技巧,才使得我们今天培养出来的学生虽然通过了各种考试,但实际能力还是比较差。因此我们认为,学习应以阻击战为主,技巧之类的游击战只能起辅助作用。我们真诚地希望同学们要养成良好的听力习惯,要热爱英语学习,不是仅仅为了考试,而是为了掌握本领而学习!

此外,2005年高考(全国卷)英语听力主播Paul先生和Debbie女士朗读了本书的全部录音稿。他们纯正的语音,贴近生活实际的语速,会助你在高考英语听力考试中取得优异的成绩!

《中考英语听力强化训练》调查表

1. 本书吸引您的主要是:

☐ 出版社 ☐ 内容 ☐ 装帧设计

2. 您对本书内容的综合评价是:

☐ 很好 ☐ 好 ☐ 一般 ☐ 差

3. 您对本书的录音是否满意?

☐ 满意 ☐ 不满意

4. 您对本书封面设计的评价是:

☐ 很好 ☐ 好 ☐ 一般 ☐ 差

5. 您对本书版式设计的评价是:

☐ 很好 ☐ 好 ☐ 一般 ☐ 差

6. 您认为本书还应在哪些方面有所突破? (可另附稿纸)

7. 您认为哪个出版社的同类听力书编得好? 它好在什么地方? (可另附稿纸)

8. 您还需要哪些方面的英语书? (可另附稿纸)

欢迎将您的信息反馈给我们。

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Listening

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第一章 有关听句子的各种题型的 专项训练

纵观全国各地的中考英语听力试卷,卷面结构基本一致。试卷所涉及的题型大致分为以下几种:

- 1、听单词辨音
- 2、听句子选单词或短语
- 3、听句子选图画
- 4、听句子或小短文填词或词组
- 5、听句子选同义句
- 6、听句子选恰当答语

针对以上不同的题型,在作答时,其技巧也不一样。本章分别就每一种题型的特点和解题技巧进行简要地讲解。

一、听单词辨音

听单词辨音在各地中考真题和模拟试题中所占的比重不大。这类题相对比较简单,但却是基础中的基础,一般是四选一,即“从以下四个单词中选出你所听到的那个单词”。做这类题时要注意以下两点:

1、对元音发音相同或相近的单词要熟悉。这类词在中学英语中很多,要力争听出其细微的差别。做这类题首先要用心听辅音与辅音之间的区别,其次才是元音。比如:dirt, bird / hat, head / later, ladder / read, dead / take, lake / old, hold 等。

2、注意字形相近的单词。做这类题时首先要注意元音与元音之间的区别,其次才是辅音。比如:shirt, skirt / hand, head / later, letter / meet, meat / fill, fell / hair, hear / rise, rose 等。

说明:由于本题型在各地中考试卷中出现的不多,属于平时的基础训练。此外,本题型已和听句子选单词等融合到一起,所以本章中没有单独涉及这类题型的专项训练题。

二、听句子选单词或短语

本类型试题在中考中多于听单词辨音。事实上,本题型是听单词辨音的变体,难度上有所增加。比如:

例题1:(选项) A.meat B.met C.meet D.mean

(原文) I'm very glad to **meet** you.

例题2:(选项) A.leather B.feather C.weather D.whether

(原文) Nobody knows **whether** it will rain tonight.

相对于听单词辨音,其考点的变化为:本类型考题不但考听单词辨音,而且还考单词的用法,尤其对发音相同或相近的单词。这类题型的考点体现了词不离句的新教学理念,这是单纯听

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单词辨音题型无法做到的。因为,如果用听单词辨音的方法来考上面两道题的话,其选项就不是唯一的了。

三、听句子选图画

本类型试题在中考卷子中较常见。其表现形式大概有两种:

1. 听A、B、C或D三个或四个句子,其中只有一句正确描述了图画的内容,请你听完录音后选择那个表达了图画内容的句子。比如录音中讲道:

A. Xiaoming is surfing on the internet. (小明在上网。)

B. Xiaoming is doing his homework. (小明在做作业。)

C. Xiaoming is making a phone call. (小明在打电话。)

(说明:根据汉语翻译仅画其中的一幅图画)

2. 听一个句子,该单句描述了多幅图画中一幅的内容(有的四幅,有的三幅),让你选择单句所描述的图画是哪一幅图画。比如录音中讲道:Some students are playing football on the playground. (一些学生在操场上踢足球。)

(说明:画四幅图画,其中一幅描述一些学生在操场上踢足球,其他三幅可描述玩篮球、排球、棒球或别的体育项目。)

本题型为综合考察题,不仅考察学生的辨听能力,而且还考察学生的观察和反应能力。有的试题比较简单,听力句子中提供的信息点单一,比如谈到一种动物,选项中给你画几种动物让你选择;谈到一个时间点,让你选择哪一幅图表达了这个时间点。复杂一点的是信息提供的多,而图画画得又差不多。凡是遇到这样的题,要求同学们在答题时一定要用心听,不要漏掉信息点,然后细心观察,从而选出正确的图画。

四、听句子或小短文填词或词组

本题型在中考试卷中较为常见,为综合考察型试题。该题型比听单词辨音和听句子选单词的难点又有所放大。其原因是,听单词辨音和听句子选单词有时可以根据所学的知识点猜出来,而本题型要求你既要知道该单词的发音、用法、变位,又要求你会默写该单词或短语,写错一点都不算对,所以难度增大。本题型一般在指令中都限制所填词量。解这类题时,首先要迅速浏览试题并做出判断。请看下面的例句(斜体为空缺,即要求填写的部分):

例题3: I'd like to have a cup of *orange juice* and a hamburger.

在浏览本题时,你看到要求填写的部分之前的表达为I'd like to have a cup of...,这就要求你迅速地做出的判断是:要求填写的内容是一种饮料,在听的时候要集中精力听饮料的名字。

例题4: Alexander Bell, *born in* Scotland, is the famous inventor of the telephone.

在浏览本题时,你看到的是:前面是一个人名,后面是一个地点名词,中间又用逗号隔开,你迅速地做出的判断应是,需要填写的极有可能是过去分词短语,而且是谈论出生地或来自某地。所以在听时,要在这类词上集中精力。

本题型的难度还在于,一般单句仅念一遍,而停顿的时间又较短,如果对所要填写的词汇或短语不熟悉,势必影响后面的答题。如果出现这种情况,该放弃的就放弃,如果每个题都慢半拍,就有全都答不上来的可能。综上所述,对听句子填单词或短语这类题型,一定要掌握以下两点技巧:

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1. 迅速浏览题干和要求填写部分的前面和后面的句型、单词类型等,做出要填的内容大致是哪方面的判断;

2. 集中精力听空前那个单词后的内容,这是最关键的一步;

五、听句子选同义句

本题型在中考中很常见,难度和补全句子或短文大致相当。考点主要集中在同义结构的互相转换和词语释义上,包括:同义词组的相互替换;同义短语间的相互替换;同义句不同表达方式之间的替换;主动语态与被动语态的转换;直接引语与间接引语之间的转换;简单句与复合句之间的转换等都属于这种类型。为了更好地完成这类题型,要求同学们平时对同义词、同义短语和同义结构多注意,同时多做一下这方面的题型,打牢基础。请看下面的例句:

题型一:同义短语之间的转换

(A)例题1: A. John is too young to go to school.

B. John is old enough to go to school.

C. John is sick for going to school.

(原文) John is under the school age.

本题考查的就是同义短语之间的相互转换。under the school age 和 A 项中的 too young to go to school 所表达的意思一样,都指年龄太小不能去上学。

题型二:同义结构之间的转换:

(A)例题2: A. John was so late that he missed the train.

B. John was late but he caught the train.

C. John went to the wrong station.

(原文) John got up too late to catch the train.

本题考察的就是同义结构之间的转换,too...to... 和 so... that...之间在主语一致的情况下可以相互置换。

题型三:同义词之间的转换:

(B)例题3: A. I'm well, I can't go to work.

B. I'm ill, I can't go to work.

C. I'm sorry, I can't go to work.

(原文) I'm sick, I can't go to work.

本题型考察的就是同义词之间的相互转换,sick 和 ill 为同义词。第三句为干扰句,它只说明不能去上班很抱歉,但没有说明原因,因此不能选C。

六、听句子选恰当答语

本题型考察的实际内容就是补全对话,其特点就是要依据情景来回答,有的叫“情景反应”。做这类题时要注意的是“恰当”二字,也就是要符合上下文的语境。同时,要注意一些固定问句和固定答语的运用,而不是随便作答。比如:

题型一:固定说法的运用:

(C)例题1: A. Yes, you can.

B. Hello, what's the matter?

Listening

C. This is John speaking.

(原文) May I speak to Mr. John?

本题考察的就是电话用语的固定说法。如果接电话的人正是你要找的人，其回答一般是：This is... speaking. 答此类题时一定要注意，不能仅凭汉语上说得通，答语一定要符合英语习惯用法。

题型二：固定问法的运用：

(B) 例题2: A. My father is a handsome man.

B. My father is a teacher.

C. My father is cooking.

(原文) What is your father?

本题考察的是对问句的理解。问句是一个询问职业的句型，所以在回答时要找到表达职业的答语。如果对问句的句型掌握不好，不知道问题的含义，也就无法选出正确的答案。

Listening

第一节 听句子,选单词、数字或短语

I. 请听下面10个句子。选择与你所听录音相同的单词。每个句子仅读一遍。

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. walk | B. talk | C. work | D. wake |
| () 2. A. treating | B. trying | C. trapping | D. training |
| () 3. A. thirty | B. thirsty | C. dirty | D. tidy |
| () 4. A. lively | B. luckily | C. lonely | D. loudly |
| () 5. A. easy | B. busy | C. noisy | D. heavy |
| () 6. A. pour | B. pull | C. poor | D. push |
| () 7. A. skirt | B. suit | C. short | D. shirt |
| () 8. A. green | B. gray | C. great | D. grade |
| () 9. A. police | B. piece | C. please | D. place |
| () 10. A. save | B. serve | C. safe | D. seat |

II. 请听下面10个句子。根据所听录音选出你所听到的短语。每个句子仅读一遍。

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| () 11. A. put on | B. go on | C. hold on | D. try on |
| () 12. A. ride a bike | B. make a cake | C. make a kite | D. take a cat |
| () 13. A. have a look | B. have a swim | C. have a rest | D. have a talk |
| () 14. A. in trouble | B. in danger | C. in surprise | D. in good |
| () 15. A. comes out | B. comes on | C. comes over | D. comes up |
| () 16. A. hurry up | B. wake up | C. hand up | D. get up |
| () 17. A. got on with | B. agree with | C. catch up with | D. talk with |
| () 18. A. how much | B. how far | C. how soon | D. how long |
| () 19. A. send up | B. put up | C. make up | D. open up |
| () 20. A. as good as | B. more than | C. as much as | D. as well as |

第二节 听录音,补全句子

请听下面20个句子。根据所听录音补全句子。每空仅填一词。每个句子仅读一遍。

1. A good _____ makes a good ending.
2. Bill _____ beats me at swimming.
3. We love our great _____.

Listening

4. Natural food is good for our _____.
5. I will _____ my first English teacher forever.
6. We _____ that our good wishes will come true.
7. Our parents will be _____ with our performance as long as we try our best.
8. It's not only a _____ but also a challenge for China to join the WTO.
9. I want to know _____ a writing brush is made of bamboo and animal's hairs.
10. The boys deserved to lose the _____ because they were too confident.
11. The more careful you are, the _____ mistakes you'll make.
12. I hope to find a good job in a big _____ after I graduate from university.
13. _____ is the most important while we are traveling.
14. To hold the Olympic Games in 2008 means _____ from all over the world will gather in Beijing.
15. Books give me _____ and make me happy.
16. These plates are _____ the sea and continents of the world.
17. We often get _____ by reading newspapers, magazines and all kinds of books.
18. If you feel nervous, try to _____ in deeply, and then out. You'll feel better.
19. Don't _____ up the wall. It's dangerous!
20. When _____ comes, the sky is blue and the sun is bright.

第三节 听句子,选同义句

请听下面20个句子。根据所听录音,选出与你所听句子意思最接近的句子。每个句子读一遍。

- () 1. A. I'm not sure. Must be you're right. B. I'm not sure. May be you're right.
C. I'm not sure. Maybe you're right. D. I'm not sure. Must you're right.
- () 2. A. The young pioneer often looks after the old lady.
B. The young pioneer often looks up the old lady.
C. The young pioneer often looks for the old lady.
D. The young pioneer often looks over the old lady.
- () 3. A. He worked out the problem at the end.
B. He worked out the problem in the end.
C. He worked out the problem by the end.
D. He worked out the problem in no time.
- () 4. A. If you understand the rule, you will have no further difficulty with it.

Listening

- B. Until you understand the rule, you will have no further difficulty with it.
C. While you understand the rule, you will have no further difficulty with it.
D. Before you understand the rule, you will have no further difficulty with it.
- () 5. A. We must come back with the books to the library on time.
B. We must get back the books from the library on time.
C. We must go back with the books to the library on time.
D. We must give back the books to the library on time.
- () 6. A. The teacher will come and see you at that moment.
B. The teacher will come and see you just now.
C. The teacher will come and see you right now.
D. The teacher will come and see you for a while.
- () 7. A. My camera looks like yours. B. My camera is the same as yours.
C. My camera doesn't look like yours. D. My camera isn't the same as yours.
- () 8. A. His daughter has made a decision to buy a computer.
B. His daughter has thought to buy a computer.
C. His daughter has wanted to buy a computer.
D. His daughter has discussed to buy a computer.
- () 9. A. They went over the road when the traffic lights were red.
B. They went across the road when the traffic lights were red.
C. They went through the road when the traffic lights were red.
D. They went along the road when the traffic lights were red.
- () 10. A. You can see many tall buildings somewhere in our city.
B. You can see many tall buildings over there in our city.
C. You can see many tall buildings nowhere in our city.
D. You can see many tall buildings here and there in our city.
- () 11. A. There are much interesting books in our library.
B. There are a few interesting books in our library.
C. There are many interesting books in our library.
D. There are a little interesting books in our library.
- () 12. A. What a bright boy he is! B. What a clean desk it is!
C. What's the day today? D. What a sunny day it is!
- () 13. A. It was late, but Miss Lin went to work.
B. It was late, but Miss Lin went on working.
C. It was late, but Miss Lin stopped to work.
D. It was late, but Miss Lin didn't work any more.
- () 14. A. Don't stop having hope. I'm sure things will get better.
B. Don't put down hope. I'm sure things will get better.

Listening

- C. Don't fall hope. I'm sure things will get better.
D. Don't start hope. I'm sure things will get better.
- () 15. A. Just watch me and I will show you where the supermarket is.
B. Just look after me and I will show you where the supermarket is.
C. Just go after me and I will show you where the supermarket is.
D. Just catch up with me and I will show you where the supermarket is.
- () 16. A. Chinese is not so interesting as Japanese.
B. Chinese is most interesting of all.
C. Japanese is as interesting as Chinese.
D. Japanese is less interesting than Chinese.
- () 17. A. She is more than forty years old. B. She is less than forty years old.
C. She looks younger than she really is. D. She looks older than she really is.
- () 18. A. Both of us were born in 1983. B. I am older than Tom.
C. Both of us were born in 1985. D. Tom is older than me.
- () 19. A. Both Lucy and her sister came early. B. Both Lucy and her sister came late.
C. Neither Lucy nor her sister came early. D. Neither Lucy nor her sister came late.
- () 20. A. He will be back on Saturday. B. He will be back next Saturday.
C. He won't be back on Saturday. D. He won't be back next Saturday.

第四节 听句子,选恰当答语

请听下面20个句子。根据所听录音选择恰当的答语。每个句子仅读一遍。

- () 1. A. Don't worry. B. With pleasure. C. It is a pleasure. D. Yes, go ahead.
- () 2. A. I'd like a tie. B. Do it, please.
C. No, I don't need help. D. That's all right.
- () 3. A. Thank you. B. The same to you. C. All right. D. OK.
- () 4. A. It's May 12. B. It's nine fifteen. C. About two weeks. D. It's Sunday.
- () 5. A. Yes, you can. B. Who are you? C. Speaking. D. Yes, I am.
- () 6. A. You are welcome.
C. Good idea. B. That's great. D. Thank you.
- () 7. A. Yes, it is.
C. It's made in China. B. It's made of wool. D. It's very nice.
- () 8. A. In the library. B. Very moving. C. Next Tuesday. D. Tom.
- () 9. A. She is my sister. B. She is pretty.

Listening

- C. She is a student.
- () 10. A. It's very hard.
C. Not bad.
- () 11. A. Very well.
C. No problem.
- () 12. A. Sure.
C. It doesn't matter.
- () 13. A. Great.
C. Yes, it's nice.
- () 14. A. All right.
C. I'm hungry, too.
- () 15. A. You can call me John.
C. Oh, no.
- () 16. A. It doesn't matter.
C. You are welcome.
- () 17. A. Is that so?
C. Yes, I think so.
- () 18. A. Good luck.
C. Sorry to hear that.
- () 19. A. Yes, he does.
C. Of course not.
- () 20. A. Yes, that's right.
C. I'm sorry.
- D. She is good at English.
- B. Fine, thank you.
- D. Have a good time.
- B. Thank you.
- D. With pleasure.
- B. That's all right.
- D. No problem.
- B. I can't decide.
- D. Yes, please.
- B. No, a lot.
- D. Yes, a little.
- B. You are polite.
- D. It's my pleasure.
- B. Yes, I think so.
- D. China has the most people in the world.
- B. OK, I will.
- D. Come this way.
- B. I'm afraid not.
- D. He was so careless.
- B. No. He isn't.
- D. No. Thanks.
- B. Don't be so serious.
- D. It doesn't matter.

第五节 听句子,选图画

I. 请听下面15个句子。根据所听录音,从四幅图画中选出相应的图画。每个句子仅读一遍。

- () 1. A B C D

