



名校公开课

优质家教到你家
名校名师教你学

高考英语复习

上海市第三女子中学 编

百年名校
市三女中精心打造
高考复习课

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前言

为满足广大高三学生复习迎考的需要,上海市第三女子中学曾与上海教育电视台合作举办了一期高三英语复习系列讲座——“公开课”(共 26 讲)。这个系列讲座的视频内容可以从上海的远程教育网下载。我们在该讲座的基础上经过重新整理,丰富内容,增加题目,形成了本书——名校公开课。

本书集中了市三女中英语教研组全体老师的集体智慧和长期的教学经验,由资深教师把关。为了使讲座有更强的针对性,我们对每次专题讲座进行精心备课、反复修改,努力使每一讲内容吸引学生,从而使高三学生真正得益。

本书根据《全国普通高等学校招生统一考试上海卷考试手册》对英语知识与能力的考核要求,按照英语口语与笔试的要求把复习内容分为 26 个专题。每次讲座围绕一个专题展开,既注重基础知识的梳理,又加强能力的运用,还注意了学习方法的指导,力求帮助高三学生切实解决一些主要问题。

本书针对性强。我们在设计讲座内容时,把重点放在学生可能遇到的困难和问题,以及如何帮助学生解决这些困难和问题上,不求面面俱到。使本书能真正为高三学生解忧排难,提高学生的复习效率。

本书每一讲都有复习启动时学生的困惑;有需要学生关注、理解、掌握的问题,知识内容,解题和学习方法的内容——内容细说;有归纳记忆的内容;有学生用于巩固提高的名校题经。让学生在读读、看看、想想、练练之中,切实提高英语复习的效果。

最后,祝愿同学们在高考中取得优异成绩!

上海市第三女子中学

2006 年 2 月



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第1讲

短对话听力理解

复习启动

问题 短对话主要考什么？如何在短时间内对听到的问题作出判断？

内容细说

▼ 考核要求

短对话听力主要测试考生对语音、数字(包括时间、日期、号码、编号、价格等)、字母、句子结构及句意等的反应能力和理解能力,这种题型属于情景交际题型,它不仅考查考生在特定情景中使用准确、地道的交际语言的能力,更注重考查考生的“听”和“思维”的能力。这类题型的正确答案往往在意思上与听力原文相同或相近,而干扰项则往往在音或意义上与听力原文似乎相近,用以迷惑考生。

▼ 考核内容

听力语言材料的内容主要涉及日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、时事和科普常识等方面。常见的日常生活的话题有:问候、邀请、看病、约会、购物、通知、问路、打电话、谈论天气、询问时间等。

▼ 特点

一般来说,听力理解的语言材料有别于阅读材料,语言结构不如书面语言那么严谨,属于交际性语言。它来源于生活,体现生活,和我们日常生活有密切联系,具有口语特征,诸如犹豫、停顿、重复、思考、重音、略音、拖长音、被打断、语序颠倒等,句子简短。

一、听短对话时的注意点

1. 注意根据内容确定特定信息。

这类题要求听清、听懂事实信息,精确理解具体细节、特定信息,如时间、地点、人物、价钱、数量、原因、目的、结果等。同时,还要对所听到的信息做简单的处理,比如数字运算,时



间顺序、比较筛选、同义转换、因果关系、深层推理等。

例 1 M: Excuse me, when will Flight Number CA 981 from New York arrive?

W: It was scheduled to arrive at 1:00 p. m. But it will be delayed for an hour and a half.

Q: When will the plane arrive?

A. At 1:00 p. m.

B. At 1:30 p. m.

C. At 2:00 p. m.

D. At 2:30 p. m.

(2004 年上海市高考试题, 简称 2004 年上海, 下同)

名师点拨 本题是考查“时间”的。女士说, 原是下午 1 点, 即 1:00 p. m 到达, 误了一个半小时, 可以推断出飞机到达的时间为 D. At 2:30 p. m.。

例 2 M: I'd like to have a look at that blue sweater in the window, please.

W: Yes. What size do you take?

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. At a tailor's.

B. At a laundry.

C. At a clothing store.

D. At a supermarket. (2004 年上海)

名师点拨 本题考“地点”。根据听到的 have a look at that blue sweater in the window, what size do you take, 可以得出对话发生在服装店, 即 C. At a clothing store。

例 3 M: I'd like some chicken. Is it on sale?

W: Yes. It is on sale at \$ 1.50 a pound. How much would you like?

Q: How much should the man pay if he buys two pounds?

A. \$ 1.50.

B. \$ 2.

C. \$ 3.

D. \$ 4.50.

(2002 年上海)

名师点拨 本文考查“价格”。从对话中, It's on sale at \$ 1.50 a pound, 可以得出, two pounds of chicken 要 \$ 3。

2. 注意根据谈话内容推测谈话背景, 判断人物身份。

这类题目要求理解对话的地点、背景和对话者之间的关系。这类题目常使用这样的问题:

Where did the conversation most likely take place?

Who do you think somebody probably is?

What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

例 4 W: Good evening, sir. Would you like to see the menu?

M: No, thank you. I already know what I want to order.

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Customer and cashier.

B. Waitress and diner.

C. Secretary and manager.

D. Husband and wife. (2004 年上海)

名师点拨 通过 Would you like to see the menu? 可以得出, 对话发生在饭店的 waitress and diner 之间。

例 5 M: Hotel rooms along the beach must be very expensive.

M: Not now. It's out of season and they're awfully cheap.

Q: What does the woman say about the hotel rooms now?

A. They are in high demand.

B. They are inexpensive.

C. They are not available.

D. They are awful. (2004年上海)

名师点拨 通过 out of season(淡季)和 awfully cheap, 就可以确定, 她认为旅馆房间 inexpensive, 答案为 B. They are inexpensive.

3. 注意体会弦外之音, 理解观点意图。

听对话, 要求考生不仅能理解听到的内容的主旨大意, 而且能通过其中的重要细节、具体事实, 揣摩、推断说话者的意图、观点和态度等。这类题目常使用这样的问题:

What does he/she mean?

What can we learn from the conversation?

例6 W: John, how did your maths exam go?

M: I thought I might have failed, but the result was top 10% in the class.

Q: What can we learn about the man from the conversation?

A. He did better than expected.

B. He failed the maths exam.

C. He used to be a top student.

D. He answered only 10% of the questions. (2004年上海)

名师点拨 通过说话者的语气 I thought I may have failed 可以判断, 说话者原以为自己不及格, 但事实并非如此。所以答案应该是 A. He did better than expected。由此可见听对话时, 注意说话者的语气是十分重要的。

例7 W: Come on, what are we waiting for?

M: Sorry, madam. I can't start until you put on your seat belt.

Q: What does the man mean?

A. He has to wait for someone else.

B. He has to fix the seat first.

C. There is something wrong with the car.

D. The woman must fasten the seat belt. (2004年上海)

名师点拨 听这一对话时, 关键是对 I can't start until you put on your seat belt 这一句子的理解, 说明男士要等到女士系上安全带后才能开车。所以答案应选 D。

例8 W: We do need another bookshelf in this room. But the problem is the space for it.

M: How about moving the old table to the kitchen?

Q: What does the man suggest doing?

A. Finding a larger room.

B. Selling the old table.

C. Buying another bookshelf.

D. Rearranging some furniture. (2003年上海)

名师点拨 通过两人的对话内容, 可以知道他们还需要添一个书架, 但是 the problem



is the space for it, 所以男士的建议应该是 D. Rearranging some furniture.。

例 9 W: I'm afraid you've been working too hard. You should take a vacation.

M: Tell that to the pile of papers on my desk!

Q: What does the man imply?

A. He will continue his work on vacation.

B. Papers piled while he was on vacation.

C. He has too much work to do.

D. He has made his vacation plans.

(2002 年上海)

名师点拨 本题考查理解话语的隐含意思。虽然男士没有直接回答是否去度假,但从他的幽默诙谐的语句 Tell that to the pile of papers on my desk! (你去和我桌上的那堆文件说吧!)中,可以推断他太忙,有太多的工作要做。所以答案为 C. He has too much work to do.。

4. 注意积累英语国家的文化背景知识,熟悉常用的交际用语。

平时要注意积累适当的英语国家文化背景知识,扩大知识面,认真梳理并熟悉在特定情景中的语言交际的场合及功能,消除因风俗习惯的差异而引起的听力理解障碍。

例 10 W: Do you have change for a twenty-dollar bank note?

M: A twenty-dollar bank note! I hardly have twenty cents.

Q: What does the man mean?

A. He needs some change.

B. He seldom counts his money.

C. He doesn't have that much cash.

D. He owes the woman twenty dollars.

(2002 年上海)

名师点拨 本题考核的是有关美国货币单位方面的知识,dollar、cent 是美国的货币单位(美元和美分)。再如,pound、penny 是英国的货币单位(英镑和便士)。另外,change 在英文中词义很广,在这里根据上下文应将它理解为“零钱”,正好与题目中的 cash 有联系,所以答案为 C. He doesn't have that much cash.。

二、听短对话的技巧

上海高考英语听力测试更注重语言在真实环境中的交际作用及交际个体的沟通。比较多地侧重从对话推测事件。因此掌握一定的听力技巧对提高听的正确性是非常重要的。解短对话听力题有以下一些技巧:

1. 从已给选项预测。

预测是在做听力理解之前根据各种暗示,如所给答案选项,对对话内容进行预测。

(1) 从答案选项中预测

例 1 A. He's a truck driver.

B. He's a ship captain.

C. He's a pilot.

D. He's a train driver.

名师点拨 看了选项,我们可以知道这题是有关“职业、身分”的。

同学们看了选项,有了预测,带着问题,有准备地去听。这样就可以帮助我们作出正确的选择。

(2) 从说话人口气判断

在 A、B 两人的对话中,如果 B 是附和或赞成,往往说“Yes”,“I agree”,“Sure”,“I think so”,“I hope so.”等。但如 A 用否定句,B 表同意时则用“No”,“Neither/Nor...”,“I'm afraid not.”,“I hope not.”等。

例 2 M: I can't go to the concert tomorrow. I have to go to see a doctor.

W: Neither can I. I have to prepare for next week's English exam.

名师点拨 从 Neither can I. 可以判断“女士不能去音乐会”。

2. 快速而简单地做笔记。

听录音时快速、准确、简要地记下有关信息(包括数字、人名、地名、关键词),前提是不会影响跟听速度,采用自己习惯的符号。

在获取信息时,不要误把会话中提到的时间或价钱简单确定为问题的答案。高考听力考查时间或价钱时往往要进行简单换算。

另外还要注意读音的辨别,如-teen 和-ty 的发音,如果仅仅从长短音来区分-teen 和-ty,往往不容易区分,因为外国人在读这两个音时很快,最好的办法是听重音落在何处,前者重音节是第二个音节,后者是第一个音节。

再如,计算时间、钱款、距离、年龄、人或物的数量时,要听清数字间的关系,注意 more, less, as much (many) as, another, double, a couple of, to, past, quarter 这些表示数量的词汇,更要听清问题,因为对运算方法的要求通常寓于问题中。

3. 抓关键词,做必要的推断。

听力考试常出现以 Where 提问的问句,考生要通过对话的具体情节和背景判断对话发生的地点。一般来说,特定场景的用语和关键词是基本固定的,考生要对此多了解,熟悉明白。

归纳与记忆

听力题用到的关键词

restaurant(饭店): menu, bill, order, tip, hamburger, beer, soup

hotel(旅馆): luggage, single room, double room, room number, check in (out)

hospital(医院): take medicine, temperature, pill, headache, fever, examine

post office(邮局): mail, deliver, stamp, envelope, parcel

airport(机场): flight, take off, land, luggage

railway station(火车站): round trip, single trip, sleeping car

store(商店): on sale, size, wear, colour, style, price, change, bargain, fit



school(学校): professor, exam, course, term, dining hall, playground

library(图书馆): librarian, renew, date, shelf, magazine, seat

有时遇到难题,没有把握时,要当机立断,没有听清楚的忽略过去,及时调整心态,继续听下面的对话,否则,就会引起连锁反应,影响下面的答题。

名校真题

Listen to the short conversation and choose the best answer to the question you've heard.

1. A. Simon is usually late.
B. Simon will be there by eight.
C. Simon is always there on time.
D. Simon will not be there until eight.
2. A. The man thinks the film is very interesting.
B. The woman thinks the film is very boring.
C. The man thinks the film is very boring.
D. The woman thinks the film is very interesting.
3. A. She likes English very well.
B. She is a lovely girl.
C. She has a computer at home.
D. She does not work hard at English.
4. A. She is going to the airport to buy a ticket.
B. She is going to the airport to work.
C. She is going to take a plane.
D. She is going to rush away.
5. A. He knows what is wrong with the watch.
B. The woman should get a new watch.
C. The jewelry store can probably repair the woman's watch.
D. The woman lost her watch at the jewelry store.
6. A. He has another meeting to attend that day.
B. He is available either day.
C. Not everybody will go to the same meeting.
D. Everyone wants to go to the meeting.
7. A. Go to the beach with her friends.
B. See the professor Jones after class.
C. Give a speech in Professor Jones' class.
D. Attend Professor Jones' class.

8. A. She isn't a good student.
B. She shouldn't worry about her grades.
C. She doesn't like to talk about her grades.
D. She is a straight A student.
9. A. The classes have improved his health.
B. His new glasses are better than the old ones.
C. He is unhappy about his life.
D. He's quite satisfied with his life.
10. A. He should stop blocking the doorway.
B. It's not too far for her to carry the packages.
C. She appreciates his carrying the packages.
D. It's a bit far for her to carry the packages.
11. A. Golf and bowling. B. Swimming.
C. Bowling. D. Swimming and bowling.
12. A. Fred. B. Sharon. C. Ed. D. Shelly.
13. A. 3 times. B. 6 times. C. 5 times. D. 8 times.
14. A. That she doesn't like to read.
B. That she probably has the book.
C. That she owns a bookstore.
D. That she always likes reading the book.
15. A. Camera. B. Pictures. C. Films. D. Movies.
16. A. Tom's. B. The woman's. C. Bob's. D. The man's.
17. A. At 7:45. B. At 8:00. C. At 7:15. D. At 8:15.
18. A. Red. B. Blue. C. Red and green. D. Green.
19. A. That Bob can't help. B. That Bob will help.
C. That Bob wants money. D. That Bob has heart trouble.
20. A. At school. B. At the library.
C. At home. D. At the cinema.



第2讲

短文听力理解

复习启动

问题 如何提高短文听力理解的正确率?

内容细说

▼ 考核要求

短文听力理解主要是测试学生获取重要事实信息、理解话语中隐含意思、并归纳概括主旨大意的能力。试题以选择题的形式出现。

▼ 考核内容

高考听力测试中的短文内容主要有两类:叙述事或人以及新闻报道等。

一、听短文时的注意点

1. 在做叙述类的短文听力时,不仅要听懂短文,而且要听清问题,同时要特别注意 when, where, who, what 等方面的信息。

例 1 Questions 1 through 2 are based on the following passage.

I saw a really good video last night when I was taking care of the kids. My sister asked me to look after my two nieces for a couple of hours while she went to the doctor's. They're both nine years old—they're twins. I was a bit tired but I know they love watching films, so on my way to the house I went to the video shop and rented a Disney classic. I'd seen it myself 20 years ago when I was their age, so I was sure they'd enjoy it, and I was right. My nieces love dogs and as the film is about two dogs who fall in love, they sat in front of the TV for over an hour without moving! It's complicated love story because one of the dogs lives in the rich part of town and is very carefully looked after and has everything a dog could want, but the other is a street dog who lives on the poor side of town and has nothing. So it's a bit like Romeo and Juliet! But of course it's a Disney film, so although there are some sad moments when we all cried, there's a happy

ending. Everybody who's seen the film always remembers the scene when the two dogs are eating a plate of bone which ends in a kiss!

Questions:

1. When did the speaker first see the film?

2. What is the video about?

1. A. Last night.

B. At the age of 20.

C. At the age of 9.

D. A couple of weeks ago.

2. A. Romeo and Juliet.

B. A love story between two dogs.

C. Different lives of two dogs.

D. Children and dogs.

(2002 年上海)

名师点拨 第1题考查的是文中的事实信息。要正确回答时间 when, 关键是理解短文中 I'd seen it myself 20 years ago when I was their age.。短文中又提到作者的一对双胞胎外甥女是9岁, 那么她第一次看这部电影时, 和他们一样年纪, 也应该是9岁。但要注意排除干扰项 I saw a really good video last night. 我昨天晚上看了一部很好的电影, 你从听的文章中可以知道, 他不是第一次看; 而 at the age of 20 和 a couple of weeks ago 明显不符题意。所以 C 为正确答案。

第2题考查的是在听懂短文大意的基础上归纳话语的主旨。如果听懂 This is about a love story between two dogs and they are just like Romeo and Juliet., 以及关键句 the film is about two dogs who fall in love., 并了解莎士比亚笔下的 Romeo and Juliet 的背景故事, 就不难将影片的主题归纳出来。因此; 答案为 B。

注意

听短文录音时重在听懂全篇的主要意思和内涵, 抓住主要信息事实, 注意捕捉文中所涉及的人物 (who)、事件 (what)、时间 (when)、地点 (where)、原因 (why)、方式 (how)、程度 (how long, how soon, how much)、数字 (how many, how much)、选择 (which) 等。平时要注意了解和积累不同国家的文化背景知识。

2. 在新闻报道的短文听力里, 通常报道的是几则新闻, 然后是针对这几则新闻所提出的问题作答。在听新闻报道的时候, 要注意的是新闻发生的地点 (where)、时间 (when)、人物 (who) 以及事件 (what) 等等。

例2 Questions 1 through 3 are based on the following news.

It's twelve o'clock, time for Australia Educational News in brief.

Sydney—Yesterday, 370 primary school students participated in a clean up event. The event aims to help maintain litter control within the National Forest Park. Students are interested in environmental issues. They are keen to be green and clean.

Gold Coast—High School Students hold a painting exhibition at the Gold Coast. The exhibition reflects the high achievement levels of students studying watercolour painting at different schools.

Brisbane—Queensland schools have moved one step closer to being linked to the global education community through the World Wide Web. State Education Minister Mr. Bob Quinn says that



the new website offers endless professional development opportunities for both students and teachers.

Again Brisbane -- 6,000 school cleaners gathered in front of the town hall to object to the government's decision. The government reached a decision last month to let private companies take over the schools' cleaning.

Questions:

1. What does the news from Sydney tell you?
 2. What is NOT included in the news you have just heard?
 3. What makes the school cleaners angry with the government?
1. A. The students planted trees.
B. The students helped the litter control.
C. The students had little control over the event.
D. The Forest Park was green and clean.
 2. A. Schools have access to the World Wide Web.
B. Students' paintings are on show.
C. The Minister visited the painting exhibition.
D. The government reached a decision last month.
 3. A. Low pay.
B. Long work hours.
C. Little respect.
D. Fear of losing jobs. (2002 年上海)

名师点拨 第1题根据所听到的问题知道本题考核的是有关事实内容。从第一段悉尼来的新闻报道中可以知道“The event aims to help maintain litter control within the National Forest Park.”,所以B项 The students helped the litter control. 为正确答案。

第2题根据所听到的题目,可以知道本题考核考生是否听懂了所有四则新闻的主要内容。四条新闻的内容提到了选项中 A. Schools have access to the World Wide Web., B. Students' paintings are on show., D. The government reached a decision last month.。但 C. The Minister visited the painting exhibition. 文中没有提到部长参观画展。所以C项为正确答案。

第3题考核学生对最后一则新闻内容的理解。如能抓住最后一段新闻中有关“The government reached a decision last month to let private companies take over the schools' cleaning.”所传递的信息,就不难推断学校清洁工们对政府的决定感到愤怒的原因是担心失业。因此答案为 D. Fear of losing jobs.。

二、听短文时的技巧

听力技巧贯穿于听的自始至终的全过程,特别要注意听前、听中、听后三个阶段的处理技巧。

1. 听前——预测短文内容。

高考听力测试规定在听每段对话或独白前,考生有5秒钟的时间阅读题目。要充分利

用这5秒钟的时间浏览试题选项及供选答案,预估听力材料的可能内容与主题,根据选项中的有关信息做到有所侧重,有的放矢地听。例如:

- A. At a bar in New York. B. At a university restaurant.
C. At Top Club of Britain. D. At a club in the United States.

根据题中所提供的四个选项,可预估听力材料会涉及到有关饭店或酒吧。听时就可有有的放矢地去捕捉相关的信息。一般来说,题目中有关 who\whose\which\what\when\where\why\how(many,much,often,soon,long,far)等等方面的信息,往往能提示和帮助我们预估所听内容以及所需捕捉的目标。

2. 听中——注意短文细节。

在听的过程中,往往会出现应选信息与干扰信息交叉并存的情况。面对听力材料中丰富的信息,必须进行由浅到深,由此及彼,由表及里的辨析,从中选出有用的信息。辨析可以是词语性的,也可以是段落性的;可以是内容性的,也可以是逻辑性的。

3. 听后——作出谨慎推断。

按照所听到的问题的要求,以及所听到的内容,对选项作出判断。

例 Questions 1 through 3 are based on the following passage.

Last month I went to Manchester for a work meeting. I booked into a very nice hotel for two nights, and I was very happy with it. My room was beautiful, and the restaurant served very good food — in fact my dinner there that first night was delicious. But when I came back from my meeting on the second day, I found my room empty. All my things had disappeared. I checked that I was in the right room, and then I rushed down to reception. I was really worried because I thought I'd been robbed. When I got to reception, I said, "My room's empty! All my things have been stolen!" But the receptionist said, very politely, "Oh, very sorry, sir. That was a little mistake of ours. We thought you were leaving the hotel this morning, so we packed your things and took the suitcase downstairs, so that the cleaners could clean the room for the next guest. Then we realized we had made a mistake. Here's your case." And she handed me my case with all my things just thrown inside, all in a mess. I was angry, and I immediately asked to see the manager.

Questions:

- How did the man feel about the hotel on the first day?
 - What happened to the man on the second day?
 - Why did the man want to see the manager?
1. A. Disappointed. B. Satisfied. C. Angry. D. Worried.
2. A. He checked out and left the hotel. B. All his things were stolen.
C. His luggage was removed by mistake. D. He was robbed of his suitcase.
3. A. He was asked to leave the hotel. B. The receptionist was rude to him.
C. All his things were in disorder. D. He was sent to a dirty room.

(2004年上海)

名师点拨 首先从三道题目选项可以看出,第1题是有关一个人的情绪;第2题是有关



他的行李的事情;而第3题则是问作者想找经理投诉的原因。

听短文的时候,带着这些预测,注意相关事实细节,若需要可适当做一些简要的笔记。听清问题后,根据问题作出选择。从话语中,我们可以听出,短文中作者第一天对旅馆的评价“My room was beautiful, and the restaurant served very good food — in fact my dinner there that first night was delicious.”就不难推断出第一天他对旅馆还是满意的,所以选项B为题1的正确答案。听懂作者和旅馆接待员的对话,即可知道他的行李是被误搬出房间,并没有丢失。所以选项C为题2的正确答案。从“ And she handed me my case with all my things just thrown inside, all in a mess. I was angry, and I immediately asked to see the manager.”中可以得出,作者想见经理的原因是选项C. All his things were in disorder.。

名校真题

Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to the question you've heard.

A

- A. The elephant of a circus. B. Some boys in the street.
C. The owner of the elephant. D. The owner of the shop.
- A. The owner let the elephant sit on the car.
B. The elephant took the car for its chair.
C. The car looked like a big, round red chair.
D. The car was red and made the elephant angry.
- A. By repairing his car.
B. By telling them the whole story.
C. By showing them the circus man's letter.
D. By acting out what had happened.

B

- A. A magazine. B. Long Island.
C. An American housewife. D. An American man.
- A. As a pet. B. As a dish washer.
C. For dishes. D. For a pet.
- A. When washing dishes.
B. When breaking dishes.
C. When stopped from washing dishes.
D. When throwing dishes.

C

- A. Open the cage window. B. Put the cash in the drawer.
C. Check the saving accounts. D. Examine the audio system.
- A. Exciting. B. Demanding. C. Boring. D. Relaxing.
- A. It has flexible working hours. B. The speaker can have more leisure time.