

全国著名特级高级教师联合编写



轻巧夺冠

中考英语

高分突破

听力突破

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延边人民出版社

qingqiaoduoguan

前 言

在深入研究了2005年各地《中考英语科考试说明》和近两年中考英语听力测试题的基础上,我们根据初中学生中考英语听力应试的实际需要,编写了这本《中考英语高分突破·听力突破》一书。

全书针对初中学生中考备考实际需要,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,以适应未来中考的需要,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】该部分概述了中考听力测试的命题意图、趋势、测试目标 and 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年全真中考听力试题的量化分析,使考生能进一步感悟中考试题,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。由于各地中考题型不完全一致,因而该部分还全面展示了近一两年全国各地中考试卷中出现的深受欢迎、使用较普遍的测试题型。

【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30套完整的听力测试题,检测试题的题目多样化,题型新颖实用,以适应各地中考实际需要。试题题材和体裁具有多样性、时尚性的特点,语言材料真实,与现实生活密切相关。语言地道,语速仿照全真中考试题。题目设计科学、难度合理。主观型试题的使用,旨在让学生多动手,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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目 录

第一章 听力解题方法指导	(1)
一、听力题概述	(1)
二、中考英语听力试题分析及应试指导	(1)
三、中考英语听力测试题型展示、技巧点拨及经典考例	(6)
四、中考英语听力测试题精析	(12)
第二章 听力解题手把手	(27)
第三章 能力提升自我检测题	(37)
Unit 1	(37)
Unit 2	(38)
Unit 3	(39)
Unit 4	(40)
Unit 5	(41)
Unit 6	(42)
Unit 7	(43)
Unit 8	(44)
Unit 9	(45)
Unit 10	(46)
Unit 11	(47)
Unit 12	(49)
Unit 13	(50)
Unit 14	(51)
Unit 15	(52)
Unit 16	(53)
Unit 17	(54)
Unit 18	(56)
Unit 19	(57)
Unit 20	(58)
Unit 21	(59)
Unit 22	(60)
Unit 23	(61)
Unit 24	(62)
Unit 25	(63)
Unit 26	(64)
Unit 27	(65)
Unit 28	(66)
Unit 29	(67)
Unit 30	(68)
第四章 能力提升自我检测题录音原文及答案	(69)

第一章 听力解题方法指导

一、听力题概述

1. 英语学习的最终目的是使用英语进行实际交流,即接受信息和传递信息。接受信息就是听和读,传递信息就是说和写。听和说是口头交际;读和写是书面交际。听、说、读、写是英语学习的四项基本技能。《全日制中学英语教学大纲》明确规定了对听、说、读、写能力的培养,要求注重英语能力的全面发展。对中学学生而言,听的能力,即接受信息的能力显得尤其重要,中考英语听力测试全面体现了国家对英语综合能力的要求。在日新月异、经济增长突飞猛进的当今,英语听力突出体现了其必要性及实用性。

2. 听力测试的意图与目标:

听力测试考查学生理解口头英语的能力;听清、听懂、把握对话或独白整体内容的能力;理解对话或独白、分析、确认事实细节的能力;把握整体内容,进行概括、总结、理解主旨大意的能力;根据材料内容,或说话者的语气、语调,推理、判断结果的能力;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、场所、身份、态度、关系等的能力。

3. 听力测试的材料内容包括社会生活的方方面面,如风土人情、日常生活、科普知识、文化、教育、时事等。

4. 听力测试题有如下特点:

(1)听力测试的语言材料口语化,听起来自然真实,是实际生活中常用的口头英语。

(2)对话或独白都是通过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。

(3)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,避免听时可能造成的误会。

(4)听力测试材料中尽量不出现妨碍听力理解的生词,即使出现也会在题目中加上汉语注释。

(5)听力材料主题突出,内容完整,有头有尾。

5. 听力测试题对学生的能力要求:

听力是靠科学训练和大量实践提高的一种语言能力。听力测试内容广泛,要求学生具备以下能力:

(1)听清、听懂、把握对话或独白整体内容的能力。这就需要掌握基本的读音规则,特别注意在口语中经常出现的连续、弱化、失去爆破、同化等发音技巧,不要试图听清每一个单词,而是应该通过听重

点词语来理解、把握整句内容。

(2)理解对话或独白,分析、确认事实细节的能力。有时听力材料所反映的相关内容,试题中可能会变换说法,但意思却是一致的。

(3)把握整体内容,进行概括总结,掌握、理解主旨大意的能力。

(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材料,推测相关具体内容,如时间、地点、场所、身份、态度、关系等的能力。

6. 听力测试命题趋势:

听力测试以考查基本技能为主,突出对有语境的辨音能力、语句理解能力、口语功能项目的掌握和实际交流能力的考查。命题力求在内容、考查形式上难易适中、分值合理,多采取部分主观题型与客观题型相结合,听—理解—写多种技能考查并举。

总之,听力测试已在英语学习中举足轻重。俗话说“水滴石穿,非一日之功”,“冰冻三尺非一日之寒”;听力的提高是靠大量的科学训练而致。因此要求广大学生要在平时加强对听力的培养,多进行强化训练,尽快熟悉听力测试的题型、考试规则、掌握必要的应试技巧。从实践中摸索出一套适合自己的应试技巧,使自己能够从容应对各种听力测试,取得理想的成绩。

二、中考英语听力试题分析及应试指导

1. 中考英语的难度和题型分析

英语听力测试按照测试内容的深度来分,共包括四个层面:单词、句子、对话和语篇。单词(包括单音)反映在单词中;单句理解可以是识别图片形式、找出同义句或近义句,找出正确的应答语等,这两个层次是对学生基本技能的测试。对话理解与语篇理解属于最高层次。对话理解主要考查学生对英语交际功能项目的掌握情况。学生应通过对话的措辞、语气来判断谈话的关系、地点、具体信息、重要内容,以及谈话人的目的或意图;或者从谈话人的语音、语调判断对话人的意图、情绪或态度。由于问题是以文字的形式呈现的,且给出了阅读题目,因此考生在听录音时就有较强的目的性,能够迅速找到答案。

语篇理解对记忆有一定的要求,学生应在能够听懂原文主要内容的基础上记住重要内容,对语篇中的信息加以概括、归纳总结才能答对。语篇理解以听短文回答问题、判断正误,选择最佳答案、完成句子、阅读填词的形式出现。

2. 中考英语听力测试的测试点

(1)理解主旨、要义。

任何一段对话或独白总是会围绕着一个主旨或一个中心思想展开。有时,主旨和要义比较明确;有时则会贯穿整个对话或独白,需考生自己去归纳、概括。

【例 1】 What can we know from the talk?

- A. Jim wanted to see the film again.
B. Jim has seen the film before.
C. Jim didn't think the film interesting.

听力原文:

W: What did Jim say to you just now?

M: He said he would like to see the popular film again.

分析: 此题谈话的主题是 Jim 说话的内容是什么?

Jim 说话的内容是: 他想再看一遍这部电影。对话中的“*He said*”及“*he would like to see the popular film again*”两个关键信息能让人明白谈话的主旨是——Jim 想再看一遍这部流行的电影。故答案应选 A。

【例 2】 What kind of books is Henry interested in?

- A. Science books.
B. Sports books.
C. History books.

听力原文:

W: Are you interested in science, Henry?

M: No. I was asked to give a talk about it.

W: Oh, I see.

M: May I have a look at the books about history? I love them very much.

W: Sure. They are on that shelf over there.

分析: 该题谈话的主题是 Henry 喜欢书的类别。从谈话的“*No, have a look at the books about history, love them very much*”三个信息点可以判定出该题的主旨要义——Henry 喜欢历史书而不是其他的书。故答案应选 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,如:时间、地点、人物、场所、人物关系等。这些具体信息是理解和把握对话主旨必不可少的内容。此类题在中考测试中所占比例较大。

①时间、数字、年代是非常重要的信息,对这些具体信息的考查在近几年中考中频繁出现。

【例 1】 How many boys are there in the class? (北京东城中考试题)

- A. 22 B. 24 C. 46

听力原文:

Girl: How many students are there in your class?

Boy: 46.

Girl: And how many girls are there?

Boy: 22

分析: 此题在考查听数字的同时,也同时要求对听到的信息进行简单的处理,进行简单的计算。此题需听清两个关键词“46 和 22”。总人数为 46;女生数为 22,那么男生数就是 $46 - 22 = 24$ 。故答案应选 B。

【例 2】 How much should the man pay? (威海中考试题)

- A. 6 dollars B. 10 dollars C. 16 dollars

听力原文:

M: How much is the fruit?

W: The apples are 2 dollars a kilo, the pears are 3 dollars a kilo and the bananas are 4 dollars a kilo.

M: I want two kilos of apples and three kilos of bananas.

分析: 此题考查学生听数字的技能的同,还考查学生处理信息的应变能力。先弄清 apples 的价格为 2 dollars a kilo; bananas 的价格为 4 dollars a kilo; 然后再进行简单计算, two kilos of apples 为 $2 \times 2 = 4$; three kilos of bananas 为 $3 \times 4 = 12$ 。因此,这个男人共需付钱, $4 + 12 = 16$ 美元。故答案应选 C。

【例 3】 What time will the game end? (南京中考试题)

- A. 4:20 B. 4:00
C. 4:40 D. 4:30

听力原文:

M: The game is so exciting. What's the time?

W: It's 4:20.

M: Oh, the game will be over in ten minutes.

分析:此题旨在考查学生的听时间的基本技能,同时也考查学生对所听到的信息进行简单处理的能力,即:在短时间内进行准确计算的能力。从原文中可知:原文中有两个关键信息:“4:20, will be over in ten minutes”,就可以推断:比赛将在4:30结束。故答案应选D。

②地点。

地点也是理解主旨大意有关的重要的具体信息。

【例1】 The man and the woman are _____.

(北京朝阳中考试题)

A. in a shop B. in hospital

C. in class

听力原文:

W: Good morning. Can I help you?

M: Yes. I'm looking for a sweater.

分析:此题考查学生根据对话人的内容、措辞判断说话人的地点。根据听力原文中的关键信息:“Can I help you?”及“I'm looking for a sweater.”来判断:是在商店里。故答案应选A。

【例2】 Where are they?

A. At a cinema. B. In the park.

C. At a shop. D. In the street.

听力原文:

M: Be careful! The bus nearly hit you. You'd better look around before you cross the street.

W: Oh, thank you. I'll be more careful next time.

分析:此类考查学生根据对话内容及措辞来判断对话场所。从原文中的两个关键信息“The bus nearly hit you.”及“cross the street”可以判断对话是在街上发生的。故答案应选D。

③人物。

人物是与理解主旨大意相关的重要的具体信息。

【例1】 Who is the youngest? (江西中考试题)

A. Jack B. James C. Dick

听力原文:

W: Are James and Dick older than you, Jack?

M: James is a year older than I, but Dick is a little younger than I.

分析:此题考查人物关系。解此类题时一定要整体理解对话内容,切忌没听完全文就凭主观猜测做题,因为对话中往往有几个人物,而且一般题目的设置不是能从某一句话中直接找出答

案来。根据听力原文中的“James is a year older than I (Jack), Dick is a little younger than I (Jack)”这两个关键信息可以判断:年龄最小的是Dick。故答案应选C。

【例2】 Who will do the shopping? (山西中考试题)

A. Mary's father and mother.

B. Mary and her mother.

C. Mary and her father.

听力原文:

M: Mary, tomorrow is your mother's 50th birthday, do you know?

W: Of course, I do. How shall we celebrate it?

M: A birthday present is needed first. What about buying her a beautiful skirt?

W: Good idea. And a big birthday cake with 50 candles, too.

M: All right. Shall we do the shopping together?

W: OK. When?

M: This afternoon.

分析:首先应观看所呈现的选项,理顺有几个人物,并预测人物关系,其次在听原文时一定要整体理解对话的内容,因为对话中内容一般都有好几个,且一般也不能直接从某一句话中得出答案。从原文中“a beautiful skirt, a big cake, do the shopping together”这三个关键信息中可以判断:是父亲和女儿要去购物。故答案应选C。

④行为方式。

行为方式也是与理解主旨大意相关的具体信息。

【例1】 How do Jim's parents go to work? (浙江中考试题)

A. By bike B. By bus C. On foot

听力原文:

W: Jim, how do you usually go to school?

M: By bus. It's far from my home.

W: How about your parents?

M: Oh, they are on the same bus with me.

分析:此类题考查学生听清信息并简单处理具体信息的能力。从听力原文中“by bus, on the same bus”可以判断,Jim的父母和Jim乘同一辆公共汽车去上班。故答案应选B。



【例 2】 How do Mrs Green deal with the meat?

(陕西中考试题)

- A. To feed the dog.
- B. To drop it.
- C. To send to others.

听力原文:

M: Oh, dear. Your meat in the fridge must have gone bad. It smells terrible.

W: Really? That's too bad. And I plan to cook it for lunch.

M: That's a pity. It weighs about 2 kilos.

W: But I have to deal with it at once, for I'll leave home tomorrow.

M: What will you do with it?

W: I'd like to put it into the dustbin.

分析: 此类题考查学生听清原文后处理具体信息的能力。从原文中“must have gone bad, I'd like to put it into the dustbin.”这两个信息可以判断: Mrs Green 打算扔掉变质的肉。故答案应选 B。

(3) 就说话的背景、说话者之间的关系能作出简单的推断。

说话发生的背景及说话者之间的关系, 对话语的理解与含义起着举足轻重的作用。对说话背景、说话者之间关系的理解程度, 在一定程度上可以体现一个人对口语的理解能力, 因此也成为听力测试所要考查的重点项目之一。

【例 1】 Where are the two boys? (湖南中考试题)

- A. In a shop.
- B. In a clothes factory.
- C. On a playground.

听力原文:

W: Can I help you?

M: Yes. We'd like to try on some sports jackets. I prefer dark colour and my friend prefers light colour.

W: Ok. Just one minute.

分析: 此题考查学生对说话背景的判断, 要求考生对谈话内容了解之后来判断谈话的场所。此题谈论的是运动衫, 且文中有两个重要信息“Can I help you?”与“try on”, 可以判断: 是在商店里。故答案选 A。

【例 2】 Who are the girls? (江苏中考试题)

- A. good friends. B. twin sisters.
- C. two classmates. D. two sisters.

听力原文:

G1: You are wanted on the phone.

G2: Who called me, do you know?

G1: Mother. She called to ask you to cook and look after me.

G2: Won't father come back this evening?

G1: I think so.

分析: 此题考查学生根据对话内容及关键词判断人物关系的能力。从原文中的信息“Mother. to cook and look after me, Won't father...”可以判断: 这两个女孩是姐妹俩, 并非是好朋友、同学, 也不是双胞胎, 从原文中, “cook and look after”可以看出: 接电话的女孩年龄大, 可以做饭且照顾另外一个。故排除了“双胞胎”的可能性, 故答案选 D。

(4) 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。

一般说来, 说话者总会有说话的意图, 或提出、回答问题; 或阐述自己的观点或想法, 或表明自己的态度或意见。这在很大程度上有助于对整个对话的理解。有时说话者的意图或观点是明说出来的, 有时则隐含在对话的字里行间的, 需要考生去推断、揣摩。

【例 1】 Why didn't the man catch the train?

(江西中考试题)

- A. He didn't start early.
- B. He lost his way to the station.
- C. The traffic was too heavy.

听力原文:

W: You mean you didn't catch the train?

M: Yes, though I started very early.

W: How could it happen?

M: I didn't know the way to the station was so busy.

分析: 此题考查学生对说话者提出问题的回答。从本题听力原文“didn't catch the train, didn't know the way to the station was so busy.”这两个关键信息可以判断: 那个男人不知道到车站的路如此繁忙, 说明去车站的路车流量很大, 而不是他不认识去车站的路。故答案应选 C。做此类题一定要先看选项, 再仔细听原文, 注意对话的整体理解, 不要断章取义。

【例 2】 Which of the following sentence is NOT true about Charlie? (厦门中考试题)

- A. He is helpful.
B. He is a true friend.
C. He does not like Andy.

听力原文:

Charlie is friendly to his friends and they all like him. His friend Andy likes drinking. Charlie often tries to stop him doing it. Sometimes Andy listens to him, but sometimes he does not. One evening, when Andy had drunk much in a restaurant, he drove his car home. He drove so fast that he hit a big tree and hurt himself. He was sorry for it and decided to give up drinking. But soon after that he forgot it. One afternoon he hit an old woman who was crossing the street.

Hearing this, Charlie became angry. He said he would not be his friend unless he stopped drinking. Of course Andy wouldn't lose his best friend. He decided to keep all the laws and rules and stop drinking. And it made his friend happy.

One Sunday afternoon it was hot. Andy was going to swim in the river. He changed his clothes, entered his car and started. When he was coming near the crossing, he suddenly remembered something and got off at once. He began to push his car in the street. It made the policeman surprised and asked, "what's the matter with your car, sir?"

"Nothing, sir," answered Andy.

"But why to push it then?"

"Because I've left my licence at home!"

分析: 此题考查学生对说话者的意图的理解。是较高层面的能力考查题。说话者的意图是隐含在字里行间的, 需考生去揣度、推断。从文中 "Charlie is friendly to his friends and they all like him." 这一信息可以判断: 他是一个好朋友。故可排除 B 项。从文中 Charlie 帮助朋友戒酒这一事实就可以判断: Charlie 是颇长帮助他人的, 故可以排除 A 项。从全文可以了解到: Charlie 并非真的不喜欢 Andy, 他是因为要帮 Andy 戒酒才这么说的, 这开始第一句 "Charlie is friendly to his friend..." 也可以得出此结论。故答案应选 C。

解此类题需考生不仅能理解全文的大意, 而且能注意其中的一些重要细节, 从中仔细揣

测和推断出说话者的意图、观点、态度等。这类题往往能把考生的分数段拉开, 具有较高的区分度, 应注意在平时多加训练, 以培养整体阅读能力。

3. 提高考生听力水平的方法

听力水平能反映每位考生在听力方面的综合素质。笔者认为考生要想提高听力水平需要逐步做好如下几个方面:

(1) 训练辨别单词读音的能力, 如音素、单词音节、单词重读与弱读等方面的能力, 另外牢记一些特殊发音现象, 如: Britain /'brɪtən/ (ai 不发音), flood /flʌd/, height /heit/ 等。

(2) 训练辨别句子中意群停顿、单词连续、失去爆破等读音的能力。特别注重说话人正常语速时的语音及语调。如: "Please sit down."

(3) 教师应帮助学生熟悉教学大纲中规定掌握的日常交际话题及其相关的交际功能项目及日常用语。多听与学生生活相近或相关的录音材料, 多训练。

(4) 熟读、熟听中学英语教材中的对话与课文内容, 以练习、熟练各种题材的交际项目。

(5) 考前要有针对性地练习各种题型。对于测试中自己感觉较弱的环节及技能要多做练习。多做几套听力测试题, 来训练学生适应听力测试时所需的精力集中的能力; 另外又使学生熟悉题型并练习把握做题的时间及技巧。

4. 中考英语听力测试的技巧及步骤

考生进行听力测试时应努力做到如下几点:

(1) 稳定情绪, 平衡心态。

进行听力测试时, 许多同学常因紧张而无法静下心来, 甚至因紧张而害怕, 以致平常能听懂、会写、课堂上反复使用的很简单的内容也难听懂。因此, 同学们在进行听力测试时一定要适应听力环境, 稳定情绪, 不要把试题想得太过难, 要满怀信心, 沉着应试。

(2) 快速默念, 做好预测。

按考试规定, 一般是提前五分钟发卷。在放录音以前, 同学们应充分利用这关键的几分钟将听力试题快速默念一遍。通过默念理解, 有助于预测将听到的材料内容, 把握将听到的重点, 鉴别对比选项的不同之处, 做到心中有数。因为, 无论何种类型的听力试题, 选项是理解问题的关键。

(3) 静心倾听、快速选择。

同学们对卷面信息有了大体上的了解后,听录音时还应聚精会神,仔细辨音。一般来说,只要平时常听录音并做辨音练习,考试时的“音素、音标、单词、句子”的辨别以及“单句”的理解等,只需静心听一遍就不难确定答案。

(4)集中精力、突破难点。

听力测试中的“对话理解”是难度较大的题型。它要求同学们根据所听到的对话内容,从4个选项中选择一個能回答所提问题的选项。对话中的问题一般包括以下几个方面:(1)问时间。(2)问地点。(3)问人物关系。(4)问职业。(5)问数字。(6)问因果关系。(7)问方式、手段。听录音时,同学们一定要特别注意对话中的有关信息词以及 when, what time, where, what, who, why, how many (much), how 等特殊疑问词。

“短文理解”是听力测试中最难的一种题型。做该题时切忌边听边选答案因为这样会分散注意力,影响对短文的整体理解,从而使答案难以确定。正确的方法应是静心倾听,尽力领会短文意思,同时注意领会短文的首句和尾句以及文中出现的频率高的词句。要边听边记短文中出现的时间、地点、人物等关键词。若个别词句听不清,不要停顿下来,以免影响对全文的整体理解,第一遍听完之后,应快速扫描文后的问题,对已听清的问题迅速作出判断。第二遍要重点听那些没能听清或把握不准的词语,最后根据对短文的整体理解集中精力突破难点。

(5)仔细检查,力求准确。

做完题后,仔细检查,注意字母的大小写、名词的复数,动词第三人称单数及过去式等是否准确无误。检查的依据是上下文的意思、固定搭配、语法知识和逻辑推理,还要注意核对答案卡上的答案是否与听力试卷上你所选的答案是否一致,以免出现笔下误。

三、中考英语听力测试题型展示、技巧点拨及经典考例

1. 辨音类

题型展示:

题型1:听短语,选出你所听到的单词的音标。

题型2:听句子,选出你听到的单词、数字或短语。

题型3:听短文,根据录音内容选出文章中出现的单词。

题型特点:多为听力测试的第一个题目,属基本题

型,难度小,以听句子选单词为主,较容易得分。

技巧点拨:考生应迅速浏览所呈现的选项,听句子时,多注意同音词的语境。

经典考例:选出你听到的句子中所包含的单词。(扬州中考试题)

- A. fall B. fell C. feel

听力原文:

Lily fell off the bike and hurt herself.

(答案:B)

2. 听辨句子

题型展示:

题型1:听录音选出你所听到的句子。

题型2:句意理解:选出你所听到的句子意思相同或相近的句子。

题型3:听句子,选择适当的答语。

题型特点:此题型注重考查学生对句子整体理解的考查。在英语中同一含义有不同的表达方式,该题就是侧重于对英语这一特点的考查。

技巧点拨:在听听力原文之前一定先浏览选项、仔细审题,同时应注意同一含义下不同的表达方式。只有这样才能在听懂原文之后,确定答案,保证对题率高。另外,还应注意汉英文化差异及常用的英语口语交际项目及常用的表达方式。

经典考例1:选出与你所听到的句子意思相同或相近的句子。(南京中考试题)

- A. Jim could eat up all the fruits.
B. Jim could eat only some of the fruits.
C. Jim didn't like the fruits at all.
D. Jim didn't feel like eating the fruits.

听力原文:

Jim hated the fruits very much.

(答案:C)

经典考例2:选出与你所听句子意思相同或相近的选项。(武汉中考试题)

- A. Joy likes English best.
B. Joy does well in English.
C. Joy studies English hard.

听力原文:

Joy is good at English.

(答案:B)

3. 情景反应

题型展示:

题型 1: 听问句, 选择正确答案。

题型 2: 听对话, 回答对话后的问题(问题可多可少)。

题型特点: 该题以考查学生对日常交际功能项目(如: 购物、问路、看病、打电话、问时间等)的掌握及应变信息的能力。

技巧点拨: 先快速浏览所呈现的选项, 确定交际目标, 明确听的重点, 在集中注意力听清录音的同时, 听出问题的所在。

经典考例 1: 根据你听到的对话和问题选择正确答案。(吉林中考试题)

- A. She was first. B. She was third.
C. She was fourth.

听力原文:

W: I was in the 100-meter race.

M: Did you win?

W: No. Laura and Lily ran faster than me.

Q: Which place did the girl win?

(答案: B)

经典考例 2: 听对话和对话后的问题, 然后选择正确答案。(南京中考试题)

- A. She didn't want to lend her eraser.
B. She hasn't got an eraser.
C. She didn't hear him clearly.
D. She felt sorry for the man.

听力原文:

M: Can I use your eraser?

W: Sorry?

M: I made a mistake in my homework. I have to borrow your eraser.

W: OK, here you are.

Q: What does the word "sorry" mean in this dialogue?

(答案: C. 本题问 "sorry" 在对话中的含义。从对话中可以了解到: 对话中的女士有橡皮也愿意借给对方, 可以排除其他选项。而且在此用了升调, 分明是表示没听清对方的话。故答案应是 C.)

经典考例 3: 听对话和对话后面的问题, 然后选择正确答案。(南通中考试题)

- A. No Photos! B. No Fishing!
C. No Smoking.

听力原文:

W: Can we take a picture here?

M: No, we can't. Look at the sign over there.

Q: What may the sign say?

(答案是 A. 对话中的女士要拍照, 但男士说不能, 因为有一个标志上说明不能这样做。故猜测: 这个标志一定是: No Photos! 禁止拍照。故答案应选 A.)

4. 听音辨图

题型展示:

题型 1: 看图听句子, 选择与图画内容相符的选项。

题型 2: 听对话选择与对话内容一致的图画。

题型 3: 听短文及问题, 选择适当图画。

题型 4: 听短文及看图, 然后填空。

题型特点: 这是一个创新题型, 在考查学生听力水平的同时, 还考查了学生的观察力。此类题应有足够的交际知识和背景知识作基础。

技巧点拨: 预先仔细审题、辨图, 看清图画内容, 如果有多幅图, 还应审视各幅图之间的异同, 听录音时才能有的放矢选择正确的答案。

经典考例 1: 看图听句子, 选出与图画内容意思一致的选项。(北京崇文中考试题)



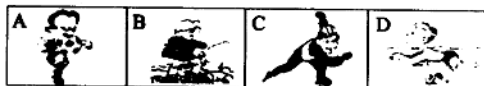
听力原文:

- A. The woman is a teacher in a middle school.
B. The boy is a student in a middle school.
C. The woman is a doctor in a big hospital.

(答案: C. 由原文中的 "hospital, doctor" 两信息及图中的情景可判断答案选 C.)

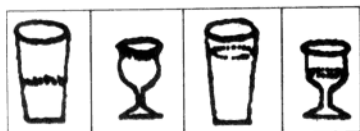
经典考例 2: 听对话, 找出与你所听内容相符的选项。

①



(南京中考试题)

②



A B C D (河北中考试题)

③



A B C D (安徽中考试题)

听力原文:

① W: Hi, Jim. I haven't seen you for a long time.

Where have you been?

M: I have been to Ha'erbin.

W: Really? What do you think of it?

M: It is cold, but skating on real ice is very exciting. If I have a chance, I'll go there again next year.

Question: Which picture is right?

(答案:原文中 Jim 说在真正的冰上滑冰很兴奋,只有 C 幅图可以看出是滑冰的动作,故答案应选 C。)

② M: Can you pass me my drink, Nancy?

W: Which glass is yours, Tom?

M: It's that one. ... it's almost full.

W: The tall glass or the short one?

M: The tall one. ... over there.

Question: Which one is Tom's drink?

(原文对话中男士说那个又高又满的杯子是他的,图画中只有 C 项符合题意,故答案应选 C。)

③ M: Where did you go for your holiday?

W: I went to Sydney with my husband.

M: Oh. It's really a nice place for a holiday.

What was the weather like during your holiday?

W: Fine. But it wasn't warm enough for swimming. I preferred cool weather to hot weather.

Questions: What was the weather like there?

(答案:原文中的女士说天气好,只有 C 幅图可以看出天气好,故答案应选 C。)

经典考例 3: 听短文,根据故事情节给下列图片排序并将序号写在横线上。(吉林中考试题)



A B C



D



E

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

听力原文:

It was Monday. Kathy got up early. After breakfast, she hurried to school by bike. At school, she listened to her teacher carefully and studied very hard. She had lunch with her best friend Kate at school. In the afternoon, she played tennis for an hour. She got home at five o'clock. After a short rest, she started to do some cooking for her parents. What a nice girl she is!

(答案:1~5; D B E C A。这是 Kathy 一天的日程,早晨骑自行车去学校,然后好好上课,中午与好朋友一起在学校吃饭,下午打完网球之后,帮父母做饭。做此类题一定要提前审读图片再听原文。)

5. 短文理解

题型展示:

题型 1: 听短文,回答问题。

题型 2: 听短文,根据短文内容选择正确答案。

题型 3: 听短文,判断所给句子的正误。

题型 4: 听短文,根据短文内容完成句子。

题型 5: 听短文,根据短文内容填表(图)。

题型 6: 听短文,根据短文内容填入所缺的词。

题型特点: 此类题型考查学生对语篇的理解,及把握文章整体内容和应变处理信息的能力。

技巧点拨: 解此类题提前阅读所给选项,间接预测文章内容比较重要。听录音原文时,抓住 who, what, where, when, why, how 等几个要素,尽可能把文章的主要内容、要点听懂并记录下来,必要时,可用缩写、特殊符号速记。

经典考例 1: 你将听到 Linda 写的短信及问题,请根据短信的内容选择正确答案。

1. A. Mike. B. Jack. C. Martin.
2. A. Tokyo. B. New York. C. London.
3. A. She has lots of friends.
B. She has some friends.
C. She has few friends.
4. A. It's interesting with much money.
B. It's not interesting with much money.
C. It's interesting with little money.
5. A. To write soon.
B. To spend Christmas holidays with her.
C. Both A and B.

听力原文:

Dear Mike,

How is everything with you? I hope things are going well. There's not much news here. I just go to work every morning and come back home in a tall building every night. New York is full of people, but I don't really know any of them. I don't like the city, but the work I'm doing now is quite interesting, and the pay is quite good.

What are you doing during the Christmas holidays? If you don't have any ideas, I hope you can visit New York. Come and stay in my home. It is quite large, and it is quite near cinemas, museums and shops.

Write soon, and say you can spend the holidays here.

Yours,
Linda

- Questions: 1. To whom does Linda write?
2. Which city does Linda live in?
3. Does Linda have lots of friends or few friends in the city?
4. What about Linda's work?
5. What does Linda ask Mike to do in her letter?

(答案: 1~5: A B C A C)

1. A. 这是一封信,信的开头,就署有收信人的名字。故答案应选 A。
2. B. 信的前两段的信息都涉及到了 New York, Linda 邀请 Mike 到纽约去,并住在她家里,这便说明她住在 New York。故答案选 B。
3. C. 从原文中“New York is full of people, but I

don't really know any of them.”这一信息,我们可以捕捉到这样一个信息——她在纽约没有什么朋友。故答案应选 C。

4. A. 从原文中的“the pay is quite good”可以了解到:Linda 认为她的工作有意思且报酬丰厚。故答案应选 A。
5. C. 从文章最后一段所提供的信息我们可以了解到 Linda 的两个愿望。故答案应选 C。

经典考例 2: 听短文第二段及短文后的问题,回答第 4~8 小题。(济南中考试题)

1. A. It was windy. B. It was cloudy.
C. It was wet. D. It was dry.
2. A. She was going home.
B. She was going to her friend's house.
C. She was going to her office.
D. She was going to her uncle's house.
3. A. Because it was windy.
B. Because she couldn't find her glasses.
C. Because she couldn't find her friend's house.
D. Because it was raining and the traffic was bad.
4. A. She turned off the radio.
B. She drove slowly.
C. She went to a hotel.
D. She read the road signs.
5. A. The first thing.
B. The second thing.
C. The third thing.
D. The fourth thing.

听力原文:

It was late at night. The traffic was usually bad at the moment in the city. Miss Brown wanted to be on time to her friend's house. She was afraid because it was raining, and the traffic in the rain was worse than usual. Miss Brown also had bad eyes. She didn't think she looked beautiful when she wore glasses, so she didn't wear glasses any more. She was trying to read the road signs, but she could not see them. The first thing she did was that she started to drive slowly. The second thing she did was that she turned on the radio. When she listened to the radio she did not feel afraid of a



lone. The third thing she did was that she went to a hotel and slept. She drove to her friend's house the next morning when the traffic was good. The third thing she did was the best idea. She did not want to lose time, but she really wanted to make herself safe.

- Question: 1. What was the weather like that night?
 2. Where was Miss Brown going?
 3. Why was Miss Brown afraid?
 4. What was Miss Brown's first thing to do?
 5. Which was Miss Brown's best idea?

(答案 1~5: C B D B C)

1. C. 听力原稿中虽没有“wet”一词,但“it was raining”就可以判断答案是 C.
2. B. 听力原文中了解到: Brown 小姐准时到她朋友的家,那儿就是她的目的地。故 B 是正确答案。
3. D. “worse than usual”这一信息表明: 交通状况很糟。故答案应选 D.
4. B. 听清 Brown 小姐做事的顺序,就能得出正确答案是 B.
5. C. 听力原文已经讲明 Brown 小姐做的第三件事是一个好主意,做什么都要注意安全第一。

经典考例 3: 听短文,根据短文内容,完成所给的句子。(南昌中考试题)

1. Mary feels _____ because she'll be back home a week later.
2. Mary will get to Paris _____.
3. Mary's teacher, Mr King, and her _____ are friendly to her.
4. “There is no place like home.” is an old _____ saying(谚语).
5. Mary goes back home to _____ Christmas holidays with her family.
6. Mary asks her _____ to meet her at the station.

听力原文:

Dear mother and father,

I feel very happy that in a week I'll be with you again on holiday. I have enjoyed my days in England very much. Mr King and my classmates are all kind to me, but as people say in England,

“There is no place like home”, and I think one feels this much at Christmas time. I'm leaving here early on Thursday morning and arriving in Paris about lunch-time next day. Please meet me at the station, as I'll take a lot of things.

Yours,

Mary

(答案: 1. happy/pleased/glad 2. Friday 3. classmates
 4. English 5. spend 6. parents/family)

经典考例 4: 听短文,填入所缺的词。(宁波中考试题)

A young man 1 came to live in a small town. The people there all wore 2. He didn't know why, so he went to one of the dyers and asked him to dye his 3 brown. But the dyer said he couldn't dye 4 colours. This made him feel 5. “I can dye all colours.” said the young man. “Let me help you.” “No, I don't know you at all.”

There were 6 dyers in this small town, and all the 7 were the same. So the young man opened his 8 dye shop. People soon came and brought his something to dye. When the dyers saw this, they 9 sorry for what they had said. All of them went to the young man to 10 to dye different colours.

听力原文:

A young man once came to live in a small town. The people there all wore black. He didn't know why, so he went to one of the dyers and asked him to dye his coat brown. But the dyer said he couldn't dye other colours. This made him feel strange. “I can dye all colours.” said the young man. “Let me help you.” “No, I don't know you at all.”

There were eighteen dyers in this small town, and all the answers were the same. So the young man opened his own dye shop. People soon came and brought his something to dye. When the dyers saw this, they felt sorry for what they had said. All of them went to the young man to learn to dye different colours.

(答案: 1. once 2. black)

3. coat 4. other
5. strange 6. eighteen
7. answers 8. own
9. felt 10. learn)

经典考例 5: 听短文, 根据短文内容完成表格。(吉林中考题)

Name: _____
Age: _____
Tel: _____
E-mail: _____@mail.jl.cn.
Address: 35 _____
No. 16 Middle School
Changchun Jilin
P. R. China

听力原文:

Here is a letter from Lin Feng to Mike.

Dear Mike,

My name is Lin Feng. I'm fourteen years old. I'm a student of Changchun No. 16 Middle School. I am in Class one, Grade Three.

There are four people in my family. My parents, my younger sister and I. My father is a doctor. My mother is a teacher. They both work hard. My sister and I are in the same school. I often help her with her lessons. I love my family very much.

I like English. I can speak some English. I can write in English, too. I want to have an American pen friend. Let's be friends. OK? Please write to me. My address is 35 East St. No. 16 Middle School Changchun. Jinlin P. R. China. My E-mail is Linf@mail.jl.cn. You can also call me at 6885642.

答案:

Name: Lin Feng
Age: 14
Tel: 6885642
E-mail: Linf@mail.jl.cn.
Address: 35 East St.
No. 16 Middle School
Changchun Jilin
P. R. China

经典考例 6: 听第四段短文, 回答第 1~4 小题。根据所听到的短文, 判断句子是否与短文内容相符, 相符在答案卡上涂上“A”, 不相符的在答案卡上涂上“B”。(厦门中考题)

- () 1. The boy was going to New York to see his grandma.
() 2. It was the first time for the boy to travel by plane.
() 3. His parents were going together with him.
() 4. The boy paid some money for a drink on the plane.

听力原文:

Jim was a country boy. He was on his way to New York to see his grandma. As his parents were very busy, he had to go there by himself.

This was his first trip by plane. He found everything new and interesting.

Soon it was the middle of the night. But Jim couldn't go to sleep. He needed a drink badly. He saw some people go to the back of the plane and get drinks from a girl there. But he didn't have much money with him. He tried to sleep but he just couldn't. At last he went to the girl with a dollar in his hand. "Miss," he said, "could I have a drink?" "Sure," said the girl with a smile. She gave him a drink, but she didn't take his money. "You don't have to pay for the drink. You've paid for it already. You have paid for the ticket. It means you have paid for the food and drinks on the plane." "Thank you, Miss," said the boy.

(答案: 1~4: A A B B)

1. A. 听力原文第二句话就表明了这意思, 故答案应涂 A。
2. A. 听力原文第二段的第一句的信息表明: 这是他第一次乘飞机。故答案应涂 A。
3. B. 听力原文第一段的最后一句话的信息表明: Jim 的父母都很忙, 他不得不一个人去纽约。故答案应涂 B。
4. B. 听力原文最后一段信息我们了解到: Jim 虽然想付钱, 但空姐说他不用那样做, 也没有收他的钱。故答案应涂 B。)



四、中考英语听力测试题精析

(一)北京市

第一部分 听力(24分)

一、听对话和对话后的问题,选择正确答案。(每段对话和对话后的问题朗读两遍)(共6分,每小题1分)

1. A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn.
2. A. At seven. B. At eleven. C. At ten.
3. A. Jeff. B. Mary. C. The boy.
4. A. Green. B. Blue. C. Yellow.
5. A. He is ill. B. He is fine. C. He is sad.
6. A. Write to Lucy and Lily.
B. Wait for Lucy and Lily.
C. Look after Lucy and Lily.

二、听对话和短文,根据对话和短文后的问题,选择正确答案。(对话和短文以及后面的问题朗读两遍)(共18分,每小题1.5分)

请听第七段材料,回答第7、8、9小题。

7. A. Making a phone call.
B. Giving a lesson.
C. Asking the way.
8. A. A school. B. A cinema. C. A shop.
9. A. By taxi. B. By bus. C. By bike.

请听第八段材料,回答第10、11、12小题。

10. A. In a hotel.
B. In a farmer's house.
C. In the open air.
11. A. In the morning.
B. In the afternoon.
C. In the evening.

12. A. Interesting. B. Hard. C. Bad.

请听第九段材料,回答第13、14、15小题。

13. A. Goes to school.
B. Looks for jobs.
C. Has a holiday.
14. A. Robert. B. Wang Ping. C. David.
15. A. Shy. B. Friendly. C. Careful.

请听第十段材料,回答第16、17、18小题。

16. A. A student.
B. The monitor.
C. A teacher.

17. A. Seven days.
B. The days.
C. Sixteen days.
18. A. Post letters and borrow books
B. Use computers and go dancing
C. Buy school things and have meals

听力原文: I

1. Man: What's your favorite season, Emma?
Woman: Autumn. Autumn is the best season.
Question: What's Emma's favorite season?
2. Man: Ted, what time did you get to school this morning?
Man: I got to school at seven.
Question: What time did Ted get to school this morning?
3. Man: Hello, this is Jeff speaking.
Woman: Hello, this is Susan. Can I speak to Mary, please?
Man: Sure. Wait a minute.
Question: Who does Susan want to speak to?
4. Man: You look very beautiful in this blue dress.
Woman: Thank you.
Question: What color is the woman's dress?
5. Woman: What's your trouble, Mr Green?
Man: I've got a bad cold, Doctor.
Question: How is Mr Green?
6. Woman: Tom, will you please look after Lucy and Lily today?
Man: Certainly. I'll be glad to.
Question: What will Tom do today?

答案及解析:

1. C. 此题问的是季节,由答语“Autumn is the best season.”可以直接听出正确答案。
2. A. 此题问的是时间,由答语“I got to school at seven.”可直接听出答案A。
3. B. 此题问的是谁,由答语对话“Can I speak to Mary, please?”可判断答案应选B。
4. B. 此题问的是颜色,由对话中“You look very beautiful in this blue dress.”一句可判断答案应选B。
5. A. 此题问的是身体怎么样了,由对话中“I've got a bad cold, doctor.”一句可判断答案应选B。



Man: I played a new computer game. It was very interesting, and I liked it very much.

10. Where did the girl stay during her holiday?
11. When did the girl get back?
12. What did the boy think of the computer game?

答案及解析:

10. C. 此题属于细节考查题,问的是地点,从对话中“*We stayed in the open air.*”这一信息可以直接听出答案 C。
11. A. 此题是细节考查题。从对话中“*This morning.*”这一信息可以听出答案选 A。
12. A. 此题是综合理解题。对问题的正确理解是关键。该问题问孩子对电脑游戏的看法,根据对话中男孩自己的话“*It was very interesting and I liked it very much.*”可以听出答案,即“*interesting*”。

技巧点拨:对于这类比较长的对话,应注意对话的整体理解,不要试图听懂每一个词句,关键是听懂有用信息,既解题所需要的信息,因而听懂对话后的问题是非常重要的。尤其第一遍听音时要特别注意问题,带着问题有目的地去听。

误区提示:从多处信息中作出取舍,确定题目所需信息是解答题目的关键,不能一听到与问题有关的内容就匆忙确定答案。如第 10 小题问度假期间住在哪里,对话中出现了“*on the West Hill*”、“*in a hotel*”和“*in the open air*”三个地点,由对话中的答语“*No.*”可以否定“*in a hotel*”,到“*in West Hill*”度周末,但不会住在山上,因而综合几个信息可知正确答案是 C。

听力原文:IV

Man: Hello. My name's Robert. My new school is in London and it's not a day school. I sleep at the school from Monday to Friday and I got home at the weekend. I wasn't very happy for the first week, but now I like it because I can be with my new friends all day. What I did was I joined a school club. People make friends when they play games and do things together.

Woman: Hello. My name is Wang Ping. I'm from China, but my father's job is in London.

There are children from forty-three different countries at my school, and everyone speaks English. I was nervous and shy on my first day because I was the only girl from China in my class. But I'm OK now. What I want to tell you is other students want to make friends, too. So don't be shy.

Man: Hi. My name's David and I'm at an ordinary day school in New York. Nobody likes to be different from all the other kids at school, so the first day was hard for me. But most people were nice and helpful. I'm not shy, so I'm making some friends. People here call me The joker because I like telling funny jokes. Remember, learn to enjoy other people's jokes.

13. What does Wang Ping do in London?
14. Who studies in New York?
15. What are the three speakers like?

答案及解析:

13. A. 此题属于综合理解题。从文中 Wang ping 的自述,尤其是自述中的“*at my school*”,“*in my class*”,“*other students*”等信息可判断: Wang Ping 是一个学生,因而正确答案是 A。
14. C. 此题属于细节理解题。由听力材料中“*My name's David and I'm at an ordinary day school in New York.*”这一句可以听出答案。
15. B. 此题属于综合理解题。询问的是三个自述者的特点,从第一个男生的自述的最一句话“*I can be with my new friends all day.*”以及第二个女生自述中倒数第一句话“*What I want to tell you is other students want to make friends, too.*”还有的第三个男生自述的倒数第二句话“*..., so I'm making some friends.*”这几句话关键信息我们可以捕捉到这样一个信息:三个都愿意交朋友,所以正确答案是 B。

技巧点拨:此类题型属于综合理解考查题,难度较大。解答该类题目务必注意审读题干和选项内容,带着题目去听录音材料。在听音的过程中,可以速记一些对解题有用的关键信息,以帮助解题;有些题目必须听完全文才可以确定答案,因而应注意整体理解听力材料,综合多处信息,如第 15