

普通高中课程标准实验教科书（人教版）



英语 听力 专项训练

（选修7）

山东教育出版社

出版说明

学好英语必须多听多说。读写诚然重要,但只有平时多认真听、多模仿说,才能听得明白、说得清楚,从而促进听、说、读、写各项技能的全面提高。而利用有声读物来提高听、说水平至关重要。为满足中学英语听、说教学的要求,我们组织编写了这套丛书。

本系列读物是根据国家教育部制订的教学大纲和《英语课程标准》以及最新出版的英语教科书的学习内容编写和制作的,与教材配套使用。本系列读物按照教材的功能意念项目和学习要求编写,既填补了英语听力同步训练的空白,又对学生应对高考大有裨益。高中三年级另配有专辑进行考前集中训练,对高考涉及到的各种听力题型做了深入研究和发掘。

本系列读物的编写人员均为有多年教学经验的一线优秀教师和各地英语教研员,其中有多名近年来送考成绩优异的高三特级教师。参与录音的均为英、美专业级播音员和国内一级播音员,发音纯正地道。学生可以在教师指导下通过跟读、模仿,进行说的训练。录音磁带使用广播级数字技术编辑,保证了录音内容的逼真、规范,是英语听力学习最新、最优秀的读物。

本册可配合人民教育出版社出版的《普通高中课程标准实验教科书英语7(选修)》使用,并配有录音磁带。

编者



Contents

NMET 听力命题的形式、内容及答题技巧	(1)
Unit 1 Living well	(7)
Unit 2 Robots	(13)
Unit 3 Under the sea	(19)
Unit 4 Sharing	(25)
Unit 5 Traveling abroad	(31)
Listening Evaluation Test	(37)
Tapescripts	(41)
Answer Keys	(75)



NMET听力命题的形式、内容及答题技巧

《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》对高中英语学习的语言技能作了如下陈述“语言技能是语言运用能力的重要组成部分,它包括听说读写四个方面以及这四种能力的综合运用能力。它既是学习内容,又是学习的手段。”由此可见,在语言学习的过程当中,“听”这一技能至关重要,因为它是“说、读、写”的前提和基础,是我们准确获得信息,正确交流思想的纽带。听的技能提高了,其他技能就能相应的提高。

根据新课程标准的要求,新课程理念的评价方式抛除了单纯以一卷定乾坤的做法,更注重形成性评价和终结性评价相结合。而且在学分认定和终结性评价中引入听力测试,能更加全面地检测学生用英语进行交际的能力,有利于高等院校准确地选拔人才,也有助于引导学生在中学阶段重视听说的训练,克服以往英语教学中的哑巴英语、聋子英语的现象,有利于素质教育的实施。

一、听力测试的形式与内容

1. 听力测试的形式

近几年,听力测试部分共分为两节,包括简短对话与较长对话或独白。2005年考试大纲在这方面的要求有所变动,但主旨依然是测试考生理解口头英语的能力,但对命题的形式不再作具体的要求,还提供了填空题等新的测试形式,旨在考查学生的动手能力。时间多为20分钟(含转涂时间)。常规测试的形式如下:

第一节:共5小题,每小题1.5分。

要求考生根据听到的五段简短对话,从每题所给的三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料仅读一遍。

第二节:共15小题,每小题1.5分。

要求考生根据听到的五段对话或独白,从每题所给的三个选项选出最佳选项。每段录音材料读两遍。

考试进行时,考生将答案标在试卷上;听力部分结束后,考生有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

2. 听力测试的内容

从考查的交际功能来看,内容全面,涉及到邀请、购物、询问、告别、请求、懊悔、打电话等新课程标准中规定的交际功能项目。

从问题的类型来看,全是特殊疑问句,如: what, where, why, which, how, who, when 等,其中 what 引出的问题所占比例最大。

从题材上来看,选材广泛,紧扣实际,贴近时代,贴近生活,包括日常生活的各种话题,比如:购物、问路、时间、日期、天气、就餐、看病、问候、介绍、告别、约会、学校生活、求救、旅游、观点看法以及表示感谢、遗憾、道歉、祝贺、希望、允诺、劝告及焦虑等用语。

从设问的形式来看,细节理解类试题在逐年减少,主旨要义和说话者意图、态度的推断能力的考查力度在增加,这在一定程度上也增加了试题的难度。

二、听力测试对考生的具体要求

1. 领略主旨大意,概括话题内容。常见的表示主旨大意的题目有:

What are they talking about?

What are the two speakers interested in?

Which of the following are they talking about?

这类题目要求考生对听到的内容有一个整体的把握和全面的领会。任何一段对话或独白都是围绕一个中心展开的,有时主旨大意较明显,有时则需要考生自己去归纳、概括。例如:

W: What's the film on Sunday?

M: Railway Station.

W: Good. I'll see you on Sunday.

M: OK. I'll see you at the cinema. Bye!

Question: What are the two speakers talking about?

A. The railway station. B. A film. C. A friend.

答案: B。

根据对话内容,可以看出二者在讨论周日的电影,然后商定一块去看电影,所以选择 B 项。

2. 获取具体事实,把握信息间的相互联系。常见的表示具体信息的题目有:

Who cleaned the room?

Why did he come late?

What will he do tomorrow?

When does the office open?

How much did she pay for the book?

How often does he write to his mother?

Where did the woman stay last year?

Which does she prefer, tea or coffee?

回答这类问题的关键是要要求考生听清、听懂事实信息,准确理解具体细节、特殊信息,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。理解具体信息有助于把握话题内容、领会说话者意图,这是听力考查的重点项目。

3. 推谈话背景,判断人物身份。常用的该类的问题有:

What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?

Where are they probably talking?

What do you think the man speaker is?

What does the man think of it?

How does the woman find it?

这类题目要求考生理解对话地点、背景和对话者之间的关系。从某方面来看,对对话或独白发生的背景、说话者之间关系的理解程

度,也体现了考生对语篇整体输入、整体理解能力的高低。例如:

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

Question: Where are probably the two speakers?

A. In a department store.

B. In a clothes factory.

C. On a playground.

答案:A。

从对话内容看是在谈论价钱,显然是在做买卖,根据所提供选项,那就是在商店了。

4. 领会弦外之音,理解观点意图。常见的问题方式有:

How does the man speaker like the movie?

What can we learn from the dialogue?

What can we infer from the woman speaker?

What does the woman mean?

What would the man rather do?

What do we learn from the woman's words?

此类题目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,因为说话者总会有他(她)自己的意图:提出意见、回答问题、表达想法或阐明观点。例如:

W: Can I help you?

M: Yes, I bought this radio two days ago, but I'm afraid it doesn't work. I'd like to change it for another one.

W: Oh, dear. Yes, of course. Have you got your receipt?

M: Yes, here it is.

W: Thank you. Just a moment, please.

Question:

What is the most probable result of the conversation?

A. The man got his radio repaired.

B. The man got a new receipt.

C. The man got a new radio.

答案:C。

此题考查的是判断谈话者,特别是那位 woman 的态度和观点。虽然她没有明确说出要给一个新的收音机,但当那位男士要求换一个时,她说了 Yes, of course. 这可以看出她的态度是积极肯定的。后来又问那位男士有没有收据,则表明在具体履行退换的手续了。当男士说他有收据时,女士的一句 Just a moment, 使我们明确地判断出她准备给他一台新的收音机。

三、听力解题技巧

1. 在做听力测试时,一定要调整好心态,紧张、焦虑、不安的情绪都不利于捕捉声音信息。碰到容易题,不可大意,否则该做对的也做不对了。碰到听不懂的地方,不要紧张,“心静则神不乱”,个别地方不懂并不一定影响答题,而且第一遍不懂,还有第二遍。即使前一个题不会,也不要耿耿于怀,应快速将精力转入下一题,要具有一定的临场应变能力。

2. 提前预览,积极预测。听力理解不是“被动”地接受,而应当“主动”与所接受的信息进行“交流”。也就是说在接收信息时,要用已知信息进行分析、加工、归纳、预测,以达到快速、准确理解所接受信息的目的。具体的方法是在听每一段对话之前,一定要充分利用一切可以利用的时间阅读问题和选项并尽可能对答案进行预测。

3. 听力测试材料中的对话或独白的篇幅一般都比较长,干扰选择正确答案的信息也很多。在这种情况下,考生学会边听边做笔记就十分重要。用一些简单的、不规则的、自己看得懂的符号或缩写,将诸如年、月、日、星期、钟点、年龄、价码等数字和关键词尽量记下。对于人名和地名,可记下首字母,也可以使用汉语。

4. 全部录音播放完毕,要迅速在答题卡上填涂。要相信自己听录音时的判断。没有肯定的理由就不要轻率地改动答案。

四、听力训练的注意事项

1. 听力训练要从起始年级开始,高一开始就要有针对性地制定出长远计划,由易到难,循序渐进,付诸实施。不可以到高三专门搞突击训练。要通过平时的训练积累达到听力水平提高的目的。

2. 要根据自己的实际水平,对听力材料的选取要难易适度,并注意趣味性。不要一开始就练听太难的东西,这样会挫伤积极性,欲速则不达。

3. 要注意听多种语音语调的录音材料,最好听有英美专业人士朗读的制作精良的磁带。听力的内容也不要仅仅限于考试磁带,还可以听英文歌曲,看 VCD,听英文广播等。

4. 要把听和读结合起来,读的内容广泛了,对于英美国家的风土人情,历史文化背景知识了解多了,也有助于对部分听力内容的理解,增加胜算的可能性。

5. 要采用多种形式进行训练。把听说读写结合起来,多训练听取信息同时的动手能力。总之,2005 年的考试大纲就对听力测试提出了更高的要求,这是一种发展趋向,平时训练中千万不可以只满足于得出正确答案,要对照录音原稿找出来未听出或未听懂的词汇、句子,然后通过诵读、默写达到再掌握的目的。



Unit 1

Living well



重点透视

话题 (Topics)	Disability 残疾 Life of disabled people 残疾人的生活
功能项目 (Functional items)	Introduction 介绍 Wishes & congratulations 希望与祝贺
单词 (Words)	disability, disabled, eyesight, drum, movie, ambition, beneficial, clumsy, adapt, motto, microscope, breath, absence, stupid, fellow, annoy, annoyed, industry, tank, independence, encouragement, conduct, literature, resign, handkerchief, assistance, companion, latter, congratulate, graduation, certificate, architect, unattractive, basement, elder, dignity, accessible, bare
短语 (Expressions)	in other words, out of breath, all in all, make fun of, all the best, in particular
交际用语 (Everyday English)	<p>A. Have a good day / time! Have a good journey / trip! Good luck! Enjoy yourself! Best wishes to you! Happy New Year! / Merry Christmas! / Happy birthday! Wish you all the success! Congratulations! Well done!</p> <p>B. Thank you. You, too. / The same to you.</p>



基础巩固

I. 听下面 5 个句子, 在空白处填入听到的单词或短语。

1. He gets a _____ pension (养老金) from the government because of his disabilities in a fire accident.
2. One of his _____ is to become the President of the Motor General.
3. This country gained its _____ from Germany in 1960.
4. Let me _____ you on the birth of your daughter.
5. He is proud that his wife is _____ to reason.

II. 听下面一段独白, 在空白处填入听到的信息。

In our society, some people still look down upon (1) _____ people. They consider them to be (2) _____. In fact, many of us have a disability, or will have a disability in the future. Besides, some disabled people have achieved great (3) _____ in their chosen field of work. It is necessary for young people to learn about disabled people. We all should (4) _____ people with disabilities. The Chinese government has a new (5) _____ to help with disabilities. The government will build more (6) _____ schools for disabled people and help them to find jobs. Also medical (7) _____ will be given to those who need it.



单元过关

New words:

- ① aspirin /'æspəɪn/ *n.* 阿司匹林 ② indoors /ɪn'dɔːz/ *adv.* 在户内 ③ fit /fɪt/ *adj.* 健康的 ④ rib /rɪb/ *n.* 肋骨 ⑤ stor(e)y /'stɔːri/ *n.* 楼层 ⑥ upset /ʌp'set, 'ʌpset/ *adj.* 难过的 ⑦ cast /kɑːst/ *n.* (石膏)固定物
⑧ gymnastics /dʒɪm'næstiks/ *n.* 体操 ⑨ award /ə'wɔːd/ *n.* 奖; 奖品 ⑩ remarkable /rɪ'mɑːkəbl/ *adj.* 不平凡的
⑪ behavior /bɪ'heɪvjə/ *n.* 行为 ⑫ handle /'hændl/ *vt.* 对付; 处理

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。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How do scientists like the advertisements on TV?
A. A waste of time. B. Good for our eyes. C. Boring.
2. Why doesn't Sam want to climb the mountain?
A. It's dangerous to do so.
B. He doesn't like to.
C. He has been ill.
3. What's the trouble with the man?
A. His pen has no ink.
B. His pen is missing.
C. He's broken his pencil.
4. Where is the woman going?
A. To Guangzhou.
B. To her daughter's school.
C. To the airport.
5. What does the man speaker mean?
A. He doesn't like smoking.
B. He smokes heavily.
C. He smokes little.

第二节

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,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。听每段对话或独白前,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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 8 三个小题。

6. Where do you think the conversation takes place?
 - A. At the doctor's.
 - B. In the street.
 - C. At a police station.
7. When did Shelly cough most seriously?
 - A. In the morning.
 - B. In the afternoon.
 - C. At night.
8. What did the man do for Shelly?
 - A. He examined her carefully.
 - B. He gave her some medicine and advice.
 - C. He just told her not to worry too much.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 9 至第 11 三个小题。

9. When did Tom become ill?
 - A. Yesterday.
 - B. Two days ago.
 - C. Three days ago.
10. What's Tom's temperature today?
 - A. 37.87°C.
 - B. 39.78°C.
 - C. 39.87°C.
11. What can Tom do to keep fit according to the doctor?
 - A. Stay indoors.
 - B. Do some sports.
 - C. Take medicine.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 12 至第 14 三个小题。

12. Where are the two speakers?
 - A. In the office.
 - B. At home.
 - C. In a hospital.
13. What happened to the man?
 - A. He got hurt on the second floor.
 - B. He fell and hurt himself badly.
 - C. He broke his leg in a traffic accident.
14. How long will the man have to stay in the hospital?
 - A. Eight weeks or more.
 - B. Not very long.
 - C. We don't know.



听下面一段对话, 回答第 15 至第 17 三个小题。

15. What can we learn about Sally?
- A. She broke her arm while playing.
B. She was born with only a right arm.
C. She was born with only a left arm.
16. What can't Sally do with her special arm?
- A. She can't swim.
B. She can't pick things up.
C. She can't open her hand.
17. What does Sally want to do in the future?
- A. Run a school.
B. Become a teacher.
C. Become a ballet player.

听下面一段独白, 回答第 18 至第 20 三个小题。

18. How many librarians are in charge of the library?
- A. Only one. B. Two. C. Three.
19. What's the passage mainly about?
- A. The duties of the librarian.
B. The newly-bought books.
C. The rules of the library.
20. How many books can a student borrow at a time?
- A. 2. B. 3. C. 4.

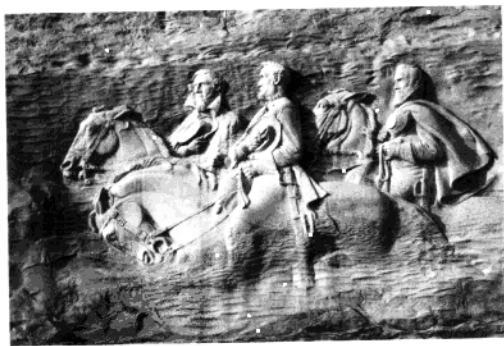


能力提升

要想在听力方面取得好的成绩, 就要持之以恒地进行听力练习, 不可以急功近利, 高一高二抓不好, 高三着急, 不是办法。同时, 听力练习应做到课内、课外结合; 精听、泛听结合。除坚持每天 20 分钟的听力训练外, 还应保证每周一次的课堂听力训练, 但不宜集中进行突击。此外, 应精心挑选训练材料, 所选材料应有梯度、难度、长度、趣



味性和多样性。朗读人应口齿清晰,发音标准,朗读速度应不低于高考。可通过 pre-listening(先看听力理解题,对谈话内容做出初步预测)、while-listening(听的过程中,学生要带着问题边听边思考边推理,并迅速做出选择)和 post-listening(听大意、听细节、听后回答问题、总结复述以及填空、记笔记、判断对错、选择正确答案)等课堂活动,把听力课上得更加活跃,教师要充分调动学生听的积极性,从而提高听力课的效率。应避免听力三部曲:按键,听音,对答案或录音稿的低效听力课堂训练模式,也不应该将听力训练游离于日常英语课堂之外或全盘托付给课代表,其效果可想而知。同时,要根据听力材料的难易以及自己的实际水平随时重放录音材料,不要过分强调或迷信仿真模拟题。重点词句有必要重复,直到真正听懂。



Robots



科学论著

话题 (Topics)	Literary work about science 科学论著 Robots 机器人 Science fiction writer—Isaac Asimov 科幻小说作者——艾萨克·阿西莫夫
功能项目 (Functional items)	Supposition and belief 推测和信仰
单词 (Words)	fiction, cartoon, desire, satisfaction, absent, alarm, alarmed, smooth, embarrass, sympathy, elegant, pile, scan, fingernail, absurd, haircut, accompany, curtain, cushion, carpet, paint, awful, affair, firm, firmly, declare, victory, envy, marriage, biography, explanation, junior, navy, talent, chapter, divorce, obey, aside
短语 (Expressions)	test out, ring up, turn around, leave... alone, set aside
交际用语 (Everyday English)	What do you think it will happen? I'm sure that he will come on time. I'm (quite) sure (that) she'll join us. There is no doubt that it's made of silk. It's clear that it will rain soon. I'm not so sure. I'm not sure of that.

I. 听下面 5 个句子, 在空白处填入听到的单词或短语。

1. To tell you the truth, I had a _____ to go swimming.
2. When I began to sing, he laughed and made me _____.
3. Everybody present at the meeting agreed that their request was _____.
4. I _____ at the meeting that I did not support him.
5. The only _____ for his behavior is that he's mad.

II. 听下面一段独白, 在空白处填入听到的信息。

Hector opened his eyes at the sound of the bell. After sitting (1) _____ the room for over a week, it was a good change to have something to do. The special sound told Hector (2) _____ make supper for the family.

On his way to the kitchen, he saw (3) _____ was ice on the window. Another bell told him that he (4) _____ better turn the heat on before the family got home. For now, though, he had to get the supper (5) _____.

The first thing Hector did was to get the big pot (6) _____ on the wall. Then he put some water in the pot and put it on the stove. He used one of his hands to cut up a chicken and added the (7) _____ to the water to make a good soup.

At 6:30 he turned the heat on, (8) _____ the table and turned on some lights. At about 7:00 the whole family came home. They all felt (9) _____ when they got in.

"The soup smells great, Jim," said Diane. "You really know how to tell Hector (10) _____ to do."

Hector is one machine that really saves the family a lot of work.