



锦囊妙解

中学生 英语 系列

主编 黄伢华

听力

高二

畅销八年
品牌成金

第5版

适合各种教材版本



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锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

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听力

高二

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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”《听力 高二》分册,共分两部分。第一部分介绍高二英语听力考试题型与对学生的能力要求,讲解英语听力考试的应试技巧、基本解题方法及如何进行备考训练。第二部分包括 40 个 Model,有针对性地进行英语听力同步训练。

本书紧密围绕高二英语听力测试要求与内容,并请专业外籍教师录音,通过听力同步训练,快速提高学生的英语听力水平。

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请认真阅读《锦囊妙解中学生英语系列》丛书！

本丛书聘请国内部分教学一线的资深特、高级教师撰稿，按中、高考必考的题型科学规划，分为听力、完形填空、阅读理解和书面表达四大系列，融趣味性与实用性于一体，根据新课标对词汇和惯用语的分级要求，分成七年级至高二及高考各分册，全套丛书共24册，是一套历经8年用智慧与爱心精心铸造的英语备考专用书。

丛书具有以下特点：

名师指点 指点迷津

名师指导英语听、说、读、写的学习方法与技巧，剖析知识学习的重点与难点，解读中、高考的考点和热点。

选文前沿 着眼实践

文章均选自英文图书、报刊、网络媒体，注重生活实际和欧美文化背景，语言地道，原汁原味，让你的英文与时代同步，视野与世界联网。

精彩真题 高效训练

专家引领你总结历年中、高考命题特点，体味更为高远的知识空间，全国各地最新中、高考真题回放，最新模拟试题快速、严格地对应中、高考命题方向，让你感悟中、高考最新的命题趋势。

由于时间有限，本丛书难免会有瑕疵，敬请读者不吝赐教。

编者
2010年3月

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第一部分

听力理解指导

一、高二听力考试的基本类型以及对
学生能力的要求

高二听力理解一般包括对话、独白听力材料和听力填空。

(1) 对话部分是日常生活中的一般对话,即与衣、食、住、行、工作、学习等有关的话题。

(2) 独白听力材料是题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述等,如动物介绍、地区及大学情况的介绍等。独白部分主要考查学生对文章大意、中心思想、重要细节的理解与领会,以及根据所获取的相关信息,对文中的某些细节做出联想、判断,也有就独白中的某一事实和人物进行提问的题目。

(3) 听力填空题。这类题要求学生在听完一段听力材料后,根据对材料的理解进行填空。考生不仅要听懂听力材料的内容,还要具备对信息进行加工处理的能力,以及快速而准确的记录、书写能力。这种题型侧重对对话或独白的理解。

对学生能力的基本要求是:

1. 扎实的语言基本功

听力理解技巧是建立在听力理解水平基础上的,而听力理解水平是通过听力理解能力来体现的,它包括记忆和回想的能力、选择要点的能力、推断演绎的能力、判断和得出结论的能力以及运用背景知识的能力。词汇主要涉及如何处理“生词”的问题,即利用上下文、同位语猜词的能力和一词多义的辨别能力。语法主要包括时态、语态、虚拟语气、比较级、最高级、否定式和说话人的口气等。语音、语调、词汇、语法是语言的基本要素,对它们的熟练掌握是打好语言基本功的关键。

2. 预测、综合判断的能力

听前预测是指从所给的文字材料和答案选项等线索中发现一些背景信息,力求缩小谈话者的话题,它能帮助考生弄清所听内容的类型和结构以及谈话主题。听的时候要避免过分注重每个单词从而影响到全篇中心思想的理解。考生应抢时间阅读试卷上的选项,争取主动,以便在听录音时有针对性。不管什么人说话都有一定的逻辑,这种逻辑又具有共性,高中生是可以把握的。也就是说,通过阅读选项,我们可以推测听力材料可能涉及到的题材和它的内容。听的过程中要强化记忆,对所听的内容进行联想,并对听到的内容进行适当的加工,对整体和细节不可偏废。

3. 多了解有关学科及社会背景的知识

语言是人们进行交际的手段,社会生活的变化,科技的普及发展,某国的文化历史传统、生活方式、地理气候环境以及人们的思维方式都会反映到语言之中。具备一些背景知识,所听的对话和短文就会让你有一种熟悉感,理解得更深刻,甚至能弥补语言上的不足。我们都知英语和汉语是两种截然不同的语言,考生若对西方的社会文化不了解,缺少足够的相关学科知识,只是用我们所熟悉的思维、逻辑去判断对话或短文,就很可能出错。

二、听力考试应试技巧指导

学生进行听力测试时要注意以下几点:

1. 要心态平和

听力部分的主要特点是时间短,录音只放一遍。遇到未听懂或未完全听懂的题时要学会“丢卒保车”,迅速猜一个答案,然后准备下一题。若总是不切实际地想不丢一分,那就会

背上包袱,没有听懂的可能重听,依然不懂;能听懂的去听,漏掉了信息。总之,不要过分计较一分的得失,要以良好、平和的心态去面对考试。

2. 要巧用时间,争取主动

拿到考卷后,不要按部就班地听(或读)题前的说明和例句,因为这部分的内容基本不变,考前已经很熟悉了。考生可利用录音中播放这部分内容的时间快速浏览各个题目的各个选项,特别是那些较长的选项。

3. 要从选项出发,善于预测问题

男女双方的对话、第三者提出的问题与卷面上出现的选项之间有着密切的联系。考生应从选项入手,从中预测对话的主题和可能提出的问题。预测在听力理解中非常重要,预测能帮助提高识别速度,而识别速度是听力理解的关键之一。听力理解不像阅读理解,它是单向的、一次性的,如果考生的识别速度跟不上放音速度,就会顾此失彼,非常被动。

4. 要善于捕捉解题信息

信息词是解题的钥匙,抓住了信息词,问题即可迎刃而解。解题信息可能是一个词、一个短语、一个句子,甚至是一个标点符号,也可能是语音、语调或语气。听时要注意快速捕捉,仔细辨析。

5. 要注意对话的情景

任何对话都离不开具体的语言环境和在某种情景下必然要交流的信息。考生在听的过程中要集中精力,对所提供的构成情景的条件和因素进行分析、推测和判断。例如:在商店,服务员与顾客一般谈论商品的价钱、尺寸、款式、颜色等问题;在餐馆,服务员与顾客一般谈论饭菜的质量、口味等;在机场,服务员与顾客之间一般谈论航班或飞机的机票、起飞或降落的时间等。考生如果弄清楚了对话的情景,一般就可预知将要交流的信息;反之,考生如果知道了交流的信息,也可推测对话者之间的关系或对话发生的环境。对话部分的十道题,有好几道就是基于上述原则而设置的。因此,要听好对话,注意对话环境和交流信息是至关重要的。

6. 要注意言外之意

对话中的含蓄性试题较多,所以,不仅要理解对话的表层意义,还需体会言外之意。明确要求听懂言外之意的典型问题是:“What does the man/woman mean/suggest?”

- A. She agrees with the man.
- B. They should ask the typist about it.
- C. The typist is very good.
- D. The typist is not good.

对话原文为:

M: I think we should replace the old typewriter.

W: Why not the typist?

Q: What does the woman mean?

男士认为应该更换那台旧打字机,而女士却反问:“为什么不更换打字员?”其言外之意是,问题不在打字机上,而是打字员不好,故应选D。

7. 要边听边记

听力过程中要克服“偏重眼睛,死用耳朵,少用心机,不用嘴手”的毛病,要边听边想,同时做一些记录。录音中的细节,如重要的数字、人物、地名等,仅凭大脑记忆很难完全记住。因此,考试中可以有目的地、有选择地对这些信息加以记录,以便听完录音后能快速准确地选出答案。听到的数字可用阿拉伯数字记录,其他内容可用缩写或自己独创的理解符号来记录。总之,越简明易记越好。

8. 要善于阅读选项

由于只有大约十秒钟的答题时间,所以在阅读选项时一定要避免逐词阅读,要运用略读技巧。对于较短的选项,一般可采用扫视法;对于较长的选项,可采用竖读法。

Example 1:

- A. Running. B. Cycling.
- C. Fishing. D. Hunting.

只需用眼光掠过选项,便可知是四种不同的活动。

Example 2:

- A. A double room.
- B. A single room.
- C. A room on the top floor.

D. A room on the second floor.

这组选项虽然稍微长一些,但扫视一下便可以了解它们涉及的内容是“什么样的房间”。

Example 3:

- A. The worker had finished loading the truck.
- B. The worker had just started loading the truck.
- C. The worker had gone home.
- D. The worker had had a fight with the driver.

先整体看这组选项,可发现:每项的前半部分相同,都是“The worker had”,再将视线移至后半部分竖读,重点看区别:

- A. ... finished loading the truck.
- B. ... just started loading the truck.
- C. ... gone home.
- D. ... had a fight with the driver.

Example 4:

- A. Her son must leave for school at 7:30.
- B. Her son must go to work at 7:30.
- C. Her husband must have breakfast at 7:30.
- D. Her husband must get to office at 7:30.

从整体上看,各项最后一部分相同(at 7:30),并且A和B两项前半部分相同(Her son);C和D两项前半部分相同(Her husband)。然后视线移至中部竖读,重点看区别:

- A. ... son... leave for school...
- B. ... son... go to work...
- C. ... husband... have breakfast...
- D. ... husband... get to office...

三、如何进行中学英语听力训练

1. 贯彻“听说领先,读写跟上”的教学原则

长期以来我们的英语教学没有遵循语言学习的规律,没有贯彻“听说领先,读写跟上”的教学原则,结果学生掌握的词汇大多是读来的而不是听来的。导致学生的听说能力普遍偏低。

2. 将听力训练贯穿于学习的全过程

(1) 听力训练与语音学习相结合。语音学习是听力训练的基础,要学会听,首先要学会

辨音。反过来,听力训练也能促进语音教学。例如,通过听说 Don't eat it. 这个生动的句子,可使学生深刻地掌握[i:]和[ɪ]这对近音音素的区别。又如,通过听译下面两个单词相同、但重音位置不同的句子,可使学生深刻了解重音的作用。

He is an 'English teacher. (他是一位英语教师。)

He is an English 'teacher. (他是一位英国教师。)

(2) 听力训练与词汇学习相结合。教单词要从听力训练入手,要先让学生掌握其读音,使他们学到的每一个单词都是听来的,而不是读来的。这样,他们以后的听力才不会出现问题的。此外,听力训练还有助于词汇的识记。例如,听写、听会话或听短文补全所缺的单词等形式都是很好的教学手段,既练了听力,又复习了单词的拼写。

(3) 听力训练与句型教学相结合。现在的句型学习过于依赖笔头形式。其实,以口头形式进行句型操练能取得更好的效果。这是因为口头形式首先要求学生能听得懂,这就迫使他们要注意力高度集中,这样就能给他们留下深刻的印象。

(4) 听力训练与语法学习相结合。现在的语法教学总是先讲解抽象的语法规则,然后布置大量的笔头作业。抽象的语法规则往往令学生头痛费解。大量的语法作业更是令其一筹莫展。这种毫无生气的语法教学,也许就是扼杀学生学习英语兴趣的罪魁祸首。而语法教学若能与听力、口语训练相结合,与学生生活密切相关的内容相结合,其作用和效果往往就会很不錯了。

(5) 听力训练与阅读和写作教学相结合。现代研究阅读的专家认为,耳朵受到很好的训练有助于学生阅读,随之也有助于写作。让学生做复述练习,就是一个既练听力,又练表达、归纳的教学手段。

3. 调节听力心理、培养听力技巧

(1) 克服畏惧和紧张心理。许多学生听力考试成绩差是因为考试时过于紧张。因此,培

养其良好的心理素质至关重要。我们应注意帮助学生克服对英语听力理解的畏惧心理,树立坚强的信念,使其在听的过程中保持平和的心态,遇到困难不急躁。

(2)培养“容错”意识和运用“容错”技术的能力。要学会听,就要培养“容错”意识,要学会放弃听不清的部分,把注意力放在听懂的部分而不是听不懂的部分,并学会根据语境和上下文,运用想象、联想和推测来弥补听的过程中某些词汇的损失。听懂的诀窍是“忘掉词语,记住意思”。

4. 听力训练要做到形式多样、内容丰富、劳逸结合

听力训练要做到视听结合、听说结合、听读结合和听写结合。训练形式的多样化不仅可以克服听力训练的单调性,而且还有助于其他技能的提高。在听的过程中可穿插一些幽默故事、笑话和英语歌曲等。这样就能使学生的大脑有调整与休息的机会,达到动静结合、劳逸结合的效果。如此下去才能提高学生听的兴趣,保持其注意力集中,提高听的质量。

5. 培养良好的听力习惯,掌握正确的答题技巧

多听是提高听力的前提,但如何去听,如何获取准确的信息,就不是多听就能解决的问题了。多听是增强语感、提高听力之本,若再加上正确的听力方法,掌握必要的技巧及对策,则可获得事半功倍的效果。

(1)利用听录音前的时间,迅速地捕捉每个小题目干、选项所提供的信息,预测短文或对话可能涉及到的内容,这样听录音材料时就能有的放矢,有所侧重,提高答题的准确率。

(2)克服犹豫不决的毛病,对自己有把握的试题应快速作答,对无把握的试题也要在所听信息的基础上排除错误选项,进行优化处理。不会作答的,立即暂时搁置,准备听新的题目。

(3)目前高考听力测试中短文理解大部分是记叙文或讲话稿,所以听录音时重在听懂每句话的意思和内涵,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,以便检查答案。

(4)注意听短文的首句和首段,文章的首句和首段往往是对短文内容的概括,如讲话目的、主要内容、作者、论点、故事发生的时间、地点及事由等。

(5)不管听什么材料,注意力一定要集中在对整体内容的理解上,千万不能只停留在个别单词或单句上,听不清时应马上放弃,不要强迫自己听清每一个词,要把重点放在听关键词,即实词上,一边听一边把要点及回答问题的关键词记下来。

四、高考英语听力考试的测试点

高二学生应及早为高考做准备。高考英语听力考试的测试点主要涉及理解对话的主旨大意,获取对话中的具体信息,推断对话发生的背景、地点及对话者之间的关系,以及理解、领会对话者的观点、态度及意图等。

1. 理解对话的主旨大意

例如:What's the man doing? (高考全国卷)

A. He's working in a hotel.

B. He's visiting the young people.

C. He's traveling around.

对话原文为:

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.

本题是一位男子谈论到此地的各个名胜观光的情况,其中 a big journey, visiting and places of interest here 是这位男子谈话的关键。因此,考生若对此进行归纳、判断就会马上明白此谈话的主旨大意,从而选出答案 C。

2. 获取对话中的具体信息

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、年代、价钱等,这些信息对理解对话、把握对话主旨是不可缺少的,且在试题中占相当大的比例。这类

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的处理,有的也需要考生进行简单的计算。

3. 推断对话发生的背景、地点及对话者之间的关系

对对话背景、地点、对话者之间关系的理解程度,体现了一个人对口语的理解能力。

4. 理解、领会对话人的观点、态度及意图

这类考题要求考生不但能理解录音原文的主旨大意,而且还要通过文中的重要细节、具体事实、揣摩、推断说话者的意图、观点和态度等,这类题能测试出考生在听力方面的综合素质。

五、听力测试的基本解题方法

(一) 几种常见的解题方法

1. 注意同义词和反义词

在多数情况下,对话内容中往往没有与选项内容完全相同的部分,即对话中一般没有现成的答案。因此,在听的时候要注意抓住选项的同义词(组)或反义词(组),用辨别法答题,或根据对话内容采用归纳、推论和辨别的方法回答。用这种方法答题的类型不仅仅限于诸如“What does the man mean?”这样的题目,其他如含蓄人物类、人物身份类、含蓄地点类、否定类题目也可以用这种方法解答。如:

W: How do you like the play you saw last night?

M: Well, I should have stayed at home.

Q: What does the man think of the play?

- A. It is exciting.
- B. It is boring.
- C. He didn't see the play.
- D. He likes it very much.

对话中“I should have stayed at home.”(我真该呆在家里),这句话已婉转地表明他不喜欢这出戏,而对没有呆在家里表示遗憾、后悔(should have done something 这种结构可用来对应该发生而实际上没有发生的事情表示遗憾、后悔或谴责)。能使他产生此感想的原因自然是“The play is boring.”(演出令人厌烦),

因而B是正确答案。否定类题目多含有虚拟语气、否定语气、暗示比喻、强化意见等形式。另外,在数字类题目的对话中,多出现两处,甚至三四处数字或时间,因此,除了用辨别方法外,有时必须通过计算才能得出正确答案。

2. 如何预测问题的类型和内容

虽然在听音之前很难确定题目的确切内容,但选项的结构和内容往往暗示问题的类型和大致内容。有些题的选项很有特点,非常明显地反映出其问题的类型。例如:

- A. At the airport.
- B. In a restaurant.
- C. At the railway station.
- D. In a department store.

看到这样的选项时完全可以肯定此问题的是地点。

选项的语言结构往往可以提示问题的类型,选项的语言结构类型如下:

- (1) 地点介词 + 名词
- (2) 方式、方法介词 + 名词(词组)、动词(词组)
- (3) 时间介词 + 钟点、星期、日期等
- (4) 数词 + 时间单位词(分、小时、日、月、年等)
- (5) 数词 + 单位词
- (6) 以不定式等引导的词组或从句
- (7) 名词(词组)、动名词(词组)
- (8) 名词(词组)、形容词 + 名词(词组)
- (9) 形容词、过去分词、现在分词(词组)
- (10) 从句

选项的语言结构比较灵活,没有固定的格式。有时增减某些成分并不改变其性质。以上面第(3)条为例,如果选项中只有钟点而没有介词,问题类型还是询问时间。

3. 如何做听力填空题

听力填空题比听力选择题更强调语言的综合运用能力,考生不仅要具有良好的听的能力,还应具有较强的拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力。听的能力是“复合式听力填空”的基础。

首先,可使用缩略语。可用 esp. 代 especially, sth. 代 something, apprec. 代 appreciation 等。没有缩略语的词汇,如字母较少的单词,可完整写出该词,如 gift 和 take;字母较多的单词可以只写该词前几个字母。这里的基本要求是快速,省时,并能表达含义。缩略语不一定要求规范,甚至可用一些符号,所记内容不一定要求完整,只要能起到提示的作用,自己能看懂就行了。

其次,听力填空的材料朗读时没有停顿,即使使用缩略语也难记下全文,因此考生应有选择地记笔记。英语中实词具有表意功能,而虚词多具语法功能,所记词应以实词为主。

通过这几种方法,考生可以大大压缩所记的词语,赢得了时间,精练了内容,增大了笔记的信息量,为写好内容要点创造了条件。

听力填空是一种有效的综合性测试,可以考查学生词汇量、拼写、句法、听力、理解、记笔记和书面表达等多方面的要素和技能。研究人员发现,听力填空成绩与许多其他技能的相关系数很高。笔者深信全面打好语言基本功是提高听力填空能力的重要途径,但听力填空训练具有自身的科学性和技巧性,多练加巧练则可取得事半功倍的效果。

(二) 听力题型分析

1. 对话

每组对话一般在一男一女之间进行。问题一般由先讲话的人提出。题目均以问句形式出现,其中多数是特殊疑问句。这些问题涉及的内容大致归纳如下:

❶ 问“是什么、要什么、讨论什么、什么种类、做什么”等,如:

What is the man's answer?

What does the woman want for lunch?

What are they talking about?

What kind of books does the man want to borrow?

What does the woman tell the man to do first?

What are the speakers doing now?

What will happen if John fails the exam?

这类试题要求学生听懂并掌握其中的细节,学生要明白材料所涉及的主旨大意。很多时候还要求考生掌握整个材料所包含的方方面面的信息,对学生的整体把握能力要求较高。学生在听录音时,要注意将对话里出现的不同人物所做的不同事情等适当地加以记录。记录时要简单,以能起到提示的作用为限。而要做到这一点,学生平时就要有意识多做一些做记录的训练。这也是本册书加入了听力填空部分的目的所在。

❷ 问“什么含义”和问“从对话中能获得什么信息或结论”,如:

What can we learn from the conversation?

What can be concluded from this conversation?

What does the man mean (imply)?

What does the woman's answer suggest?

这类试题往往要求学生能了解语言中不同语音、语调所表达的不同含义。有些题目考生由对话的表层意思就可以知道话语中的含义,而有些则要求考生必须了解语音、语调所隐含的深层含义。除了要注意一般常见的连读、同化、爆破的失去以及连读变音之外,我们还要注意以下和语音、语调有关的知识:

重读可以表示赞同、感叹、讽刺、否定等隐含的含义;陈述句如果用了升调,则可以表示怀疑;问句用了降调,表示的是肯定的含义;两个人对话,如果听的人重复别人的话,而且用了升调的话,则表示怀疑和反驳等意思。

总之,大家在处理这类问题时,一定要注意说话人的语音、语调所表达的深层含义。

❸ 问“对某人或某事有什么看法”,如:

What does the man think of Miss Brown?

What does the woman think of the plan?

这类试题是关于说话人或听话人的感受的。在处理这类问题时,以下一些词语对我们解题有一定的帮助,听到包含这些词语的句子,大家应该提高注意力,它往往是在



表达说话人或听话人的观点、意见、看法等。如: good, bad, wonderful, excellent, great, terrible 等表示赞同或反对的词, 以及 I think, in my opinion, I feel..., according to..., what I say..., as far as I know... 等表示意见的短语。

此外我们还要了解一些句子所包含的隐藏含义, 如:

I have never seen such a film in all my life.

此句隐含的含义为: It is the best film I have ever seen.

4 针对地点提问, 如:

Where does this conversation most probably take place?

Where does this conversation most likely occur?

Where are the man and woman?

在高考中, 这类问题的出题有以下几种情况:

(1) 所给的材料中提及到若干个地点, 但只针对其中一个地点提问。

(2) 所给的材料所涉及的地点不是问题所在, 考生自己需要根据对话中的含义来推测。

(3) 对话中没有提及任何地点, 学生要根据其中的一些关键词, 运用推理来判断。

5 针对时间提问, 如:

问钟点; 问星期; 问日期。其常见的提问方式有:

What time...?

When...?

How long...?

What day...?

What date...?

6 针对原因或目的提问, 如:

Why is the man late?

Why did the man repair the car by himself?

这类涉及问原因或目的的题目要求考生能正确地判断事物发展的前因后果。问题常常由第二个人给出。有些对话中明确地给出

了表示因果关系的词, 对话本身很清楚地给出了因果关系, 因此这类问题比较容易判断。而有一些则需要通过对话本身的逻辑联系来体现其中的因果关系, 这就要求考生能运用推理判断来做深层次的分析。我们在中学阶段常见的表示因果关系的词有: because, for, since, now that, because of, due to, owing to, on account of, that is why, cause, give rise to, lead to, refer to, so, so that, in order that, therefore, as a result of, such that, 等。

7 问对话人某一方的身份、对话人之间的关系或对话中涉及到的其他人的情况。其提问方式主要有:

Who is...?

What is...?

What is the man's occupation?

What is the man's job?

What is the relationship between Tom and Kate?

做这类题目时要求考生能根据语气猜测人和人之间不同的关系。不同关系的人在谈话时, 他们所用的语气往往是不同的。如, 老朋友间所用的词是比较亲密而随和的, 雇员和老板间所用的词则是语气比较恭敬的。此外, 掌握一些和职业、身份有关的词, 对听好有关这类问题的材料有很大的帮助。

8 问做某事的方式、方法或使用的交通工具, 如:

How did the teacher usually begin his class?

How does the man usually go to work?

涉及到这一类问题时, 要密切注意以下一些表示行为方式的介词短语或动词词组以及其相对应的表达方式, 如: by bus/take a bus to.../... on a bus; by car/in a car; by plane/by air/fly to...; by ship/by sea/... on a ship; on foot/walk to...; by doing...; through... 等。

9 问对某事的感受如何, 如:

How does the man feel about the movie?

How do you like the film?

- ⑩ 问“多少”，属于涉及数字的题，可有以下几种形式：

How many people...?

How many dozens of... does... want?

How much does...?

How old is...?

How long does it take... to...?

我们可以将这类题目大致分为两种：一是数字辨别题；二是数字计算题。

对于数字辨别题，考生无需做任何计算，直接根据材料中所涉及的内容就可以得出结论。而数字计算题，学生则要根据所听到的材料内容进行一定的运算。学生在听材料的同时，一定要随手记录和数字有关的信息，尤其是当涉及到运算类型的题目时，如果不做好记录，则没有办法记住其中的信息，造成答题困难。

- ⑪ 对话的问句根据疑问词划分，大致可以归为以上几类，偶尔也有个别一般疑问句，但也可能出现其他类型的问句，如以 Whom, Whose, Which 提问，或针对以上未归纳的内容进行提问。

练习

短对话

听三十段材料，回答 1~30 小题。

- What does the woman mean?
 - She has no time to read.
 - She doesn't want to read.
 - She wants to read right away.
- How far was it from Joan's home to the hospital?
 - 90 miles.
 - 45 miles.
 - 180 miles.
- How much should the skirt have cost?
 - \$6.
 - \$12.
 - \$24.
- What's the man doing?
 - Borrowing a book.
 - Buying a book.
 - Reading a book.
- What's the weather usually like here in June?
 - Cooler and drier.
 - Warmer and drier.
 - Warm and rainy.
- According to the man, who has an injured back?
 - His wife.
 - His wife's sister.
 - His wife's mother.
- What can we learn from the conversation?
 - There are not enough gardens.
 - Parking areas are full before 10:00.
 - Parking areas are closed after 10:00.
- What does the woman mean?
 - The presentation will begin at noon.
 - She'll present her work to the man.
 - She suggests working on the presentation at 12:00 am.
- What does the man want to know?
 - The dormitory hours.
 - The problem with the rules.
 - The door number of the dormitory.
- What does the man imply?
 - The chairs didn't need to be painted.
 - He doesn't like the color of the chairs.
 - The park could have avoided the problem.
- Where are the two speakers talking?
 - In the garden.
 - In the living room.
 - In the garage.
- Which of the following sentences about Tom is true?
 - He is working in Canada now.
 - He has come back from Canada.
 - He went to Japan a few months ago.
- Where does the conversation probably take place?
 - In a classroom.
 - In a library.
 - In a bookstore.
- What do the speakers need to buy?
 - A fridge.
 - A dinner table.
 - A few chairs.
- How did the woman know about the fire?
 - She read about it.
 - She witnessed it.
 - She saw it on TV.
- What is the man worried about?



- A. The match may be delayed.
B. Their car may go out of control.
C. They may arrive late for the game.
17. Which language does Mr White speak well?
A. French. B. Spanish. C. Japanese.
18. How long does it take to London by train?
A. 1 hour. B. 2 hours. C. 3 hours.
19. What does the woman want to know?
A. When she need meet her brother.
B. How the man got the message.
C. Why her brother called.
20. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?
A. Their homework. B. Their professor.
C. Their reading habits.
21. What did the man win in his dream?
A. A holiday. B. A new car.
C. Some money.
22. How long has the woman been an author?
A. About 30 years. B. About 40 years.
C. About 70 years.
23. What does the woman want?
A. A radio. B. Some pens.
C. Some batteries.
24. What does the man mean?
A. He doesn't have any notes.
B. He will be absent from class.
C. He can lend the woman his notes.
25. What is the woman going to do?
A. Prepare a meal. B. Watch a movie.
C. See a doctor.
26. What does the man mean?
A. He doesn't want the women to buy new CDs any more.
B. The new music is not worth listening to.
C. He doesn't want to go to the music store at all.
27. Where did the woman think they were supposed to meet?
A. At the information desk.
B. On the platform.

- C. On the train.
28. What does Paul do?
A. Making cars. B. Selling cars.
C. Buying cars.
29. What do you think the man will probably buy?
A. The blue one. B. The black one.
C. Neither.
30. What is the man?
A. He is a secretary. B. He is an editor.
C. He is a photographer.

长对话

听第一段材料, 回答 1 ~ 2 小题。

1. Where is the woman going now?
A. To London. B. To Birmingham.
C. To South Wales.
2. How much does the woman pay for the single ticket?
A. 16 pounds. B. 40 pounds.
C. 64 pounds.

听第二段材料, 回答 3 ~ 4 小题。

3. What does the man want to do?
A. Go to a supermarket.
B. Buy a pair of new shoes.
C. Have his shoes mended.
4. How far is the supermarket?
A. Two blocks away. B. Five blocks away.
C. Six blocks away.

听第三段材料, 回答 5 ~ 6 小题。

5. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a shopping center.
B. In a food market.
C. At a birthday party.
6. What does the man want to do?
A. To buy a present for his friend.
B. To exchange an article of clothing.
C. To pay some extra money for the present.

听第四段材料, 回答 7 ~ 8 小题。

7. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In the store. B. In the lab.
C. On the playground.

8. What is the most probable result of the conversation?

- A. The man will play tennis with the woman on Thursday.
- B. The man will go to the game alone.
- C. The woman will go to the game with the man.

听第五段材料,回答9~10小题。

9. Who is the woman talking to?

- A. Her husband. B. Her neighbor.
- C. Her students.

10. What is her husband doing?

- A. He is painting a picture.
- B. He is painting the wall.
- C. He is painting the sitting-room.

听第六段材料,回答11~12小题。

11. What are they talking about?

- A. The weather of London.
- B. Traveling in Britain.
- C. The traffic of London.

12. What does the woman think of the London buses?

- A. Rather slow. B. Very good.
- C. Too expensive.

听第七段材料,回答13~15小题。

13. Why was the boy a bit nervous?

- A. He was a new comer to the school.
- B. He was afraid of getting up early.
- C. He didn't prepare for the exams.

14. What must the students do before morning reading?

- A. Do morning exercises.
- B. Turn in homework.
- C. Copy words and expressions.

15. What can they do if they feel hungry?

- A. Have something to eat in class.
- B. Buy something to eat during the break.
- C. Ask the teacher for some food.

听第八段材料,回答16~18小题。

16. Why was Paul angry with Jane?

- A. She told the others about his salary.

B. She told Mrs Wallace his salary.

C. She always talks to everybody.

17. Why did Jane tell Mrs Wallace the news according to her own explanation?

- A. Because she thought it didn't matter.
- B. Because she knew everybody would know at last.
- C. Because she got too excited and wasn't thinking.

18. What does Paul mean by "Everyone in this town got a big nose"?

- A. People in this town have big noses.
- B. People in this town are always eager to know about others' things.
- C. People don't care about each other.

听第九段材料,回答19~21小题。

19. What does "Rogers" mean in this conversation?

- A. Tom's friend. B. Tom's teacher.
- C. The name of a person.

20. What does Tom tell his mother in yesterday's letter?

- A. He had made a new discovery.
- B. He had lost his new job.
- C. He had just bought a car.

21. Why does Tom tell his mother about his job?

- A. Because he doesn't want her to worry about his job.
- B. Because he doesn't want her to worry about his life.
- C. Because he doesn't want her to worry about his marriage.

听第十段材料,回答22~23小题。

22. What are the two speakers doing?

- A. Visiting a place of interest.
- B. Checking a building.
- C. Having a swim.

23. What do you know about the woman?

- A. She's very glad.
- B. She feels disappointed.
- C. She thinks the building charming.



听第十一段材料,回答 24 ~ 26 小题。

24. What is the woman going to do?
A. Attend a party. B. Take a holiday.
C. Go on a business trip.
25. When does the woman plan to arrive?
A. Late Friday. B. Midday Saturday.
C. Saturday night.
26. What is the weather like in the town during the day?
A. Cold. B. Wet. C. Warm.

听第十二段材料,回答 27 ~ 28 小题。

27. Why doesn't Barbara take a plane?
A. She can save time.
B. She's afraid of flying.
C. She enjoys ocean liner.
28. What could Barbara be doing?
A. She must be sitting in the sun.
B. She must be dancing.
C. She must be sleeping.

听第十三段材料,回答 29 ~ 30 小题。

29. What's wrong with the girl?
A. She feels lonely.
B. She has a mental disease.
C. She has an unknown disease.
30. What does the doctor suggest?
A. Early and proper training.
B. Finding the reason for the disease.
C. Giving her a better social life.

听第十四段材料,回答 31 ~ 32 小题。

31. Why did Gerry come to the meeting?
A. She ate some fish and felt sick.
B. She had a traffic accident.
C. She forgot the time of the meeting.
32. What does John think of Gerry?
A. He is pleased with her.
B. He is sorry for her.
C. He is dissatisfied with her.

听第十五段材料,回答 33 ~ 35 小题。

33. Why does the woman decide to go to the Great Wall?
A. She heard a lot about it.

- B. She had taken some pictures of it.
C. She just wanted to accompany (陪同) the man.
34. Where will they have their lunch?
A. In the hotel.
B. In a certain restaurant.
C. On the Great Wall.
35. Which season of the year is it when they travel?
A. Summer. B. Autumn. C. Winter.

II 独白和听力填空

独白

听第一段独白,回答 1 ~ 3 小题。

1. How many points does a misspelled word cost?
A. 2 points. B. 3 points. C. 5 points.
2. What are the students going to do on Friday?
A. Read a short story.
B. Take a major test.
C. Write an essay.
3. When was this lecture given?
A. On Monday. B. On Wednesday.
C. On Friday.

听第二段独白,回答 4 ~ 7 小题。

4. What is the first news headline about?
A. Street violence.
B. Personal safety.
C. Students' health.
5. Why did some parents gather at schools in Glasgow?
A. To prevent the close-down of the schools.
B. To call for better primary education.
C. To participate in school activities.
6. What are the litter pickers doing?
A. Collecting private rubbish.
B. Having a one-day break.
C. Cleaning themselves up.
7. Which two teams will play in the European Cup final?
A. AC Milan and Barcelona.
B. Barcelona and Liverpool.
C. Liverpool and AC Milan.

听力填空

听第一段材料,从所听到的内容中获取必要信息,将 1~5 小题补充完整,听力材料读两遍。

Compost is a dark, rich 1 added to soil to improve it. Compost is produced when bacteria and fungi(真菌) 2 organic matter, aided by 3, earthworms and other organisms. This natural 4 returns nutrients to the soil. 5 for every fifteen centimeters of turned soil.

听第二段材料,从所听到的内容中获取必要信息,将 6~10 小题补充完整,听力材料读两遍。

On Tuesday, 6 Obama announced a plan to invest 7 dollars in community colleges over the next ten years. The 8 is to help an additional five million students 9 degrees or certificates. The president said 10 are expected to grow twice as fast in the coming years as jobs requiring no college experience.

听第三段材料,从所听到的内容中获取必要信息,将 11~15 小题补充完整,听力材料读两遍。

Many people consider themselves 11, the most important person. They are always looking out for number one and 12 number one. It is as if they are the one and 13 person on the earth. Some people, 14, are not so self-centered. 15. It is true—no joke. I am not trying to pull a fast one on you.

听第四段材料,从所听到的内容中获取必要信息,将 16~20 小题补充完整,听力材料读两遍。

Fans around the world 16 Michael Jackson's death. Prisoners in a jail in the Philippines 17 for him. Fans in Paris, France attended a service at the city's ancient religious center 18. Famous performers around the world told about the 19 he had on their work. Michael Jackson left a huge mark on popu-

lar culture. 20

听第五段材料,从所听到的内容中获取必要信息,将 21~25 小题补充完整,听力材料读两遍。

Angel

Spend all your time waiting for that second chance
For 21 that would make it okay
There's always some reason to feel not good enough
And it's hard at the end of the day
I need some 22 or beautiful release
Memories seep from my veins
Let me be empty and weightless
And maybe I'll find some peace tonight

In the arms of an angel
23 from here
From this dark cold hotel room
And the endlessness that you fear
You are pulled from the wreckage of your 24
reverie
You're in the arms of the angel
25

听第六段材料,从所听到的内容中获取必要信息,将 26~30 小题补充完整,听力材料读两遍。

Google, the Internet search 26, will now offer a free operating system for personal computers. The 27 hopes to loosen Microsoft's hold on the market. Microsoft Windows is on more than 28 percent of PCs. Google is basing the new 29 on its Chrome Web browser and the Linux open-source operating system. The Google Chrome OS is expected to be available 30.

听第七段材料,从所听到的内容中获取必要信息,将 31~35 小题补充完整,听力材料读两遍。

Obama was born in 1961, to an African fa-