# 建海师加鄉

王 群 孙卓人 编著

Vistening Training of English

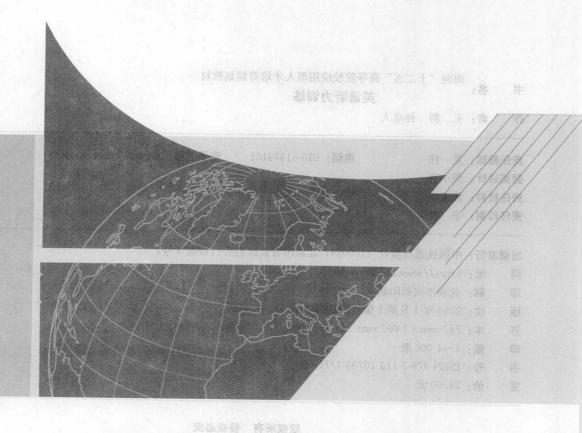
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中国铁道出版社

# 英语听力训练

Listening Training of English

王 群 孙卓人◎编著



中国铁道出版社 CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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凡购买铁道版的图书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页者,请与本社读者服务部调换。

该书由王群、孙卓入编著,沈妍斐、石丽娜老师也为本书的编写做了很

目前的高等院校英语相关教辅材料中,内容涉及有关大学英语四、六级 听力方面的书有很多,而有关大学英语三级听力方面的书却不多。很多高职 高专院校、成人高校和外国语中等学校等类型学校的英语教学中,要么没有 听力教材,要么使用本科学校听力教材,这种现象已延续了多年,对学生的 英语学习造成了很大的困难。

长期以来,我院的英语教学一直坚持"听说领先,重在应用"的教学特色,形成了良好的品牌,赢得了社会的广泛赞誉。针对学生英语基础薄弱、可适用教材匮乏的情况,学校的英语教师们克服困难,认真钻研,以教育部颁布的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》和浙江省下发的《高等学校英语三级考试大纲》为指导,积极编写大量的听力教学讲义,为学校大学英语教学质量的跨越式提高做出了贡献。

现在,在很多地区,大学英语三级考试已成为检验大学英语教学效果、衡量大学专科学生掌握和运用英语知识和技能的尺度,成为促进教师改进教学方法,促进学生努力学习、提高英语能力的有效手段。为了适应英语听力教学的需要,切实减轻老师们的备课负担,我们把多年的听力教学讲义进行了整理,取名为《英语听力训练》,奉献给广大的高职高专院校、成人高校和外国语中等学校的师生。

该书是供英语听力教学和考试辅导使用的一本教学资料,分三个部分编写:对话理解、短文理解和综合训练。在编写中,我们选择以1994年6月至2008年12月间浙江省大学英语三级考试的28份试卷真题为标本,采用分类分析和归纳统计的方法,认真研究了大学英语三级考试听力测试的基本功能、任务、要求和特点,全面分析了试题的题型、选项设计、题材、体裁、问题设计、重难点及其规律。在此基础上,我们以"课"的形式进行内容编排,围绕着各自不同的项目和重点展开讲解和训练。每课的开始是概述,揭示该

课所讲的重点内容和训练方法,接着是大约一节课时间的课内例讲练习,供学生在教师的分析和提示下进行针对性训练,然后是巩固练习,供学生进行课后训练。综合训练部分是在前面的研究基础上编制的 20 套仿真练习试卷,客观地反映了大学英语三级考试听力试题的基本特点、要求和难易程度,可供学生进行课内外训练使用,也可供学生考前模拟或课程考试之用。最后的附录内容是浙江省最近三次大学英语三级考试的听力试题。

该书由王群、孙卓人编著,沈妍斐、石丽娜老师也为本书的编写做了很多工作。所有的练习题及仿真题均录制成 MP3 格式的有声材料,由美籍英语语言专家 Nora Samuelson 女士和 Jason Delmoore 先生朗读,语音纯正,语速符合大纲要求。在此,谨向他们表示衷心的感谢!

希望本书能对提高学生的英语听力水平有所帮助。由于编者水平与经验有限,虽力求完善,但欠妥之处难免,敬请赐教。

**瑞**成王良好的品牌、赢得了社会的广泛赞誉。针对学生英语基础薄弱、

[适用数材匮乏的情况,学校的英语教师们克服困难,认真钻研,以教育部

颁布的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》和浙江省下发的《高等学校

英语三级考试大纲》为指导。积极编写大量的师力教学讲义,为学校大学英

现在,在很多地区,大学英语三级考试已成为检验大学英语教学效果、

衡量大学专科学生掌握和运用英语知识和技能的尺度,成为促进教师改进教

常方法, 他进学生努力学习、提高英语能力的有效手段。为了這应英语斯力

数字的需要。切实减轻老师们的备床页钮。我们把多生的听刀数字研入进行

该书是供英语听力教学和考试辅导使用的一本教学资料,分三个部分编

对话理解、短文理解和综合训练。在编写中,我们选择以1994年6月至

008年12月面浙江省大学英语三级考试的28份试券真题为标本,采用分类

分析和归纳统计的方法。认真研究了大学英语三级考试听力测试的基本功能、

任务、要求和特点,全面分析了试题的题型、选项设计、题材、体裁、问题

设计、重难点及其规律。在此基础上,我们以"课"的形式进行内容编排,

围绕着各自不同的项目和重点展开讲解和训练。每课的开始是概述,揭示该

此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

前言					
Part One 对	话理解			del Test II	
Lesson	1 选:	<b>「观察(Ⅰ)</b>	•••••		
Lesson	2 选	「观察(Ⅱ)		odel Test 13	Mc
Lesson	3 逻辑	∤推断题(Ⅰ)	***************************************	odel Test 14	····· 14
Lesson	4 逻辑	詳推断题(Ⅱ)		odel Test 15	····· 19
Lesson	5.细	· 理解题(Ⅱ) ····································	***************************************	odel Test 16	····· 23
Lesson	6 细	「理解题(Ⅱ)	••••••	odel Test 17	
Lesson	7 常	」 句型理解(Ⅰ)		odel Test 18	
Lesson	8 常	」句型理解(Ⅱ)	************************	odel Test 19	38
Lesson	9 常」	」句型理解(Ⅲ)		odel Test 20	45
Lesson	10 对	活理解的题材(Ⅰ)	还省太宇東语二級考其 -	株長 8 平 8 9   株	53
Lesson	11 对	活理解的题材(Ⅱ)	紅省大学長雄二級等1		EC
Lesson			还看太学英语三级考报 IS ···········	被其 8 年 8 月 部,	64
Part Two 短:				Rape Semp	71
Lesson	13 短	文理解的题材(Ⅰ)	训练》奏看看来		
Lesson		文理解的题材(Ⅱ)			
Lesson		文理解的题材(Ⅲ)			
Lesson		文理解的题材(Ⅳ)			
Lesson		之理解的体裁(Ⅰ)			
Lesson 1		<b>之</b> 理解的体裁(Ⅱ)			
Lesson 1		<b>亡理解的体裁(Ⅲ)</b>			
Lesson 2		文理解的问题类型····································			
Lesson 2		<b>工</b> 理解的问题分布和设问方式			
Part Three 综					
Model T					
Model T					101
Model T					107

	Model Test 4			113
	Model Test 5			116
	Model Test 6			119
	Model Test 7			122
	Model Test 8	of guest		124
	Model Test 9			126
	Model Test 10			129
	Model Test 11		EFFET AND A	132
	Model Test 12	Section St. T.	KEN BY SHO 1	135
-	Model Test 13	逐频跟茶(上)	1.088011	138
	Model Test 14		Lesson Z	141
	Model Test 15	逻辑推断题(])		144
	Model Test 16	逻辑推断摄(Ⅱ)		147
	Model Test 17	知节基件数(1)		150
	Model Test 18	報节理解類(Ⅱ)		153
	Model Test 19	常见句型理解(])		156
	Model Test 20	常见句型理解(Ⅱ)		159
	2009年6月浙江	工省大学英语三级考试听力试题	Lesson 9	162
	2008年12月浙	江省大学英语三级考试听力试题	Lesson 10	165
	2008年6月浙江	工省大学英语三级考试听力试题	Lesson 11	168
附	录 A Tape Script	(水洼理解的预料(肌)	Lesson 12	171
附	录 B 《英语听力i	川练》参考答案 ····	文献 owT.t	263
			Lesson 13	
		经文理解的缓材([])	Lesson 14	
		超文理解的题材(Ⅱ)	Lesson 15	
		链文理解的题材(N)	Lesson 16	
		植文理解的体裁([)	Lesson 17	
		短文理解的体裁(Ⅱ)	Lesson 18	
		短文理解的体裁(皿)	Lesson 19	
			Lesson 20	
		短文理解的问题分布和谈问方式		
		·····································		Par

## Lesson 1 选项观察(I)

听力测试时,应试者看到的是选项,而不是听力材料。在测试开始前通过选项观察,基本把握对话理解材料的题材及问题的类型;构建相关知识图式,从而做好听力测试前的心理准备,这就需要对选项进行观察和分析,提前获取一些必要的信息。一般情况,在试题设计的时候,试题编制者是先根据听力测试的要求和目标设计好听力材料,根据材料的内容设计处理解的问题,然后再根据材料内容和问题设计选项。因此,选项与听力材料和问题之间具体理解的问题,然后再根据材料内容和问题设计选项。因此,选项与听力材料和问题之间具有必然的关联性,选项的设计也具有一定的规律性。这种关联性与规律性揭示了选项观察有必然的关联性,选项的设计也具有一定的规律性。这种关联性与规律性揭示了选项观察

对话理解

⊗⊗⊗⊗⊗ 4

表 1-1 1994-2008 年对话理解题选项结构统计表

		名词及名词简组	句子:	结构

根据表 1-1,大学英语三级考试对话理解题的选项设计有: 句子, 介词词组, 名词及名词词组, 动词词组, 数词及数词词组, 形容词及形容词词组, 从句等 7 种结构形式。其中, 句子占 47. 14%, 接近一半, 介词词组占 15. 36%, 两项合计占 62. 5%。从历年真题来看, 尽管各次考试的选项结构分布有较大的随意性和不规律性, 但总的趋势是句子选项结构题的比例在不断增加。由于句子选项结构题绝大多数为推断题, 这说明考试对对话理解的考查要求在提高, 难度在增大。因此, 在教学中, 要注意对句子与介词词组选项结构题的分析, 加强针对根别统, 以提高推断题的理解能力。

Gx. 1 先观察各题中的选项结构,对听力材料做出初步预测,再根据录音选择最佳答案。

A) On the second floor.

D)In a department store

() In the women's

B) Happy.

havererosiG(G

(C) Tired.

D) Discouraged.

3. A) Jane did nothing at all in the morning. B) Jane i

## Lesson 1 选项观察(I)

听力测试时,应试者看到的是选项,而不是听力材料。在测试开始前通过选项观察,基本把握对话理解材料的题材及问题的类型,构建相关知识图式,从而做好听力测试前的心理准备,这就需要对选项进行观察和分析,提前获取一些必要的信息。一般情况,在试题设计的时候,试题编制者是先根据听力测试的要求和目标设计好听力材料,根据材料的内容设计供理解的问题,然后再根据材料内容和问题设计选项。因此,选项与听力材料和问题之间具有必然的关联性,选项的设计也具有一定的规律性。这种关联性与规律性揭示了选项观察的必要性,也是应试者通过观察和分析所要探究的。

#### 一、选项结构

#### 表 1-1 1994~2008 年对话理解题选项结构统计表

结构	句子	介词词组	名词及 名词词组	动词词组	数词及 数词词组	形容词及 形容词词组	从句	合计
数量	132	43	34	31	24	10	6	280
比例	47. 14%	15. 36%	12. 14%	11.07%	8. 57%	3.57%	2. 14%	100%

根据表 1-1,大学英语三级考试对话理解题的选项设计有:句子、介词词组、名词及名词词组、动词词组、数词及数词词组、形容词及形容词词组、从句等 7 种结构形式。其中,句子占 47.14%,接近一半;介词词组占 15.36%,两项合计占 62.5%。从历年真题来看,尽管各次考试的选项结构分布有较大的随意性和不规律性,但总的趋势是句子选项结构题的比例在不断增加。由于句子选项结构题绝大多数为推断题,这说明考试对对话理解的考查要求在提高,难度在增大。因此,在教学中,要注意对句子与介词词组选项结构题的分析,加强针对性训练,以提高推断题的理解能力。

#### Ex. 1 先观察各题中的选项结构,对听力材料做出初步预测,再根据录音选择最佳答案。

1. A)On the second floor.

C) In the women's floor.

2. A) Satisfied.

C) Tired.

B) At the men's store.

D) In a department store.

B) Happy.

D) Discouraged.

3. A) Jane did nothing at all in the morning. B) Jane is a new student.

C) Tired

 $(2) \otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes \otimes$ 

4. A)She will do s  C)She will buy			部间间组	B) She will get a new types D) She will go out to do sor		
	5. A) It's going to rain.			B) It has already rained.	· 操隊	
C) The man does	sn't like rai	ning.		D)The weather report is right.		
6. A)On the phone C)In the hotel.	.s 龙项结构统计	(己姓)	<b>泛</b> 达斯酸轴	B) In the garden. D) In Mr. Smith's room.		
7. A) A salesman. C) A boss.		同及相相		B) A customer. D) A patient.		
8. A) Save some me	oney for a c	compu	iter.	B)Buy a cheaper computer.		
C)Buy a second-	hand comp	uter.		D)Buy a new computer.		
9. A)1:30.	15			B)2: 00.	村会	
1)1:40.			自大多数:	D)3:00. M T III . T SK 8-1, A-		
10. A)Cloudy and	snowy.			B)Rainy and windy.		

#### 二、测试类型,是观察各圈中的选项结构,预测各额的测试类型,再根据录音选择型类型,

表 1-2 1994~2008 年对话理解题测试类型与选项结构统计表

题型	句子。	介词词组	名词及 名词词组	动词词组	数词及 数词词组	形容词及 形容词词组	从句	合计	) 比例
细节理解题	17	24	20	31	24	seen reduce	6	129	46.07%
逻辑推断题	115	19	14	e last mo	wice sme	een raised	0	151	53. 93%
合计	132	43	34	31	24	10	6	280	100%

根据表 1-2,大学英语三级考试对话理解部分的细节理解题为 129 个,占 46.07%,其选项结构包括所有 7 种形式,其中动词词组、数词及数词词组和从句选项结构题均为细节理解题;逻辑推断题为 151 个,占 53.93%,其选项结构形式有句子、介词词组、名词及名词词组和形容词及形容词词组 4 种形式,以句子选项结构最为突出。但通过对 17 个句子选项结构的细节理解题的进一步研究,发现这 17 个题目的 A、B、C、D 四个选项均含有相同的词语且排列相当有规律。我们可以把这些相同且排列有规律的部分叫做"公因式"(表 1-3)。

表 1-3 句子选项结构题删除"公因式"后选项结构统计表

删除公因式后的选项结构	动词词组	形容词及形容词组	数词词组	合计
数量	10	5	2	17

由此,我们可以分别将表 1-1 和表 1-2 修正为表 1-4 和表 1-5 only on liw and (3)

thein test etst ho表 1-4 n 1994~2008 年对话理解题选项结构统计表(修正) had ens [(①

结构	w Lypewrh 今 o do some	介词词组	名词及名词词组	动词词组	数词及 数词词组	形容词及	从句	合计
数量	1155en	si 43seri	B) 48 has	41	26	ing t(train.	A)18s go	280
比例	41.07%	15. 36%	12. 14%	14. 64%	9. 29%	5. 36%	2.14%	100%

#### 1994~2008 年对话理解题测试类型与选项结构统计表(修正)

题型	句子	介词词组	名词及 名词词组	动词词组	数词及 数词词组	形容词及 形容词词组	从句	合计	比例
细节理解题	0	24	20	g 41	26	12	6	129	46.07%
逻辑推断题	115	19	14	0	0	3	0	151	53. 93%
合计	115	43	34	41	26	15	6	280	100%

从表 1-4、1-5 来看, 句子选项结构题绝大多数为逻辑推断题, 如果有"公因式"可提取的 则为细节理解题;动词词组、数词及数词词组和从句等选项结构题都为细节理解题;形容词 及形容词词组选项结构题多为细节理解题。

#### Ex. 2 先观察各题中的选项结构,预测各题的测试类型,再根据录音选择最佳答案。

1. A) Make a right turn.

B) Take his coat off.

C) Stop the car.

D) Do some cleaning.

2. A) Write out a list of his calls.

B) Telephone him an hour later.

C) Take his calls.

D) Stay home all day.

3. A) They have been reduced.

B) They have been raised twice since last month.

C) They are reasonable.

D) They haven't been changed for long.

4. A)Go for a picnic.

C) Invite more people to the party.

D) Change their plans.

5. A) She will help him next week. B) She has finished her work quickly.

C) She had her work done a week ago. D) She did her work carelessly.

6. A) He did well in the interview.

B) He met some difficulties in the interview.

C) He was not satisfied with his interview.

D) He didn't know the result.

7. A) She was really angry.

B) She forgave the man.

C) She was satisfying.

D) She felt sorry for the absence.

8. A) He is going to the beach.

B) She will go shopping with the family.

C) She will wait the children at the reception desk.

- D) The children are expecting a call.
- 9. A) She can eat more.
  - C) She will not take any more.
- 10. A) Someone visited her.

- B) She doesn't care how many she gets.
- D) She will take another one.
  - B) She was expecting some friends.
- C) There was something wrong with her. D) She visited some other place.

#### 三、介词词组选项结构题

#### 表 1-6 介词词组选项结构题分析

题型(科)	地点方位 介词词组	去向介词 to 词组	方式介词 by 词组	时间 in/at 词组	介词 as 词组	合计
细节理解题	7	woman earne	2	8	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	24
逻辑推断题	19	Bik TEST - 100 also 4-t In	0	-AL	0	19
合计	26	6	2	8	1	43

根据表 1-6,介词词组选项结构题主要有地点、方位、去向、方式、时间等介词。其中,地点方位介词词组多为逻辑推断题,去向介词 to 词组、方式介词 by 词组和时间介词 in/at 词组均为细节理解题。ore important.

C) Some place half a mile from the restaurants as yarray to og oT (C)

#### Ex. 3 观察各题中的选项结构,预测各题的测试类型,再根据录音选择最佳答案。

- 1. A) In Washington, id requa A(8
- C) In Boston.
- 2. A) To the museum.
- C) To an art school. vsbiloH (C)
- 3. A) At an inn. was wrong so T(S
- C)On the riverside.
- 4. A) In a dorm. Mysdrufg Al@hotel is
- C) In a hotel.
- 5. A) At 6:30. the Cashold at (Fig.
  - C) At 7:00. The about never (CE)
- 6. A) On a plane. away somer (gentral Build
- C)On a bus. Ost silenten A (C)
- 7. A) By bus. her hamow adT(8
  - C) On foot. Drovide and A (CI
- 8. A) At an appointment.
  - C) In the hospital.
- 9. A) In the woods.
  - C) In a garden.
- 10. A)On the floor. Miss v8(8

- B) In New York, data and A(A.8
- D)Outside America.
- B) To a wedding, replicas rtA (A.A.
- D) To India. her class show ()
- B) At a bank.
- D) In a basketball hall. TotaW()
- B) In an apartment, 1998 AA (A)
- D) In her home. Triangle A(O)
- B) At 6:45.
- B)On a train. soiremA(A.8
- D) In an automobile.
- B)By train.
- C) The woman's mothix at (C)
- () An opera. .nwot fo tuO(C
- B) At a flower shop.
- D/At a flower shop.

D) At a post office. I REAL 2 XI

- DIAt a hospital.
- B)On the table.

C) In the bookcase.

D) On the shelf. ambliful adT(Q

#### 四、名词及名词词组选项结构题

题型	职业名词	对话人物关系名词	谈论的人或事物及其他	合计
细节理解题	0	0	<b>原基本 22</b> 页 五	22
逻辑推断题	6	6	0	12
合计	- 6	介词词组选和运动服分析	<b>3-1</b>	34

根据表 1-7,名词及名词词组选项结构题中,表示职业或对话人物关系的均为逻辑推断 题,其他均为细节理解题。

#### Ex. 4 先观察各题中的选项结构,预测各题的测试类型,再根据录音选择最佳答案。

- 1. A) Sally Harrison's cousin. B) Sally Harrison's sister.
- C) Sally Harrison's friend. D) Sally Harrison.
- 同 12. A)A restaurant. Tyd 同个方式,即同时同时间生,则调料是要求实现所同个公式方
  - B) The woman's house.
  - C) Some place half a mile from the restaurant.
  - D) The bus station.
  - 3. A) A bus station.
    - C) A train station, A shipmo(C)
  - 4. A) An accident.
    - C) Work
  - 5. A) Coffee.
    - C) Water. and isdessed and (I
  - 6. A) An electrician.
    - C) A car repairman, of god of (C)
  - 7. A) Six miles.
    - C) Seven miles.
  - 8. A) America.
    - C) South Africa, morus as al (C)
  - 9. A) The man.
    - C) The woman's mother.
  - 10. A) A film.
    - C) An opera. \_\_\_wot to mO(C)

- B) A super highway.
- D) An airport.
- B) Luck.
- D) Holiday. Too do a tras me o T ()
- B) Tea.
- D)Coca-Cola.
- B) A plumber.
- D) A carpenter.
- B) Six blocks.
- D) Seven blocks.
- B) France.
- D) Australia.
- B) The woman.
- D) A baker.
- B) A ballet. minioggs no tA (A.8
- D) A game. Issigned and nI(O)

#### Ex. 5 巩固练习。 soillo raog a tA (CI

- 1. A) By car.
- B) By train.

D) By bus. C) By subway. B) By machine. 2. A) By hand. D) Bought in a shoe shop. C) Through computer. B) He's tired. 3. A) He's better. D) He's fine. C) He's sick. 4. A) The man will probably not go to Canada for his vacation. B) The man will probably stay at home for his vacation. C) The man doesn't like Mexico. D) The man will have a very long vacation. 5. A) He could go to the post office to send a letter. B) His parents were not with him at the present time. C) He told a lie to the woman earlier. D) A letter for him was in the post office. Video as more was an early saddle 6. A) He likes to drink coffee in the morning. B) He seldom wakes up early. D) He doesn't usually have breakfast. C) He needs tea to feel alert (敏捷). 7. A) She wants to go to the disco party. B) She doesn't want to go to the disco party. The boogset man sell C) Work is more important. D) To go to the disco party is more important. B) Interesting. 8. A) Emotional. D) Unsuccessful. C) Unimportant. B) By bus. 9. A) By plane. D) By car. Secondal to bull and W C) By train. B) She forgot her class. 10. A) The bus was late. D) She got up later than usual. C) Her clock was wrong. B) He often gets lost. 11. A) He couldn't find the hotel. D) He'd rather go to another hotel. C) He doesn't know where the hotel is. 12. A) Inside the Central building. B) Opposite the Central Building. C) Close to the Central Building. D) Two blocks away from the Central Building. B) She was knocked down by a car. 13. A) She got lost. D) She had some trouble with her car. C) She lost her bag. 14. A) He can't provide any useful information. B) He will go to the wedding by plane. The will go to the wedding by plane. C) He can take the woman to the airport.

D) He has never taken a train.

15. A) At a radio station.

C) At an airport.

B) At a railway station.
D) At a hospital.

# Lesson 2 选项观察(Ⅱ)

#### 五、提问方式

#### 表 2-1 1994~2008 年对话理解题的提问方式统计表

选项结构	问题提问方式。 garnow and or all a blot all ()	小计
	September 11 of the bound of the	
	What does the man/woman mean/imply/suggest? 1200 and in saw mid rol restal A (Cl. 1).	38
	What do/did/can we learn/conclude from this conversation?	15
eakfast.	What does/did the man/woman think about (of)/say about/feel about?	13
	What (information) do/can we know/learn/conclude/obtain about the man/woman from the	12
	A) She wants to go to the disco party.	1
A 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	How does the man respond to/feel (think/like)about? og of the want to go of th	5
	What did the man tell/explain to the woman about?	3
<b>→</b> →	What happened/will happen to?	3
句子	what's true of the man/woman?	2
	What is obvious from the conversation?	1
	Why can/can't/did the man/woman do?	8
	Why is/was the man/woman?	2
	what's the man/woman's problem/what problem does/did the man/woman have?	4
34-14	What kind of job/work does the man/woman do?	2
	How did/does the man/woman do ?	2
	Does/Is the man/woman?	4
	Where is the man/woman?	1
fam.	What does/will the man/woman (most probably)do?	11
notel.	What did/does the man tell/ask/(most likely) want/advise the woman to do?	8
	What's the man/woman (probably)going to do? Solution building:	7
	What does the man/woman suggest/think (they/the man (should)do?)	5
	What is the man/woman (probably)doing now?	3
**=1:=1:40	What does the woman want to do?	1
功词词组	D) Two blocks away from the Central Buildings bluow and year and bib tadw	1
a car,	What is the man trying to do? de (B) (B) she got lost is the man trying to do? de (B)	1
her car	What was the woman asked to do?	1
	What has the woman forgotten to do?	1
	4. A) He can't provide any useful information. Sob rathr namow and bluow tadW	1
	B) He will go to the wedding by plan ?noitasav rammus sid bneqs shall bluow woll	1
	Where does/did the conversation (most probably/likely)take place?	12
V 3=13=14H	地点介 Where does the man/woman work?	2
个词词组	词词组 Where is the conversation most probably taking place? The conversation most probably taking place? The conversation most probably taking place?	2
	Where are the speakers?	2

表土較) He is sure that you can swim well.

选项结构		问题提问方式 Figure Yhang amalam al aH (H)	小计	
	方位介 词词组	Where is/was the man/woman/? Ohe oot at seals add soluted bH() Where did the woman think Lee is?	7	
介词词组	去向介词 词组	Where will they/the man/woman go? Where is the man/woman going? Where does the man/woman want/have to go?		
	时间介词词组	When/What time should/did/will the man/woman (probably)do?  When does the conversation take place?  When was Jenny's birthday?		
	方式介词词组	How does the man/woman do?	2	
roblem.	对话人物 关系名词	What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?		
名词及名词词组	职业名词	Who/What is the man/woman? What is/was the man's/woman's job?	6 2	
petition,	天气、食物、运动及其他	What is the man/woman talking/complaining about? Which of the following is not mentioned? What is being discussed?	6 2 1	
数词及数词词组	How old? When which time? When What time arrive/leave? How much cost/pay? How many, attend/borrow? What's the number of?			
形容词及 形容词词组	What kind of w		3 3	

根据表 2-1,一种选项结构形式会对应一种或几种问题提问方式,但有一个特点,就是提问方式不同而问题的意义相同或相近。同学们要摸索不同选项结构形式的提问规律,这将有助于做好听力测试前的心理准备,也可以避免因注意对话内容错过了问题(这种现象时有发生)而无法答题。同学们还可以熟读熟背这些提问方式。

#### Ex. 6 先观察各题中的选项结构,预测并听写各题的问题,再根据录音选择最佳答案。

1. A) He doesn't like football at all.	all at all.	football	like	doesn't	1. A) He
--	-------------	----------	------	---------	----------

B) Football is his favorite sport.

C) He can play football better than others.

D) He often walks a long way to watch football. Leight and governous O(A 21

C) Find a new place for the typewriter. D) Buy a new typewriter. :Q

2. A) Tickets will probably be difficult to buy.

B) All the available tickets were sold last week. Allst of brid advidage T(A .81

C) The tickets will not go on sale until tomorrow.

D) There are probably many tickets still on sale.

B) Call her when the radio is fr: Q

B) He is making steady progress.			
C) He thinks the class is too slow for him	Where is/was the num/		
D) He is unhappy because he is slow.			
Q: Yog asmow\a			
4. A) Her eyesight improved after she went	to the doctor.	上上	
B) She has visited two oculists.			
C) Her vision is no better now than it was		the doctor.	
D) She was given two pairs of glasses.			
Q:			
5. A) He is indifferent(冷淡,不关心).	B) He is responsi	ble for the p	roblen
C) He is confused about the problem.	D) He is angry al		
Q:	Who/What is the man/		
6. A) It has just had expensive repairs.	B) He took it to a	n excellent re	pairma
C) It is an expensive car.	D) It is always in excellent condition.		
Q:	What is being discussed	运动及其他	
7. A) His is not watching TV.	B) He has no tele	vision set.	
C) He is angry at being interrupted.	D) He is busy in cooking.		
Q:	me., arnve/icave/	When What t	
8. A)Run around the town.	B)Buy shoes on 1	ine. woH	
C)Choose it more carefully.	D) Find a better p		cise.
Q:	man/woman feel/think of		
9. A)Something must be wrong with the cak	e. B) The cake is too	dry.	財制
9. A) Something must be wrong with the cak  C) The cake is too sweet.			
C) The cake is too sweet.	D) The cake is de	licious.	同方式 有助于
C) The cake is too sweet.  Q: 4 10. A) She is going to cash a check.	D) The cake is de B) She is going to j	licious.	Title in Cor lunc
Q: A) She is going to cash a check.  C) She is going to a concert.	D) The cake is de	licious.	Title in Cor lunc
C) The cake is too sweet.  Q: 4 10. A) She is going to cash a check.	D) The cake is de	licious. The man for pay for the	for lunc
C) The cake is too sweet.  Q: A A B A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	D) The cake is de B) She is going to j D) She is going to B) Read the textb	oin the man for pay for the	for lunc ticket
C) The cake is too sweet.  Q: A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	D) The cake is de  B) She is going to j  D) She is going to  B) Read the textb  D) Write a comme	oin the man for pay for the pook.	Fide A
C) The cake is too sweet.  Q: A A B A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	D) The cake is de  B) She is going to j  D) She is going to  B) Read the textb  D) Write a comme	oin the man for pay for the pook.	for lunc ticket
C) The cake is too sweet.  Q: A A B A B A B A B A B A B A B A B A B	D) The cake is de  B) She is going to j  D) She is going to  B) Read the textb  D) Write a comme	oin the man for pay for the pook. On a film which the pook.	Figure 1
C) The cake is too sweet.  Q: A Man	B) She is going to j D) She is going to j B) Read the textb D) Write a common	oin the man to pay for the pay for the pook. The pay for the pook. The pay for a film pay pist. The	friday for lunc ticket A .1 .9
C) The cake is too sweet.  Q: 10. A) She is going to cash a check.  C) She is going to a concert.  Q: 11. A) Read a novel.  C) Write a composition.  Q: 12. A) Question the typist.  C) Find a new place for the typewriter.  Q: 12. A) Question the typist.	B) She is going to j D) She is going to j D) She is going to B) Read the textb D) Write a common ship to the ship	oin the man for pay for the pay for the pay for the pook. The pay for a film star on a film star	for lunc ticket
C) The cake is too sweet.  Q: 4.1. A) She is going to cash a check.  C) She is going to a concert.  Q: 4.1. A) Read a novel.  C) Write a composition.  Q: 4.1. A) Question the typist.  C) Find a new place for the typewriter.  Q: 4.1. A) Teach the bird to talk.	B) She is going to j D) She is going to j D) She is going to B) Read the textb D) Write a common	oin the man to pay for the pay for the pook. Ob a H (ent on a film spirit, to a H (ewriter.	Title of the control
C) The cake is too sweet.  Q: 10. A) She is going to cash a check. C) She is going to a concert.  Q: 11. A) Read a novel. C) Write a composition.  Q: 12. A) Question the typist. C) Find a new place for the typewriter.  Q: 13. A) Teach the bird to talk. C) Find someone to look after the bird.	B) She is going to j D) She is going to j D) She is going to B) Read the textb D) Write a common	oin the man for pay for the pa	for lunc ticket:

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