

英语

同步听力训练

Synchronized English Listening Practice



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致同学们

亲爱的同学们:

为了帮助同学们提高英语听力水平,增强英语语感,适应新高考,**我们严格**按照最新高考英语科考试说明的要求,参照近年高考英语听力试**题的各项指标**,针对广大同学们在高考英语听力中的弱点和常犯错误,精心编写了此书。

为更好的巩固教材上所学到的知识,我们专门设计了【单元提携】栏目,该 栏目把应该掌握的重点词、词组、句型等以听力填空的形式呈现。同学们应把这 部分重点掌握,争取达到熟练,甚至背诵。

同时我们要了解高考听力的题型,通过分析历年高考真题,我们可以将其归纳为以下三类题型:

- (1)细节题:包括时间、数字、地点、职业、人物身份等,细节题的题目一般问得都直截了当,答案会在对话或短文中给出;
 - (2) 主旨大意题: 此类题往往涉及中心思想、主题或短文的题目;
- (3) 推断题: 推断题要求同学根据录音中提到的信息,对短文或对话发生的时间、地点、原因、背景等进行合理的推测。

我们设计的【听力训练】栏目就是为了满足同学们的需要,紧扣高考题型。 训练的形式分对话理解和短文理解。对话理解主要训练同学们的快速反应、推理 判断能力。短文理解则训练学生对一个结构比较完整,意义相对连贯的语段的理 解能力。训练的内容上涉及非常广泛,比如:谈论个人爱好、人物职业、观点态 度、请求建议、推理归纳等等,都是秉承提高同学们的听力水平为宗旨。

"冰冻三尺,非一日之寒",我们要加强平时的听力训练,听力能力才能有较大的提高。高考英语听力测试反映了某种交际功能和交际场合,而且这些功能与

场合几乎都在课本上出现过。因此,同学们在听力训练阶段必须认真复习教材每一单元的对话部分;熟悉在特定情景中的语言交际功能;可以按类别对语言特定的功能进行梳理,比如:购物、道歉、问路等等。

同时,在【听力训练】后面专门为同学们设计了【沧海一粟】栏目,该栏目主要是为精力充沛的学生而设计,内容上包含的资料也非常广泛,有诗词、格言、幽默笑话、日常用的词汇等等,该部分可以扩大同学的知识面,有助于听力的培养。

为更好的帮助同学们使用该套教材,训练时要特别注意:

- (1) 听力能力的提高必须建立在单词正确的发音基础上。同学们必须掌握单词的正确发音,要有很好的语音知识,要能正确区分单词的重读、弱读、爆破及失去爆破,学会辨别句子的连读、节奏以及语调的变化。
- (2) 听力能力的培养必须持之以恒。每天要有一定时间量的练习。形式可以是多种多样的,比如可以大声朗读课文或其他阅读材料;可以边听磁带边朗读;可以做些听写单词、句子和短文填空之类的练习;可以互相之间练习对话等等。听与说都是对大脑感官的刺激,是相辅相成的。
- (3) 在听较长的语篇时要注意整体掌握。注意的焦点应当是整个语篇的大意,而不是在个别词语上。有的同学常常因为某个单词没有听出来,就焦急不安,一直在想那个单词的意思,结果是下面连着几个句子就无法听清,失去了找正确答案的机会。出现这种情形时,一定沉住气,继续往下听,可能下面的句子会给你一些启示。也可以利用中间的停顿时间把试题再看看,结合试题去联想。

由于客观条件的限制和编写时间有限,书中难免有疏漏和不足之处,敬请读者提出宝贵意见,以便在修订时做出进一步的改进。

最后,预祝同学们在英语听力方面取得巨大的进步!

英语编辑部

高考听力分析

兵法有云:知己知彼,百战不殆。高考就是一场战斗,如果我们清楚考题的思想,也就有了应对这种思想的办法。英语高考听力都有哪些特点,考题究竟想考察我们哪些方面呢?高考听力理解题的主要设计思路是强调语言的实际应用,而不是单一的检测语音、语调知识。总的说来,高考听力理解题主要是考查英语口语交际的能力,理解说话者的主题思想和内容要点,领悟说话人的态度和观点,设计真实的语言情景,听母语原声录音以正常语速完成听力测试过程;主要考查对话发生的背景、对话双方的关系以及对话内容的言外之意 (meaning between the words),体现口语测试的真实性和应用性。这是高考听力经过多年改革,最终确定的最佳方案。

高考英语听力测试有以下几个特点:

1. 语速特点:

听力部分的朗读速度约为每分钟 42~45 个单词, 低于或相当于高中英语教学大纲中的规定语速。

2. 语音特点:

在高考英语的考试说明中,并没有对听力部分的语音做出任何规定。这两年高考英语听力试题一般都是英音。但是语言学习一定要体现出其真实性、交际性和实用性。所以,以后的听力部分肯定也会出现美音、澳大利亚式英语发音,甚至还会有背景音。

3. 内容特点:

来源于生活,体现生活,和我们日常生活有密切联系。具体涉及的话题有:问路、购物、助人、询问时间、问候、新闻、约会和打电话等等。话题的内容基本上都是在教学大纲规定的高中生英语知识与能力要求的范围内。

4. 试题特点:

(1) 强调话语的整体理解

高考听力测试题的设计主旨是考查考生在语篇层面上对听力材料的理解能力, 这种理解必须建立在对语篇的整体理解之上。因为,无论是对话还是独白,没有 整体知觉是不可能实现确切理解的。

(2) 强调口头语言的真实性

高考听力测试题的语料是来自生活的真实语料,而不是为了检测知识而专门 准备的不具备交际条件的语料。真实的语料是具有真实语境、真实动机、真实心 态、真实人际关系和真实交际策略的实际的言语活动。

(3) 强调社会语言策略的具体把握

考生在接受真实的语料时应当使用适当的社会交际策略,把听的重点放在有目的地获取信息上,在获取信息的过程中,考生应当在整体语篇理解的背景上把各种具体信息联系起来,在头脑中构成真正符合实际情景的心理画面。当然,这需要考生在平时的训练中就逐步积累实施社会语言策略的体验和经验。

(4) 强调情感情绪因素在口语表达中的重要作用

听力的真实语料应当具有充分的情感成分,说话人的情感情绪随着话语进行 的具体情况的变化而变化,考生应当善于体会这些变化,并从中体会语篇的整体 意识。

(5) 强调听力技能的熟练运用

听力试题实际上是检查听的各项微技能的综合运用的试题,这里涉及对语境的体验,听的过程中的预测活动,对谈话人社会角色的分辨,对交际策略的实际运用等项技能的实际运用。由于高考听力语言材料是真实性较强的材料,所以,这种试题要求学生十分熟练地使用各种听的技能。

高考英语听力的应试策略

具备相应的知识以后,高考听力考试的障碍主要体现在两个方面:一是能力因素。考生被录音材料牵着鼻子走,接受信息的速度跟不上谈话的语速,错过关键信息词,听完后把握不住要旨。二是心理因素。高考结果分析反映,听力测试的前五题丢分较多,这是因为在考听力时考生似乎进入状态比较晚,心情烦躁不安,注意力不能集中,还没等听出个头绪就结束了。一旦开头有听不懂的部分,有的考生马上就会心慌,导致后面的问题也听不懂。答题思路不对也是丢分的重要原因。高考听力并不是重在细节,更不重在语法,而是重在对应(matching),只要听懂对话的大概内容,就能根据常识和逻辑分析,运用排除方法得出正确答案。为此,听力考试必须听、读、记结合进行:第一步迅速阅读题干和选项,第

二步静听录音、记住要点,第三步结合人物、时空、话题及背景推出正确答案。 临场应试具体应注意以下几个方面:

1. 调节情绪,保持良好的心理状态

高考听力测试具有瞬时效应、信息效应和心理效应的特点,需要稳定情结才能沉着应答,发挥出正常的水平。在平常的听力训练当中,应排除杂念,集中精力,全身放松,保持最佳竞技状态,把注意力全部集中在听音之上,充满信心,沉着冷静。在考试时,遇到未听懂或未完全听懂的内容,或实在没把握的内容,也应采用阅读理解的方法去推测。切忌听录音时在某一个词语上冥思苦想、耿耿于怀,打乱听后面内容的心理节奏。

2. 读题预测,变被动为主动

在听力测试过程中,考生在听完每段材料后都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。所以考生应充分利用播放录音的间隙,阅读每题的题干和选项,强记关键目标词语,充分利用题干、选项以及自己的知识和经验,作适当的分析与推断,预先猜测对话或独白的内容,进而缩小"包围圈",做到有的放矢。

3. 抓大放小、紧盯关键词句

由于高考听力材料信息量大,速度较快,捕捉关键词句就成了英语听力中一个非常重要的环节。有些考生在做听力测试的过程中抓不住重点,盲目地逐词逐句地听,不免挂一漏万。其实,在听录音的过程中,只要捕捉到关键的词句就能基本找出问题的答案。此外,考生在听录音时还应重视说话人的重音和语调。通常情况下,说话人的语调越重表明此信息越重要。运用强记、专心投入,在听力考试中是至关重要的。所谓会听,就是指在听力考试中会抓关键词语及主要信息。

4. 顾全整体,运用概括分析越过障碍

高考听力测试题中很少出现没学过的生词,但不排除会碰到有些词听不懂的情况,于是有些考生不再继续往下听,而是去思考未听懂的个别词语,形成恶性循环。碰到个别词语听不懂是正常现象,可能是由于弱读、同化、连续、省音等语音现象的缘故,正确处理方法是跳过去,接着往下听。只要你领会了大意,明确了话题和谈话的背景文化知识,就可以越过障碍,运用整体理解去推知答案。

5. 眼明手快, 各器官协调并用

在听第六到第十段对话或独白时,考生不可能记住录音材料中涉及的全部信息,特别是一些数据、时间、地点、人名等。所以考生就应做到耳听、眼读、脑

思和手划同时进行。有必要时,考生还要对一些非常重要且易忘的信息做速记。 速记时遵循的原则是简单、易懂、快捷,可采用字母、缩写、符号、汉字等形式, 具体形式因时而异,因人而异。

总之,听应有法,但无定法,贵在得法。一般说来,高考听力题难度不会很大,只要平时打好词汇基础,坚持多听,加强有针对性的训练,高考中就定能发挥出最佳水平,取得满意效果。

关于提高听力的建议

听力的提高,并不在于一次听多长的时间而在于你怎么听。建议在日常训练中遵循以下两点:

1. 持之以恒, 由浅入深

- (1) 正视听力基础,选择适合自己的听力材料。循序渐进,不能奢望一朝一夕就获得成功。
 - (2) 每日练习,但时间不宜过长,建议在10至20分钟。
- (3) 听力训练需要精神高度集中,因此建议选择在一天中头脑最清醒的时间进行。训练时精神应集中,要坐正仔细听,切勿三心二意。

2. 精听、泛听相结合

提高听力理解的准确率必须有足够量的精听练习,借此培养听力理解中对语流、语音的及时反应,提高语感。要想从长远规划提高听力理解能力,则必须定期泛听训练。

对于听力基础不太好的同学,初期听力训练应以精听为主,泛听为辅。在精 听时,要首先熟悉听力材料中的生词,对难句可以反复听,精听遍数不限,直到 完全听懂每个细节为止。而在泛听时,只要求了解大意,不宜中断,要一气呵成。 由材料难度和自己的程度来决定泛听的遍数,但不要超过三遍,否则就失去了泛 听的意义。

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Unit 1

Lifestyles

单元提撷

听句子,填出所缺单词或短语的正确形式。听完每句后,你都有 5 秒钟的时间填空。每句话仅读一遍。

1. The music will help to ______ you.

2. Do you ______ he'll agree?

2.	Do you he'll agree?
3.	the light when you go out.
4.	Playing computer games a lot of his study time.
5.	It's not It can wait till tomorrow.
6.	She was with her job.
7.	He's under because he has too much work to do.
8.	Peter's always headaches.
9.	He won't the rent of our house.
10.	I'd to live abroad if I could.
11.	This work costs us nothing. It's all done by
12.	I him to a game of tennis.
13.	Do you the union's demand of higher wages?
14.	Who the Sydney Opera House?
15.	She will give a on her company at the sales conference.
16.	The bus gets so at this time.
17.	We have no car
18.	I prefer pop music to music.
19.	Do you like to around the country this weekend?
20.	I liked my hamburgers cooked American

听力训练(一)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

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 did the woman feel about that evening?
 - A. She took delight in it.
 - B. She felt bored about it.
 - C. She hoped to have it again.
- 2. What will they do next?
 - A. They'll have a rest under shade.
 - B. They'll go on walking.
 - C. They'll have a meal in a restaurant.
- 3. What are they probably doing?
 - A. They are travelling in China.
 - B. They are doing some shopping.
 - C. They are visiting the Great Hall of the People.
- 4. Where is the woman's husband now?
 - A. In Tokyo.
 - B. In Paris.
 - C. In London.
- 5. What day is it today?
 - A. Friday.
 - B. Saturday.
 - C. Sunday.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

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。

听第6段材料,回答第6至8题。

· •

- 6. Where does the conversation take place?
 - A. In Shanghai.
 - B. In Beijing.
 - C. In Suzhou.
- 7. Which place does the woman want to visit?
 - A. Tian An Men Square.
 - B. The Forbidden City.
 - C. The Great Wall.
- 8. What's the weather like this time of year?
 - A. It often rains.
 - B. It's windy.
 - C. It's usually warm and sunny.

听第7段材料,回答第9至11题。

- 9. What are they talking about?
 - A. How to spend summer holidays.
 - B. How to prepare for exams.
 - C. How to go to Tibet.
- 10. Where does the man want to go for his summer holidays?
 - A. To Xinjiang.
 - B. To stay at home.
 - C. To Tibet.
- 11. How does the woman plan to spend her summer holidays?
 - A. She'll stay at home and work in the garden.
 - B. She'll go to Tibet with the man.
 - C. She'll go to another place.

听第8段材料,回答第12至14题。

- 12. How long has Li Ming been in Hainan Island?
 - A. For a month.
 - B. For a week.
 - C. For two weeks.
- 13. What does the woman think of Hainan Island?
 - A. Too hot.
 - B. Wonderful.
 - C. Crowded.

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- 14. What did Li Ming do in Hainan Island?
 - A. Hiking and swimming.
 - B. Hiking and shopping.
 - C. Swimming and sightseeing.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

- 15. How many Asian countries did the man visit?
 - A. 5.

B. 4.

- C. 3.
- 16. Why did Mr. Wood enjoy himself in China?
 - A. Because there were many tourist spots to visit.
 - B. Because he had Chinese relatives to talk with.
 - C. Because China was celebrating the Spring Festival when he arrived.
- 17. What other place did Mr. Wood visit in China?
 - A. Hong Kong Disneyland.
 - B. Taiwan.
 - C. Shanghai.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- 18. How long did it take the man to fly to Los Angeles?
 - A. 30 hours.
- B. 13 hours.
- C. 16 hours.

- 19. What's the Universal Studios?
 - A. It's a place where the houses are very big.
 - B. It's a place which is a little way outside Los Angeles.
 - C. It's a place where so many of great films have been made.
- 20. How did the man find his visit to Hollywood?
 - A. He didn't enjoy himself there.
 - B. He had a good time there.
 - C. He didn't want to go there again.

听力训练(二)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

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 long would the man probably be late to the Palace Restaurant?
 - A. About 10 minutes. B. About 20 minutes. C. About 30 minutes.
- 2. Where does the conversation probably take place?
 - A. In a travel agency.
 - B. At an airport.
 - C. In a railway station.
- 3. When will the man hope to arrive in London?
 - A. On the morning of the fourteenth.
 - B. On the evening of the thirteenth.
 - C. On the evening of the thirtieth.
- 4. How long will the woman travel in Asia?
 - A. About one month.
 - B. About one and a half months.
 - C. About two months.
- 5. What did Tom do during the holiday?
 - A. He stayed at home.
 - B. He went out for a holiday.
 - C. He spent his holiday in New York for 14 days.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

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。

听第6段材料,回答第6至8题。

- 6. What are they talking about?
 - A. How to spend holiday.
 - B. How to relax during holiday.
 - C. How to play tennis.
- 7. What's Tom's favorite sport in summer?
 - A. Playing tennis and swimming.
 - B. Long distance running.
 - C. Skating.

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- 8. Why does Tom like weight-lifting?
 - A. Because he likes team sports.
 - B. Because he wants to lose weight.
 - C. Because he wants to build arm and shoulder muscles.

听第7段材料,回答第9至11题。

- 9. How is the relationship between the woman and her parents?
 - A. They don't get along well.
 - B. They get along very well.
 - C. They are independent of each other.
- 10. How is the relationship between most young people and their parents?
 - A. Most young people say they have nothing in common with their parents.
 - B. Most young people don't love their parents.
 - C. The parents don't give much freedom to their children.
- 11. Why was the man allowed to study in England alone?
 - A. Because his parents are open-minded.
 - B. Because he persuaded his parents a lot.
 - C. Because his parents don't like to interfere with his affairs.

听第8段材料,回答第12至14题。

- 12. What are the two speakers?
 - A. They are tourists.
 - B. They are government officials.
 - C. They are villagers.
- 13. What is the government going to do?
 - A. The government is going to develop this island into a tourist spot.
 - B. The government will take measures to protect the island from tourists.
 - C. The government will advertise the island on TV.
- 14. What does the woman worry about?
 - A. She worries about the pollution from tourists.
 - B. She worries about the disturbance from tourists.
 - C. She worries about the benefit of villagers.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

- 15. Why did the man look tired?
 - A. Because he had worked for a long time.
 - B. Because he had been working out at the gym.
 - C. Because he was ill.
- 16. Why doesn't the woman go to the gym?
 - A. Because she is busy with her classes.
 - B. Because she doesn't like to exercise.
 - C. Because her health is in bad condition.
- 17. What will the woman do after talking with the man?
 - A. She'll play ping-pong with the man next time.
 - B. She'll work harder at her study.
 - C. She'll start some exercise.

听第 10 段材料,回答 18 至 20 题。

- 18. What does the passage talk about?
 - A. How to travel in the United States.
 - B. How to see a doctor in the United States.
 - C. The differences between American doctors and Chinese doctors.
- 19. If you want to see a doctor immediately, what can you do?
 - A. Ask the manager of your hotel for help.
 - B. Go to the doctor's office in person.
 - C. Call 911 and the operator will help you.
- 20. Who does the speaker talk to?
 - A. Foreigners in the U.S.A..
 - B. American citizens.
 - C. American elders.

沧海一粟

I Can Understand It

A manager was having a meeting with a foreign guest. While talking, the foreigner made a sneeze (喷嚏). Just then the manager's interpreter (翻译) sneezed, too. The manager said to his interpreter, "You needn't have interpreted this for me. In fact, I can understand it."