

系列 1



试题 调研

中考版

考前
快速

提分

80讲

杜志建 主编

- 一本帮你抓住中考提分点的书
- 一本能在考前快速提升中考成绩的书
- 一本考名校上重点不可不看的书

◀ 英语 ▶



CHISO 新疆青少年出版社

试题 调研[®]

中考版

考前
快速

提分

80讲

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祝常法 （按姓氏音序排列）

◀ 英 语 ▶

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赢在六月，赢在中考

——《试题调研》中考版策划手记

进入中考备考复习阶段，越来越多的读者来信或打电话诉说他们的困惑：时间紧迫，而要掌握的内容很多，该怎么有效复习提分以进名校、上重点高中呢？并且，现在中考试题的选拔功能越来越强，试题多变化，又该如何科学地备考，以发挥出最佳水平呢？

在咨询了众多一线初三老师后，我们知道，面对越来越鲜活的中考试题，传统的中考复习用书已满足不了备考的需要。如何既能掌握必备的知识点，又能及时跟踪命题信息的变化？唯有MOOK。MOOK是Magazine（杂志）和Book（图书）结合的杂志化图书，既具有图书的专业性和权威性的特点，又具有杂志的时效性和版面新颖活泼的特点，这种形式特别适用于中考复习。而《试题调研》系列是MOOK图书的集大成者，自上市以来，其动态化的出版模式和对命题信息的及时解读，受到莘莘学子的一致好评，帮助数百万的考生成功圆梦，被亲切地称为“中高考意见领袖”。

在研究几十个地市几百份中考试卷，并向几十所学校和数百位名师调研后，针对学生中考前的备考困惑，《试题调研》MOOK系列特推出了中考系列1《考前快速提分80讲》和系列2《临考抢分必备》。

《考前快速提分80讲》甄选出由重点、难点和关键点组合成的80个提分点，逐点深入剖析，并采用旁批式设计，对主体内容进行合理的拓展、延伸，以保证每攻克一个提分点，就把知识连成一片，快速提升学习成绩。

《临考抢分必备》依据最新中考信息，立足于临考，“百家讲堂”帮助你宏观把握考前一月，明晰奋斗目标；“抢分必备”浓缩规律、技巧、归纳等必备知识精华，让你的知识体系没有漏洞，并教你如何避开命题陷阱；“最后一题”让你牛刀小试，有备无患；“考场秘籍”临门一脚为你提供应试技巧、考场应急策略，让你的人生没有遗憾。

你的焦灼给我们带来心灵的叩击，你的微笑是我们闪亮的记忆，你的每一次突破都给我们带来惊喜，你圆梦的温馨也能延伸到我们这里。为了让你“赢在六月，赢在中考”，我们把精心准备的礼物——《试题调研》送给你，让它和你共同谱写传奇。

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专题一 听力理解

听力理解题旨在考查学生的辨音、情景反应、理解和听写四大能力。其分值一般为20—30分。一般来说,听力材料的话题覆盖面较广,比如:物品、天气、运动、职业、个人情感、图标理解、交通工具、电话场景、旅游和交通方式、活动安排、看病就医等。近几年,越来越多省份的中考听力采用“对话或句子,选图片”这一题型。此外,“听短文或对话,完成表格内所缺的信息”这种任务型的听力理解题也备受命题人的青睐。与此同时,一些单纯考查单句理解的题则慢慢被淡化。

预计2012年中考听力理解题的命题形式不会有太大变化,难度和2011年的相当,听力材料依然会围绕同学们所熟知的话题展开。同学们要想在这一部分拿高分,除了要从思想上高度重视,平时加强训练外,还需要掌握一些听力题的解题技巧。

——高级教师 杨坤



提分串讲



提分点1 同音近音干扰大

影响听力的主要因素有:单词、连读和节奏。单词是英语最基本的要素,单词都听不懂,何谈听力。而且英语中有很多同音近音词,这就更需要考生下苦功夫去掌握。同音近音词在听力中干扰性很强,同学们在做听力时要谨慎思考它们在语境中的意思,如 to、two; son、sun; war、wore; where、wear; it's、its; high、hi; meat、meet; no、know; new、knew; blue、blew; aunt、aren't; past、passed; right、write; whole、hole; threw、through; buy、bye; road、rode; for、four; father、farther; there、their; weather、whether; guessed、guest; along、alone; great、grade; house、horse; lend、land; light、night; lesson、listen; month、mouth; parent、present; play、plane; race、rice; sell、shall; sheep、ship; shirt、skirt; short、shout; sing、thing; smell、smile; street、straight; than、then; thick、think; thirty、thirsty; watch、wash; what、water; word、world; eighteen、eighty; said、sad; bill、bear; class、glass; bit、beat; cause、course 等。

【典例1】 A. past B. passed C. paid

听力材料:

We passed by the museum, but we didn't go in.

【解析】 B。本题的要求是从所给的选项中,选出你所听到的单词。在做这道题时,同学们很容易可以将C选项排除。由于passed与past是同音词,同学们会在A项和B项之间难以取舍。但结合语境可知句中的/pa:st/应该是一个动词,故可立即选出答案。

【典例2】 How much does the house cost?

A. 9680 dollars. B. 9860 dollars. C. 9618 dollars.



提分支招

听力中数字识别包括年代、日期、星期、月份、分数、小数、基数词和序数词、电话号码等。只有正确掌握英语中数字的写法和读法才能准确选出答案。初中阶段的数字听力,一般数位在五位以下,可根据读音从高位到低位逐个排除。在读电话号码时如遇两个相连数字相同,可用double。如:8553136应读作eight double five three one three six。



学习心得

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听力材料:

M: How much does this house cost?

W: 9680 dollars.

【解析】 A。本题的要求是根据对话内容,选出正确答案。这道题的难点在于对所听数字读音的把握。9680 读作 nine thousand six hundred and eighty; 9860 读作 nine thousand eight hundred and sixty; 9618 读作 nine thousand six hundred and eighteen。同学们在做题时要仔细听音辨词。

【典例 3】 What's the time now?

A. 7:15.

B. 7:30.

C. 7:50.

听力材料:

W: No hurry, dear. You still have time.

M: Oh, no. It's 7:15 now. I have to get to school before 7:30.

【解析】 A。同学们要注意分清数字 15 和 50 的读音,另外也可借助其他词语的暗示来判断,如听力材料中的最后一句 "I have to get to school before 7:30." 对于选择正确答案有帮助。



提分点 2 细节信息巧捕捉

听力对话中常常涉及时间、地点、人物、价钱、数量、原因等方面的具体细节,同学们在接收到这些具体信息以后,需要做一些简单的数据处理后才能得出答案。在获取时间信息时,不要误把对话中提到的时间简单确定为问题的答案。中考听力考查时间时同学们往往要进行简单的时间换算才能得出答案。

中考听力中常考的数字类问题分为辨别类和计算类两种:

(1) 区分以 -teen 和 -ty 结尾的词的发音;辨别多位数,如电话号码、门牌号等;

(2) 计算时间、钱款、距离、年龄、人或物的数量等;能听出数字间的关系,更要能听懂问题,因为对运算方法的要求通常寓于问题中;注意 more, less, as much (many) as, another, double, to, past, quarter; 记住时间是 60 进制。

为了能在录音播放过程中快速准确地确定答案,同学们可在听之前做好预测工作,也就是在听力播放之前能够根据各种暗示,如所给问题、选项或标题等已有信息,对即将听到的对话或段落内容进行预测。

俗话说“好记性不如烂笔头”,为了能记住有用的细节信息,同学们有必要在听录音时快速、准确、简要地记下有关信息(如:数字、人名、地名、关键词等),前提是不要影响跟听速度。对平时熟悉的较长单词可以写前几个字母或使用自己习惯的符号来代替,如:difficult 可以记为 diff, interesting 可以记为 inter。

【典例 1】 How far is it from Nick's home to school?

A. A 10-minute bus ride.

B. Only about two minutes' walk.

C. Ten minutes' walk.



链接

常见的细节推断题的提问方式:

1. Where're the speakers?
2. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
3. What can we learn from the speakers' talk?
4. What do you know about...?



听力材料:

M: Hi, Cathy, you are early today.

W: Hi, Nick. I took the bus today. It took me only 10 minutes, so I got to school earlier than usual. And I know you are early every day.

M: Well, you know it takes me only about 2 minutes to walk to school. Why don't you ride your bike today?

W: Oh, my bike is broken. My father promised to buy me a new one.

【解析】 B。问题问的是距离,且由所给选项可知,距离也与交通方式有关,所以同学们应注意听力中的人物、交通方式及所用时间等细节,可适当做记录。对话虽然较长,但关键要把 Nick 的陈述 "it takes me only about 2 minutes to walk to school" 听清楚。

【典例 2】 How much will the man pay for the tickets?

A. \$18. B. \$24. C. \$30.

听力材料:

W: Tickets for the movie are \$6 for adults, half price for children.

M: All right. I'd like three tickets for adults and two tickets for children, please.

【解析】 B。对于材料中提到的数据可以简单计算一下,可简记为:A (代表 adult) \$6, C (代表 child) \$3, $3A + 2C = 18 + 6 = 24$, 故选 B。

【典例 3】 At what time does the train to Leeds leave?

A. 3:00. B. 3:15. C. 5:00.

听力材料:

W: Excuse me, could you tell me when the next train to Manchester is?

M: Sure. Well, it's 3 now. The next train to Manchester leaves in 2 hours, but you can take the train to Leeds which leaves in 15 minutes, and then get off at Manchester on the way.

【解析】 B。对话中提到了三个时间: it's 3 now, in 2 hours, in 15 minutes, 也就是说现在是 3 点, 开往 Manchester 的火车要两小时后才开, 即 5 点时火车前往 Manchester, 并非前往 Leeds, 由此排除 C 项。注意听 "but you can take the train to Leeds which leaves in 15 minutes" 这一细节信息可得出正确答案为 B。



提分点 3 弦外之音需推测

考生仅理解所听内容的主旨大意是不够的, 还要根据关键细节进行推断, 从而得出说话者的真正目的。做题时考生需要注意以下问题:

首先, 抓住关键, 对症下药。听力考试中常出现以 Where 开头提问的问句, 但是从听力材料中不能直接听到地点, 这就要求考生



学习心得



点拨

听力试题应试小技巧:

1. 听前平静的心态是取胜的关键。考生应提前进入考场, 坐稳后尽快静下心来。做听力理解时最重要的是 "主动" 二字。接到试卷之后, 应抓紧时间快速阅读相关的题干和选项。

2. 听力播放过程中, 注意力要高度集中, 并准备好记录一些细节信息。

3. 听完每段对话或独白后, 应迅速整理和回忆所听内容, 要在最短的时间内对答案做出判断。



归纳

中考听力五原则

(1) 集中原则

考生要想达到理解听力材料、正确回答所问的问题，需要在听的过程中高度集中注意力，除了能够理解所听内容的主旨大意，还要能把握材料中的关键信息。

(2) 顺序原则

中考听力填词通常是按顺序出题的，即考生只需按考题的顺序，一一等待并捕捉相关的信息进行答题即可。

(3) 格式统一原则

考生在答题后，应注意观察表格中前后、上下相关信息的格式。如动词词组是否统一用不定式形式或动名词形式；单词的首字母是否需要大写或名词前是否需要加上相应的冠词；数字前是否需要加上 "No." 或价格前后是否需要加上 "¥" 或 "yuan"。

(4) 语法精确原则

仍然是提醒考生不要犯语法上的错误，如名词单复数、动词第三人称单数的应用等。

(5) 单词过关原则

表格题中经常考查考生对大纲词汇的拼写，这些词汇常包括国名、职业、学科、兴趣爱好、活动、活动时间、活动地点等。这类题对同学们的单词拼写要求是相当高的。

抓住对话中与地点有关的关键词语进行推断。一般来说，特定场景的用语和关键词是基本固定的，考生要对此有所了解。在遇到 Where does the conversation take place? / Where does sb work? / Where are the speakers? 之类的问题时，就会派上用场。

常见的场所用词：

restaurant; menu, bill, order, tip, hamburger, beer, soup, meal, lunch, breakfast, supper. . .

hotel; luggage, single room, double room, room number, check in (out). . .

hospital; take medicine, temperature, headache, fever, examine. . .

post office; mail, stamp, envelope, parcel. . .

airport; flight, take off, land. . .

store; on sale, size, wear, color, style, price, change, bargain, fit. . .

school; teacher, student, exam, course, term, dining hall, playground. . .

library; librarian, shelf, magazine, seat. . .

其次，猜测说话者的意图。注意材料中形容词、副词、否定词的运用，注意语气对于理解的影响，并要学会根据答语判断有用的信息。在 A、B 两人的对话中，如果 B 是附和或赞成，往往说 "Yes", "I agree", "Sure", "I think so" 等。但如果 A 用的是否定句，B 表同意时则用 "No", "Neither / Nor. . ." 等。

【典例 1】 Where did the dialogue most probably take place?

A. On a bus.

B. In a library.

C. In a dining room.

听力材料：

M: Excuse me! Is this seat taken?

W: I'm afraid so. A boy has left some books here and gone to get his meal. You may take that one. The girl has finished her lunch and left.

【解析】 C。本题要求选出对话可能发生的场所。根据对话中出现的关键词 "meal" 以及 "lunch" 可判断对话发生的地点可能为餐厅。

【典例 2】 What does the woman mean?

A. She enjoyed the music at the party.

B. She didn't like the food at the party.

C. She didn't have a good time at the party.

听力材料：

M: How was the party, Nancy?

W: Ah, do you like loud music, a lot of cigarette smoke, a small crowded room, and not enough food?

【解析】 C。材料里提到了 music 和 food，但是由 loud、not enough 以及 a lot of cigarette smoke、a small crowded room 等词可推断出说话者的态度，并得出结论 "她在聚会上玩得并不愉快"，故选 C。



提分点4 关键词语需谨慎

捕捉信息重点是听力测试中的重要一环。不少考生听力差的根本原因就是听录音时抓不住重点,只是盲目地逐词逐句地听,这样往往会产生“捡了芝麻,丢了西瓜”的现象。人脑记忆容量有限,尤其是对于较长的英语听力材料同学们很多时候不可能从头到尾都能听懂。但这也没有关系,同学们只要根据题目和选项学会抓关键信息即可。

1. 抓题目中的关键词。抓住关键词,就会引起对某个情景或情节的回忆,而关键词本身就含着重要的信息。常见的听力问题多以四个 W (who/when/what/where) 以及一个 H (how) 提问。抓住问题中的疑问词,便可带着问题有目的地听,从而达到事半功倍的效果。

2. 根据所给选项抓关键信息。听力测试过程中同学们有时会漏听句子的某些信息。对于听不到的单词或短语同学们可以忽略,因为稍一迟疑,录音播放就会过去,从而失去理解其他信息的机会。同学们一定要学会克服在听力播放过程中遇到的障碍,仔细分析所给选项的特点,从而确定听力的侧重点,避免因小失大。如:

How did Mike get the kite?

- A. He made it himself. B. He bought it in a shop.
C. He got it from his uncle.

从所给选项可知同学们听时应将注意力放在风筝的来源上。

3. 听的过程中注意力要放在与问题相关的信息词上,像 well, unfortunately, however, but 等起导向作用的词,其后的内容必须留心。听对话时,考生要多注意答语的内容和语气,绝大部分信息都在答语中,且往往与答题有关。听独白时要重视首句。独白的首句常常是对短文内容的概括。

【典例1】 Who won the long jump yesterday?

- A. Li Fen. B. Zhang Ling. C. The jumper from Class 5.

听力材料:

M: Li Fen, did you take part in the sports meeting yesterday?

W: Yes. But bad luck, I was the third in the long jump. Zhang Ling from Class Two jumped the farthest. The jumper from Class 5 was the second.

【解析】 B。此题要抓住关键词“Who”、“won”和“long jump”。因为是跳远比赛,所以同学们听的时候把注意力放在谁跳得最远上就行了,听后很轻松就能得出答案为 B。

【典例2】 1. What are they talking about?

- A. The dining room. B. The bedroom. C. The house.
2. How is the kitchen?
A. It is large. B. It is nice. C. It is modern.

听力材料:

W: Can I help you?



提分支招

听力中关键词扮演重要的角色:1. 关键词的场景性。2. 关键词的语气鲜明性。3. 关键词的词组固定性。4. 关键词的重读性。5. 关键词的重复性。如:

W: Lots of people enjoy dancing. Do you?

M: Believe it or not, that's the last thing I'd ever want to do.

Q: What does the man mean?

技巧分析:有些比较特殊、意义重大、能主导整个句子褒贬色彩的词组往往就是考查的重心。如果熟知它们的话,如 that's the last thing 表达说话人根本就不想做什么,而不是译成那是最后的一件事,那么关键词就会固定在这些重要词组上。建议考生直接把这些词组背熟。



学习心得



点拨

提高英语听力的方法

1. 调整好心理状态。

焦虑和紧张是听力测试时的大敌。同学们要正确对待听力测试中的困难和挫折,良好的心理素质尤为重要。同学们要有自信心,沉着冷静,静心收听,注意力集中,这样才有可能取得好成绩。

2. 强化语音基础知识。

听力学习同其他内容的学习一样,一定要从基础抓起,尤其是语音的矫正与辨别不容忽视。只有从基础的语音入手,逐步过渡到单词、短语、句子、对话和语篇,才能真正提高听力。

M: Yes, would you mind telling me something about the house?
W: Well, it has a nice living room, a large dining room and three comfortable bedrooms.
M: It sounds good. What about the kitchen?
W: Oh, it is quite modern. It has a fridge and an electric stove.
M: Are there any washrooms?
W: Yes, of course. There are two washrooms in the house, which are easy to use.

解析 1. C. 2. C.

第一题问他们谈论的内容,同学们应把关键词锁定在名词上,在男士问到"would you mind telling me something about the house"时就可捕捉到关键词"house"。第二题询问厨房如何,同学们应把关键词锁定在形容词上。在听的过程中同学们会听到"What about the kitchen?",则后面紧跟着的"Oh, it is quite modern."就是对厨房的评价了。抓住关键词"modern"就可选出第二题的答案了。



提分点 5 当断不断,反被其乱

听力时考生要学会放弃无用的信息词,学会放弃与试题关系不大的词与句子,学会放弃无把握的小题目。而且考生的注意力要紧跟说话人的思路,相信第一感觉,当机立断,不能犹豫不决,否则会影响后面的答题。切记不可因某个小题未听懂而患得患失,不可因一题失多题,而造成一步跟不上,步步踏空的结果。

要能大胆跳越难点,利用重复信息。一般来说,对话中的词句,尤其是重要的词语,往往会以其他形式在对话中重现,所以在听的过程中同学们要克服恐惧心理,捕捉有用信息。

做听力题时,同学们一定要做到听前先把听力试题全部看一遍。在听对话或短文的第一遍时,不要急于作答,应仔细把对话或短文听完,尽可能弄明白材料在讲什么,不可断章取义;在听第二遍的过程中,可以适当做一些记录,如时间、地点、数字、人物、天气等,同时把可能正确的答案做上记号。总之,在平时的练习中,要有意识地摸索出一些符合自己特点的小窍门,这样考试时就不会慌乱了。

做题时要重视首选。做题过程中,同学们如果在各个选项间犹豫不定,不妨以第一印象为准。如果没有确切把握某项是正确的就不要来回改动已选择的选项。除此之外,遇到不会的题时也不要空着不填,绝不能放过任何可能得分的机会。

【典例 1】 听下面一段对话,回答下面三道小题。

- Where is the woman going?
A. To the airport. B. To the bus station. C. To the train station.
- What does the woman think of the city?
A. Interesting. B. Clean. C. Beautiful.
- What is the man's favorite place?
A. The City Square. B. The Sports Center. C. The Green Park.



听力材料:

W: Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the train station?

M: Sure, I'm going that way. Come with me.

W: It's very kind of you.

M: Not at all. Is this your first time in Leeds?

W: Yes, it is. It's a very interesting city.

M: It's also clean and beautiful. By the way, what's your favorite place in Leeds?

W: The City Square. I took many photos there. It's excellent.
Hmm... and also the Green Park.

M: I agree, but I like the Sports Center better. Oh, we're now near the station, and you can see it over there.

W: Oh, yes, there it is. Thanks for your help. Bye.

【解析】 1. C。2. A。3. B。

此听力材料设计的题目的选项都具有很大的迷惑性,因为大多数选项中的词都能在听力中听到。做此类试题时同学们应有一定的做题技巧。

(1)能果断跳过生词及与试题关系不大的词。材料中的 Leeds 为一城市名字,不影响做题,同学们不应在这个词上纠缠不放。

(2)三个试题分别问到:女士要去的地方;女士对这个城市的评价及男士最喜欢的地方。因此听的过程中把精力集中在这三个方面即可。从听力材料的第一句就可得出第一题的答案;第二题问的是女士对这个城市的评价,而 B、C 两项为男士对这个城市的评价,故应选 A;第三题问的是男士最喜欢的地方,A、C 两项所提到的地方是女士最喜欢去的,具有很大的迷惑性,因此在听之前应对问题有所了解,听时才能有重点,否则,就会出现当断不断,手忙脚乱的情况。

【典例 2】 What day is it today?

A. September 10th. B. Friday. C. Saturday.

听力材料:

M: What's the date today?

W: It's September 10th.

M: Oh, it's Teachers' Day, and it's Saturday today.

W: Saturday? Oh, no. Tomorrow is Saturday.

【解析】 B。此题问的是今天星期几,因此在预读试题时,就应跳过 A 选项设置的障碍,将注意力集中在后两个选项。男士的答语" Oh, it's Teachers' Day, and it's Saturday today. "中出现了" Saturday",但这时还不能确定答案,一定要把对话听完整再判断。由紧接着女士所说的" Saturday? Oh, no. Tomorrow is Saturday. "可确定今天是" Friday"。

3. 课堂内外坚持听力训练。

在听力课上,要训练正确的听音方法。要注意首句、关键词或关键句,把听音的重点放在意群上,并迅速在草稿纸上记下文中提到的相关信息,特别是与 who, what, where, when, why 等有联系的信息。要在听前认真快速浏览试题,并尽可能预测。

同学们可以在课下闲余时间完成老师布置的听力练习,除此之外,同学们还可根据兴趣爱好的不同,选择通过听英文歌曲、看电影、听名人演讲等方式来培养语感,提高快速反应的能力。

4. 了解英语国家的风土人情,增强体验感。

除了课本知识外,同学们可以多了解一些关于西方国家风土人情的知识。听力所涉及的话题常包括以下方面:民俗、教育、历史、节日、电影、畅销书、饮食等等。多一些对西方国家风土人情的了解,有助于在听的过程中更好地把握说话者的意图。



解题速训

I. 关键词语选择。

你将听到五个句子。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个你所听到的单词。每个句子读两遍。

1. A. house B. horse C. hers
2. A. mouth B. match C. month
3. A. sheep B. sleep C. ship
4. A. word B. world C. work
5. A. eight B. eighteen C. eighty

II. 短对话理解。

你将听到十段对话，每段对话后有一个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

6. What's the weather like today?
A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Windy.
7. How much is a student ticket?
A. 5 dollars. B. 10 dollars. C. 20 dollars.
8. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At an airport. B. In a post office.
C. In a hospital.
9. What does the woman mean?
A. She wants a glass of apple juice.
B. She wants a glass of tomato juice.
C. She doesn't want to drink anything.
10. Why did the woman get up late today?
A. Because she was ill.
B. Because she was free.
C. Because she was tired.
11. Which program does the girl advise the boy to watch?
A. CCTV News.
B. News Round-up.
C. English News.
12. What color does Mary like best?
A. Green. B. Red. C. Blue.
13. How long has the girl kept the camera?
A. Two years. B. Twenty years.
C. One year.

14. What is the man doing?

- A. Sleeping.
- B. Playing computer games.
- C. Listening to music.

15. How was it going with John last week?

- A. He was busy. B. He was tired.
- C. He was ill.

III. 长对话理解。

你将听到两段对话，每段对话后有几个小题。请在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 16 至 18 小题。

16. Where does the woman want to go?
A. To a school. B. To an office building.
C. To a post office.
17. How long will it take the woman to get there on foot?
A. About an hour. B. About half an hour.
C. About ten minutes.
18. Where is the nearest bus stop?
A. Behind the school.
B. On the other side of the road.
C. In front of the post office.

听下面一段对话，回答第 19 至 20 小题。

19. What made the man unhappy?
A. His new neighbors.
B. His new neighbors' dogs.
C. His new neighbors' cats.
20. What's the man's problem?
A. He can't sleep well. B. He's afraid of dogs.
C. He doesn't like big dogs.

IV. 短文理解。

你将听到一篇短文，在每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。短文读两遍。

21. A. To ask some strange questions.
B. To learn English.
C. To see his friend from America.
22. A. Six days. B. Five days. C. Seven days.



23. A. Asked something to eat.
B. Thanked Jenny for her help.
C. Asked Jenny a question.
24. A. Jenny was really helpful.
B. Jenny wanted to sell cakes.
C. America was really a country for money.
25. A. The speaker was very funny.
B. The speaker was mistaken about her.
C. Jenny was friendly with the speaker.

V. 信息转换。

你将听到一篇短文。请根据短文内容, 写出下面表格中所缺的单词, 每空仅填一词。短文读两遍。

How to keep healthy	
Having breakfast	A good breakfast is very important to children. It will help you <u>26</u> better.
Having milk	Milk makes children grow <u>27</u> .
Having healthy food	It is the most important. That means eating lots of <u>28</u> kinds of food, especially fruits and <u>29</u> . <u>30</u> to eat healthy food as much as possible.

答案与解析

1—5 ACCAB 6—10 BAABC 11—15 CBACA
16—20 ABCBA 21—25 BACCB

26. study 27. stronger 28. different
29. vegetables 30. Try

听力录音材料:

I. 关键词语选择。

- There are some tall trees in front of my house.
- Mary goes to see her parents once a month.
- Would you like to go to the small island by ship with us?
- Can you read the word correctly?
- My brother is eighteen. He studies very hard.

II. 短对话理解。

- W: Did you listen to the weather report this morning?
M: Yes. It's going to rain today, but it's going to be sunny tomorrow.
- W: How much are the tickets?
M: They are ten dollars each, but student tickets are half price.
- M: Thank you for seeing me off. The plane is leaving in five minutes.
W: My pleasure. I hope we will meet again in Paris.
- M: Would you like a glass of apple juice?
W: No, thank you. But do you have tomato juice?
- M: Why did you get up so late today?

W: I went running yesterday. And I was so tired, that I couldn't get up early this morning.

11. M: I can learn what is happening from CCTV News and News Round-up.

W: But I think you'd better watch English News. You can not only learn what's happening but also learn English.

12. M: You look so nice in green, Mary.

W: Thank you. But red is my favorite.

13. M: Have you just bought a new camera?

W: No, I bought it two years ago.

14. W: Turn down the music please. It's too noisy.

M: Sorry, I will do it right away.

15. W: How is everything going, John?

M: Not bad. But last week I was very busy.

III. 长对话理解。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 16 至 18 小题。

W: Excuse me, sir. Could you tell me the way to No. 27 Middle School?

M: Hmm, walk down the street, and turn left. You can see a bridge. Cross the bridge, and you can see a white tall building. That's No. 27 Middle School.

W: By the way, is the school far?

M: Not very far. If you walk there, it will take you about half an hour.

W: Half an hour? That's quite a long way.

M: You can get there by bus.

W: Really?

M: Yes, I think you can take the No. 16 bus. It will take you 10 minutes to get there.

W: Thanks, but where can I find the nearest bus stop?

M: It's over there, in front of the post office.

W: OK. Thank you very much.

M: You're welcome.

听下面一段对话,回答第 19 至 20 小题。

W: Hi, you look unhappy. What happened?

M: We just met our new neighbors.

W: So, what's the problem? You don't like them?

M: No, they are kind. But they have two dogs.

W: I see. You hate dogs, don't you?

M: Big dogs are OK. But I dislike baby dogs. I can't sleep well because they always make noise at night.

IV. 短文理解。

I know little about English when I first came to America. So I went to a language school to learn English every day except Sunday. One day, during the break I asked Jenny, one of my classmates, a question. When I thanked her for her reply, she said, "You're welcome. It's a piece of cake." I thought to myself: America is really a country for money in which everything is done for pay. So I said to her, "I haven't taken any piece of cake today. What about something else?" She looked at me with a big smile, saying, "What I mean is 'no problem'." From then on, I came to learn that "a piece of cake" is not only refers to a piece of cake but also means a thing that is very easy to do.

Questions:

21. Why did the speaker go to a language school?
22. How many days a week did the speaker go to the language school?
23. What did the speaker do one day during the break?
24. What did the speaker think after Jenny answered the question?
25. Why did Jenny look at the speaker with a big smile?

V. 信息转换。

What can you do to keep healthy? Here are some suggestions about how to eat healthily.

Having breakfast

A good breakfast is very important to children. It's necessary to have it in the morning. But some children often go to school without breakfast, just because they want to sleep a little longer. Remember that a good breakfast will help you study better.

Having milk

Milk is also very important to your health. It makes children grow stronger. It's better for you to drink a glass of warm milk before going to bed. That will help you have a good sleep.

Having healthy food

Having healthy food is the most important. That means eating lots of different kinds of food, especially fruits and vegetables. Don't eat too much chocolate or ice cream. Some of you enjoy eating fast food, but in fact it is not good for your health. Try to eat healthy food as much as possible.

Have healthy eating habits, and you will have a strong body.