

PREPARATIONS
FOR NMET
-LISTENING

■ 陈辉岳 主编
何新建 副主编

高考
英语能力

突破

听力



上海外语教育出版社

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出版前言

在高考中脱颖而出,无疑是每个中学生所向往的;在众多备考图书中脱颖而出,也是我们出版社组织编写本系列丛书时的追求。纵览全国各地区的高考试卷,题型各有特色,但考查点都集中于听力、词汇、语法、阅读、写作几方面的知识能力。因此我社组织编写这套《高考英语能力突破》丛书,着重对这几方面的知识技能进行讲解、训练、巩固与提高。

在编写模式上,基本上分三步走:基本能力培养;高考有代表性的全真试题练习并对考点分析;模拟题训练。本套书的使用对象是高二、高三学生,学生们可在高二下半学年开始使用本书,锻炼基本技能;进入高三阶段可先通过对高考全真试题的练习与分析了解和熟悉高考的题型、难度、出题思路;然后通过模拟题的练习来提高解题能力。

我社组织了全国各地多年来长期工作在中学教学第一线,具有丰富教学经验的特级教师、高级教师编写本系列丛书。各分册根据内容的需要以及作者的特长,在表现形式上各具特色,但注重能力培养的宗旨都是一致的,相信这样做会最有利于同学们英语水平的提高,从而让大家受益终身。

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2003年7月

编 者 的 话

本书分两大部分:第一部分为听力解题技巧指导,并具体针对高考听力中的对话听力及短文听力两个题型进行分类专项技巧指导及专题训练;第二部分为十六套高考英语听力模拟试题,其中 1—10 套为针对高考英语全国卷听力测试的模拟题,11—16 套为针对高考英语上海卷听力测试的模拟题。本书可供高中阶段平时英语听力训练使用,也可用于高考前的英语听力测试实战训练。

本书编写人员有何新建、吴本萍、陈洪英、刘伟、汤奇梅、张波、夏光忠、张晓敏、任格荣、邓倚云、赵昌汉、李昌标等十二人。

本书的配套录音带由上海外语音像出版社出版。

陈辉岳

2005 年 7 月

目 录

第一部分 听力解题技巧指导

一、对话听力解题技巧指导	1
1. 如何听数字和数量 专题训练(一)	1
2. 如何确定地点与位置 专题训练(二)	3
3. 如何判断职业、身份及人物之间的关系 专题训练(三)	6
4. 如何判断因果关系 专题训练(四)	9
5. 如何判断态度与反应 专题训练(五)	12
6. 如何把握逻辑推理 专题训练(六)	15
7. 如何弄清比较关系 专题训练(七)	17
8. 如何听多层对话 专题训练(八)	20
二、短文听力解题技巧指导	24
1. 如何根据问题对短文内容预测 专题训练(九)	24
2. 如何抓住主题句 专题训练(十)	27
3. 如何做适当的、简要的记录,抓住关键信息词 专题训练(十一)	31

第二部分 高考英语听力模拟题

高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(一)	36
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(二)	38
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(三)	40
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(四)	43
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(五)	45
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(六)	47
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(七)	49
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(八)	52
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(九)	54
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(十)	56
高考上海卷英语听力模拟题(一)	58
高考上海卷英语听力模拟题(二)	61
高考上海卷英语听力模拟题(三)	63

高考上海卷英语听力模拟题(四)	65
高考上海卷英语听力模拟题(五)	68
高考上海卷英语听力模拟题(六)	70

录音稿及参考答案

高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(一)	73
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(二)	76
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(三)	78
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(四)	81
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(五)	84
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(六)	86
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(七)	88
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(八)	90
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(九)	93
高考全国卷英语听力模拟题(十)	95
高考上海卷英语听力模拟题(一)	98
高考上海卷英语听力模拟题(二)	102
高考上海卷英语听力模拟题(三)	105
高考上海卷英语听力模拟题(四)	109
高考上海卷英语听力模拟题(五)	113
高考上海卷英语听力模拟题(六)	116

第一部分

听力解题技巧指导



1. 如何听数字和数量

在听力理解中,数字计算题是经常出现的。数字计算题通常包括时间、金钱、距离、年龄、电话号码和房号等。听这类题时,一要听出时间数量和单位;二要有时进行加、减、乘、除的运算,一般加减的情况较多。为了掌握时间和数字之间的关系,请注意听准类似以下的一些词: before, after, then, until, later, immediately, quarter, a couple of days, down, double, half, fifty percent, four times, century, more, less, fast, slow, early 和 late 等。

例题 1: When is the man checking in?(2002 年高考全国卷)

- A. Friday. B. Thursday. C. Tuesday.

录音稿 W: Good morning! Can I help you?

M: Yes, I'd like a double room.

W: How many nights do you plan to stay with us?

M: Three. I'll be checking out on Friday morning.

此题关键是把握后两句,录音材料中的 check out 是“旅馆结账离开”的意思,而题干中的 check in 是“旅馆登记住进”的意思。星期五早晨结账离开,要住三天,星期五减去三天就是星期二。答案应为 C。

例题 2: How many hours does David sleep a day?(2002 年高考全国卷)

- A. Four. B. Six. C. Seven.

录音稿 M: How come David is always so full of energy?

W: He has a strange but highly effective way of sleeping.

M: What is that?

W: He takes a short sleep for an hour every 6 hours and has a total of 4 hours of sleep each day.

M: How many hours do you sleep a day?

W: I need at least 7 hours. I once tried to follow David's example, but it never worked out for me.

M: If I sleep during the day, I can never wake up.

W: Not everyone is David, I guess.

此题关键在第二个回答问题中,每6小时睡1小时,每天24小时,24除6等于4。本身后一句也讲出了每天总共睡4小时。答案应为A。

专题训练(一)

1. What time does the train leave? (2000 年高考全国卷)
A. At 6:15. B. At 6:25. C. At 6:50.
2. At what time does the train to Leeds leave? (2001 年高考全国卷)
A. 3:00. B. 3:15. C. 5:00.
3. How long have the speakers been waiting? (2002 年 5 月北京海淀区模拟卷)
A. 30 minutes. B. 1 hour. C. 1.5 hours.
4. What time did the man arrive?
A. 8:35. B. 8:25. C. 8:05.
5. When will the next bus leave for Wuhan?
A. Ten-thirty. B. Nine o'clock. C. Eleven o'clock.
6. What time does the train leave?
A. At 8:40. B. At 8:55. C. At 8:25.
7. What's the actual number of students who attended the meeting?
A. Thirty-two. B. Twenty. C. Forty.
8. What is Tom's telephone number? (2001 年高考全国卷)
A. 680-6840. B. 780-6842. C. 780-7842.
9. How much should the man pay if he buys two pounds? (2002 年秋季高考上海卷)
A. \$ 1.50. B. \$ 2.00. C. \$ 3.00. D. \$ 4.50.
10. 1) When does the plane arrive? (2002 年 6 月北京东城区模拟卷)
A. 1:40. B. 2:15. C. 2:40.
2) How old is Carl now? (2002 年 6 月北京东城区模拟卷)
A. 26. B. 23. C. 25.

录音稿

1. M: I'm afraid we'll miss the train. What time is it now?

W: It's 6:15. There is 10 minutes left. Let's hurry.

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

M: Sure, well, it's three now. The next train to Manchester leaves in two hours. But

you can take a train to Leeds which leaves in fifteen minutes, and then get off at Manchester because it stops at Manchester on the way.

3. W: It's already 9:00. I wonder if Tom will come.

M: We are supposed to be here at 8:30. He told me he would start at 8:00.

W: Maybe something is wrong with him.

4. W: I waited until 8:30 for you.

M: I must have arrived 5 minutes after you left.

5. W: When does the next bus leave for Wuhan?

M: Buses leave for Wuhan every half hour. You just missed the ten-thirty bus by five minutes.

6. M: The train leaves in fifteen minutes.

W: It's only 8:40 now.

7. W: How many students attended the meeting last Friday? Thirty-two?

M: Twenty were expected to come, but the number was double that.

8. M: Sally, here's a letter for us. It's from Tom.

W: Can you read it, please? My hands are wet with all this washing.

M: Well, OK. "Dear Sally and John, thanks for your letter. It was good to hear from you. Just a short note in reply. I was happy to hear that you two will be in town in January. I think that's the first time you will have come to visit us after our marriage. Please do call me when you arrive so that I can pick you up at the station. And then we may have dinner together in town. In case you don't have my phone number, it's 780-7842. I look forward to meeting you soon. Yours, Tom."

9. M: I'd like some chicken. Is it on sale?

W: Yes, it is on sale at \$ 1.50 a pound. How much would you like?

10. M: When did you say the plane would arrive?

W: At a quarter past 2, very shortly in fact.

M: Do you think you can recognize Carl when you see him?

W: Not sure. I haven't seen him since he was 16. Time flies. Now 9 years has passed.

参考答案

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. B,C

2. 如何确定地点与位置

在高考听力测试中,地点类型占一定的比例。一般要求学生根据对话所提供的环境或情节来判断:1)事件发生的地点;2)准备去的地点;3)谈话发生的地点等。这些地点有些是对话中直接提到的,有的则需要根据对话细节来推断。听力题中常见的地点有校园、餐馆、图书馆、银行、邮局、医院、机场、火车站、旅馆、商店等,多围绕日常生活所设。备考时,注意积累相关词汇是十分必要的。在听录音时,要集中精力捕捉这些表示地点、场所、职业等的关键的信

例题 1: Where does the conversation most probably take place? (2001 年高考上海卷)

- M:** Do you have any books on fishing?

在这个对话中只要听清 books 和 available 这样的信息词汇就可以得出对话发生在图书馆,而不是在教室里,因为在教室里就不用 available 了。available 表示“可用的;可得到的”。I'm afraid they are not available at the moment 表示“现在没有现货”,言外之意可能被别人借走了。故答案为 A。

- A. At school.
- B. In Tom's home.
- C. At home.
- D. In the community library.

此题对话中出现了三个地点,但关键的是听清 here at school 这个意群,就可以直接得知这位妇女现在在学校。to the community library 和 at home 都是干扰项。答案为 A。

专题训练(二)

- A. In a soap factory. B. In her house. C. At an information desk.

9. Where does the woman want to go? (2003 年高考全国卷)
 A. An office. B. A fruit shop. C. A police station.
10. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
 A. In a shop. B. In a library. C. In a classroom.

1. W: What would you like to have, sir?
 M: Well, I'd like to have a glass of apple juice and a chicken sandwich.
2. M: Look at those colorful birds over there. I think you can teach them to talk.
 W: But look at the price! I'd rather have a cat.
3. W: May I help you?
 M: Yes, I'd like to try on some sports jacket.
 W: I prefer something like the one I'm wearing.
4. M: Good morning.
 W: Good morning. Can I help you?
 M: Yes, are there any tickets left for the Chinese Music Concert on the 28th, please?
 W: Just a moment, please. No, I think you've made a mistake. It's on the 30th.
 M: Really? I read about it in the paper today. I'm sure it said Chinese music on the 28th.
 W: Oh, sorry. I thought you said Japanese Music Concert. The Japanese Music Concert is on the 28th at 7:15, but I'm afraid there are only back seats left, and they are 30 *yuan* each.
 M: That's OK. Can I have two, please?
 W: How would you like to pay for these?
 M: Cheque. Here you are.
 W: Thank you, and here are your tickets.
 M: Thank you very much.
5. and 6.
 W: Excuse me, how can I get to the station, please?
 M: The station? The station, let me see. Ah, yes, you can go down ... No, go straight on until you come to a cinema. Let's see now, that's the second turning on your right. The cinema's on the corner. Turn right at the cinema and you'll be in Bridge Street for a few minutes, and then take the second, no, not the second, the first, that's right. The first turning on your left. The station is straight ahead, right in front of you.
 W: So, that's second right, and first left. Thank you very much. That's very kind of you.
 M: Don't mention it.
7. M: The music and flowers are lovely.

W: Yes. I hope the food is good too.

8. M: May I speak to Mrs. Ornull?

W: Speaking.

M: This is Special Company. You are one of the lucky housewives chosen to receive our free soap.

W: That's very nice of you. But I would rather go on using what I've always used. Thanks just the same.

9. M: Hello.

W: Hello, Mark. This is Jane. I think I'm close to your office.

M: So where are you?

W: I'm not sure. I got off the bus at the police station.

10. M: What can I do for you?

W: Do you have *From the Earth to the Moon*?

参考答案

1. A. 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. B

3. 如何判断职业、身份及人物之间的关系

在历年高考听力理解中,让学生通过听对话来判断人物的职业、身份及关系的题目出现的频率很高。学生掌握做这类题的技巧是很有必要的。人物的职业、身份及关系判断题型的答案通常不能在所听对话中直接找到,考生往往要通过对话中给出的一定场景以及对话者的语气进行判断。常见的提问方式有:

- Who is the woman/man speaker?
- What's the woman/man speaker likely to be?
- What's the woman/man speaker's job?
- What most probably is the woman/man?
- What's the profession of the woman/man?
- Who is the woman/man likely to speak to?

常见的职业、身份有: student, teacher, professor, headmaster, shop assistant, waiter, waitress, manager, secretary, postman, policeman, driver, car dealer, farmer, chemist, doctor, dentist, physician, interviewer, interviewee, librarian, reporter, scientist 等。

例题 1: What most probably is Mary?

- A. A student. B. A reporter. C. A lecturer.

录音稿 M: Are there any more questions on this lecture? Yes, Mary?

W: Dr. Baker, do you think an independent candidate could become president?

从选择项即可判断对话涉及的问题为职业、身份。提问方式可能为 Who is ...? /What is ... job? 从 man speaker 问话中所使用的 questions 以及 lecture 两个词,可知对话发生在课堂

上,因而可知 Mary 为 student。答案为 A。

涉及了职业、身份也就谈到了对话者之间的关系。在高考听力理解中,问到人物关系时常用的方式为:What's the (probable) relationship between the two speakers? 做这类题目关键是要抓住与说话人的职业、身份或谈话内容相关的词语,同时还要体会对话者所用的语气、语调等等。常见常考的关系有:parent and child, husband and wife, brother and sister, student and teacher, librarian and student, classmates, roommates, colleagues, neighbors, shop assistant and customer, conductor and passenger, pharmacist and patient, doctor and patient, host and guest, master and servant, employer and employee, interviewer and interviewee, policeman and thief, policeman and driver.

例题 2: What's the probable relationship between the woman and the man? (2003 年高考全国卷)

- A. Wife and husband. B. Doctor and patient. C. Boss and secretary.

录音原文: W: Morning Bob, late again?

M: I'm sorry. I can't tell you how sorry I am.

W: What's the excuse this time?

M: Ah, I must have turned the clock off and gone back to sleep again. I ...

W: Yeah, and last week, one of the children wasn't well.

M: Yes, I know.

W: Um.

M: I'm really sorry. I promise it won't happen again.

此题从对话中所用的词语 sorry, excuse 和 promise 以及两位 speakers 所用的语气来判断,对话双方应为上下级关系。因而选项 C 为正确答案。

专题训练(三)

- What's the relationship between the speakers? (1999 年高考全国卷)
A. They are friends. B. They are strangers.
C. They are brother and sister.
- What's the probable relationship between the two speakers? (2000 年高考上海卷)
A. Mother and child. B. Manager and customer.
C. Teacher and student. D. Boss and clerk.
- Who might those speakers be? (2000 年高考上海卷)
A. Mother and father. B. Teacher and student.
C. Two friends. D. Parent and child.
- Who are the speakers? (2001 年高考全国卷)
A. A passer-by and a policeman.
B. A passer-by and a driver.
C. A passenger and a taxi-driver.

5. Who is Chris Paine? (2002 年高考全国卷)
A. A computer engineer. B. A book seller. C. A writer.
6. What is the woman? (2002 年高考全国卷)
A. The man speaker's wife.
B. A business manager.
C. A company secretary.
7. Who is the man likely to be? (2002 年 5 月北京东城区模拟卷)
A. The woman's husband. B. A shop assistant. C. The woman's teacher.
8. What is the relationship between the speakers? (2002 年高考北京卷)
A. Neighbors. B. Boss and employee. C. Doctor and patient.
9. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers? (2002 年高考上海卷)
A. Brother and sister. B. Boss and secretary.
C. Interviewer and interviewee. D. Pop star and fan.
10. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers? (2003 年春季高考上海卷)
A. Secretary and boss. B. Parent and teacher.
C. Student and teacher. D. Child and parent.

听力原文

1. M: Excuse me, Madam?
W: Yes?
M: Does this bus go to Zhongshan Road?
W: Yes, I think so.
M: Thank you.
W: You're welcome.
2. M: Excuse me, I want to complain about the milk. When I opened it at home yesterday, there was a bad smell.
W: Oh, I'm terribly sorry about that. I'll take care of it right away.
3. W: Look at your room! Your clothes are all over the floor.
M: Clean it up now and when you're finished, we'll all go on a picnic.
4. W: Excuse me, but I think you made a wrong turn. You were supposed to turn left on Wilson Boulevard.
M: Oh, I'm sorry. Didn't you say 1323 Wilson?
W: No, 3023. It's OK, though. You don't have to take me there. I can walk from here.
5. M: I like to read Chris Paine.
W: So do I. I hear that he writes on his computer and his new book will come out next week.
M: Great! I've got to get one as soon as it's out.
6. M: What does our program look like for tomorrow?

W: Let's see. A meeting with Bill Lyons at ten in the morning and all the paper work is ready. Then a trip to the National Lab at 3 p. m. and at 7 in the evening we'll be having dinner with Mr. Cooper, manager of L. G. Company.

M: Another busy day, but please don't plan anything for Saturday. I'm going to watch a football match with my family.

7. W: I'd like to see that green dress you have in the window, please.

M: What size do you take, Madam?

8. M: Good morning, Mrs. Green. Come in. What can I do for you?

W: Well, I'm having difficulty in sleeping. I often wake up at three in the morning and I just can't get back to sleep.

9. M: Hello, Susan. I'm from the *Daily Star*. Can you tell us something about yourself? And what are you going to do now?

W: Now? If you mean this minute, I'm going to have a long hot bath.

10. M: Could you please explain the assignment for Monday, Miss Smith?

W: Certainly. Read the next chapter in your textbook and come to class prepared to discuss what you have read.

参考答案

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. C

4. 如何判断因果关系

在高考听力理解中,判断因果关系的题目出现较多,尤其是在第二节中的长对话中。此类题的特点是,某种原因直接导致某种结果,或者某种结果是由某种原因直接造成的。解题的关键就在原因上。所提供的选项的语言形式多种多样,但正确答案往往是对话中表原因句子的同义表达。原因类的对话,其选项常以 *because* + 从句、*because of* + 名词短语或动词不定式短语的形式出现。要在听力理解中做好这类因果判断题,就要注意常用来表达因果关系的疑问副词、疑问代词、连词、介词以及其他结构。

疑问词: *what*, *why*

连词: *because*, *as*, *since*, *for*, *now that*, *so* 等

介词短语: *because of*, *on account of*, *as a result of*, *due to*, *thanks to* 等

动词及动词词组: *cause sth.*, *produce sth.*, *result in*, *result from* 等

句型结构: *so ... that*, *such ... that* 等

有时,因果关系在对话中表达较含蓄,对考生来讲有一定困难。但只要理解了对话的语义、语境,抓住了关键词,就能找出因果关系。我们常用无任何连词的陈述句、疑问句或者 *I'd like to ...*, *but I ...*; *(How) I wish I could ...*, *but ...* 等句式来表达含蓄的因果关系。

例题 1: Why does the woman say her husband is fortunate?

A. He often goes to work in a friend's car.

B. He doesn't need to go shopping by bus.

C. He lives close to the bus station.

录音稿 M: Do any other people in your family use the bus service?

W: My husband. He uses it more often, but fortunately a girl who works in his office often gives him a lift into work. But when he doesn't use it, he is often angry at it. Once he waited about 50 minutes at the station for a bus. So I think there should be some way of warning people when the bus is not going to arrive on time.

此题是由 why 引起的很明显的因果关系对话。所提供的选项 A 中的 goes to work in a friend's car 就是原对话中 gives him a lift into work 的同义表达。因而正确答案为 A。

例题 2: Why won't Terry go to the movie?

A. He has to study.

B. He has a cold.

C. He has to work.

录音稿 W: Terry is not going to the movie because he has to work.

M: John has to study and Susan has a cold, so they aren't going either.

此题对话中涉及到了三个人物,且由连词引出了不同的原因,因果关系比较明显。只要抓住了人物并分清了与人物相对应的行为,就能断定正确答案为 C。

例题 3: Why can't the woman speaker go home now?

A. She has to type a letter.

B. She has to wait for the manager.

C. She likes the company.

录音稿 M: It's 5:30. Let's go home now.

W: How I wish I could, but I have to finish typing the letter our manager is expecting.

此题就是一道由 but 引出原因的含蓄因果关系题。但只要抓住了关键词 typing, letter, expecting 和 manager, 就能断定正确答案为 A。

例题 4: Why did the man come to the shop?

A. To buy a radio.

B. To fix a radio.

C. To complain about a radio.

录音稿 W: Yes, sir. Can I help you?

M: Well, yes. I bought this radio a week ago, and there seems to be something wrong with it. Do you think you can have it repaired?

此题对话中提供原因的句式是一个一般疑问句,所给答案选项以不定式形式出现。只要抓住了对话中的问句 Do you think you can have it repaired?, 就能判断正确答案为 B。

专题训练(四)

1. Why does the black suitcase cost less? (2000 年高考上海卷)

A. Because of the size.

B. Because of the color.

C. Because of the material.

D. Because of the style.