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读交大之星 圆名校之梦

初中英语考点破解

听力篇



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主编 徐启富



上海交通大学出版社
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交大之星

要 要 容 内

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内 容 提 要

《初中英语考点破解——听力篇》共分三个部分:第一部分“听力高分点拨”,解读《课程标准》和《考试说明》对英语听力的要求、命题特点和解题策略。第二部分“听力考点分类破解”,分“数字类、地点方向类、身份职业类、原因结果类、行动计划类、综合推断类”六大板块,用精选的经典试题详尽破解英语听力的各个考点。第三部分“模拟自测试题”。精选全国各地中考试题,帮助读者夯实听力基础,巩固各个考点。另外本书还附有录音原文和参考答案,帮助读者自我检测和纠正。本书既可作为全国广大初中生破解初中英语听力测试考点的专项训练本,又可作为英语教师考查学生英语听力水平的测试卷,还可作为广大英语爱好者自学的自测书。

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前言



自从2002年第八次课程改革开始以来,随着《初中英语课程标准》对英语教学要求的提高,我国中学生的英语听说读写能力近年来得到了明显的提升。但要成功应对一年一度最具挑战性的中考,对于莘莘学子来说,绝不是一件轻而易举的事情。为帮助初中学生尽快提高英语水平,指导考生迅速突破高分瓶颈,抢占中考先机,我们组织全国中考命题资深专家和对中考颇有研究、教学成绩突出、常年把关毕业班教学的一线优秀教师精心编写了这套体例新颖、内容经典、特色鲜明、极具指导意义和实用价值的“交大之星——初中英语考点破解丛书”。

工欲善其事,必先利其器。我们对《初中英语课程标准》和各中考命题单位的《考试说明》,命题特点,平时训练策略,中考模拟题、诊断题、仿真题、适应性训练题等,以及临场应试技巧诸方面进行了深入透彻的研究,并以这些研究成果作为本丛书的编写指南和素材。丛书对初中英语主要内容中的重要考点进行了精辟的分析和破解。在此基础上,丛书设置了丰富、经典的模拟试题和中考真题,让学生学以致用,通过操练和实践,达到触类旁通、熟能生巧的目的,从而能够在英语学习和复习中做到事半功倍,快速提高英语水平和能力,在中考中取得优异成绩。这是我们编写这套丛书的理念和宗旨。这种理念和宗旨渗透于丛书编写的整个过程,体现在丛书的体例和内容诸方面。

本丛书包括《初中英语考点破解——阅读篇》、《初中英语考点破解——写作篇》、《初中英语考点破解——听力篇》、《初中英语考点破解——完形填空》和《初中英语考点破解——词汇与语法》五册。各册的第一部分为理论性探讨,简明扼要地解读了《初中英语课程标准》和《考试说明》的要求、考试命题的特点、近年试题的考点、平时训练策略以及临场应试技巧等。这一部分是解题的指南和钥匙,学生务必舍得花时间认真研读、细心领悟,透彻理解其精髓并加以灵活运用。各册的第二部分为考点分类破解,包括“考点搜索”、“应对策略”、“经典试题”和“考点精练”。该部分亮点粲然,分门别类精当地指明要点,理论与实践密切结合;经典试题破解言简意赅,准确无误。根据考点的多少,“考点精练”部分由数量不等的精选典型试题组成,旨在帮助学生熟悉具体考点,内化语言知识,掌握学习策略,为应对综合试题打下坚实的基础。

本丛书可供初中阶段学生使用。基础年级的学生可以将其作为同步学习的补充读物;初二学生使用本丛书,将有助于打好基础,提高能力,尽早进入中考竞技状态;初三毕业班学生可将本丛书作为专项突破的训练测试材料。精通了本丛书,就掌握了中考成功的金钥匙。读者按照丛书的要求进行严格的训练,其英语技能和水平定会得到极大的突破。

编者

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第一部分 听力高分点拨

一、课标解读

“听”是人们进行口头交际时获取信息的重要手段之一，是一种被动接受的技能。在英语学习乃至人类交往活动中，“听”是最基本的形式，是一种理解和吸收口头信息的交际能力。在语言学习中，“听”是吸收和巩固语言及培养说、读、写语言能力的重要手段。听力是识别和理解别人说话的能力。由于所听内容的不可预知性，听力是语言学习中要求较高的技能。《初中英语课程标准》对于初中学生听力的要求是：

①能根据语调和重音理解说话者的意图；②能听懂有关熟悉话题的谈话，并能从中提取信息和观点；③能借助语境克服生词障碍，理解大意；④能听懂接近正常语速的故事和叙述，理解故事的因果关系；⑤能在听的过程中用适当方式做出反应；⑥能针对所听语段的内容记录简单信息。

本书就是根据这些基本要求，精心选材编写而成的。

二、命题特点

近年来，初中英语听力测试通过多种手段、多种题型体现了《课程标准》的要求。从试题考查的内容看，语言材料贴近生活实际、贴近教学实际、贴近时代发展。从试题的形式看，客观题居多，也有部分填空题或听写题。

1. 听力测试考查的主要能力

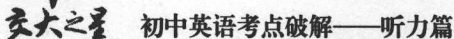
- 1) 对所听材料基本事实和细节的理解；
- 2) 对所听材料背景、话题、地点、说话者之间的关系等做出判断；
- 3) 对说话者的意图、观点或态度的理解。

2. 听力测试的设题特点

- 1) 听力测试的问题多以特殊疑问句的形式来设置。常用的疑问词有：what, how, where, when, who, why, which, whose 等；
- 2) 为节省读题时间，选择题的选项多为三个。

3. 听力测试的命题方向

- 1) 科学性。主要表现在材料选择口语化、生活化，符合初中学生的认知水平；卷面设计人性化。图文并茂，由浅入深，要求简洁，符合初中学生身心发展特点；录音制作标准化。听力录音一般由外籍人士朗读，语速控制在每分钟 120~140 个词。电脑技术合成，配有铃声和音乐



2) 趋同性。听力测试的分数一般占卷面总分的 20% 左右, 大题数在 4~5 个。短文一般都选独白材料。第一大题多为图文匹配, 最后一个大题多为填空或填表之类的非选择类试题。听力测试的时间大多数在 15~20 分钟。

- 1) 选材为非口语材料;
- 2) 有些听力材料中含有较多的生词;
- 3) 有些听力过分强调逻辑推理,像做阅读理解;
- 4) 录音质量不高。

听力测试的题型大致可分为两类:选择题和填空题。选择题包括图文匹配题,听句子、听对话、听短文回答所提问题或判断正误题。填空题包括听对话、听短文完成句子题或完成表格题。

命题单位	题 型				
	情景反应	图文匹配	对话理解	独白/短文理解	完成表格/句子
北京市		*	*	*	
上海市		*	*	*	*
天津市	*	*	*	*	
重庆市	*				
武汉市	*		*	*	
广州市			*	*	*
长沙市		*	*		*
杭州市			*	*	
成都市	*	*	*	*	
哈尔滨市		*	*	*	
福州市	*	*	*	*	*
河南省	*		*	*	
河北省	*		*	*	
安徽省		*	*	*	*
陕西省	*		*	*	
江西省		*	*	*	*
山西省		*	*	*	
广东省		*	*	*	*



下面以富有代表性的北京市和上海市英语中考试题为例说明不同题型的主要特点。为了保持原题风格,原题号和文字说明未作变动。

例 1: (上海市中考题)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容,选出相应的图片):(共 6 分)



A



B



C



D



E



F



G

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

录音稿:

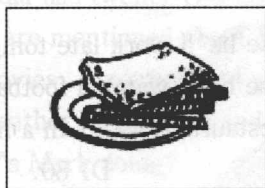
1. Sam's father is making a telephone call in the office.
2. Smoking is not allowed in public places in Shanghai.
3. Did Miss Green get many flowers on Teacher's Day?
4. Uncle Tom is a great cook and the cake he makes is delicious.
5. Lisa and her sister enjoy making snowballs in winter.
6. It's good to eat vegetables every day.

这种试题是近几年得到各方面认可的一种听力考查形式,要求学生根据所听到的内容及问题选择相应的图片。学生可以把听到的语言与某种事物或信息联系起来,符合初中学生的认知能力和年龄特征。

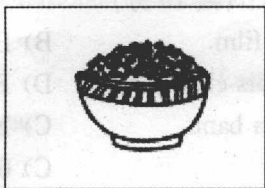
例 2: (北京市中考题)

一、听对话,从下列各题所给的 A、B、C 三幅图片中选择与对话内容相符的图片。每段对话读两遍。(共 4 分,每小题 1 分)

1.



A



B

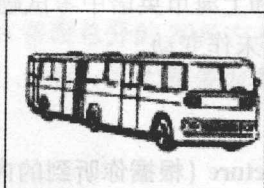


C

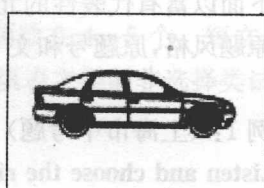
2.



A



B

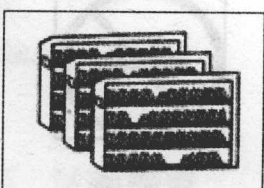


C

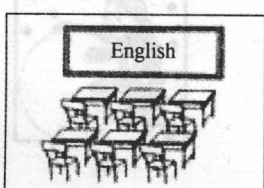
3.



A



B

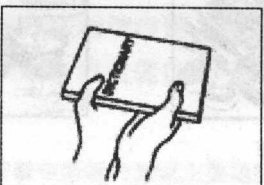


C

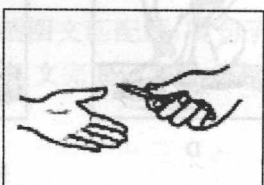
4.



A



B



C

录音稿:

1. M: What would you like to have, madam?

W: Some rice, please.

2. M: Lily, how do you usually come to school every day?

W: Usually by bike.

3. M: Where's Li Ping? I can't find him.

W: Maybe he's on the playground.

4. M: Excuse me, may I use your pencil?

W: Certainly. Here you are.

这类图文匹配题所听的内容一般是句子或简单对话,属于基础题,一般是听力测试的第一大题。这类题既可以使学生平静心情,轻松入题,又能使整个卷面图文并茂,增添美感。

例 3: (上海市中考题)

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案): (共 10 分)

12. A) Because he wants to see a film.

B) Because he'll work late tonight.

C) Because he wants to visit his classmates.

D) Because he'll watch a football match.

13. A) In a library.

B) In a bank.

C) In a restaurant.

D) In a hospital.

14. A) 20.

B) 40.

C) 60.

D) 80.

15. A) Go skating.

B) Go swimming.

C) Play volleyball.

D) Play basketball.

16. A) The seat was comfortable.

B) The play was boring.



C) She was twenty minutes late.

D) The play was too short.

录音稿:

12. W: David, are you coming home for dinner?

M: I don't think so. I'll watch a football match with my classmates, so I'll be home late tonight.

Q: Why isn't the man going home for dinner?

13. W: Good evening. Are you ready to order, sir?

M: Yes. I'd like a fish soup and a pizza, please.

W: Fine. And would you like anything to drink?

M: Orange juice, please.

Q: Where does this dialogue probably take place?

14. M: How was the party last night, Shirley?

W: Well, we expected 80 guests. But only half of them came.

Q: How many guests came to the party last night?

15. W: Do you play sports, Bob?

M: Yes. I play volleyball and basketball. And you?

W: Well, I sometimes go skating.

M: That sounds like fun. Why don't we try this weekend?

W: Good idea.

Q: What will they probably do this weekend?

16. M: How did you like the play at the theatre last night?

W: I must tell you that I fell asleep after the first 20 minutes.

Q: What does the woman mean?

上海市的听力测试有两个特点值得注意:一是将问题放在录音稿中,二是测试题都给了四个选项。

例 4: (北京市中考题)

请听一段独白,完成第 14 至 16 小题。

14. What can you learn from the speaker's talk?

A. Indian movies are the same as Western movies.

B. Indian students like learning computer science.

C. India has twenty-two different national languages.

15. What are mentioned about India?

A. Movies, invention and sports.

B. Languages, food and invention.

C. Weather, languages and movies.

16. What's Mark doing?

A. Giving some advice.

B. Offering an invitation.

C. Making an introduction.

录音稿:

Good morning, everyone. My name is Mark and I'm your guide today. I will take you around to a few places you'll be visiting. Before we start, I'd like to say something about India to you.

India is home to many people from different cultures, and they speak many languages. In fact, India has twenty-two different national languages besides the official language, Hindi. English is also used for official purposes.

India is well known for its food, especially its hot dishes. Curry dishes with chicken, lamb, or vegetables are very popular. Beef is not served often because many Indians don't eat beef for different reasons. India is also known for fruits from the hottest parts of India.

It was an Indian scientist who invented the number zero more than two thousand years ago. He may also have been the first person to say that the earth is round like a ball. Today, maths and science, especially computer science, are popular subjects for Indian students.

India is well known for its movie industry. Unlike Western movies, Indian movies with action and fighting may also include lovely Indian music, singing, and dancing. Indian films are known for their beautiful colors and clothing. People around the world are watching more and more Indian movies in theatres and at home.

That's all. If you want to know more, you can ask me. Thank you! We'll start our tour now.

这是一篇非常好的独白材料,既有知识性,又有趣味性,难度也很适中。让人感觉这不仅是一个考试,也是一次文化知识的积累。但材料偏长,217个单词,听两遍,准确回答三个问题,应该说是比较高的要求。

例5:(上海市中考题)

IV. Listen to the passage and complete the sentences (根据你听到的短文内容,完成下列句子填写。每空格限填一词):(共7分)

24. It is a _____ book for children. Its home is in the library.

25. The book stayed in a factory for _____ weeks before it went to a new place.

26. The book went to the library and others were _____ away to book shops.

27. Some people take good care of the book and turn its pages _____.

28. Other people are bad to the book and they read it with _____ hands.

29. Some people throw the book away in the _____ when they want to sleep.

30. The colours on its cover were _____. Now they have turned pale.



录音稿:

Hello, let me introduce myself to you. I'm a story book for children. My home is in the library. I live on the shelf with a lot of other books. Before I came to the library, I stayed in



a factory for five weeks. I remember being on the shelf with a lot of books which looked exactly like me. Then I went to the library. Others were sent away to bookshops. People often take me from the library to their homes to read me. Some people take good care of me. They make sure that their hands are clean and turn up pages softly. They put a bookmark in me when they stop reading for a while. Other people are bad to me. They read me with dirty hands. They turn up the corners of my pages so they know where to start reading again. Some people read me in the bedroom. They throw me away when they want to sleep. I'm quite old now. My pages used to be very white. Now they look different. When I first came to live in the library, the colours on my cover were bright. Now they've turned pale. I like being a book. It is good to meet so many different kinds of people.

这是一篇有 212 个单词的很好的独白材料,要求听两遍,完成七个句子中的七个空。有一定难度,没有较强的语言能力和一定的听力技巧是没有办法做好的。

例 6: (北京市中考题)

三、听对话,根据所听到的内容和提示词语,记录关键信息。对话读两遍。(共 8 分,每小题 2 分)

Evening Class Survey

Interviewer:	Lucy
Student:	<u>17</u>
Class:	<u>18</u>
Teacher::	Mr Green
Reason:	The teacher is <u>19</u> .
Class Time:	<u>20</u>

录音稿:

10. W: Hello! May I sit here?

M: Yeah, please.

W: I'm lucky. Nice to meet you. May I ask you a few questions?

M: Sure.

W: What's your name, please?

M: I'm Peter.

W: Er... Peter. P-E-T-E-R. What class are you doing?

M: Football.

W: Oh, football class. That sounds interesting. Do you like it?



M: It's OK.

W: Only OK?

M: It's a bit difficult for me.

W: Oh, dear! Why don't you change to another class?

M: Hm... I think I like the teacher... Mr Green.

W: Why do you like him?

M: Because he is kind.

W: Kind?

M: Yes. He's kind. And he says I just have to be more patient. Maybe you've seen him.

W: Hm... I think I remember reading something about a Mr Green... in...

M: Oh, look at the time. I'd better go. My class starts at seven.

W: Quick! You don't want to be late. Lucky you!

M: See you later maybe?

W: Yeah. See you later, Peter.

这是一段非常口语化的简单对话,共有 168 个单词,很容易抓住关键信息。八年级上学期水平的学生做对这道题没有任何问题。

四、解题策略

1. 培养正确的语音和语言技能

听力能力的提高必须建立在单词正确发音的基础之上。考生必须掌握单词的正确发音,要有扎实的语音知识,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、略读、节奏以及语调的变化。

2. 坚持听说训练

听力能力的培养必须有持之以恒的精神。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,两者是相辅相成的。

3. 注意较长语篇的听力训练技巧

在听较长的语篇时要注意对整体的掌握。注意的焦点应当是整个语篇的大意,而不是在个别词语上。有的考生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都无法听清,最终失去了找正确答案的机会。出现这种情形时,一定要沉住气,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再把试题看看,结合试题去联想。

4. 要有扎实的语言交际功能知识

中考英语听力测试的对话都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,考生在复习阶段必须认真复习课本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。



5. 做好听力测试前的心理准备

听前首先要稳定情绪,要有信心,集中精神,轻松、愉快地面对听力测试。接着可以利用放录音前或录音间隔的三至五秒钟时间迅速浏览一下几个待选答案,注意他们之间的不同点,推测或判断即将听到的对话是围绕哪方面进行的,可能从哪方面提问等。例如:时间、地点、方式、职业、对话双方的关系、计算、原因、条件、动作发生的先后顺序等等。头脑中具备了这样的初步概念,就更能够集中精力,有目的、有重点、有针对性地去记和听,也就会更容易、更迅速、更准确地选出正确答案。带着这些问题去听录音有利于敏感地、主动地获取有关这些问题的信息,而不是消极被动地接受信息。

6. 边听边记

对录音中出现的一些数字、地名、人名等,如果觉得自己没有把握记住,可以随时记在草稿纸上,以便回答问题。对查用或计算,记录要有重点,也要有技巧。如数字用阿拉伯数字记录,地点、人名用代号,长词用缩写,当然“记”的原则是在不影响“听”的前提下进行的。如果心里有把握的地方也就不必浪费精力去写下来了。

7. 寻找规律

在听短文时要特别留意主题句或段首句,文章的开首段往往是对短文内容的概述,如讲话目的、主要内容、作者观点等。短文一般难度不大,关键在于能否听懂大意,抓住要点,记住主要情节。字字都听懂,句句听清楚,对有些学生来说是不大可能的,但无论如何一定要把主题大意听清楚,弄清主次,切忌逐字逐句地听。要捕捉主要情节或关键内容,不要用过多时间拘泥于个别生词词义的猜测上,不要过多地滞留在个别句子上,否则就分散了注意力,错过了本可以听懂的内容。听短文与对话时注意以下问题:时间、地点、数字、计算问题、否定问题(如: too...to, hardly, seldom 等)、人物之间的关系、比较和比较结果、因果关系、推测推理、建议、结论、谈论的主题、同义或近义诠释。所有这些仍以 wh-型问句居多。

8. 把握听力测试三部曲

1) 听前:在发试卷后和放听力录音带之前,往往有 1~2 分钟机动时间留给考生浏览试卷题目要求。充分利用这 1~2 分钟,对听力测试来说至关重要。首先快速浏览一下试卷,看有没有装订问题或是试卷漏印现象。然后浏览一下试卷上各题所给选项。这一步做好了,将对稍后听录音有很大帮助。考生通过所给选项对录音内容有所了解,并能根据选项猜测将要提问的问题,有利于在听录音时做到抓住重点,有的放矢。

2) 听中:在听录音过程中,首先要做到心情平静,不要紧张,尽量避免因非知识性因素造成考试发挥失常的现象。其次,在对试题内容已有初步了解的情况下,在听录音过程中要有针对性,必要时做一些内容概要记录。这对于几段听力材料来说,尤为必要。做一些辅助记录,以防听了后面的内容忘了前面的内容,在这一过程中,一般就要对选项做出判断了。

3) 听后:录音放过之后,你对材料的把握已经“时过境迁”。正确的做法是相信第一感觉,当机立断,决不能反反复复,以至影响后面的答题。

第二部分 听力考点分类破解

一、数字类



考点搜索

数字是听力测试中最常见的考项之一。这类题涉及的内容有价格、电话号码、人口、年龄、物品数量、距离远近、房间号码、航班等。常常以测试考生对基数词、序数词、分数、小数、倍数、货币名称、价格的掌握情况为主。数字类听力题可分为辨别型和计算型两种。

经典试题

1. How old is the boy? (延安模拟)

A. Nine.

B. Thirteen.

C. Fourteen.

Script:

M: How old are you?

W: Um, my sister is nine, and I'm four years older than she is.

【考点破解】

本题答案为 B。这里关键要注意 older than, 这也是有关年龄问题的常见考点, 要用到简单的加减法。本题录音中女孩说“我妹妹 9 岁, 我比她大 4 岁”, 因此女孩自己就是 13 岁。

2. How much will the man pay for the shirts? (安庆模拟)

A. 18 dollars.

B. 20 dollars.

C. 36 dollars.

Script:

W: These shirts sell for five dollars each, but two will cost you nine.

M: I'll take four, please.

【考点破解】

本题答案为 A。女士说“这些衬衣每件 5 美元, 两件 9 美元”。注意男士说的是要买四件, 就是两个 9 美元, 即 18 美元。要注意有关价格的听力题中, 常常涉及优惠、减价等, 需要进行简单的计算。

3. How many sheep are there in the village? (吉首模拟)

A. 570 sheep.

B. 57,000 sheep.

C. 5,700 sheep.

Script:

W: What's the population in your village?

M: It's about five hundred and seventy, and there are ten sheep for every person.

**【考点破解】**

本题答案为 C。女士问“你们村的人口是多少”，男士说 570 人，接着说“每人 10 只羊”。问题问的是有多少只羊，因此羊的数量是 570 的 10 倍，即 5700 只。

4. What's the population of your city now? (大庆模拟)

A. 915 thousand.

B. 1 million.

C. 1 million 15 thousand.

Script:

W: What was the population of your city ten years ago?

M: Eight hundred and seventy-five thousand. But now it is one hundred and forty thousand more.

【考点破解】

本题答案为 C。这里 more 是关键词，在数字题中，如果有该词，一般要做加法运算。此题要求考生对较大数字的读法和写法较为熟练。

5. How many CDs has Gina got all together? (襄阳中考)

A. 3.

B. 2.

C. 7.

Script:

M: May I borrow some CDs from you, Gina?

W: Yes, but I've lent two to Betty, and three to Alice. Now I've only two left.

M: Then please lend all of them to me, and I will return them to you as soon as I can.

【考点破解】

本题答案为 C。录音中出现了三个数字，即“two, three, two”。但考生要听清楚问题问的是女孩一共有多少张 CD，因此要把这三个数字相加才能得到正确答案。

6. How long did Li Fang live in Shanghai? (江苏中考)

A. For 5 years.

B. For 6 years.

C. For 7 years.

Script:

M: Excuse me, Li Fang! Where were you born?

W: I was born in Shanghai.

M: How long did you live there?

W: I lived there until I was 6 years old. Then my family moved to Beijing.

M: Do you like Beijing better, or Shanghai?

W: I can't remember the life in Shanghai very well. I like living in Beijing a lot. I like where we live. I like my school and I enjoy playing football for the school team.

【考点破解】

本题答案为 B。听清楚了“I lived there until I was 6 years old.”这一句，也就是说从出生到 6 岁住在上海，后搬到北京，本题就不难得到正确答案。

7. What time will they meet? (静安模拟)

A. At 7:45.

B. At 7:30.

C. At 8:00.

Script:

M: I've got two tickets for a concert. Would you like to go with me, Jane?

W: Of course. I'd love to.



M: It begins at 8 tonight. Shall I meet you at your place at 7:30?

W: That's fine. It will take 15 minutes to walk there from my home.

M: OK. See you.

W: See you.

【考点破解】

本题答案为B。对话中出现了三个时间,一个是8:00,一个是7:30,还有一个是15分钟。音乐会开始的时间是8点,而见面的时间是7:30,所以答案是B。

8. 听下面一段短文,选择最佳答案。(安庆模拟)

1) SMS can help people do the following except _____.

A. broadcasting the weather report

B. sharing jokes and news

C. showing love and friendship

2) The writer thinks that _____.

A. SMS helps people a lot

B. young people dislikes SMS

C. he will buy a palace for his friend

3) Every minute, there are _____ messages being sent.

A. 24,600

B. 410

C. 4,100

4) It's reported that _____ like to send messages to greet each other.

A. 67 million people

B. 67% young people

C. almost 67% Chinese people

5) The passage is mainly about _____.

A. ways of saving money

B. how to send short messages

C. the joy of SMS

Script:

"If I had one million yuan, I would buy you a palace! Do I have one million yuan? No, I don't! So I only can spend ten fen on this short message, sending you my best wishes!"

Today, SMS—Short Message Service is popular, and China Mobile says that every second, there are 410 messages being sent.

Look around you! People are watching their mobiles, smiling or laughing. Thumbs that the short strong fingers are moving quickly on mobiles, bringing happiness to their friends. Through SMS, we know the weather report, share jokes and news, show love and friendship.

SMS is becoming more and more popular. It is reported that 67% of young people like to send short messages to greet each other. Internet SMS will be more helpful to people. I am thankful for SMS because it saves me much money. Just on the top end of a thumb, so much joy can be found!

参考答案: 1) A 2) A 3) A 4) B 5) C

【考点破解】

第三题的答案是A。短文中的原句是 and China Mobile says that every second, there are 410 messages being sent,所以每一分钟内就有 24600 条短信发出。这是一道数学乘法题,即