全新修订

新

XINZHUANTI
JIAOCHENG

专题教程

第三版

高中英语 6

听 力

王 耘 主编

华东师范大学出版社

新专题教程

XINZHUANTI JIAOCHENG

高中英语6

听 力

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新专题教程
高中英语 6 · 听力

　　亲爱的读者,展现在您面前的这套《新专题教程》系列图书是按新课程标准所列的内容,在"新教学理念、新教学方法"的指导下,按专题编写,涵盖初、高中语文、数学、英语、物理和化学 5 个学科,共计 50 个分册。

　　本丛书自初版起就坚持"完整、系统、深入、细致"的编写特色,甫一面世,就受到广大学生的欢迎。但我们不敢懈怠,我们必须与时俱进。根据现行中学教材的变化情况及中、高考的变化趋势,我们进行了多方调研,在此基础上,组织作者对本丛书进行了全面的修订。新修订的这套丛书,不仅知识点配套,而且题型新颖,更利于学生对学科知识的理解和掌握。

　　丛书有以下特点。

　　作者权威　编写队伍由师范大学学科专家及长期在教学第一线的全国著名中学特、高级教师组成。他们有先进的教育理念和丰富的教学经验,是中、高考研究方面的专家,他们的指导更具权威性。

　　材料典型　丛书精选了近几年的中、高考试题,还收集了许多有代表性的例题,编写者对这些典型材料进行了详细的解读,还设置了有针对性的训练。总之,编写者力求从国家课程标准的知识内容中提炼出相应的能力要求,并对重点知识进行深入、细致的讲解,对难点用实例的方法进行释疑,使用这套丛书,能切实提高学生的学习效果。

总　序

高中英语6·听力

版本通用　丛书以教育部颁布的新课程标准为编写依据,不受教材版本限制,按各学科知识内容编排,独立成册,不仅与教学要求相对应,更体现了学科知识的完整性、系统性和科学性,具有很强的通用性。

编排科学　丛书在编排时照顾到了学生的差异性,读者可以根据自己学习中的薄弱环节,有重点地选择,有针对性地学习,以达到事半功倍的效果。丛书坡度设计合理,帮助学生在知识学习的基础上,充分了解和掌握运用知识解决问题的方法,提升学习能力。

愿《新专题教程》成为您的好伙伴,学习的好帮手,为您的学习带来诸多的便利,给您一个智慧的人生。

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第二节，15 题：每题 1.5 分，共 22.5 分。要求考生...长对话和独白，将相应的...
对话或独白听一遍，每小节有...，每段对话或独白后均设有几个小题，每个小题...
阅读时间为每小题分别 42～45 个小时（此时听后的应答时间），每大题间有预留时间，一段...
阅读为 20 分钟左右。

一、命题依据

最新颁布的《全日制高级中学英语课程标准》对听力的八、九级目标要求是高考听力标准的命题依据。

新课程标准对听力的八、九级目标要求：

1. 能识别不同语气所表达的不同态度。
2. 能听懂有关熟悉话题的讨论、演讲、辩论和报告。
3. 能抓住简单语段中的观点。
4. 能基本听懂广播、电视英语新闻的主题或大意，能听懂国内外的天气预报。
5. 能听懂委婉的建议、劝告等。
6. 能通过线索将简单的事实和信息联系起来。
7. 能抓住较长发言的内容要点，理解讲话人的观点及目的。
8. 能从言谈中判断对方的态度、喜恶、立场。
9. 能理解一般的幽默。
10. 能在听的过程中克服一般性的口音干扰。
11. 能听懂没有生词、题材熟悉、难度略低于所学材料的语段，语速为每分钟 120 个词，听一遍能理解大意，听二至三遍能了解其中重要的细节，理解正确率要求达到 70%。

二、高考听力题型

上海卷：30%			
听力	题型	题号	分值	答题形式
Part A	Short Conversations 1～10	（共 10 个短对话）	10%（每题 1 分）	选择题
Part B	Passages 11～16	（共 2 篇短文）	12%（每题 2 分）	选择题
Part C	Longer Conversations 17～24	（共 2 段长对话）	8%（每题 1 分）	填空题

其中，Part A 朗读一遍，Part B 与 Part C 朗读两遍。

全国卷：30%

全国卷听力分两节，20 题。

第一节：5 题，每题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分，题型为简短对话。朗读一遍。

第二节：15 题，每题 1.5 分，共 22.5 分，题型为长对话或独白。朗读两遍。

对话部分由一男一女朗读（一般为英音），谈话双方的声音特点明显不同，身份明确；朗读速度约为每分钟 42～45 个词（近两年的试题情况）；考生实际的听力理解时间一般控制为 20 分钟左右。

三、素材特点

一般来说，听力理解的语言材料有别于阅读材料，语言结构不如书面语言那么严谨，属于交际性语言。它来源于生活，体现生活，和我们日常生活有密切联系，具有口语特征，诸如犹豫、停顿、重复、思考、重音、略音、拖长音、被打断、语序颠倒等，句子简短，冗余信息多。

听力语言材料的内容主要涉及日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、时事和科普常识等方面。常见的日常生活的话题有：问候、邀请、看病、约会、购物、通知、问路、打电话、谈论天气、询问时间、自然灾害、新闻报道等内容。听力语言材料的长度适宜，既有足够的信息量供试题设计问题，又不会给考生增加记忆负担，最长的一段语言材料只有 150 个词左右（近两年的试题情况），最短的对话也创设了一个较明确的语境。

四、试题考点

对话理解是考查学生在一定语境或情景中所表现出的快速反应和推理判断能力；短文理解则是在此基础上考查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，是一种高层次、有难度的听力测试形式。

高考英语听力试题主要有以下四类考点：

1. 领略主旨大意，概括话题内容(know about the main idea)

要求考生对听到的内容有一个整体的把握和全面的领会。任何一段对话或独白都是围绕一个中心展开的，有时主旨大意较明显，有时则需要归纳、概括。

常见的考查话题的问题有：

What are the two speakers talking about?

What is the talk/dialogue about?

What's the passage mainly about?

What's the topic of the passage?

2. 获取具体事实, 把握信息联系 (understand the detailed factual information)

要求考生听清、听懂事实信息, 准确理解具体细节或特殊信息, 如时间、地点、人物、价钱、数量、原因、目的、结果等, 同时, 还要对所听到的信息做简单的处理, 比如数字运算、时间顺序、比较筛选、同义转换、因果关系、深层推理等。理解具体信息有助于把握话题内容, 领会说话者的意图, 这是听力考查的重点项目。

常见的考查细节的问题有:

When should Susan go to meet Professor Brown?

What is wrong with the girl?

What is the woman's house number?

On which day will the Japanese Music Concert be held?

How many things did the salesman show to the buyer?

What's the man's job now?

How does the man pay for the tickets?

How much does the man want to change?

Where is the woman going?

What has John promised to do?

Whom would they turn to for help?

Which of the following is right / true?

Why are many roads closed in the north?

Why did the speaker get a parking ticket?

3. 推测谈话背景, 判断人物身份 (infer the background and speakers' relationship)

要求考生理解对话地点、背景和对话者之间关系。从某方面来看, 对对话或独白发生的背景与说话者之间的关系的理解程度, 也体现了考生对语篇整体输入、整体理解能力的高低。

常见的考查背景的问题有:

Where did the conversation most probably take place?

Where are the two speakers talking?

Where does this conversation take place?

Who do you think Tom probably is?

What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

Who is the speaker?

4. 领会弦外之音,理解观点意图(grasp the speakers' views, intention, and attitude)

要求考生不仅能理解听到的内容和主旨大意,而且能通过其中的重要细节、具体事实,揣摩、推断说话者的意图、观点和态度等,因为说话者总会有他(她)的意图:提出意见、回答问题、表达想法或阐明观点。

常见的有关意图的问题有:

What does the woman mean?

What does the speaker want to tell us?

What can we know about the man?

What can we learn from the speakers / conversation / story?

What is the most probable result of the conversation?

Which of the following words best describes the day the speaker had?

第一部分　高考听力题特点与要求

高考听力解题技巧

听力能力测试有心理、瞬时、信息三个方面的效应,决定听力能力高低的关键在于能否尽快理解所听材料的内在联系,领会其大意,抓住其重点。当然,听力测试也有一些应试技巧,以求得考试状态最佳、应试更娴熟。

一、安定情绪,集中精力（听前）

听力测试也是对考生心理素质水平的检测。过于紧张焦急的情绪容易产生恐惧心理,有碍考生的正常发挥,听力反应速度、把握信息的准确度就会大打折扣。听之前（或发卷时）首先要安定情绪,集中注意力,做一点放松活动（比如数数、深呼吸、闭目片刻、整理试卷等）,以便轻松、愉快、主动地进入答题状态。

二、略读题目,预测内容（听前）

利用"试卷分发后"到"播放试音乐曲和试音材料后"之间的时间（尤其是介绍每一节试题做法和播放每段对话或独白前的5秒钟）,及时、迅速地预读题目（包括题干和选项）;根据题干中的语言信息,预测对话或短文的语境、大意、人物身份等可能涉及到的内容;比较三、四个选项的异同,特别注意各选项中重复出现的词汇,从重复词入手,预测听的内容,确定听的关键（重复词以外的信息）;这样听录音材料时就有的放矢,有所侧重,提高答题的准确率。

三、捕捉信息,速记要点（听中）

听录音材料时,不管听什么材料,注意力一定要集中在整体内容的理解上,重在听懂每句话的意思和内涵,千万不能只停留在个别单词或单句上,同时要特别倾听与所设置的问题相关的信息。听不清时马上放弃,不要强迫自己听清每一个词,要把重点放在听关键即实词上,一边听一边把要点及回答问题的关键词记下来。前面遇到听不懂的地方可暂时放一放,集中精力听好后面的内容,抓住后面的信息（弃前保后、弃小保大、弃车保帅的原则）。

听短文时,注意听短文的首句和首段,因为文章的开首和开首段,往往是对短文内容的概括,如讲话目的、主要内容、作者论点以及故事发生的时间、地点及事由等。

目前高考听力测试中的短文理解大部分是记叙文或讲话稿,所以听录音时重在听

懂每句话的意思和内涵,注意捕捉文中所涉及的人物(who)、事件(what)、时间(when)、地点(where)、原因(why)、方式(how)、程度(how long, how soon, how much)、数字(how many/how much)、选择(which...)等,以便检查答案。听录音时,仅凭大脑的短时记忆是不够的,还要借助笔记,从而帮助答题。

四、抓住问题,优化信息(听中)

抓住问题,把捕捉到的有关信息进行优化处理。对自己有把握的试题应快速作答;对无把握的试题也要在所听信息的基础上排除错误选项,果断进行优化处理;不会作答的,立即暂时搁置,准备听新的题目。一定要克服犹豫不决的毛病,使整个答题过程更加顺畅。

五、连贯记忆,前后联系(听后)

听录音时,既要不断输入、理解、存贮信息,又要不中断听的过程;既要集中精力听,又要注意用心记,要紧扣话题,把握说话者的思路,捕捉信号词,连贯记忆主要信息。听完试题后要前后联系,利用后面听到的信息补充前面漏听或有疑问的信息,并对听前、听中的预测、判断加以推理、分析、修正,以使理解的准确性更高。

高考听力题专项训练

第一节　听短对话,选择答案(上海卷·全国卷)

Part A　Short Conversations

Directions: In Part A, you will hear fifty short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. 7:45.   B. 7:15.   C. 6:45.   D. 7:00.

2. A. June.   B. July.   C. August.   D. September.

3. A. Because of the style.   B. Because of the colour.
   C. Because of the size.   D. Because of the material.

4. A. To visit a friend.   B. To have an interview.
   C. To meet his secretary.   D. To post a letter.

5. A. He doesn't like it.   B. He thinks it's interesting.
   C. He likes all kinds of TV programs.   D. He thinks it is just so-so.

6. A. The difficult lessons.   B. The coming examination.
   C. The classes she missed.   D. Her health.

7. A. $580.   B. $880.   C. $760.   D. $743.

8. A. The guest has to pay for the fish.
   B. The bill for the fish will be included in the room rental.
   C. The woman will draw back the fish to the kitchen.
   D. The woman will change the fish.

9. A. In a bookstore.   B. In the woman's study.
   C. In a library.   D. In a science lab.

10. A. Checking the time.   B. Making an appointment.
    C. Going to class.   D. Deciding what to do.

11. A. They are having a party with some friends.

B. They are commenting on pop music.

C. They are discussing some serious problems.

D. They are recording some songs.

12. A. Five years old.   B. Four years old.

　　C. Six years old.   D. It is new.

13. A. To buy a bunch of flowers.   B. To clean their car.

　　C. To pick up the woman's parents.   D. To drive to meet the man's parents.

14. A. The traffic.   B. The weather.

　　C. Their health.   D. Their students.

15. A. 1 hours.   B. 1 hour and 15 minutes.

　　C. 2 hours.   D. 1 hour and 35 minutes.

16. A. She paid $40 for the coat.

　　B. It was a gift from her husband.

　　C. She bought the coat on her birthday.

　　D. Her friend gave it to her as a birthday present.

17. A. She doesn't like it.   B. It's too expensive.

　　C. The sweater doesn't fit her.   D. She doesn't like the colour.

18. A. In a long queue.   B. In a post office.

　　C. In a teachers' office.   D. At a counter for stamps.

19. A. $5.   B. $3.   C. $8.   D. $12.

20. A. The crowed is very noisy.

　　B. The lights are too dim.

　　C. The theatre is too big for the show.

　　D. The room is too small for the audience.

21. A. 1434 King Street.   B. 1344 Queen Street.

　　C. 1343 King Street.   D. 1434 Queen Street.

22. A. By the window.   B. On the steps.

　　C. In a post office.   D. In the street.

23. A. $24.   B. $12.   C. $6.   D. $26.

24. A. April 1th.   B. April 2nd.   C. April 3rd.   D. April 4th.

25. A. By car.   B. By train.   C. By airplane.   D. By sea.

26. A. She feels too tired to read.

　　B. They are too difficult and complex.

　　C. They are too heavy and she can't carry them.

　　D. They are too many and she can't read them all.

27. A. Money is important to her, but position isn't.

    B. Money is nothing but position is important.

    C. Both money and position are important to her.

    D. Money and position means nothing to her.

28. A. They were very tired.   B. They were badly dressed.

    C. They were terrified.   D. Their clothes were in rags.

29. A. She doesn't understand it, either.

    B. She is sure to tell the man how it was calculated.

    C. She thinks she may know how it was calculated.

    D. She wants to look at the man.

30. A. 3 years.   B. 4 years.   C. 5 years.   D. 6 years.

31. A. $30.   B. $24.   C. $22.5.   D. $20.

32. A. To organize a party.   B. To attend a party.

    C. To have his hair cut.   D. To come home earlier.

33. A. She's never had to wait before.   B. She doesn't have any time.

    C. She hasn't seen anyone at all.   D. It doesn't bother her to wait.

34. A. 10 minutes.   B. 20 minutes.   C. 15 minutes.   D. 5 minutes.

35. A. It's a good watchdog.   B. It's a good sheepdog.

    C. It's a nice pet.   D. It seldom barks.

36. A. Mary really needs a full-time job.

    B. Mary already has a job working for the school.

    C. Mary should think about becoming a teacher.

    D. Mary should spend her time studying.

37. A. It's making a lot of noise.   B. It broke a glass.

    C. It's lying on the back steps.   D. It's playing in the garage.

38. A. She knows nothing about cooking.

    B. She has sandwiches for her lunch.

    C. She doesn't have any drink with lunch.

    D. She has a part-time job at a snack bar.

39. A. It was not open on Tuesdays.   B. It is very popular.

    C. It serves Mexican food as well.   D. It has been there for a long time.

40. A. The phone is out of order.   B. The service must be paid for.

    C. The number has been changed.   D. The system to longer exists.

41. A. 5:18 train.   B. 8:20 train.   C. 2:30 train.   D. 5:38 train.

42. A. $10.   B. $20.   C. $30.   D. $40.

43. A. In a bakery.   B. In a restaurant.

   C. At a grocery.   D. In a bank.

44. A. They are rich.   B. They take a holiday every year.

   C. They will buy a big house now.   D. They won't buy a big house now.

45. A. 5:00.   B. 5:10.   C. 5:20.   D. 5:30.

46. A. Go to Pairs.   B. Go to London.   C. Stay home.   D. Visit her cousin.

47. A. Age.   B. Good looks.   C. Experience.   D. Degrees.

48. A. An elevator.   B. A TV.   C. A car.   D. A telephone.

49. A. Lack of sleep.   B. Too much aspirin.

   C. Too much sunlight.   D. The hat.

50. A. A book.   B. A case.   C. A tie.   D. A watch.

第二节 听短文,选择答案(上海卷·全国卷)

Part B   Passages

Directions:In Part B, you will hear twenty short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

(一)

Questions 1 through 3 are based on the following passage.

 1. A. Edison invented electric lights.

   B. Edison established the first central electric power station.

   C. Edison's engineer discovered electrons.

   D. Edison brought the first camera to the world.

 2. A. It is electricity.

   B. It is an electron.

   C. It is a branch of science.

   D. It is something that produces computers.

 3. A. In 1847.   B. In 1848.   C. In 1831.   D. In 1835.

Questions 4 through 6 are based on the following passage.

 4. A. Over 8.5 million.   B. About 1 million.

   C. Fewer than 15 million.   D. Around 7.5 million.

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5. A. Eager.　　　　　　　　　　　　B. Good-mannered.
   C. Charming.　　　　　　　　　　　D. Experienced.
6. A. It is an ancient country.　　　　B. It is a tourist country.
   C. It is an interesting country.　　　D. It is an inexpensive country.

（二）

Questions 7 through 9 are based on the following passage.

7. A. 10.　　　　　　B. 11.　　　　　　C. 13.　　　　　　D. 24.
8. A. The accident was a result of drunken driving.
   B. Poor weather conditions led to the accident.
   C. A moving truck hit a stopped school bus.
   D. The accident was a result of the driver's carelessness.
9. A. Shortly before 3 p. m.　　　　　B. Shortly after 3 p. m.
   C. Shortly before 5 p. m.　　　　　D. Shortly after 5 p. m.

Questions 10 through 12 are based on the following passage.

10. A. Because of North Korean's nuclear programme.
    B. Because of the nuclear war in North Korea.
    C. Because American Defense found one nuclear weapon in North Korea.
    D. Because American Defense found two unclear weapons in North Korea.
11. A. 24 years.　　　B. 14 years.　　　C. 19 years.　　　D. 42 years.
12. A. 24.　　　　　　B. 12.　　　　　　C. 21.　　　　　　D. 13.

（三）

Questions 13 through 15 are based on the following passage.

13. A. Because there were not any modern machines.
    B. Because there was no modern medicine.
    C. Because there were not many people.
    D. Both A and B.
14. A. Water pollution.　　　　　　　　B. Pollution.
    C. Noise pollution.　　　　　　　　D. Dirt.
15. A. A few years ago, there was no smog at all.
    B. Today people don't have to talk to each other in a loud voice.
    C. We can drink water from the polluted rivers and lakes.
    D. People are making rules in order to fight pollution.

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