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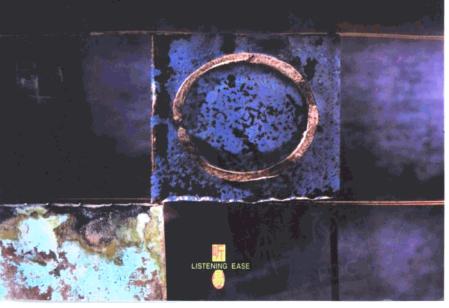
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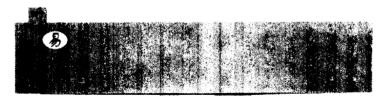
我国的中学英语教学在改革开放的大好形势下取得了很大的进展。以前英语教学中存在的"费时过多,收效甚少"的问题已大为改善,"重读写、轻听说"以及单一"翻译法"、纯语法教学等传统教学方法正在逐步转变。英语教学要以素质教育为目的,培养学生综合运用语言的能力;要鼓励学生乐于压英语进行交流。而口头交流最主要的首先是能听懂对方,因此,作为语言技能之一的"听"在英语教学中被大大加强了。在教学评估考核的代表——中考及高考中,近两年各地都在英语考试中新增了听力测试,而目所占比例不小。相信在不久的将来,"英语口试"也会出现在测试中。

本套丛书按中学各年级分为六册,其中初三、高三两册的题型以武汉市中考及全国高考 3+X 的听力测试样题为标准,难度与近年中、高考的难度大体一致。初二、高二两册除包含中考、高考听力测试的题型外,又新增一些能开发学生智力、提高学生学习兴趣和预计未来中考、高考听力试题中有可能采用的题型,目的在于使学生超脱于中考、高考之上,以便能从容面对各类听力测试。初一、高一两册则安排了一些专项听力训练,以打牢基础为目标,同时又有综合练习,以提高学生听力水平。

听力训练不应以应试为主要目标,而应以提高听力水平为目的。本书为学生在课 外进行大量的、主动的学习与自我测试提供了一些接近生活、近乎真实的材料,并尽量 做到题材广泛,题型多样、内容丰富、编排新颖、针对性强、难易适中。

本套丛书的编写人员均为武汉外国语学校教学一线的英语教师,他们当中有 从教多年、经验丰富的特级教师、高级讲师,也有一批朝气蓬勃、勇于创新的中青年 教师。

由于时间仓促,如有疏漏之处,望广大读者不吝指正。



势看,听力题的分值还可能增大。中、高考英语学科命题的这种导向必须引起中学师生的高度重视,英语教学应注重提高学生的听力水平。

要提高听力就得克服两个方面的听力障碍: 心理上的障碍和知识上的障碍。

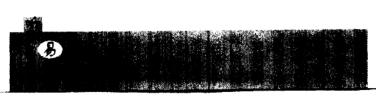
首先要克服心理上的障碍,树立战胜困难的信心。中国人听外国话,总会有一个由不习惯到习惯的过程。要尽快地缩短这个过程。事实证明:只有在思想高度集中而情绪又不过度紧张的情况下,才有可能最大限度地提高听觉器官接受声音信息的灵敏度,达到理想的听力效果。

其次是要克服知识上的障碍。听力的提高常常会受到语言知识水平的制约。词汇量不够,语法、句型不熟,文化背景、史地知识欠缺,这些都会直接影响听的质量。语音、语调方面的知识,诸如连读、节奏、失去爆破以及简缩读法等现象,如果你平时注意不够,掌握不好,那么,在听的过程中,本来熟悉的词语和句子因为在语流中发生了变化,你就难以捕捉句意了。事实证明:听力的提高不是单纯的听的技能问题,而是语言知识综合实力的体现。

除了心理上和知识上这两大听力障碍外,还有一个受习惯势力影响的问题,即用母语思维的负面影响。将收听到的内容在脑子里进行英、汉语之间的转换,这就势必影响你的收听效果。要尽量缩短这个转换过程,最终做到用英语思维,从而提高收听质量。

要选择适合自己水平的听力材料,进行由浅入深、循序渐进的听力训练。如今录音磁带、VCD光碟、英语广播或电视节目等浩如烟海,要从中挑选适合自己水平的材料。听力训练材料中陌生的单词和短语不能太多,没有学过的语法和句型结构最好不要超前出现;录音的语速不能过快。材料深了,语速快了,不仅不利于提高听力,反而会造成心理上的紧张,甚至影响学习积极性。

同阅读有精读与泛读之分一样,"听"也有精听与泛听之别。精听通常是在教师的指导和控制下,有要求、有检查地进行的。精听不仅要求通听全文,掌握大意,还要求能准确无误地听出某些重要的事实,如人名、地名、年代及重要的数据等。碰到影响理解的关键性的生词或难



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旬,可以停机倒带,反复重听,直到听懂为止。在初级阶段,精听的内容主要是教科书或与之配套的读物和听力材料,如句型练习、问答练习、小故事等。到中级阶段,随着语言知识的丰富和听力技能的提高,精听的内容也应该逐步加深,从机械训练进入实战演练,从小课堂进入大社会。你可以根据需要与可能收听《新概念》(New Concept English)、《跟我学》(Follow Me)、《走遍美国》(Family Album)之类的材料,你甚至还可以收听《美国之音》(VOA—Voice of America)的慢速特别英语节目(Special English Program)或英国广播公司(BBC)的英语广播(BBC English by Radio)。

精听要和泛听相结合,这是提高听力的重要途径。同精听的要求相反,泛听可以不在教师的指导与控制下进行,只要求听大意,不必了解具体细节。因此,泛听要一气呵成,不宜中间停顿倒带。泛听的着眼点在于量大,通过大量的听力训练来提高理解度,并在潜移默化中培养语感。正像有的人行车、走路,甚至工作、睡觉时都喜欢听背景音乐,正如背景音乐能带来乐感一样,泛听的语言材料也能培养语感。

在听同样一篇听力材料时,可将精听与这听相结合。例如将听力材料先通放 1—2 遍(中间不停顿),通过泛听掌握大意,有一个初步印象。然后再回放进行精听,这时要在一些关键词语上停顿下来,抓住这些细节。下面这篇叙述文的画线部分都是有关的细节,它们表示人/物、时间、地点、情况等。通过泛听掌握大意,通过精听掌握细节,那么你就可以全面而细微地听懂短文的内容了。

Abraham Lincoln, the son of a poor family, was born in Kentucky, USA, on February 12th, 1809. As a child he used to work hard and help his father on the small farm where they lived. His mother, who loved him very much, died in 1818. Happily for him, his father's second wife was kind to him, too. When she saw that Abraham liked reading, she did all she could to help him. But the family was so poor that the boy could not get many books. He spent very little time at school, perhaps no more than a year in all.

也可以通过不同的材料或不同的语源进行精听和泛听相结合的 练习。例如用与教科书配套的材料进行精听,而用另外的故事录音或 通过电视、广播等来进行泛听。总之,精听和泛听这两种方法要结合使用。只泛不精,会导致似是而非、不求甚解的后果。反之,只精不泛,则可能见树不见林,抓不住大意,而且还可能失去培养语感的机会。

听力测试的重点在于理解。你要通过听句子理解句意,通过听对话理解情景和内容,通过听语篇理解短文的主旨与细节。而在听对话或语篇时,更要注意抓主题(what)、人物(who)、时间(when)、地点(where)和情节(how)。抓住了这五点,就抓住了全部。因此,耳听会意是听力训练中最重要的环节。



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TESTS

Unit 1

- 回答问题 从 A,B,C 三个答案中选出一个与你所听问题相应的答案。每个问题读两遍。
- ()1. A. October 9th.
 - B. The 10th of September.
 - C. October 10th.
- ()2. A. It's Monday.
 - B. It's hot today.
 - C. It's October 2nd.
- ()3. A. Thank you. But I don't accept your present.
 - B. What a lovely doll!
 - C. I have already had a doll.
- ()4. A. They.
- B. We.
- C. My classmates.

- ()5. A. He went to work by car.
 - B. He walks to the company.
 - C. he has gone to work.
- **車句理解** 从 A,B,C 三个答案中选出一个与你所听到的意思相应的答案。每个句子读两遍。

- ()6. A. A cat is running fast.
 - B. The dog is running in front of a cat.
 - C. The dog is behind a cat.
- ()7. A. The air conditioner is on. We are hot.
 - B. It is hot outside, but it's cool at home.
 - C. It's too hot for us to go to sleep.
- ()8. A. There are some old temples because the city has a long history.
 - B. Beautiful gardens and temples can be seen even though the city is not old.
 - C. There aren't any gardens in the temples.
- ()9. A. Anne wants to help the speaker.
 - B. Anne is asked to help the speaker.
 - C. The speaker is ready to help Anne.
- ()10. A. She is careless.
 - B. She is careful.
 - C. She often loses her way.

对话理解 听对话,选择正确答案。每段对话读两遍。

Section One

- ()11. A. At home. B. In the street. C. At the cinema.
 -)12. A. Excited. B. Worried. C. Surprised.
- ()13. A. They are working.
 - B. They are having an interview.
 - C. They are talking about Loomis and Martin.

- 114. A. He drives to New York instead of flying there.
 - B. He goes to New York by bike.
 - C. He likes New York.
- ()15. A. She's having something to eat.
 - B. She's preparing lunch.
 - C. She's shopping.

Section Two

-)16. A. A language teacher.
 - B. A language and culture expert.
 - C. A businessman.
- ()17. A. Using first or last name in business.
 - B. Single women.
 - C. Married women.
- ()18. A. Their first name.
 - B. Last name.
 - C. It's a difficult question.
- 19. A. Mrs is an older word than Miss.
 - B. Ms is easier to use because you don't have to know whether or not a woman is married.
 - C. A lot of people prefer to use Miss and Mrs.
- ()20. A. Either name.
 - B. Full name.
 - C. The name that the other person gives you.

🌉 短文理解 听短文,选择正确答案。每篇短文读两遍。

- ()21. A. To pass some easy examinations.
 - B. To pass a detailed examination.
 - C. To drive a taxi.
- ()22. A. The streets, landmarks and hotels.
 - B. The quickest way to get there.
 - C. Both A and B.
- ()23. A. The cleverer the candidates are, the fewer years it takes.
 - B. It doesn't take much time.
 - C. It can take years.
- ()24. A. Spend much of their free time driving for pleasure.
 - B. Spend their free time cycling around London.
 - C. While driving or cycling around London they study maps and learn the street directory by heart.
- ()25. A. Something necessary for taxi drivers.
 - B. Something candidates have learned before the examination.
 - C. Streets, landmarks, hotels and the quickest routes at different times of the day.

Unit 2

- 個答问题 从 A,B,C 三个答案中选出一个与你所听问题相应的答案。每个问题读两遍。
- ()1. A. I'm running in the 200 metres.
 - B. I like playing basketball.
 - C. I like sports very much.
- ()2. A. It says WWW.
 - B. It means World Wide Web.
 - C. It means World Women Workers.
- ()3. A. Yes, I mind.
 - B. I don't want to.
 - C. Not at all.
- ()4. A. A car is as expensive as a house.
 - B. A house is more expensive.
 - C. It depends.
- ()5. A. He is watering the garden.
 - B. He washed his car.
 - C. He was helping my mother with some housework.
- 单句理解 从 A,B,C 三个答案中选出一个与你所听到的意思相应的答案。每个句子读两遍。

()6. A. It was difficult for the teacher to understand his student. B. She expressed herself clearly. C. The student could understand her teacher.)7. A. I didn't go to sleep early enough so now I feel tired. B. I don't look tired but I'm tired. C. I didn't go to bed very late.)8. A. The boy is having an English class. B. There are no teachers in the classroom. C. He can see some teachers standing outside. 9. A. It was sunny and warm. B. Jim could not go any more because it was too hot. C. Jim was going to have a bath.)10. A. They'll go to the theatre first. B. They'll go to the theatre after having something to eat. C. They'll eat something while they're at the theatre. 雅里 計技 理解 听对话,选择正确答案。每段对话读两遍。 Section One B. 12:10. C. 11:20.)11. A. 11:30.)12. A. She said she would. B. She says she'd like to. C. She tells the man where she lives. C. In a school. B. In a store. 13. A. In a shop.)14. A. It's warm if you stay indoors.

B. It's too cold.

- C. He hates winter
- ()15. A. It's not as good as it was.
 - B. It's better than it used to be.
 - C. It's even worse than people say.

Section Two

- ()16. A. She can type.
 - B. She can pump up tyres.
 - C. She can jump.
- ()17. A. About 17.
- B. About 70.
- C. About 7.

- ()18. A. The secretary does.
 - B. The woman does.
 - C. We don't know.
- ()19. A. The secretary. B. The woman. C. The man.
 -)20. A. He can work 15 hours a week.
 - B. He can work for less than \$4 an hour.
 - C. He can pay the woman \$3.75 an hour.

🌄 短文理解 听短文,选择正确答案。每篇短文读两遍。

- ()21. A. They usually play in large groups.
 - B. They give orders to each other.
 - C. They play in small groups.
- ()22. A. Boys.
 - B. Girls.
 - C. Both girls and boys.
- ()23. A. High position.