## 高考辅导 讲座丛书

# 英语

北京市海淀区教师进修学校教研员 □何国贵 主 编

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## 英 语

何国贵 主编

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## 致读者

展现在你们面前的这套辅导讲座丛书,是在我们多年高考辅导讲稿的基础上,针对新一轮的高考考试内容改编而成的。高考改革的总目标是突出能力和素质的考查,更强调试题的应用性、综合性与创新性。我们将这一目标和原则贯穿了全套书的始终。

高考的备考复习一般分为几个阶段进行,其中专题复习与综合练习是复习的关键。我们根据多年的实践经验,精选各种重点和热点,形成多个专题。在每个专题中,我们重点讲述了考生的薄弱问题,并给出了有针对性的练习题,做到了讲练结合,这有助于学生在掌握学科基本知识的基础上,学会知识的灵活运用,掌握解题思路和技巧。

为此,我们特约北京语文、数学、英语三科著名高考研究专家主编了这套《高考辅导讲座丛书》,参加编写的作者除北京重点中学的教师外,还有湖北、山东、河南、广东等地的特级和高级教师。他们多年来一直身处教学一线,具有丰富的备考经验。我们希望本套书能帮助高三学生和教师搞好复习,及时有效地解决备考时遇到的各类问题。

编老

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## 第1讲 语言运用能力综述

#### 一、高考改革的方向

#### 1. 命题的指导思想

改革后的高考从试卷结构到考查内容体现了改革的总体目标。英语学科和其他学科一样,要进一步注重实际运用的命题方向。NMET 以考查语言运用为主,以考查语言知识为辅。考试中增加了试题的语境因素,重点强调理解意义,而不是单纯地了解结构框架;同时重视语言的文化特征,要求考生不仅需要了解意思,还需要联系到意思所渗透的文化背景。

高考英语试卷中的语言运用题,称为语言交际行为试题。该类试题命题的原则应遵循的原则为: (1) 语言必须放在实际的、尽可能不同的情景中; (2) 语言必须适合具体的交际行为,即要有语言的适宜性; (3) 考核的焦点在于是否达到交际目的; (4) 语言交际行为除了需要语言能力外,还需要一些其他的交际能力。

#### 2. 命题的要旨和特点

题目的选材和设问突出能力立意,体现基础性、典型性以及应用功能; 既考虑到覆盖面尽可能宽,又要有综合化的因素。更加强调语境参照和对内容意义理解力的考查;设问角度更加灵活,以考查语言知识的实际运用并体现语言的交际功能。

在增加语境因素的同时,试卷适当增加了总词量,这样有助于在有限范围内检查学生快速处理信息的能力。此外,也强调语境的合理性和真实性。

科学设计选项,确保试题的信度、效度、难度和区分度。

#### 二、各项考题的考查要点

#### 1. 听力理解

(1) 理解主旨、要义

对话和独白围绕一个中心和主旨展开,要求学生能概括、归纳。

(2) 获取事实性的具体信息

能回答如 who, what, when, where, why, how, how many, how much 为首的问题。

(3) 对谈话的背景、谈话者之间的关系等能做出简单的判断

从对话中听懂双方的身份关系,意见的同异;从谈话的声调、语气中判定谈话人的态度。同时要特别 注意细节确认,做到听得准确,应答正确。

(4) 理解说话人的意图、观点或态度

要求考生听懂并理解准确, 训练听力速度, 听 native speaker 的原声原味。有连贯的上下文以体现语言的真实性。

#### 2. 基础知识(语法、词汇、习语)运用

高考英语测试命题的方向是考查语法结构和词汇知识在具体语境条件下的应用。以语法为主线的复习方式逐渐被以语篇为切人点的方法取代。认知程序也更加强调先知其意(meaning),再了解其结构(form)。学生应能在特定的交际情景中,利用所学语法词汇解决实际问题,并在语境参照下,利用基础知识,选择最佳词语完形句子,使意义和结构一致。单项填空题考查的内容大致分为: (1)词汇的辨析;

(2) 语法和句式结构的基本知识: (3) 短语或固定搭配的辨析: (4) 交际用语的应答。

#### 3. 完形填空

完形填空题旨在测试考生综合应用语言的能力。选一篇与中学英语教材难度大致相当的短文。文中设20 个或25 个空,每空提供四个选项。要求考生根据所学的词汇、语法等知识,掌握文章大意,选出四个选项中的最佳答案填入空缺处,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。

题目设计的特点为: (1) 选篇具时代特征,一般为时文选读,拓宽了知识面;选用写实性及故事性文体,还伴有夹叙夹议,以表现人物的情绪、心理活动以及对事物的态度和意见; (2) 文篇一般为 250 词~300 词左右,内容有相对独立性,读后可迅速建立内容背景; (3) 设问技巧和布局具有较强的干扰性: 1)以考查动词、名词为主,约占 60% 左右; 2) 考查短语和固定搭配的使用; 3) 考查根据上下文为判断线索的能力; 4) 挖空选项的设计不是选同义、近义词,而是根据行文需要。

#### 4. 阅读理解

题目的设问和立意主要包括以下几个方面: (1) 判断生词和短语的含义; (2) 理解语篇主旨大意;

- (3) 掌握语篇细节;(4) 理解语篇深层含义;(5) 逻辑判断推理;(6) 文章结构组织。
  - 因此, 考生应具备的具体能力包括:
  - (1) 常用句型和词语的实际运用能力, 以获取信息;
  - (2) 语篇语义的概括能力,准确把握中心大意;
  - (3) 对语篇内部结构的逻辑分析能力,确认各种内在联系;
  - (4) 对语篇信息词语的有效把握能力,掌握文章主脉;
  - (5) 对篇外因素的推断力和想像力,理解深层含义;
  - (6) 对语言文化差异的分辨能力,比较本国和异国文化时具有理性认识。

近年来高考阅读题加大了能力测试的力度,测试的对象包括:

- (1) 理解事物发展变化过程的能力;
- (2) 提取有效信息的能力;
- (3) 利用语言材料解释和说明有关问题的能力;
- (4) 根据事实做科学有效的概括归纳判断推理的能力;
- (5) 是否有较扎实的阅读积累;选篇注重题材多样,内容包括入与自然、人与社会的关系以及浓厚的时代文化特征;体裁包括记叙文、说明文、应用文以及议论文或夹叙夹议;
- (6) 是否具有相关学科的基础知识; 文篇内容有相关学科交叉渗透, 涉及的知识广泛, 具有基础性和典型性;
- (7) 是否具有对题目设问应答的经验和技巧;测试设问角度比较灵活,包括主旨归纳、事实确认、词义理解、判断推理、深层含义等;此外,也测试是否具备快速搜寻、识图、简单计算等技巧;
  - (8) 对通篇的整体感受和领悟;对语篇深层面理解的能力;
  - (9) 是否能排除阅读理解设问题中的于扰项;
  - (10) 是否熟悉各种文体的典型结构。

考试中的阅读选材有的超出了目前一般高中课本的范围,所涉及的话题观念新,科学性强,背景对于很多人来说都很陌生。因此,学生一方面要在平时通过各种渠道多方面学习与观察来扩展视野,另一方面要在阅读过程中运用扎实的语言基本功(词汇、语法、阅读技巧以及语篇分析理解能力)了解新事物,吸收信息,开拓思路,领会作者的观点与论述,才能顺利通过对英语实际运用能力的考查。

#### 5. 写作

#### (1) 短文改错

本题是给出一篇约 100 个单词的短文,要求考生判断其中的对错,错误包括词法、句法、行文逻辑等类。题目的形式是在 10 行短文各行右而列出空白,要求考生用规定的符号标出错误并在每行右而的横线上写出正确的词,在错词下面划线(\_\_\_\_);漏词符号用(A);多余的词上划斜线(\)。

#### (2) 书而表达

书面表达的考查形式是提示性的命题作文。考生要根据所给的图画、图表、提纲或短文写一篇 100 词

左右的短文。一直以来的形式多以看图写文为主:或一张图,如 1995 年的看图找会合地点;或两至六张图,如 1999 年的两张学校变化图以及 2000 年有关交通事故的四张图。因此,应根据考试说明的要求,加强各种模式的做题训练。要特别注意无论何种形式,都应留有空间让学生发挥,如 2000 年的写作题,多数考生会加上画面没有的结尾情节;目击者将被撞到的老人送往就近的医院。此题也考查对启发式提问进行创新思维的能力。如 2001 年的题目是根据学生减负前后变化的表格写一封信,要求考生能将表格文字扩展、组织并加以适当的发挥,考查了学生对特定事物分析概括的思维能力。

作文的写作要求是: 切中题意; 语言准确、得当; 条理清晰。

清楚达到写作的目标要求必须掌握好以下几项技能:

- 1) 英语书面语的书写、拼写、正字技能;
- 2) 服务于特定目的的书写速度;
- 3) 一定的用词技能:
- 4) 使用语法系统、结构与规则的技能;
- 5) 运用不同的语法形式表达意义的技能;
- 6) 语篇的整合技能;
- 7) 语言运用得体的技能;
- 8) 在 40 分钟内完成写作。

#### 三、听、读、写——考查的三个重点

#### (一) 听力理解考查听说能力

根据英语课程标准的规定,每学期要确保有 40 小时的听力练习。强调听原声带,内容分对话和独白,实际上是听有相对独立意义、上下连贯的对白以及短文。高考听力题的内容体现语言的交际特征,以正常的语流、语速反映真实的对话和内容场景。学生应在听懂意思的同时确认事实和细节,领悟人物说话的态度和语气。

#### (二)阅读理解考查理解书面英语的能力

#### 1. 对生词和短语的掌握

学生要掌握核心词 3 000 多个,以及 300 多个固定搭配。再加上通过构词法知识掌握的派生词,单词总数量可达到 3 500 个至 4 000 个,这样就可扫除阅读词汇方面的困难。

高考测试中的生词问题是十分关键的问题,特别是在以下几个方面:

(1) 熟悉的词语有新解义,如:

NMET2000; treat (as); double (v.); canned (v.); excused from (免除)

NMET2001: friendly (to) (友善; 有利); contribute to (贡献; 促成)

(2) 陌生的短语搭配,如:

NMNET2001: shoot up (上升)

(3) 派生、合成和转换词、如:

NMET2000; failure; firemen; cookbook; homemade; considerable; mathematician; imperfect; unknowable; dark-ages; quarrelsome; popularity; container; enable; (un) recyclable; microcomputer; recovery; cost-effective

NMET2001: inexpensive; innermost

(4) 超出词汇表范围而又没有加注中文的,如:

NMET2000; panic(ked); tray; squirrel; supermarket; melt; sticky; bin; lid; fermenting; puker; logic; system

#### 2. 对难句及复杂结构的理解

如 NMET2000 (B) 篇:

The easy way out isn't always easier. I learned that lesson when I decided to treat Doug, my husband of one month, to a special meal. I glanced through my cookbook and chose a menu which included homemade bread. Knowing the bread would take time, I started on it as soon as Doug left for work. As I was not experienced in cooking, I thought if a dozen was good, two dozen would be hatter, so I doubled everything.

The easy way out isn't always easiest 这一句话要读懂全文才可理解。本文讲述的趣事发生在一对新婚夫妇(a newly-married couple)的家中:当妻子的还不是一位"experienced cook",本来新婚妻子想做面包招待仅结婚一个月的丈夫,但因没有经验而失败。划线句在这里可理解为:想省事往往不一定省得了。

此外, 文中多处连续使用了从何和分词短语的结构, 如下面的划线部分:

Looking out, I saw Doug standing about three feet from the rubbish bin, holding the lid up with a stick and looking into the container. When I came out of the house, he dropped the stick and explained that there was something alive in our rubbish bin. Picking up the stick again, he held the lid up enough for me to see. I felt cold. But I stepped closer and looked harder.

#### 3. 整体阅读能力的提高

NMET2000 (C) 篇尾段及题目如下:

One mistaken idea about business is that it can be treated as a game of perfect information. Quite the reverse. Business, politics, life itself are games which we must normally play with very imperfect information. Business decisions are often made with many unknown and unknowable factors (因家), which would even puzzle (因惑) best poker players. But few business people find it comfortable to admit that they are taking a chance, and many still prefer to believe that they are playing chess, not poker.

- 62. In the writer's opinion, when making business one should
  - A. put perfect information before imperfect information
  - B. accept the existence of unknown factors
  - C. regard business as a game of chess
  - D. mix known and unknown factors

这道题考查学生对于作者观点的理解和把握,是阅读议论文时的一项基本技能。本文首段已阐述了作者的总体态度:

Decision-thinking is not unlike poker — it often matters not only what you think, but also what others think you think and whet you think they think you think. The mental process (过程) is similar. Naturally, this card game has often been of considerable interest to people who are, by any standards, good thinkers.

(决策思维就像打扑克一样,它常常是不仅与你想的有关,面且与别人对你的想法以及你对他们对你的想法的看法有关,其心智过程是同样的。当然,那些对纸牌游戏相当感兴趣的人常常被认为在某种标准上是优秀的思想家。)

再看尾段的文字,应该判断出作者给 business 做出了归类,文尾作为全文归纳,阐述了作者的观点: But few business people find it comfortable to admit they are taking a chance, and many still prefer to believe they are playing chess, not poker。这明显表示了自己的态度:做生意(business)需要抓机遇( taking a chance)。与此符合的答案是选项 B: when making business one should accept the existence of unknown factors.

#### 4. 对阅读速度的要求

扫除生词障碍是提高阅读速度的关键。考试说明规定读阅读理解题的 5 篇短文所用时间是 35 分钟,而阅读词汇量逐年略有增加: 1998 年为1 819个单词; 1999 年为1 979个单词; 2000 年为2 023个单词; 2001 年为2 038个单词。这意味着对阅读速度(即单位时间内处理信息的能力)要求更高。因此,应当注意培养阅读过程中处理生词的能力: 首先辨别所遇到的生词是否是关键词,即是否是会影响到理解文意(尤其是答题)的单词; 非关键词尽管跳过,例如 NMET 2000 (B) 篇中的 Cornish chicken,知道是一种牌子的鸡就行了; 如果是关键词,则应通过语境、上下文和词形等线索推断出大概词义,不应该也没必要一定去找到与之对应的中文词义,这样既可以节省时间,也不会因为只抓枝节而影响到对文意的整体理解。此外,阅读技巧的掌握十分重要,应养成正确的阅读习惯,学会扫读,跳读,意群分隔等,这些技能都是中学生提高阅读能力的基本素质。

#### (三) 书面表达考查用书面英语表达特定思想内容的能力

#### 1. 各档次的给分范围和要求

本题考查学生能否运用所学英语知识和**掌握的技能**进行思想交流,并根据题目**的**要求,组织好所提供的材料,用明白通顺、恰当得体的英语表达出来。

评分时先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定和调整得分。考生应明确书面表达评分各档次的给分范围和要求;

第五档(很好)(21分~25分):

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

- 覆盖了所有内容要点
- 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇
- 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但使用了较复杂的结构或较高级的词汇;并具各较强的语言应用能力
  - 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,全文结构紧凑,完全达到了预期的写作目的 第四档(好)(16分~29分);

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

- 虽漏掉了一两个次重点,但覆盖了所有内容
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求
- 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致
- 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文结构紧凑,达到了预期的写作目的

第三档(适当)(11分~15分);

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

- 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖了所有主要内容
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求
- 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 但不影响理解
- 应用简单的语句间连接成分, 使全文内容连贯

整体面言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(较差)(6分~10分):

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

- 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容
- 语法结构单调, 词汇量有限
- 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解
- 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性,信息未能清楚地传达给读者

第一档(差)(1分~5分):

未完成试题规定的任务。

- 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求
- 语法结构单调,词汇量有限
- 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误、影响了对写作内容的理解
- 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯,信息未能传达给读者

末档(0分)

未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

- 2. 对书面表达答题的综合要求
- 全文内容要连贯流畅
- 语言结构要完整
- 内容要点要全面
- 语言运用要得体

5

#### ● 句子表达要有变化

其中,克服不连贯的问题是大多数考生要重视的,不可满足一般意义上的句子架构和拼写正确。连贯的标准为:(1)通顺,不拗口;(2)恰当地使用衔接词;(3)时态、人称、数前后一致;(4)上下文逻辑关系清楚。

可喜的是最近几年考生的书面表达水平进步很大,有不少学生能写出上乘的短文。请看一篇 2000 年高考得满分的书面表达卷子(30分满分):

At 7:15 am on the morning of Feh. the 8th, 2000, I was heading east on the south side of Park Road, taking my morning walk as usual. I saw an old man on the other side of the road outside the gate of the City Park. He was just crossing the street when a car on 3rd Street made a sudden right turn at the crossing. The car was so fast that the old man didn't even have time to dodge (紫闪). So the car hit the old man hard. I thought the driver would stop to help but she didn't. Instead she just drove off with the old man still lying on the ground in pain. Fortunately, though, I noted down the details — it was a yellow car, the plate number of which was AC 864, and the driver was a lady. After that I went over to check out the old man.

阅卷点评:本篇作文内容全面;行文流畅连贯;句式变化多样(简单句、并列句、复合句交错使用);句子有长有短(以长句居多);语言表达清楚、准确、生动、精彩之处迭出;该考生各方面的表现反映了其深厚、扎实的功底。

虽然 check out 的使用欠准确,该作文得满分当之无愧。

再如 2001 年一考生的作文答卷 (得 25 分满分):

#### Dear Dick,

Although there is still much debate over whether the plan of reducing students' learning load should be carried out, it has indeed brought us many pleasant changes.

Take the weekend life for example. One month ago, we just attended classes and did our homework from morning to night. That left us very tired, and we had no time at all to do what we wanted. But now, as a result of less burden of studies, we can do whatever we like. For instance, during the daytime we can visit museums, study computer programming, join some clubs and so on. In the evenings, we can watch TV, read books, or do anything we like.

As far as I am concerned, I strongly hold that this plan should be carried out continually not only because it gives us more space to develop our critical thinking and independent ability but also because we really feel much happier than ever before.

Best wishes,

Li Hua

阅卷点评:本文结构完整;主题突出;语言连贯、文字流畅;表达准确、清楚、富于变化。

### 第2讲 听力测试题解题要领

#### ---、高考要求

听力部分测试考生理解口头英语的能力。

高考听力考试安排在笔试之前进行,试题分两节,测试考生理解口头英语的能力。第一节共 5 小题,每小题 1.5 分,包括 5 段简短对话,要求考生从每题所给的 3 个选项中选出最佳选项。每段录音材料仅播放一遍。第二节共 15 小题,每小题 1.5 分,包括 5 段对话或独白,从每题所给的 3 个选项中选出最佳选项,各段对话和讲话分布的题数不等。每段录音材料播放两遍。听力考试每个问题给考生 10 秒钟的时间选择正确答案,所需时间共约为 20 分钟。听力测试题总分为 30 分。

听力是与外国人直接交往中必不可少的一种语言能力。该部分要求考生能够听懂熟悉的日常生活中发音清楚、语速较慢的简短独白和对话。下面以考试说明为依据,以考生应该掌握的听力技能为线索分析一下听力部分对考生的具体要求。

#### 1. 理解主旨、要义

任何一段对话或独白总会围绕一个主旨或者一个中心思想展开。有时,主旨和要义会比较明确;有时则会贯穿整个对话或独白,需考生自己去归纳、概括。

#### 2. 获取事实性的具体信息

为了说明和解释主旨,对话或独白中需要一些具体信息,如时间、地点、人物等。这些信息是理解和 把握对话主旨必不可少的内容、也常常是听力考试的重点项目。

#### 3. 对说话的背景、说话者之间的关系等做出简单的推断

谈话发生的背景及说话者之间的关系对话语的含义有着举足轻重的作用,如"你擦了几扇窗子啦?" 在某些场合为询问,而在另外一些场合则可能就是责怪。对说话背景、说话者之间关系的理解程度,在一 定程度上可以体现一个人对口语的理解能力,因而也是听力测试所要考查的重点项目之一。

#### 4. 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度

一般来讲,说话者总会有说话的意图,或是提出或回答问题,阐述自己的想法,或是表明自己的态度或意见。这在很大程度上有助于对整个对话的理解。有时,说话者的意图或观点是明说出来的,有时则隐含在对话的句里行间,需要听者自己去揣摩、推断。

#### 二、提高听力的方法

考试说明要求考生不但能听懂对话题材的口语化对白,而且还要听懂类似阅读材料的短文;既要能搞清说话双方的身份,谈话内容的具体细节,如人物、情景、地点、时间、状况等,同时又能推断出谈话的语气和态度。听力测试考查瞬间记忆;每段录音材料在第1节中仅读一遍;第2节中,每段仅读两遍。这就要求考生具有泛听及精听的扎实基础;考生还要掌握听力题的答题技巧,学会听懂和捕捉目标词语(target words)。

在听对话或短文的同时,要能迅速捕捉与问题有关的重要信息。下面是一些具体的建议:

#### 1. 在听力练习过程中确立目标

功夫用在各种不同类型的练习上。坚持天天听,有足够的时间保证。每一步骤要有既定目标。强调复 听。

#### 2. 注意力放在对整体内容的理解上

抓住对话或语篇的概貌,不能强迫自己听清每一个词。切不可停留在个别单词上,暂时没听懂的词语 不要在中途卡住、先放过去。

#### 3. 培养瞬间记忆能力

重点是听懂关键词及与问题有关的内容,因为很难把所有的内容都记住。

#### 4. 培养强记能力

并不是要求考生记住对话或短文的全部内容、而是记住谈话的主要内容和细节、如人物、地点、时 间、原因、结果、态度等。命题人所设计的问题不外是以 who, what, where, when, why, how 等引导的提 问。

#### 5. 做好记录和预测

学会边听边记重要的数字、人物、地名等, 用缩写或符号来标记, 用来备忘。在录音播放前, 应尽快 浏览问题和选项,对所要回答的问题做一定的预测准备。通过对选项文字材料的分析和整理,抢先进入语 言环境,预测对话的话题和内容、这样可以有目标地捕捉关键信息、准确回答问题。

#### 6. 做好听准训练

做必要的语音音素训练,专门解决听准问题,这需要奠定起码的语音基础,例如音素听音、音标拼 读、重读、弱化、辅音连缀、失去爆破、连读、意群、语音、语调以及正确朗读能力。除此之外,要做句 子层次的目标词语选择听准训练,及至较高层次的短文问题听准训练。坚持每天 20 分钟听力练习,即可 完成每学期 40 小时的听力任务。

#### 7. 培养良好的测试心理囊质

要有自信心,沉着冷静,净心收听。注意力集中至关重要。一定要迅速进人"角色",置身于语境之 中。克服焦躁情绪,特别是没有听清时。要学会排除干扰和杂念。以下是几道"考试说明"中的样题(划 线选项为正确答案):

#### 录音材料

M: Well. I wonder why the office is still not open.

W: But it's not yet eight. In fact, it's only a quarter to eight.

#### 试题

1. At what time does the office open?

A. 7:45

B. 8:15

<u>C.</u> 8:00

#### 录音材料

W: Did you go to the theatre last Saturday?

M: Yes, I saw "The Tea House". The acting was excellent.

#### 试题

2. What did the man do last Saturday?

A. He saw a play.

B. He acted in a play. C. He went to the tea house.

#### 录音材料

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.

#### 试员

- 3. What is the relationship between the speakers?
  - A. They are friends.
- B. They are strangers.
- C. They are brother and sister.

#### 录音材料

- M: I hope it'll be fine tomorrow. I'm going boating with Tom.
- W: Oh, I think it will be fine.
- M: Are you sure?
- W: Yes, I heard it on the radio.

#### 试题

- 4. What are the two speakers talking about?
  - A. A fine boat.
- B. Their friend, Tom.
- C. The weather.

#### 录音材料

- M: Shall we go to the cinema this evening?
- W: Oh, sorry. I'm afraid I can't. I'm seeing my Mum off at the airport at 7:30.

#### 试题

- 5. What will the woman do this evening?
  - A. Meet her Mum at the airport.
  - B. Say good-bye to her Mum at the airport.
  - C. Fly to another city together with her Mum.

#### 录音材料

- W: Can I help you?
- M: Yes. I bought this radio two days ago, but I'm afraid it doesn't work. I'd like to change it for another one.
  - W: Oh, dear. Yes, of course. Have you got your receipt?
  - M: Yes, here it is.
  - W: Thenk you. Just a moment, please.

#### 试题

- 6. Where does this conversation take place?
  - A. In a store.
- B. In a factory.
- C. In a museum.
- 7. What is the most prohable result of the conversation?
  - A. The man got his radio repaired.
  - B. The man got a new receipt.
  - C. The man got a new radio.

#### 录音材料

- M: It's Alice's birthday tomorrow.
- W: Are you sure? I think it should be the day after tomorrow.
- M: Well, let me see. Oh, I'm sorry. You're right. It is the day after tomorrow. Shall we buy her a present?
- W: Yes, of course. Shall we give her some flowers?
- M: Flowers are lovely. But I think it's better to buy her a nice box of chocolates.
- W: Alice doesn't like sweet things. Didn't you know that?
- M: You're right. Er... I know. We can give her a record. She loves music.
- W: That's a good idea. Let's go to the music shop and choose one for her.

#### 试题

- 8. When is Alice's birthday?
  - A. The next day.
- $\underline{B}$ . The day after next.
- C. The day they had the talk.
- 9. What will the man and the woman buy for Alice?

- A. A record.
- B. Some flowers.
- C. A box of chocolates.

#### 录音材料

- M: Morning Sue. Did you enjoy your holiday in the country?
- W: Yes, thanks. We had a great time. And some friends went with us.
- M: Where did you stay? In a hotel?
- W: No. We camped in the mountains, near Snowdon. We cooked all our meals over an open fire.
- M: Sounds wonderful. Was the weather good?
- W: The sun shone nearly every day and it didn't rain at all.
- M: Did you like the people there?
- W: Yes, they were great. We met some farmers and had tea in their houses.
- M: When did you get back? Last night?
- W: No. This morning. You'll think we were mad. We got up at 4:30, left at 5 and arrived here at 9. I'm so tired. What about you? Did you have a good weekend?
  - M; Yes, but I didn't do much. I just stayed at home. The weather was terrible.

#### 试摄

- 10. Where did Sue spend the nights in the country?
  - A. In a farm house.
- B. In the open.
- C. At a hotel.
- 11. What was the weather like in the country?
  - A. It snowed a lot.
- B. It rained nearly every day.
- C. There was a lot of sunshine.
- 12. What did Sue think of the people in the country?
  - A. They were tall.
- B. They were strange.
- C. They were friendly.

#### 录音材料

- (A knock at the door.)
- W: Come in please.
- M: Hello, Kate. Where's Jane? I want her to type this letter for me.
- W: I'm afraid she can't, Tom. She isn't working today.
- M: Oh, why? Is she ill?
- W: No, She's stodying for an exam.
- M: An exam. Is she going to school?
- W: Yes, she is. She's learning Japanese in night school.
- M: I see. Are you going to night school, too?
- W: No, I'm not, not this year. But I'm thinking about taking a course next year.
- M: That's a good idea. Is it expensive?
- W: No, not very. Anyway, it's worth the money.

#### 试题

- 13. Where are Kate and Tom?
  - A. In Kate's office.
- B. In Tom's house.
- C. In a classroom.

- 14. Why did Tom come into the room?
  - A. He worked there.
  - B. He wanted to talk to Kate.
  - C. He wanted to have a letter typed.
- 15. What was Jane doing at that time?
  - A. She was taking a rest.
  - B. She was preparing for an exam.
  - C. She was taking an exam.
- 16. What will Kate do next year?
  - A. Go to Japan.
- B. Change her job.
- C. Go to night school.

#### 录音材料

Now, you want to know about life in the past. Right? I can tell you. When I was a boy, things were different. I had to get up at six every morning. That was not very bad in summer, but in winter it was cold. And we didn't have any hot water in the house. We had to wash in cold water. We didn't have a bathroom. My dad had some chickens. I had to feed them every morning and then I had to walk to school with my little sister. It was two miles to school and two miles back in the evening. But it always seemed longer in the morning when we were going to school. There was a bus, but we didn't have the money. And we had to go to bed at seven o'clock every night. We couldn't watch TV because there wasn't any. On Sundays we had to go to church three times — morning, afternoon and evening. And we couldn't play outside on Sundays. But it wasn't all had. We had some good times. We could go out and our parents didn't have to worry about us. There weren't so many cars on the roads then, so the streets were safe to play in. And there were not many robbers and thieves in those days. We had to work hard and we weren't able to buy all those things in the shops thing. Life was hard, but it was simple and people were happier. I don't think I'd like to be young today.

#### 试题

- 17. What did the man have to do in the morning?
  - A. He fed the chickens.
  - B. He cleaned the hathroom.
  - C. He carried water for the family.
- 18. Why did the man go to school on foot?
  - A. No bus ran in that direction.
  - B. The school was near.
  - C. His family was poor.
- 19. What did the man do every Sunday?
  - A. He was taken to church three times.
  - B. He stayed at home all day.
  - C. He played in the street.
- 20. What can we learn from what the speaker said?
  - A. He is a retired teacher of history.
  - B. He thinks children were happier in the past.
  - C. He lives on a farm far away from cities.

根据命题指导思想和试题命制原则,以上各语言材料的话题虽不可避免地多为"日常生活"、但谈论的主题基本上各不相同,如第 1 段为时间,第 2 段为剧目,第 3 段为对话人关系,第 4 段为天气,第 5 段为去送行,第 6 段为退还商品,第 7 段为购买生日礼物,第 8 段为假日活动,第 9 段为个人活动,第 10 段为个人经历等。20 个小题也较好地反映了考试大纲对考生在听力部分的要求,其中 1 个小题考查对主旨、大意的理解,10 个小题考查对事实性具体信息的掌握,3 个小题考查对谈话背景、说话者之间的关系等做出简单推断的能力,6 个小题考查对说话者的意图、态度或观点的理解。下商从以上试题中选出 1 个至 2 个小题进行分析。

第3小题考查考生能否根据对话内容推断出说话者之间的关系。由双方相互间的称谓即可听出,说话者相互并不认识,因此正确选择项为 B。

第 4 小题考查考生对对话主旨、大意的推断能力。说话者开篇即说希望第二天天气晴朗,对方谈了自己知道的一些这方面的情况。由此可以明显地看出,双方在谈论天气、因此正确选项为 C。

第 6 小题考查考生对谈话背景的推断能力。由双方谈话的内容如 bought this radio your receipt 及双方说话的语气等可以推断出,这是发生在售货员和顾客之间的对话,谈话的背景是商店,因此正确选项为 A。

第7小题考查考生对说话者态度和观点的理解情况。售货员对顾客的换货理由表示理解,并要求其出示发票,由此即可看出她对这件事的态度及此事的结果;顾客换到一台新收音机,所以正确选项为 C。

第 17 小题考查考生对事实性具体信息的掌握情况。谈话者曾讲到,他每天早晨不得不喂父亲养的一群鸡,所以正确选项为 A。

第 18 小题也是考查考生对事实性具体信息的掌握情况。谈话者讲到,学校距他家有两英里(3 公里