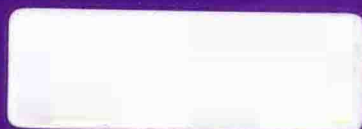


考前

听力强化 训练

主编：博 尔
编者：赵香萍



高考版

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前言

PREFACE

听力是英语语言技能中的理解技能，也是基础技能，它往往是广大考生较难突破的环节。为了使广大考生在有限的时间内掌握听力的应试技巧，准确理解听力的命题思路，向高分进军，我们特邀请长期研究高考命题的著名专家和教学经验丰富的中学一线特高级教师编写了《考前听力强化训练·高考版》这本书。

本书在编写体例上形式活泼，题型灵活多样，符合高三学生的认知特点和语言习得规律。所选听力材料注重知识的拓展与延伸，具有科学性、系统性和趣味性的特点。

本书分为专项检测篇和综合突破篇两部分。

专项检测篇

本部分呈现了高考听力常考话题，题型设计灵活多样，题目由浅入深。本部分设置了“叫醒耳朵”、“凝神静听”、“试水真题”三个板块，目的是使学生了解英语听力考试的题型，并通过强化训练掌握应试技巧，最终取得优异成绩。

综合突破篇

本部分依据高中三年级学生的学习特点和学习能力，以各地高考听力题型为参考，精心设计每套听力练习题。练习中所设题目针对性强，与考点结合紧密，目的是为了强化学生的实战技能，提升综合应试技巧。

我们希望同学们在本书的指导下，能够不断提高英语听力水平，提升听力技巧，为进一步的英语学习打下坚实的基础。

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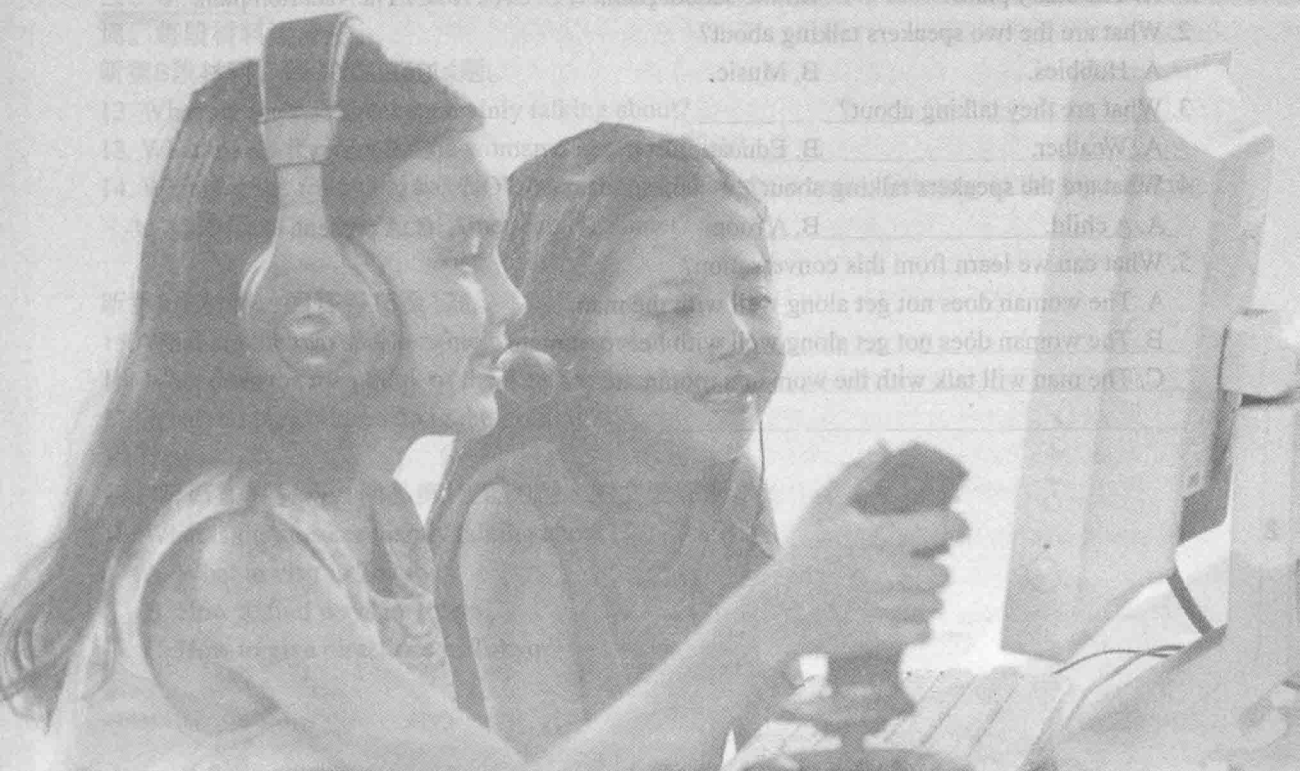
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第一部分

专项检测篇





专项检测一：主旨与要义

叫醒耳朵

be fond of 爱好，喜欢

taste 滋味；鉴赏力；爱好

get along well with 与……和睦相处

relaxation 放松，休息，消遣

TV show 电视剧

hacker 黑客

take turns 依次

umbrella 伞；雨伞；阳伞

remind 使想起，提醒

instructive 有教育意义的；有启发的；有益的

entertainment 放松，休息；消遣

fax 传真

virus 病毒

arrangement 布置，安排

凝神静听

一、听下面五段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有十秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. The study plan.

B. The school plan.

C. The vacation plan.

2. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. Hobbies.

B. Music.

C. Plays.

3. What are they talking about?

A. Weather.

B. Education.

C. Ecology.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A child.

B. A room.

C. A present.

5. What can we learn from this conversation?

A. The woman does not get along well with the man.

B. The woman does not get along well with her roommate.

C. The man will talk with the woman's roommate.

二、听下面两段材料。每段对话后有三道小题，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段材料前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题五秒钟；听完后，各小题给出五秒钟的作答时间。每段材料读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6至8题。

6. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Sport. B. Music. C. Entertainment.
7. Why does Judy look happy?
A. Because she just saw a very funny film.
B. Because she helped a man who was in trouble.
C. Because there will be a funny film on TV.
8. What kind of TV shows does the man like?
A. Interesting ones.
B. Funny programmes.
C. Interesting and instructive ones.

听第7段材料，回答第9至11题。

9. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?
A. Emails. B. Post offices. C. Making friends.
10. Which of the following wasn't the way people kept in touch in the past?
A. Having phone calls and sending more faxes.
B. Writing letters and meeting face to face.
C. Sending emails.
11. What do some hackers steal from our email box?
A. Puzzles. B. Passwords. C. Public word.

三、听下面两段材料，根据听到的内容回答问题。用精炼的语言概括，每题最多五个单词。每段材料读两遍。

听第8段材料，回答第12至14题。

12. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?
13. What makes it easier for the woman to learn English?
14. Which of the following has NOT been suggested by the woman: listening to the tape, talking to Americans or inviting an American for dinner?

听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。

15. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?
16. What does the man think of the weather there?
17. What did the children do in the evening?

四、听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。短文读两遍。

18. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. What to visit in Tokyo.
B. How to find ways in Tokyo.
C. How to give directions in Tokyo.

19. What do we know about Tokyo?
 - A. Most streets there have no names.
 - B. Most world-famous companies locate there.
 - C. Most streets there have more than one name.
20. What does the speaker suggest people do if they want to visit someone's house in Tokyo?
 - A. Take a map with them.
 - B. Ask the host to draw a map of the area.
 - C. Ask for directions from a magazine editor.

试水真题

1. What is the conversation mainly about? (2010 重庆)
 - A. The woman's job.
 - B. The woman's study.
 - C. The woman's hobby.
2. What are the two speakers talking about? (2011 北京)
 - A. Shark.
 - B. Camera.
 - C. Movie.
3. What are the two speakers mainly talking about? (2012 全国I)
 - A. Their friend Jane.
 - B. A weekend trip.
 - C. A radio programme.
4. What is the conversation mainly about? (2011 重庆)
 - A. Vacation plan.
 - B. Summer trip.
 - C. Part-time job.
5. What are the two speakers talking about? (2012 重庆)
 - A. Their work.
 - B. Their manager.
 - C. Their meeting.

技巧点拨

本模块专题是“主旨与要义”，选材多为考生们所熟悉的日常生活中的会话或短文。在涉及此类题的对话中，由于双方均在谈论某一个内容，所以第一个谈话者常常开门见山，直接点出主题，然后第二个谈话者再作进一步的说明或强调，因此通常应把注意力放在第一个谈话者的话语上。对话中没有提到的信息通常不会是正确答案，明显提到的信息很可能只是一个细节，而不是主旨。听这类对话时，不要在某些听不太明白的细节上纠缠，要抓住关键词语，从总体上把握谈话内容，这样才能理解整篇材料的主旨与要义。而对于短文类的文章，要注意听第一句和最后一句的内容，因为首尾句往往提及文章的主旨，而中间的内容是对主旨的展开或论证。

此类题常见提问形式有：

What is the conversation mainly about?

What are the two speakers talking about?

What are the two speakers mainly discussing?

What does the man/woman mean?

这类试题在解答时，要注意作恰当的总结和归纳，避免以偏概全，以点代面。

专项检测二：数字与计算



叫醒耳朵

appointment 预约；任命
accounting 会计，会计职业
check out 退房结账
bellboy 侍者
chicken breasts 鸡胸脯肉

pick up 捡起；学会；接（人）
cover an area of 占地面积为……
check in （在旅馆、机场等）登记；报到
ground beef 碎牛肉
stay up 熬夜

凝神静听

一、听下面五段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有十秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

- When will the meeting finish?
A. At 5:30. B. At 6:00. C. At 6:30.
- When did the show begin?
A. At 9:50. B. At 9:40. C. At 9:30.
- What time is it now?
A. 9:00. B. 10:00. C. 11:00.
- How much should the woman pay for renting the car?
A. 200 dollars. B. 180 dollars. C. 150 dollars.
- How much money does the man have to borrow from the bank?
A. \$1,000. B. \$3,000. C. \$4,000.

二、听下面两段对话。每段对话后有三道小题，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题五秒钟；听完后，各小题给出五秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6至8题。

- How long will Mr Johnson stay in his office?
A. Only one hour. B. Two hours. C. About one and a half hours.
- At what time will Mr Johnson pick up a customer at the airport?
A. 2 o'clock. B. 3 o'clock. C. 4 o'clock.

8. What is the woman's telephone number?

A. 488-3661.

B. 488-3616.

C. 488-6361.

听第7段材料，回答第9至11题。

9. How big is the campus of the school?

A. 500 square metres.

B. 5,000 square metres.

C. 50,000 square metres.

10. How many classes are there in the school?

A. 54.

B. 24.

C. 30.

11. What does the Canadian teacher teach at the school?

A. Spoken English.

B. English writing.

C. The culture and society of English-speaking countries.

三、听下面两段材料，根据听到的内容回答问题。用精炼的语言概括，每题最多五个单词。每段材料读两遍。

听第8段材料，回答12至14题。

12. How much is a room without a bath? _____

13. On which floor does the man choose to live? _____

14. When does the man have to check out? _____

听第9段材料，回答15至17题。

15. How much is a pound of ground beef? _____

16. What is the price of a pound of chicken breasts? _____

17. How much will the woman spend altogether? _____

四、听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。短文读两遍。

18. What do American education officials consider doing?

A. Providing more school buses.

B. Having high schools start later in the morning.

C. Reducing students' homework.

19. What was the new start time for high school in Edina in 1996?

A. 9:30.

B. 7:30.

C. 8:30.

20. How much sleep a night do teenagers need?

A. 7 hours.

B. No less than 8 hours.

C. More than 9 hours.

试水真题

1. At what time will the two speakers meet? (2011 全国I)

A. 5:20.

B. 5:10.

C. 4:40.

2. When did the two speakers plan to meet Jane? (2010 北京)

A. At 2:00.

B. At 2:15.

C. At 2:30.

3. When does the bank close on Saturday? (2010 全国I)

- A. At 1:00 pm. B. At 3:00 pm. C. At 4:00 pm.

听下面一段对话，回答第4至6题。该对话读两遍。(2011 湖南)

4. What does the man want to buy?

- A. A camera. B. A mobile phone. C. A music player.

5. Which of the following does the man choose?

- A. The PE310. B. The RT230. C. The FG160.

6. How much does the man pay?

- A. \$ 300. B. \$ 270. C. \$ 100.

技巧点拨

本模块专题是“数字与计算”，选材多为购物、打电话、就餐等日常生活中的常见话题，数字多关于价钱、电话号码、时间、年龄、数量和距离等。高考听力中，需要考生从以下两方面来把握：

一、应该熟记下列与数字相关的表达与读法。

1. 时间 2. 编号 3. 分数和小数 4. 电话号码

二、计算题可以分为两类：一类是直接选择，另一类是间接计算。

1. 直接选择：对话中出现多个时间或数字，问题中间及其中一个时间或数字。

2. 间接计算：在有关时间、金钱、年龄、数量、距离等的设题中，听到的往往不是答案，答案必须通过计算才能得出。这时要特别注意一些具有提示意义的关键词。如：more, less, slow, earlier, late, before, older, another, after, twice, times, double, besides, including, at most, at least, increase, decrease, add, at (10%) discount, as ... as, from ... to ... 等。听懂了这些词也就弄清楚了与时间、金钱、年龄、数量、距离等相关的数字关系，计算也就变得简单了。

常见提问形式有：

When will the ... finish?

How much does ... pay?

How many ..., are there in ...?

How big is the ...?

What is the woman's/man's telephone number?

How long is ...?

What is the price of ...?

How much is ...?

在解答这类题时，听之前，先抓紧时间看一遍试题内容，大概确定可能提问的项目，做到心中有数，听的时候有的放矢。如1326和1362，只有后面两个数字的顺序不同，只需着重注意不同之处就可以了，这样做简化了听的过程，效果更佳。同时，适当的记录非常必要，当涉及多个差异很小的时间或数字，尤其需要进行简单运算时，仅靠大脑瞬间的记忆是不够的，往往听到后面就忘了前面的。所以，简单的记录会收到事半功倍的效果。即使听时没能算出答案，听完之后也可以根据记录答题。



专项检测三：地点与去向

叫醒耳朵

look forward to 盼望	count 给……计数
fix 修理；安装	be far from 远离……
It's very kind of you. 你真是太好了。	entrance (俱乐部，大学等的) 进入许可
right now 眼下；立刻	sign 标记；标牌
operate (机器) 运转；运行	instruction 指导，说明
luggage 行李	seat belt 安全带

凝神静听

一、听下面五段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有十秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

- Where is Mike expecting to go?
A. To his home. B. To his school. C. To his company.
- Where does the shirt look blue?
A. In the shop. B. In the sunlight. C. In the room.
- Where will the man repair his watch?
A. A shop far away. B. A shop nearby. C. The woman's shop.
- Where is Tom now?
A. At home. B. In a school. C. At the airport.
- What can we infer the man's younger brother is?
A. A college student. B. A middle school student. C. A teacher.

二、听下面两段对话。每段对话后有三道小题，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题五秒钟；听完后，各小题给出五秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6至8题。

6. Where is the woman working?
A. In a store. B. In a station. C. In a school.
7. How does the man want to communicate with Mr Tuang?
A. By meeting him in the store.
B. By meeting him in the hospital.
C. By telephone.
8. Where is the man working?
A. In a school. B. In a hospital. C. In a company.

听第7段材料，回答第9至11题。

9. Where is the one-room flat for rent?
A. On the fourth floor. B. On the second floor. C. On the third floor.
10. Where is the three-room flat for rent?
A. On the eighth floor. B. On the fourth floor. C. On the fifth floor.
11. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. We can take the lift at 12:00 pm in the building.
B. We can take the lift at 6:00 am in the building.
C. We can take the lift at 11:40 pm in the building.

三、听下面两段材料，根据听到的内容回答问题。用精炼的语言概括。每段材料读两遍。

听第8段材料，回答12至14题。

12. Where is the closest bus stop? _____
13. Where is the No.124 bus stop? _____
14. How can you get to the train station? _____

听第9段材料，回答15至17题。

15. What did the Indians do to bring rain?

16. Where did people let the snakes go?

17. Where do people put the dry ice to make rain?

四、听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。短文读两遍。

18. What can be the best title for this text?
A. Pay attention to the FLT No.
B. Some instructions about taking a plane.
C. Remember to fasten your seat belt.
19. Where should you be about 1.5 to 2 hours before the departure time of your flight?
A. At the airport. B. At home. C. In the hotel.

20. Where can't you use your mobile phones?

A. In the hotel.

B. At the airport.

C. On the plane.

试水真题

1. Where does the conversation most probably take place? (2011 重庆)

A. In a restaurant.

B. On a farm.

C. At home.

2. Where does the woman want to go on holiday? (2011 北京)

A. Turkey.

B. Canada.

C. Italy.

3. Where does this conversation probably take place? (2012 山东)

A. In a bookstore.

B. In a classroom.

C. In a library.

4. Which place are the speakers trying to find? (2011 全国)

A. A hotel.

B. A bank.

C. A restaurant.

5. Where does the man play tennis? (2012 湖南)

A. At the university.

B. At the club.

C. At the community centre.

技巧点拨

本模块的专题是“地点与去向”，它所涉及的题材广泛，话题多样，选材多为日常生活中的交谈。以下是常见的地点和相关信息词：

School: assignment, lecture, paper, exam, campus, dorm, grades ...

Bank: account, cash, check, deposit, savings ...

Hospital/Clinic: prescription, symptom, temperature, cold, fever, stomachache, pain, trouble ...

Restaurant: menu, soup, drink, beverage, dish, beef, chicken, order, bill ...

Airport/Station: train, coach, car, timetable, take off, passenger ...

Post Office: parcel, package, stamp, letter, airmail, regular mail, postage, rate ...

常见提问形式有：

Where does/did the conversation most probably take place?

Which place is the man/the woman in?

Where are the man and woman speaking?

以上提问形式只是试题中出现的主要形式，在平时的训练和高考真题中，也会遇到其他此类的句型。这类句型的最关键之处是抓住地点和方位等关键信息词，但是有时这些关键信息词不是直接出现在问题或选项中，而是以其同义词等方式出现。也有一些答案需要根据听到的内容做一些简单的分析综合或推理判断才能得出。



专项检测四：人物与事件

叫醒耳朵

be fluent in 在……方面流利

secretary 秘书

candle 蜡烛

wireless Internet 无线因特网

digital camera 数码相机

empty-handed 空手的，徒手的

locker (公共场所供个人使用的) 储物柜

for quite a while 好长一段时间

celebrate 庆祝

surf (互联网上) 冲浪，浏览

be keen on 着迷

dress up 穿上盛装，精心打扮

at least 至少

convenient 便利的，方便的

凝神静听

一、听下面五段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有十秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. Which language does Mr White speak well?

A. French.

B. Spanish.

C. Japanese.

2. What is the man doing?

A. Buying a picture.

B. Visiting an art museum.

C. Asking the woman for her advice.

3. Who got the best result in the English exam?

A. John.

B. Betty.

C. John and Jack.

4. What was the woman's first job?

A. A teacher.

B. A secretary.

C. A doctor.

5. Which channel does the man like most?

A. Sports.

B. History.

C. News.

二、听下面两段对话。每段对话后有三道小题，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题五秒钟；听完后，各小题给出五秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6至8题。

6. What will Mary's mother receive for her birthday?

A. Flowers.

B. A skirt.

C. A pair of shoes.