

# 高中英语听力 训练指导

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同济大学出版社

## 内 容 简 介

《高中英语听力训练指导》(Guide to Listening Comprehension for Seniors)为高级中学听力训练用书。编写宗旨在于指导学生英语听力训练,提高学生英语听力水平。

本书为全国通用高中英语课本同步听力训练材料,按高中课本一、二册逐课编写。编写力求具备科学性、系统性和趣味性;内容紧扣课本,结合学生实际。

本书配有盒式录音带3盒。可供高中教师、学生教学用,也可作为广大英语自学者训练英语听力的教材。

责任编辑 冯时庆

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同济大学出版社出版

(上海市四平路 1239 号)

新华书店上海发行所发行

浙江上虞汤浦印刷厂排版

浙江诸暨印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 6.125 字数: 157 千字

1989年9月第1版 1989年9月第1次印刷

印数: 1—12100 定价: 2.20 元

ISBN 7-5608-0383-0/Z·29

## 前 言

按照中学英语教学大纲的要求，中学英语教学必须对学生进行“听、说、读、写”的基本训练，全面培养学生初步运用语言的能力。但是由于主观和客观的原因，中学英语教学的现状一向偏重读写，忽视听说，以致大多数学生在中学阶段学了六年英语，最后还是听不懂，说不出，处于“聋、哑”状态。为了纠正这种偏向，国家教育行政部门采取了种种措施，其中包括报考高等院校外语专业增加了听力测试。同时全国高等院校其它专业的公共外语课也在逐步实行六级考试制度，听力测试就是必考的项目之一。因此，各高等院校的公共外语课程的内容也随之更新，纷纷增设听力训练课。基于上述情况，我们认为中学英语课亟需加强学生的听力训练，使学生听的能力与说、读、写的能力相适应，全面提高英语水平。为此，我们编写了这套中学英语听力材料。

这套书为全国通用中学英语课本同步听力训练材料，共分两册：《初中英语听力训练指导》(Guide to Listening Comprehension for Juniors)一册，按初中英语课本1—6册顺序分单元编写；《高中英语听力训练指导》(Guide to Listening Comprehension for Seniors)一册，按高中英语课本1、2册顺序分课编写。在编写意图上，我们的愿望是刻意求新，另辟蹊径，尽可能避免与其它同类书籍雷同。在编写原则上力求具备科学性、系统性和趣味性；在编写内容上注意了紧扣英语课本，结合学生实际；在编写体例上尽量做

到约而不繁，形式活泼。我们相信，通过本书的听力训练，不仅可以迅速地培养听懂英语的能力，而且可以反复强化对所学的词汇、句型和语法知识的记忆，巩固和扩大英语学习的成果。

本书初中、高中各一册，均配有录音带 3 盒，特聘上海人民广播电台“海外游踪”英语节目主持人、华东师范大学外语系冯慧妍教授录音。可供初、高中教师、学生教学用，也可作为各行各业的广大英语自学者训练英语听力的教材，还可作为英语课本同步书面练习。

本书在编写过程中，曾得到我国著名瓷都景德镇市教学教材研究所的大力帮助，为我们提供了教材实验的场所，使本书增强了针对性和实用性。对此我们深表谢意！

由于书中多数语句出自编者手笔，加之我们水平有限，错误之处在所难免，敬请英语界同仁及广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1989 年 7 月

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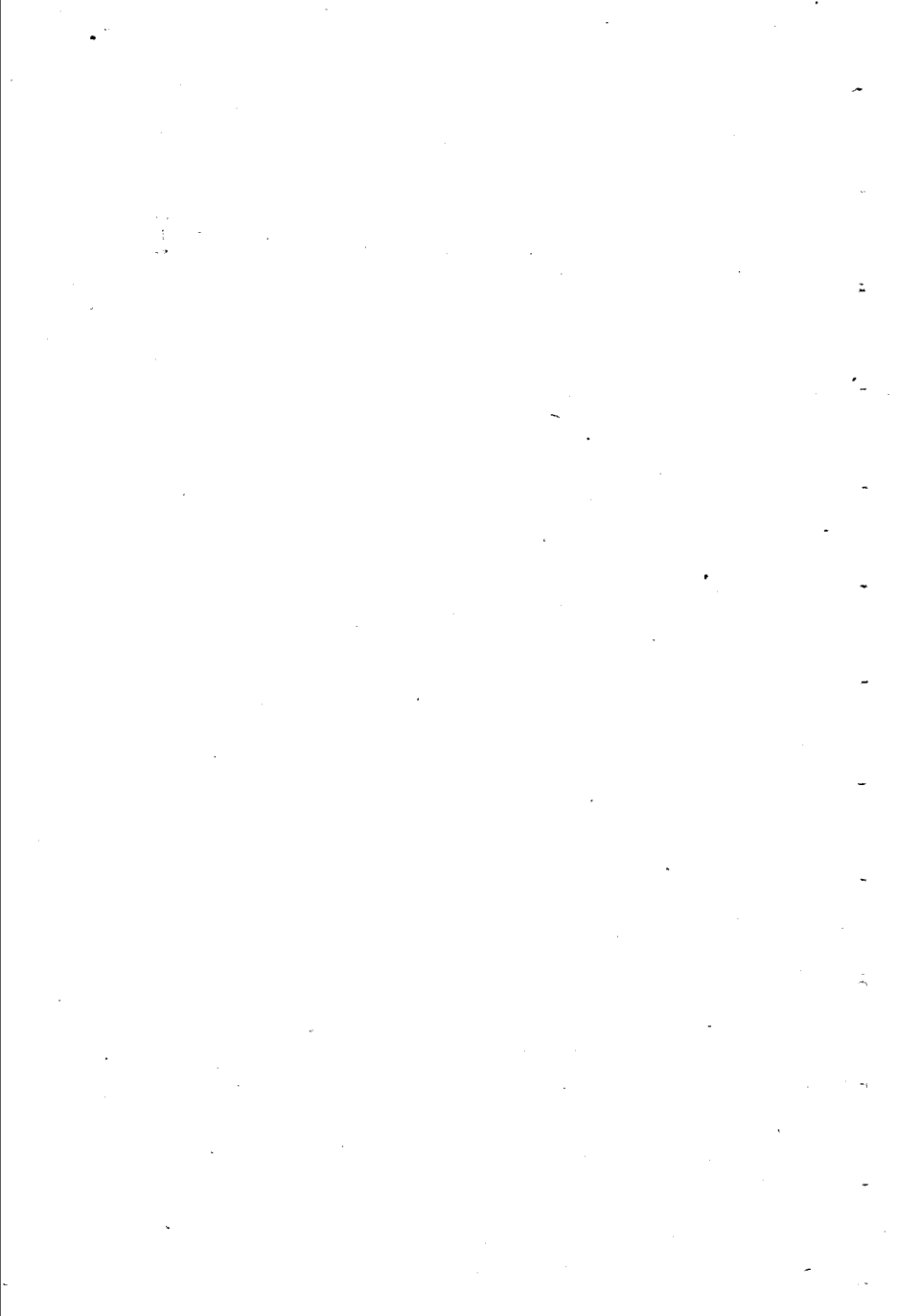
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# Senior Book I





## Lesson One

I. 根据录音，完成下列单词，并写出单词中划线部分的音标：

1. a. gramm\_\_ [ ]      b. l\_\_ge [ ]      c. w\_\_m [ ]

d. forw\_\_d [ ]

2. a. m\_\_ster [ ]      b. m\_\_tter [ ]      c. m\_\_chine [ ]      d. m\_\_ss [ ]

3. a. \_\_diom [ ]      b. \_\_dea [ ]      c. hol\_\_day [ ]      d. k\_\_nd [ ]

4. a. \_\_ver [ ]      b. \_\_ven [ ]      c. \_\_ve [ ]      d. \_\_very [ ]

5. a. r\_\_lly [ ]      b. r\_\_dy [ ]      c. r\_\_d [ ]      d. r\_\_son [ ]

II. 根据录音，选一与录音中句意最相近的句子，并将答案的序号填入左边的括号内：

( ) 1. a. When he was about forty, he began to learn Japanese.

b. When he was nearly forty, he began to learn Japanese.

c. In his forties, he began to learn Japanese.

- ( ) 2. a. He was forced to leave his hometown.  
b. He had to leave his motherland.  
c. He was forced to leave his native place.
- ( ) 3. a. We had learned five English songs before the end of last term.  
b. At the end of last term we learned five English songs.  
c. We have learned five English songs since last term.
- ( ) 4. a. In the 1880's, great changes have taken place in the country.  
b. In the 1980's, great changes have taken place in the country.  
c. In the twentieth century, great changes have taken place in the country.
- ( ) 5. a. He was born in Africa.  
b. He is an American.  
c. He was born in Russia.
- ( ) 6. a. He started working at once.  
b. He started watching at once.  
c. He began to walk at once.
- ( ) 7. a. The book was written in 1880.  
b. The book was written in 1818.  
c. The book was written in 1888.
- ( ) 8. a. Tom returned to say he had lost his bike.  
b. Tom wrote back to say he had

bought a bike.

c. Tom came back to say he wanted a bike.

III. 根据录音中的句意，完成下列句子，每空限填一词：

1. We must \_\_\_\_\_ our living conditions \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The worker \_\_\_\_\_ leave the factory.
3. The leader \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ her work at the meeting.
4. In the \_\_\_\_\_ years, he went on studying English.
5. Our teacher always \_\_\_\_\_ us to study hard.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ he is a Japanese.
7. Every time we \_\_\_\_\_ him, we find him busy with his lessons.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ his wife found the lost watch.

IV. 阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，判断录音中句意的正误，并在各自的题号后写上“T”或“F”：

Henry is now fifty. From the time he finished studying at the university, he worked as an engineer in New York. During these busy years, he worked hard and had little time to think about anything but work. After 25 years at his job, he had the money to leave his office and do other things.

But several months later his wife found that he was not happy at home and was often thinking about his job.

“Henry,” she spoke to him one day, “How about taking a trip? I often thought about travelling during

the years. But you were always busy with your job. Now we have a lot of time for a trip to Europe or other parts of the world." Henry nodded with a smile.

1.            2.            3.            4.            5.

## Lesson Two

I. 根据录音, 完成下列单词, 并写出单词中划线部分的音标:

1. a. br\_\_the    b. br\_\_th    c. br\_\_k

[     ]            [     ]            [     ]

- d. br\_\_kfast

[     ]

2. a. sh\_\_t    b. p\_\_t    c. b\_\_sy    d. tr\_\_th

[     ]            [     ]            [     ]            [     ]

3. a. m\_\_del    b. m\_\_dal    c. m\_\_ve    d. m\_\_ther

[     ]            [     ]            [     ]            [     ]

4. a. fl\_\_sh    b. w\_\_sh    c. w\_\_ter    d. m\_\_ny

[     ]            [     ]            [     ]            [     ]

5. a. w\_\_    b. d\_\_logue    c. v\_\_lin    d. qu\_\_t

[     ]            [     ]            [     ]            [     ]

II. 根据录音, 选一与录音中句意最相近的句子, 并将答案的序号填入左边的括号内:

(     ) 1. a. You do not believe these ideas.

b. You may not think over these ideas.

c. You may not agree to these ideas.

(     ) 2. a. You'll have your birthday in two

- weeks' time.
- b. You had your birthday two weeks ago.
- c. You had your birthday two weeks before.
- ( ) 3. a. He told me that he worried about it.  
b. He told me to take it away.  
c. He told me not to worry about it.
- ( ) 4. a. Father asked me not to do any shopping.  
b. Father suggested that I do some shopping.  
c. Father suggested doing some shopping.
- ( ) 5. a. He has helped us.  
b. He is sent to help us.  
c. He is willing to help us.
- ( ) 6. a. You'd better examine your eyes.  
b. I'd better examine your eyes.  
c. Your eyes had better be examined.
- ( ) 7. a. They help us to realize the ideas.  
b. They hope to realize the ideas.  
c. They hope that the ideas are real.
- ( ) 8. a. He is unhappy today.  
b. He is ill today.  
c. He is worried today.

III. 根据录音中的句意, 完成下列句子, 每空限填一词:

1. You can't make progress \_\_\_\_\_ hard.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ visit the school tomorrow.

3. The doctor asked Charlie to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Charlie shows \_\_\_\_\_ in playing basketball.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ if you can examine him now.
6. When the teacher came in, they \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Better stay \_\_\_\_\_ today.
8. You can \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary now.

IV. 阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容, 判断录音中句意的正误, 并在各自的题号后写上“T”或“F”:

A lot of boys and girls are now wearing the same kinds of clothes, and many of them have long hair. So it's often difficult to tell whether they are boys or girls.

One day, an old man went for a walk in a park and when he sat down on a chair, he saw a young person with long hair standing under a tree.

“Oh!” the old man said to the person sitting next to him on the chair. “Do you see that person over there? Is it a boy or a girl?”

“A girl,” said his neighbour, “She is my daughter.”

“Oh!” the old man said quickly, “I am sorry I didn't know you were her mother.”

“I am not,” said the person, “I am her father.”

1.                      2.                      3.                      4.

## Lesson Three

I. A. 根据录音, 完成下列单词, 并写出单词中划线部分的

音标:

1. a. smoo \_ \_ b. sou \_ \_ c. wi \_ \_  
[ ] [ ] [ ]

d. mo \_ \_ er  
[ ]

2. a. sp \_ \_ b. w \_ \_ c. \_ \_ ly  
[ ] [ ] [ ]

d. h \_ \_ t  
[ ]

3. a. r \_ \_ nd b. t \_ \_ ch c. gr \_ \_ p  
[ ] [ ] [ ]

d. s \_ \_ l  
[ ]

4. a. sen \_ \_ e b. nur \_ \_ e c. no \_ \_ e d. noi \_ \_ e  
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

5. a. f \_ \_ l b. f \_ \_ ld c. rec \_ \_ ve  
[ ] [ ] [ ]

d. b \_ \_ t  
[ ]

B. 根据录音中的单词释义,找出与其意思一致的单词或词组,并将其序号填入各自题首的括号内:

( ) 1. stupid

( ) 4. tusk

( ) 2. grasp

( ) 5. trunk

( ) 3. at all

( ) 6. feel

II. 根据录音,选一与录音中句意最相近的句子,并将答案的序号填入左边的括号内:

( ) 1. a. There is an elephant by the house.

- b. There is a telephone near the house.  
c. There is an engine beside the house.
- ( ) 2. a. The elephant has only one tusk.  
b. An elephant has only one trunk.  
c. The elephant weighs only two thousand *jin*.
- ( ) 3. a. I can't name the thing.  
b. I can't remember the name.  
c. I can't think over the thing.
- ( ) 4. a. I bought a loudspeaker yesterday.  
b. I bought a spear yesterday.  
c. I bought a bicycle yesterday.
- ( ) 5. a. They asked someone to stop the elephant.  
b. They wanted to feel the elephant.  
c. They wanted to get the elephant.
- ( ) 6. a. They quarrelled with one another.  
b. They couldn't reach an agreement.  
c. They had the same ideas.
- ( ) 7. a. They could see nothing with their eyes.  
b. They could only look with their eyes.  
c. They could look without their eyes.
- ( ) 8. a. He didn't know what it exactly was.  
b. Only he knew what it was.



c. He knew just what it was.

III. 根据录音中的句意,完成下列句子,每空限填一词:

1. He touched the elephant's side \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ be having a meeting.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ me on this matter.
4. We had a \_\_\_\_\_ each other last night.
5. We often \_\_\_\_\_ elephants.
6. They lived \_\_\_\_\_.
7. He makes \_\_\_\_\_ by teaching.
8. He was \_\_\_\_\_ frightened \_\_\_\_\_ hurt.

IV. 阅读下列短文,根据短文内容,判断录音中句意的正误,并在各自的题号后写上“T”或“F”:

A Frenchman who lived in England didn't know English very well.

One day he went to the post-office with a letter. He bought a stamp and gave it, together with his letter, to the girl at the desk.

“Oh, no,” the girl said, “You must stick(粘贴) the stamp on yourself.”

He was very much surprised. He didn't believe his ears.

“Why must I stick the stamp on myself?” he asked. “Oh,” said the girl, “I mean that you must stick the stamp on the letter; you must do it yourself.”

1.                      2.                      3.                      4.                      5.