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# 高中英语

# 听力总复习

GAOZHONG YINGYU TINGLI ZONGFUXI

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## 听力训练与测试

分项训练、模拟试题  
题型分析、技巧点拨



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# 高中英语听力总复习

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# 第一部分 听力复习要点概述

在听、说、读、写等语言技能的获得过程中,听、读是最重要的语言输入途径;没有足够的语言输入量,就不能实现“初步运用英语进行交际的能力”。因此,听力成为现行高考测试的必考项目。要在高考听力上获得高分,一方面平时要多听多练,打下坚实的基础;另一方面,把握高考英语听力特点、命题趋势、应试技巧等知识,有利于进行有针对性的、科学的训练,从而进一步提高听力水平,在高考中稳操胜券。

## 一、高考英语听力特点

### 1. 命题依据的科学性与灵活性

命题以《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲(试验修订版)》中关于英语教学目标分为一、二级的描述为依据,以《全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准(实验稿)》为导向,为高考命题提供了科学性与灵活性。“课程标准”将英语课程目标按照能力水平设为九个级别,体现了国家英语课程标准的整体性、灵活性和开放性。“课程标准”规定普通高中学生在逐步完成六、七级目标后,到毕业时应达到八级水平,第九级可作为部分学校少数英语特长生学生在基础教育阶段的培养方向。因此,考生要特别注意八级水平中所描述的要求。

六、七、八、九级有关听的技能的目标描述见下表。

级 别	技 能	目 标 描 述
六 级	听	1. 能抓住所听语段中的关键词,理解句子之间的逻辑关系; 2. 能从听力材料、简单演讲或讨论中提取信息和观点; 3. 能听懂正常语速的故事或记叙文,了解其中主要人物和事件以及它们之间的关系; 4. 能听懂日常的要求和指令,并能根据要求和指令完成任务。
七 级	听	1. 能识别语段中的重要信息并进行简单的推断; 2. 能根据所听内容做笔记; 3. 能根据话语中的线索把相关事实和信息联系起来; 4. 能听懂故事中对人和物的描写、情节的发展和结果。
八 级	听	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和谈话并记住要点; 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; 5. 能听懂委婉的建议、劝告等。
九 级	听	1. 能听懂有关熟悉话题的演讲、讨论、辩论和报告; 2. 能听懂国内外一般的英语新闻广播及天气预报; 3. 能抓住较长发言的内容要点,理解讲话人的观点及目的; 4. 能从言谈中判断对方的态度、喜恶、立场; 5. 能理解一般的幽默; 6. 能在听的过程中克服一般性的口音干扰。

### 2. 形式的稳定性与渐变性

自高考增设听力测试以来,题型、分值相对稳定,主要题型可概括为:五、四、一,即五节短

对话、四节长对话、一篇独白；考查方式都是选择题，每题设 A、B、C 三个选项；分值 30 分。对话理解在前，短文理解在后，由易到难，由短到长。但考查对象由基本考查话语所涉及的具体信息，如地点、人物关系、数字、天气、肯定与否定、从上下文确定词义等，逐渐增加了对话语深层含义的概括和推理。

### 3. 内容的广泛性与真实性

试题选材广泛，包括日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、时事和科普等方面；内容贴近考生生活实际，强调口头语言的真实性，追求原汁原味，对话都是考生所熟悉的，如购物、进餐、约会、看电影、看医生、打电话、度假、问时间、问地点、问天气、问路、谈论家庭等话题。功能意念项目以教学大纲所列的 41 项为基础，不会超过“课程标准”中所列出的社会交往 (Social Communications)、态度 (Attitudes)、情感 (Emotions)、时间 (Time)、空间 (Space)、存在 (Existence)、特征 (Features)、计量 (Measurement)、比较 (Comparison)、逻辑关系 (Logical Relations)、职业 (Occupation) 共 11 方面的 66 个功能项目。

## 二、命题趋势

随着英语教学的改革和发展，预计今后的听力测试将会呈现出以下趋势。

- (1) 以考查获取事实性的具体信息为主，理解文章主旨、要义的题的比例会增加。
- (2) 可能会出现从对话的背景、说话者语气，推断说话者的意图、观点、态度或情感的题型。
- (3) 可能会考查学生根据所听的内容，如故事、有关熟悉话题的讨论、广播或电视英语新闻等，做笔记的能力。
- (4) “课程标准”体现了国家英语课程标准的整体性、灵活性、开放性，与教学大纲相比，在语言知识、语言技能等方面提出了更高要求，为高考听力扩大选材范围、扩充短语和词汇量等提供了可能性。
- (5) 可能会考查学生在听的过程中克服一般性的口音干扰的能力，除了用标准的英语朗读原文外，还可能出现教材中常见的美国英语、澳大利亚英语等。

## 三、题型分析

现行高考听力测试的主要题型有对话理解和短文理解。对话理解考查学生在一定语境或情景中所表现出的快速反应、推理判断能力；短文理解则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，是一种层次较高、难度较大的听力测试形式。

听力测试的具体考查方式共分两节，第一节为 5 段简短对话，每段对话后有一小题，每题有 3 个选项，每题 1.5 分，每段材料仅听一遍；第二节共 15 小题，每题 1.5 分，第 6~9 段为多层对话，每段对话设 2~3 小题，第 10 段为一篇独白，设 3~4 小题，要求考生根据所听的 5 段较长的对话或独白，从每题的 3 个选项中选出最佳选项，每段材料听两遍。为了培养考生听、读、记的综合能力，本书新增了“根据所听独白完成表格或句子中所缺失的信息”的题型。

尽管听力测试选材面广，内容丰富，但按听力测试的能力目标可归纳成以下四种题型。

### 1. 主旨概括题

这类题要求考生听懂语段的主要内容或主旨大意。任何一段材料都要围绕一个话题或一个中心思想来展开并贯穿其中，它可以用一个或几个词、一个短语或一个句子来概括，此类题要求考生听懂材料的内容并对其做出归纳和概括。

[例] What's the man doing?

A. He's working in a hotel.

B. He's visiting a young people.

C. He's travelling around.

听力原文:

W: So, how long have you been here?

M: Just a couple of days, actually, I am on a big journey. You know, I'm visiting all the places of interest here.

本题中的男子在谈论此地的观光情况, 其中的“a big journey”“visiting”和“places of interest here”是这位男子谈话的关键。因此, 考生若对此进行归纳判断, 就会马上明白此谈话的主旨大意, 选出答案 C。

## 2. 事实判断题

这类题要求考生听懂语段中的某个用来说明和解释主旨大意的具体事实, 如时间、地点、人物、原因、目的、结果、数量、频率、价格、比较、选择等。这些细节是把握语段主旨必不可少的内容, 也是听力考试的重点项目。

[例] NMET2001 第 1 题

Where did this conversation mostly take place?

A. At a concert.

B. At a flower shop.

C. At a restaurant.

听力原文:

M: The music and flowers are lovely.

W: Yes, I hope the food is good, too.

从对话中可以听出他们是在餐厅里, 因为在餐厅里常常有音乐和鲜花的环境。那女士说的意思是音乐和鲜花都很美, 同时希望有佳肴。因此答案为 C。

## 3. 细节分辨题

这类题要求考生听懂材料的某个具体细节, 如事件、行动、原因、结果、请求、建议与帮助等。

[例] Who did the man buy the books for?

A. His father.

B. His mother.

C. His sister.

听力原文:

W: I suppose you've bought some gifts for your family.

M: Well, I've bought a shirt for my father and two books for my sister. But I haven't decided what to buy for my mother, probably some jewels.

录音原文中提到三个人、三件礼物, 考生要能够抓住关键性的信息, 对细节进行分辨, 选出答案 C。

## 4. 分析推理题

这类题要求考生在掌握整个语段内容的基础上, 对多种相关信息(包括说话人的语调、语气)进行综合分析并推理, 判断出说话者所处的场合、说话者的身份及关系、态度与感受、肯定与否定、隐含意义等。这类考题的问题常可设置为: What will the man do this evening? What can we know about the woman? What is the most probable result of the conversation? What's the man's attitude towards this question? 等。

[例] What do we know about the woman?

A. She's the man's wife.

B. She's a business manager.

C. She's a company secretary.

听力原文:

M: What does our programme look like for tomorrow?

W: Let's see. A meeting with Bill Lyons at ten in the morning, and all the paper work is ready. Then, a trip to the National Lab at three pm. And at seven in the evening we're having dinner with Mr. Cooper, manager of LG Company.

M: Another busy day. But please don't plan anything for Saturday. I'm going to watch basketball with my family.

从对话中说话人的语气判断,女士在向男士陈述第二天的工作安排,根据常识,这事一般是由秘书来做的。对话中最后一句“But please don't plan anything for Saturday. I'm going to watch basketball with my family.”也表明男士是女士的上司,因为这种口气只有老板对员工才有。因此答案为C。

#### 四、应试技巧

高考听力测试具有瞬时效应、信息效应和心理效应的特点,掌握一定的应试技巧,有利于考生有效地克服一些来自心理和能力上的障碍。

##### 1. 保持良好的心理状态

进考场前提醒自己:“放下包袱,轻装上阵。”努力放松自己,不要刻意追求高分,只要发挥正常水平。在测试过程中,如果遇到语音、语速与平时训练有所不同,播放设备音质不好、噪音干扰等突发性因素,此时要心态平和,继续集中注意力。答题时要克服犹豫不决的毛病,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可能错误选项,大胆猜测,果断做出决定;不会作答的,立即暂时搁置,准备听新的题目,切忌在某一题上苦思冥想而影响后面的听题、答题,造成恶性循环。

##### 2. 读题预测,有的放矢

在听力测试过程中,考生在听完每段材料后都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。所以考生应充分利用播放录音的间隙,阅读每题的题干和选项,速记关键目标词语,充分利用题干、选项和自己的知识和经验,做适当的分析与推断,预先猜测对话或独白的内容,做到有的放矢,提高答题的准确率。读题时尽量纵向扫视,有利于从整体上分析、对比,做出推断。

[例] NMET2005 第17~20题

How many people are there in the woman's family?

What did the children think about having dinner together at home?

How often did the family finally decide to have meals together?

Who finally set the time for these family diners?

纵向扫视一眼这四个问题,很快就可以猜测到原文很可能是有关某个家庭的不同成员在“having dinner together”的问题上所持的不同意见。听的时候,在整体理解原文的基础上,要特别注意抓住“How many”“What”“How often”“Who”所涉及的信息。

### 3. 注重整体,抓住关键

注意对录音材料的整体理解,如谈话目的、主要内容、论点和故事发生的时间、地点、经过、结局等。要善于利用有关朗读技巧的知识,如重读、弱读、连读、失去爆破等规律,抓句子里的关键信息,根据重读信息来猜测和完补那些因弱读、连读、失去爆破而没有听清楚的信息。

### 4. 英语思维,避免翻译

听的时候尽量直接用英语思维,避免将每个单词和句子翻译成汉语。逐句翻译一是浪费时间,二是影响理解,因为两种语言的结构和思维不尽相同,在短暂的几秒钟内,既要听,又要理解、翻译,还要进行综合判断,这是不太可能的,会影响以后的听力理解。最好的办法是平时多听、多练,并在听力训练过程中严格要求自己“忘记自己的母语”,逐渐培养用英语思维的习惯,持之以恒,就会熟能生巧。

### 5. 耳聪目明,手脑并用

在听第6~10段长对话或独白时,考生不可能记住录音材料中涉及的全部信息,特别是一些数据、时间、地点、人名等。所以,考生就应做到耳听、眼读、脑思和手记同时进行。必要时,考生还要对一些非常重要且易忘的信息做速记。速记时遵循的原则是简单、易懂、快捷,可采用字母、缩写、符号、阿拉伯数字等形式。

## 第二部分 分项训练

### 一、听短对话

该部分为听力测试的第一节,由5个小题组成,每题包含一段简短对话、一个书面问题和A、B、C三个答案选项。每组对话由一男一女进行问答,每段对话仅读一遍,然后有10秒钟的时间供考生选择答案和阅读下一小题的问题与选项。历年的高考阅卷分析显示,该节中的对话虽然简短,但考生往往不能从听到的内容中找到与选项内容完全相符的部分,失分率较高。

#### 1. 应试技巧

考生有必要熟悉常见的对话类型、设问方式和表达方式,包括语音、语调、语气、短语、句型、语法结构等,以便在听的过程中更准确地分析、推理、归纳谈话双方的目的、意图以及其他的隐含信息。

以内容为标准,常见对话可分为以下几种类型。

(1) 数字类:包括直接型和计算型。在这类题型中往往涉及简单的加、减、乘、除计算,一般加、减计算较多。考前最好对涉及数词的构成、词汇、短语等知识进行归纳与复习。如基数词、序数词、小数、分数、百分数的构成;年代、年龄、日期、时刻、编号的表达方式;速度、距离、重量、价格、比例、比分等相关短语;百、千、百万、十年、一打、二十等数量进制。经常涉及的英语表达如下。

词汇:

hundred, thousand, million, decade, dozen, score, more, less, over, late, early, etc.

短语:

every four years/every fourth year, the other day/a few days ago, the day after tomorrow/two days later/in another two days, three forty-five/a quarter to four, nine thirty/half past nine, etc.

构成:

a half( $1/2$ ), a quarter( $1/4$ ), two thirds( $2/3$ ), seventy-five percent(75%), fifty-five point four nine (55.49), eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-six(8,976), zero-five-five-one two-two-six-eight-seven-eight-eight (0551-2268788), September the ninth(9月9日), Room six seven eight (第678房间), nineteen forty-nine(1949年), etc.

设问方式:

How many persons...?

How many dozens of...does...want?

How much does...?

How old is...?

How long does it take...to...?

When did the game finally start?

When will he be paid?

When will the winter vacation begin?

(2) 地点类:包括直接型和含蓄型。考生可以根据谈话中所涉及的身份、职业等词语,推断出对话发生的地点或场所。一般情况下,试题中常出现的地点有:学校、图书馆、商店、银行、餐馆、车站、机场、医院、邮局等。下面列出常用的英语表达。

*Shop*: on sale, grocery, bargain, brand, colour, style, fashion, jeans, T-shirt, What can I do for you? / Can I help you? / How much does it cost? / Cash or check?

*School*: lecture, paper, exam, grade, playground, teacher, student, headmaster, classmate

*Library*: borrow, lend, renew, catalogue, category, due, overdue, novel, magazine, fiction, periodical, author, bookshelf, reference book

*Bank*: check/cheque, cash, interest rate, savings, coin, account

*Hotel*: check in/out, single/double room, bathroom, reception, front desk

*Restaurant*: menu, soup, drink, dessert, salad, pizza, wine, whisky, pie, order, bill, manager, waiter, waitress

*Airport*: timetable, take off, land, passenger, flight, gate, boarding card, arrival, departure

*Railway station*: train, ticket, luggage/baggage, platform, passenger

*Bus station*: driver, gas station, garage, brake, pull in/out

*Post office*: parcel, package, stamp, postage

*Hospital*: cold, fever, operation, cough, trouble, temperature, headache, stomachache, pain, surgery, blood pressure, emergency room, cancer, lung, heart

设问方式:

Where does this conversation most probably take place?

Where does this conversation most likely occur?

Where are the man and woman?

[例] Where is the conversation most probably taking place?

A. In a restaurant.

B. In a shop.

C. In a bank.

听力原文:

M: I need to cash this check.

W: Will you step right over to the teller's window, please?

根据“cash this check”“teller”(出纳员)这些相关信息,很快可知道地点在银行,选择答案 C。

(3) 身份与职业类:考生可以根据谈话中所涉及的身份、职业等词语,推断出对话发生的地点或场所,反之,也可根据对话发生的地点或场所,推断谈话者的身份与职业以及双方的关系。

考生除了要掌握一些常考的有关身份、职业及其关系的词汇,如: doctor and patient, teacher and student, librarian and student, shop assistant and customer, waitress/waiter and customer, policeman and taxi driver, etc. 还要注意一些新增职业的词汇,如: interviewer and interviewee, employer and employee, director and actor/actress, bridegroom and bride,

astronaut and scientist, desk clerk and customer, guide and tourist, lawyer and judge, boss and secretary, fellow students, announcer, architect, fashion designer, dentist, construction worker, computer programmer, archaeologist, geologist, etc.

设问方式:

Who is the man/woman?

What does the man/woman do?

What's the relationship between them?

Whom are they talking about?

[例] What's the relationship between the man and woman?

A. Husband and wife.      B. Waiter and customer.      C. Salesman and customer.

听力原文:

M: Good evening, madam. There is a table for two over there. This way, please.

W: Thank you. Could I see the menu, please?

根据“a table for two”“menu”这些相关信息,可选出答案 B。

(4) 否定类:听此类对话既要注意捕捉常用的否定词,又要重视某些隐含否定意义的词汇、短语、虚拟语气等。

常用的否定词有: not, no, never, none, nobody, neither, nor, hardly, seldom, without 等; 隐含否定意义的词汇、短语有: refuse, dislike, unlike, fail, miss, lose, far from, short/lack of, instead of, too... to..., rather than, but, although, though, even though, even if, in spite of, despite, unless, however 等。在虚拟语气中,除了掌握各种条件句中虚拟语气的结构外,常考结构还有: I wish I could..., should + have + 过去分词, could + have + 过去分词等。

[例] Will the man borrow any money from the woman?

A. Yes, he will.      B. No, he won't.      C. Yes, but only one dollar.

听力原文:

M: Mary, do you have any extra money you could lend me?

W: I wish I could help you. I went shopping yesterday. Now I have only one dollar left.

这段对话虽然从表面上看是肯定式,但却隐含着“I'm sorry I can't help you.”的意思。只要考生能抓住“I wish I could help you.”这一关键话语,自然可以选出答案 B。

(5) 比较与选择类:在听力测试中经常涉及对两种或两种以上的事物进行比较与选择的内容。考生要熟悉常用的比较结构和隐含意义的比较结构。

常用的比较结构包括同级比较、不等比较和最高级,常用句型有: as... as..., not as/so... as..., 比较级 + than, 比较级 + than any other, 最高级 + in/ of... 等; 隐含意义的比较结构有: no + 比较级 + than... (两者都不……), prefer... to..., would rather..., more... than... 等。

(6) 态度与感受类:这类试题要求考生根据谈话双方的措辞、语调等判断他们的情感、态度、看法、评价等,如接受还是拒绝、赞成还是反对、表扬还是批评等。

常见的措辞有: attitude, opinion, should, be supposed to do..., be worth of..., be interested in, blame, congratulations, I think so, I'm afraid not, I intended to, but, be one's fault, had better, agree with/to/on..., believe (in), apologize/apology, disappointed, excitement, surprise, fear, warning, permission, etc.

有关语调的知识:语调是人类表达思想感情的重要手段之一,相同的词句因为语调的不同,意义也有很大的差别,甚至相反。在听力测试中,语调可以用来表示说话人的肯定、否定、怀疑、惊叹与反感等。常见规律如下表:

句子类型	一般情况	特殊情况
陈述句末尾	降调(↘),陈述事实	升调(↗),怀疑、否定
特殊疑问句末尾	降调(↘),询问特殊信息	升调(↗),怀疑、否定
一般疑问句末尾	升调(↗),询问 Yes or No	降调(↘),肯定
反意疑问句末尾	升调(↗),进一步证实	降调(↘),肯定、明知故问

[例] What's the woman's attitude?

A. She likes to do it.

B. She knows the man asks her for help.

C. She can't do it, either.

听力原文:

M: Can you help me with the maths problem?

W: Me? (↗)

女士用升调回答,并不是“明白男士向她求助”,而是“你请我?我也不能解答。”所以,选 C。

设问方式:

What does the man think of...?

What did the woman say about...?

What's in the man's favor?

What does the woman prefer to do?

How does the man feel about the movie?

How do you like the film?

How did he respond/react to...?

What can you learn from the conversation?

What will happen if John fails the exam?

What does the man mean (imply)?

What does the woman's answer suggest?

(7) 因果关系类:主要考查考生对会话中因果关系的判断与理解。通常一方以 Why...? What...for...? What made/makes...? 等方式提问,另一方直接或间接回答原因。因此,答句中的信息非常重要。

[例] What makes the woman refuse the advice?

A. Going skiing.

B. Doing housework.

C. Her husband.

听力原文:

M: How about going skiing after work?

W: I'd love to, but I have a lot of housework to do.

例句中的“...but I have a lot of housework to do.”对于作出正确选择至关重要,正确答案为 B。类似的隐含原因的结构还有: I'm glad to, but...; I wish..., but...; I'd rather...,

but...; because of/due to/owing to/on account of, etc.

## 2. 注意事项

在平时训练过程中,要多听、多观察、多归纳、多记忆,打下扎实的基础;要特别注意隐含的表达方式;在测试过程中还要注意科学地分配宝贵的 10 秒钟,在答题之后,一定要安排时间快速读题,以便听下一题时做到胸有成竹。

## 3. 练习题

听下面 20 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 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 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where is the conversation most probably taking place?  
A. At a book stand.                      B. At a car dealer's.                      C. At a newspaper office.
2. What are they talking about?  
A. A job opportunity.                      B. A big travel agency.  
C. An inexperienced salesman.
3. How much will the woman pay if she buys two pounds of apples?  
A. \$ 0. 80.                      B. \$ 2. 40.                      C. \$ 1. 60.
4. How long does it take the woman to drive home when it isn't the rush hours?  
A. Twenty minutes.                      B. Twenty-five minutes.                      C. Fifty minutes.
5. What does the woman suggest doing?  
A. Having a break.                      B. Continuing the meeting.  
C. Moving on to the next item.
6. What do we learn from the conversation?  
A. The weather forecast says it will be fine.  
B. The weather doesn't count in their plan.  
C. They will not do as planned in case of rain.
7. Where does the woman work?  
A. At a restaurant.                      B. At a hotel.                      C. At a department store.
8. What time does the man think they will leave?  
A. At 8:15.                      B. At 8:25.                      C. At 8:35.
9. What does the man mean about Mary?  
A. She doesn't like going shopping.                      B. She went shopping yesterday.  
C. She prefers shopping to studying.
10. What do you know from the conversation?  
A. The woman had to work overtime.                      B. John failed to meet the woman.  
C. The woman had a traffic accident.
11. What does the man think Mark should do?  
A. Go on with the games.                      B. Review his lessons.  
C. Draw pictures on the computer.
12. Who is Mr. Smith?  
A. A salesman.                      B. A professor.                      C. A repairman.

13. What marks did the woman get in her exam?  
 A. 120. B. 108. C. 128.
14. Which skirt is more beautiful?  
 A. The red one. B. The black one. C. The green one.
15. How many people went to the Stonehenge?  
 A. Four. B. Five. C. Seven.
16. Who wrote a letter to Hu Hang?  
 A. Jim. B. Tom. C. A girl.
17. What does the woman mean?  
 A. She does not agree with Jack.  
 B. Jack's performance is disappointing.  
 C. Most people will find basketball boring.
18. What do we learn from this conversation?  
 A. The man went to a wrong check-in counter.  
 B. The plane's departure time remains unknown.  
 C. The plane will leave at 9:18.
19. What does the woman think of the film?  
 A. It is exciting. B. It is boring. C. He didn't see the film.
20. What does the woman imply?  
 A. She wouldn't like to send the e-mail.  
 B. She isn't able to send the e-mail at the moment.  
 C. She can't repair the computer.

## 二、听多层对话

### 1. 应试技巧

在高考听力测试中第二节第6~9段为多层对话,每段对话往往围绕一个主题展开,而其中包含多层意思,篇幅相对来说比较长。但材料本身难度不算太大,关键在于能否听懂大意、抓住要点、记住主要情节。对话后面的问题大都是特殊疑问句。问题多是关于对话的主题、对话人的情况、事实与细节、事情起因、经过与结果等,有时还要求根据对话的内容做出其他推论。在这类对话中涉及的主要类型为“事件与活动”。

常见的设问方式有:

What's the man doing?

What does the woman tell the man to do first?

What are they talking about?

How did the man help the woman?

When are they going to leave?

Where will they have their picnic?

Why is the man late?

Why did the man repair the car by himself?

What can we infer from the conversation?

How does the man usually go to work?

在听多层对话时,考生要综合利用前面所提到的“读题预测”;听第一遍时“注重整体,抓住关键”;听第二遍时“手脑并用”,针对重点、难点,边听边记,做出准确选择。

## 2. 注意事项

除了上文论述的有关听短对话的技巧同样适用于听多层对话外,在“事件与活动”类对话中考生还要注意把握整体与细节、过程与结果之间的辩证关系:细节包含在整体之中,整体通过细节来表现;过程是结果的必经途径,结果是过程发展的最终归宿。因此,在听的过程中,不能抓小失大。

[例] What does Bob have to do?

A. To ride the bike.

B. To borrow the bike.

C. To fetch his exercise book.

听力原文:

M: I left my exercise book at home when I set out this morning.

W: That's too bad. What can I do for you?

M: Would you lend me your bike?

W: Of course. Here is the key. Are you going home for your exercise book?

M: Yes, I have to get it right away, because our teacher wants to check it.

W: Does everyone need to hand in?

M: Not everyone, but mine must be checked.

W: Be careful while riding on the bike.

M: Thank you!

题目问“Bob 不得不做什么?”由于受到细节动作和最近信息“lend me your bike”“riding on the bike”的影响,而忽视了最终目的是“to get the exercise book”,很多考生可能会错选 A 或 B。

## 3. 练习题

听下面 15 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 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 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 1 段材料,回答第 1 至 3 题。

1. What is the man going to do?

A. He is looking for the lost jacket of his son.

B. He wants to buy a jacket for himself.

C. He wants to buy a jacket for his son.

2. How much is the black jacket?

A. Fifty dollars.

B. Five dollars.

C. Fifteen dollars.

3. What will the man buy at last?

A. A black jacket.

B. A white jacket.

C. Nothing.

听第 2 段材料,回答第 4、5 题。

4. Where is the woman going?

A. New York.

B. Boston.

C. Tokyo.

5. How much does it take the woman to buy two tickets for the late train?  
A. 70 dollars. B. 50 dollars. C. 42 dollars.

听第3段材料,回答第6至8题。

6. Where is the plant being built?

A. In another town.  
B. Near the town.  
C. In the north of the town.

7. What is the plant built for?

A. Producing trucks.  
B. Collecting rubbish.  
C. Dealing with rubbish and waste.

8. What can we learn according to the conversation?

A. About 3,000 tons of rubbish need to be dealt with in the town.  
B. Another plant will be set up in the town.  
C. The town is making every effort to become cleaner.

听第4段材料,回答第9至11题。

9. How many languages has the man learned?

A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

10. What is the man?

A. A salesman. B. A doctor. C. A journalist.

11. Why does the man give up Chinese halfway?

A. The grammar is too difficult.  
B. The Chinese characters are difficult to remember and write.  
C. He doesn't have enough time.

听第5段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. What is the woman doing now?

A. She is cooking.  
B. She is reading a book.  
C. She is writing a letter.

13. Where does the man ask the woman to see him?

A. Near the garden. B. In the garden. C. Outside the park.

14. How long does the woman ask the man to wait?

A. For about 10 minutes.  
B. For less than 5 minutes.  
C. For about 20 minutes.

听第6段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. How long will the woman stay in California?

A. Seven days. B. One day. C. Two weeks.

16. Why does the man mention Disneyland in California?

A. He is interested in the place.