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2010年突破与跨越

广东高考必备

英 | 语

□ 丛书顾问 杨一经
丛书主编 周向军
本册主编 倪国安



广州出版社

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前 言

2010年是广东省进入新课程后的第四届高考，这几年的高考与以往相比，在思想、目标、内容、任务、要求等方面都发生了比较大的变化，和全国其他各省相比也有较多的不同。2010年广东省将采用**新的高考方案**，使用多年的X科和近三年的文科/理科基础将被文科/理科综合所取代。新的文科/理科综合既不同于原来的X科，也不同于原来的文科/理科基础，和全国各省市的文科/理科综合也将会有较多的不同。广州学韵文化传播有限公司汇集一流名师和高考研究专家，打造了“突破与跨越·2010年广东高考必备”系列丛书。全套丛书共分十册，包括：语文、数学(文)、数学(理)、英语及文科综合之思想政治、历史、地理与理科综合之物理、化学、生物。这套丛书具有以下特点：

1. 突出广东高考，彰显本土特色。

本套丛书是广东高考命题研究组在经过深入研究和具体实践的基础上编写出来的，编写人员由华南师大附中、广东实验中学、广雅中学、执信中学、深圳中学、金山中学、北江中学、湛江一中、惠州一中等20多所重点名校的特高级教师和广东省10多个市、县(区)教研室研究高考的教研员组成。他们对广东高考新方案进行了全面系统的分析与研究，深谙广东高考的命题规律，熟知高考总复习的教学特点，具有较高的教学水平和从事新课程高考的丰富经验。高水平的编者队伍充分保证了本套丛书的高质量。

本套丛书既以全国高考考试大纲和广东省高考考试说明为依据，又充分考虑到广东高考新方案和广东高考自主命题的特点，对广东高考特点的把握准确到位，对广东高考总复习具有很强的针对性，是一套完全适合广东高考要求与特点的全新高高考备考复习用书。在广东高考进一步区域化和个性化的时候，各科目根据本门课程的特点，密切联系高三复习教学实际，根据科学化、序列化的原则，把复习内容安排分解到了每一个课时，把训练测试安排到了每一个教学周，真正做到了每节课都有既定的复习内容，每周都有既定的训练测试内容。

2. 编写理念先进，内容针对性强。

【考情解读 重点难点】

(1) **考纲透视** 如何在高考总复习中，站在新课标的高度，吃透考试大纲和考试说明的精髓，高效复习备考，是广大教师、学生、家长关注的焦点。考纲透视是以言简意赅的文字或表格介绍每个专题考试大纲和考试说明的要求，锁定每个专题在高考中的定位，破译考点的内涵，界定考点的外延，传递高考的最新信息，预测高考的命题趋势，明确高考的考向。

(2) **重点难点** 如何把握每一个专题的重点、难点、热点和常考点，是提高复习效率的关键。重点难点是名师根据多年教学、备考经验，概括出的每一个专题的重点、难点、热点和常考点，使教师和学生熟能生巧。既有利于学生自主、直接、有效地突破每一专题的重点、难点、热点和常考点，又有利于教师有针对性地进行指导学生的复习。

(3) **高考体验** 探寻高考命题趋势、规律和解题技巧，是科学备考的有效途径。高考体验是精选最新高考真题，让学生亲身体验高考真题，以管窥豹。同时伴随对最新高考真题（包括2009年高考试题）的解析，把高考命题的思想传递给学生，让学生感悟破解高考试题的最新命题规律，内化为应考的北斗星。

【知识点击 策略探究】

(4) **知识梳理** 高考对每一个知识点、每一个考点，到底会考到什么程度？这是教师、学生在高考总复习备考中应明确的。知识梳理是集名师智慧，给出明确的解读，突出重点，突破难点，消除疑点，点点击中高考考点。无论你处于哪一个层面，潜能都会在不同的层面被激活。

(5) **策略探究** 如何能够准确有效地解决问题，如何能够使答案更加规范、准确，是高考总复习必须突破的瓶颈。策略探究是阐释解题思路、方法和技巧，将核心知识问题化，把重要的概念、规律和方法情境化，突出自主式复习和问题式复习，用平实、浅显的语言讲难点、疑点，重思维过程，重技巧点拨。

(6) **迁移突破** 讲练结合是高考复习教学的常见形式，如何落到实处需要有抓手。迁移突破是依据每个专题的考点、知识、能力的分解，选择少而精的试题进行迁移训练，学生当堂实战，便于信息反馈，教师当堂讲评，真正收到举一反三之效。

【训练广场 仿真演练】

(7) **基础过关** 全息式呈现每一个专题高考所有的知识点、能力点和考点，夯实基础识。

(8) **能力提升** 淘金式精选每一个专题近两年优秀模拟试题，培养敏锐题感，提升解题能力。

(9) **前瞻演练** 海选式征集每一个专题原创优质模拟真题，强化实战情境演练，力争达到事半功倍的复习效果。

3. 活页试卷随书馈赠。

“突破与跨越·2010年广东高考必备”系列丛书为了方便学生的复习和老师的辅导，方便学生的自主复习和老师的考试测评，采用流行的书夹活页卷的形式，随书馈赠全套专题过关测试卷、五套月考测试卷，强化教辅功能，真正做到一书多用，一书多能。

备战高考是一项复杂的系统工程。一年的高三备考训练，是我们学习生涯中一个非常关键的学习阶段。这一阶段的学习内容至关重要，它既是为我们以后的学业夯实基础，也是为我们以后的事业夯实基础，更是为我们的人生夯实基础。只要我们课课落实，周周落实，一步一个脚印地循序渐进，扎扎实实地抓好高三复习，就一定能实现真正的“突破与跨越”！

杨一径

2009年7月于广州

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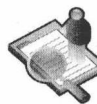


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专题 1 听 力

考情解读 重点难点



考纲透视

英语高考以及今后各类英语考试中,听力将是必不可少的、历来是许多考生颇感困难的一种题型。

近两年来,广东省高考英语听力试题比较超前,在题型方面有了新的突破。其特点是:听力部分共分两节,第一节为5段对话或独白,第二节为一段对话或独白。回合和字数都有比较严格的要求:每段对话为6~7个回合,字数在160~200单词之间。第二节最具特色,名曰“听取信息”。答卷中设计了一个表格,里面有5处需要考生填写,从所听到的内容中获取必要的信息,填入答题卡标号为16~20的空格中。该听力题型主要考查学生运用语言的综合能力,属于主观题。

听力理解是领会语言语义的一项重要能力,听者要对听到的语音信号进行复杂加工,整个过程是一个非常积极、非常活跃的动态过程,是背景知识、语境和语言知识相互撞击、相互作用,对听力材料不断进行吸收,最终形成理解的过程。《考试大纲》明确了听力测试主要测试考生理解口头英语的能力:对特定情景中的对话或独自的整体输入和理解,有效信息的输入和准确的理解,以及同时存贮和加工多条信息的能力。要求学生应能听懂有关日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、传说、时事报道、人物、科普知识等简短对话和独白。掌握所听材料的主旨和大意,以及用于说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;既能理解具体的事实和表层的意思,也能初步理解深层的含义,并能根据所给材料进行简单的推理,如推测对话的时间、地点、场合及讲话人的身份、关系、态度等。

可以预料,2010年的英语高考听力试题,无论在内容还是形式上,都将会更加丰富多彩。发展的社会,先进的科技,时尚的对话,新颖的词汇,都有可能纳入2010年高考听力试题的命题范围。



重点难点

听力测试的主要形式有:对话理解与短文理解。对话理解是考查考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;短文理解则是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,是一种高层次、有难度的听力测试形式。听力考查主要考查考生掌握的听力方面的微技能,命题人员主要根据这些考查要点命制试题。听力考查中主要从以下几个方面进行考查:理解主旨要义;获取事实性的具体信息;推断对话的背景、说话者之间的关系;理解说话者的意图、观点和态度。



高考体验

一、听第一段对话,回答第1—3题。(08广东)

1. What is Jack worried about when he starts college?

A. His former classmates will graduate this year.

B. His time off will put him at a disadvantage.

C. He will have to practice a lot.

2. After how many years did Susan return to college?

A. Three years.

B. Two years.

C. One year.

3. What advice does Susan give Jack about his study?

A. Don't expect to catch on quickly.

B. Don't take the English major.

C. Don't take too many courses.

二、听第五段独白,回答第13—15题。(08广东)

13. How do rainforests manage to survive?

A. By storing large quantities of carbon dioxide.

B. By developing ways to protect themselves.

C. By producing a large amount of oxygen.

14. Why do the leaves of a tree never actually touch those of others?

A. Because it's a way to prevent the spread of any tree diseases.

B. Because it makes it difficult for insects to eat leaves.

C. Because animals can jump between them.



15. How much rain can rainforests produce in some areas in a year?

- A. About 75% of their own rain.
- B. As much as 430 inches.
- C. At least 80 inches.

三、听第 6 段材料，回答第 6—8 题。(08 全国)

6. Why did the woman go to New York?

- A. To spend some time with the baby.
- B. To look after her sister.
- C. To find a new job.

7. How old was the baby when the woman left New York?

- A. Two months.
- B. Five months.
- C. Seven months.

8. What did the woman like doing most with the baby?

- A. Holding him.
- B. Playing with him.
- C. Feeding him.

四、听第 10 段材料，回答第 17—20 题。(08 湖北)

17. What is the problem of some of the university students?

- A. They don't spend all their time on studies.
- B. They don't know what to do with their free time.
- C. They don't have choices for outside class activities.

18. How is the students' high school life?

- A. Controlled and busy.
- B. Regular and colorful.
- C. Active and independent.

19. According to the speaker, what is the role of outside class activities at university?

- A. To make students healthier.
- B. To improve students' test scores.
- C. To enrich students' experience.

20. What does the speaker advise his students to do?

- A. Learn to enjoy themselves.
- B. Learn to be their own masters.
- C. Learn to develop their potential.

五、听下面一段对话，请根据题目要求，从所听到的内容中获取必要的信息，填入答题卡标号为 16~20 的空格中。听录音前，你将有 10 秒钟的阅题时间，录音读两遍。你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。(08 广东)

Secretary	Jane	
Office phone	16. _____	
Membership fee	17. _____	
Club evenings	Time	Once a month, Wednesday, 8-10 p.m.
	Place	18. _____
Computer group	Time	19. _____
	Chairman	20. _____

知识点击 策略探究



知识梳理

1. 理解对话的主旨和大意

要求考生对听到的内容有一个整体的把握和全面的领会。任何一段对话或独白都是围绕一个中心展开的，有时主旨大意较明显，有时则需要归纳、概括。常见的提问方式如下：

- (1) What's the passage mainly about?
- (2) What's the topic of the passage?
- (3) What are the two speakers doing?
- (4) What are the two speakers talking about?
- (5) What is the dialogue/conversation about?

2. 理解具体事实和表层意义

要求考生听清听懂与话题中心相关的具体信息，准确理解具体细节，如时间、地点、人物、价钱、数量、目的、原因、结果等。有时还要对所听到的信息进行简单的处理，如数字运算、时间顺序、比较筛选、同义转换、因果关系等。常见的提问方式如下：

- (1) Where is the woman going?



- (2) How does the man pay for the ticket?
- (3) What's with the girl?
- (4) When does the woman plan to arrive?
- (5) What's the man's telephone number?
- (6) How many hours does Tom work a day?
- (7) Why does the man thank the woman?
- (8) Which of the following is true?

3. 理解领会说话者的观点、态度及意图

这类考题要求考生不但能理解录音原文的主旨大意，而且还要通过文中的重要细节、具体事实或背景，揣摩、推断说话者的意图、观点和态度等，这类题能测试出考生在听力方面的综合素质。有时说话者的意图、观点和态度在对话中的表达较为含蓄，考生更需注意体会、揣摩，并作一些简单合理的推断。常见的提问方式如下：

- (1) What does the man /woman mean?
- (2) What is the most probable result of the conversation?
- (3) What can we learn from what the speakers said?
- (4) What does the man /woman imply?
- (5) What can we infer from the conversation?

4. 听取信息与正确拼写

听取信息题主要考查考生对所听信息的正确理解能力、快速反应能力、捕捉信息能力以及正确书写能力；考查考生词法与句法等综合能力。所要填写的词往往是人物(who)、事件(what)、时间(when, what time)、地点(where)、原因(why)、方式(how)、程度(how long, how soon, how often, how much)、数字(how many, how much)、选择(which)等信息。



应试捷径

1. Thinking before listening 未听先思

There are some relations between the recorded material and the written choices. The students should try to look through the questions and choices as soon as possible before they answer each question and predict the topic and the questions. It's easy to catch the key words with questions. In this way the students can predict the general idea.

录音中语音材料所提出的问题与书面所给选项之间存在联系。考生在答每小题之前应尽快浏览问题和选项，预测主题及可能提出的问题，带着问题去听就容易捕捉关键词，推测出谈话中的基本内容。

Example 1. A. Question and choices

Where is Mr. Black now?

- A. He is at his office.
- B. He is at lunch.
- C. He is at the Friendship Hotel.
- D. He is in a shop.

By looking through the question and the choices, we can predict where Mr. Black is now. The place where he is now may be "office" or "hotel" or "shop" or "restaurant". So our attention can be paid to these nouns of places. Here is the script.

B. Script

M: Good afternoon. This is Mr. White at the Friendship Hotel. Is Mr. Black there?

W: No, he is out to lunch. I'll be glad to take a message.

M: Thank you very much. I'll call him up later.

2. Logical inference 逻辑推理

In the listening tests, sometimes there are some arithmetic problems in them. The students must be quick to response with a complicated thinking course. They must work out the word problems and reason logically according to what they have heard.

英语听力测试题中，有时会出现像理科一样的演算题，要求考生完成一个虽短但复杂的思维过程，即结合所听的材料对所给答案进行合理的缜密的分析、判断与推理。

Example 2. A. Script

W: The concert starts at 8:15.

M: Well, we still have twenty minutes.

Q: What time is now?

B. Choices

- A. 8:30
- B. 8:35
- C. 7:55
- D. 8:15

The right answer can't be heard in the dialogue. The students have to perform mathematical calculations first and then make the best choice. The right answer is C.



3. Compare first and then tell the difference between them 比较求异

When people are doing shopping, they usually compare the goods which are the same kind and the same price first and then choose. In the listening test, sometimes the students should have the thinking course of "compare one thing with another".

人们在购买物品时, 往往就同一型号、同一价格的物品进行比较后挑选。在解答听力题时, 有时也要有“货比货”的思维过程。

Example 3 A. Script

Wilm has 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls. The elder boy named Mike. He is 18. and the younger boy named Walt. He is 16. the elder girl's name is Jenney. She is younger than Walt but older than Susan. Susan is only 10.

Q: Who is the youngest child?

B. Choices

A. Susan B. Wilm C. Jenney D. Mike

When listening to it, we can make some notes like this.

1) $M > W$ 2) $W > J$ 3) $J > S$

According to what we have written down, we can compare first and then get the right answer. That is:

$M > W > J > S$

The right answer is A.

4. Principle of set 定势顺向

"If you run after two hares, you'll catch neither..." This proverb tells us that we mustn't scatter our attention. In the listening test, it's necessary to have the principle of set. What's the principle of set? This is to do something according to the common sense. In this way, we can solve the problem quickly.

"If you run after two hares, you'll catch neither." 此句谚语是告诫人们不要分散注意力, 强调定向集中。在解答听力题时, 有必要进行这一定势思维过程。所谓思维定势, 是指人们在过去经验的影响下, 按某一固定的思维方式去考虑问题。它有利于考生实现知识与能力的正迁移, 可以加速解决问题。

Example 4. A. Script

W: What time is the next train for Washington?

M: That's 9:15.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

B. Choices

A. At a bus station B. At an airport
C. In a restaurant D. At a railway station

From the word "train" we heard, we can think in proper sequence and get to know the place where the conversation most probably takes place is at the railway station.

5. Inverse operation 逆向异步

In Example 4, we talk about the principle of set. But the questioner of the listening test wants to test more about the examinees' overall knowledge by raising some problems that are not obvious. (The following is from the book "Inverse Method in Learning English" written by Zhong Daolong.)

例4所谈到的是顺向思维, 可是出题者为考查考生知识的全面性与否, 往往出一些“隐舍”背景知识的考题。(下面的例题选自钟道隆《逆向法巧学英语》)

Example 5. A. Script

W: You are about late, I was worried. How is the car?

What did you find out about it?

M: the mechanic said that the best thing will be to sell it and get a new car.

Q: What will the man probably do with his car?

B: Choices

A. To keep his old car and get a new one.
B. To leave it in the garage to be repaired.
C. To get his car repaired later.
D. To sell his car for a new one.

Many examinees chose the answer B (repair the car). The reason why they make a wrong choice is that they don't know the culture and life background of western countries. The right answer is D.

6. Doubt 置疑求解

There is an old saying, "Learning begins with thinking, and doubt leads to thinking." How to listen to the passage and answer the



questions? The examinees not only listen to and understand the main idea of the passage but also doubt two or even three of the four choices. By eliminating they can get the right answer.

古人云：“学起于思，思缘于疑。”就高考听力试题中听短文回答问题题型而言，除了大体听懂全文大意之外，还可就所给问题的四个选项中的二项甚至三项大胆怀疑，根据常理采用排除法进行筛选，从而求得正确答案。

Example 6.

Why do some people like to live in big cities? Because they can _____.

- A. go to many interesting places.
- B. live near museums.
- C. visit big cities in the world.
- D. think about some problems.

Are “to live near museums” and “to think about some problems” the reasons that people live in big cities? Certainly not. The right answer is A.

7. Situation inference 情景推理

Situation inference is to analyse, to judge, to infer and to predict the real situation of the recorded conversation according to the written situation.

情景推理，即根据书面所提供的情景进行分析、判断、推理、预测录音短文中的实情。

Example 7.

1) Michael heard somebody _____ when he was walking along the street.

- A. calling Jack
- B. shouting his name
- C. crying in the street
- D. singing in the street

2) Michael saw his friend Jack _____ when he looked around.

- A. running after him
- B. waving to him
- C. shouting
- D. laughing at him

By inferring the situation and getting the main idea of the passage, the examinees can get the right answer without any difficulty.

8. Catch the first thought 捕捉初感

The examination questions on distinguishing the sound of words and sentence explanation are read only once. The examinee should be sure that his or her first thought is right.

英语听力测试中的单词辨音，单词释意的题型往往只读一遍，即考查考生辨音、辨词及掌握句子结构的能力，又考查考生在日常实际中正确理解交流信息的能力。解答这类题型时，考生应对自己的第一感觉抱肯定态度。

Brief Summary

Confucius said, “Learn without thinking, one will be puzzled”. If you read without thinking, you’ll be in a puzzle and get nothing. The above eight ways of training of thinking course aim at training the students’ stability of attention and keen judging ability. As we know, what we hear is a flowing invisible material. It can’t be saved in our mind long. If we have a good thinking course, we can change the flowing invisible material into the visible material which can be stored in our mind for a while, as if we were not listening but reading. Then that doesn’t seem to be so difficult.



迁移突破

1. 句子理解题

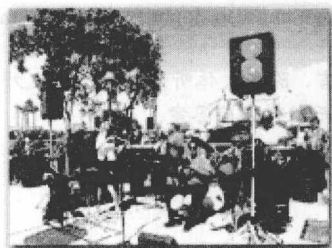
【模拟在线】从下列各组句子中选出与你所听到的句子表达意思相同或相近的选项。

- A. Jeans are on sale at the department store.
- B. Fred and Jean are going shopping tomorrow.
- C. There's a job in the sale's department.

录音原文：There's a big sale on jeans at the department store. 答案为 A。

【应试策略】利用作答间隙快速看一下每题四个句子的意思，你听音的目的性就会大为明确。同义句无非是采用同义词替换、同义句型转换、简缩或合并句子等方法。尽管转换方式灵活多样，但被转换句子中的关键词在所听句子中是改变不了的。即使有变化，也只能是形式改变而意义不变。

【例题赏析】从下列各组图片中选出与你所听到的句子表达意思相同或相近的选项。每个句子只读一遍。



A



B



C

录音原文: We have one month free before university, so we'd like to go camping.

答案为 C。

【应试策略】做这类句子理解题时,既要听懂句意,还要看懂画意。所听句子描述的内容只与其中一幅图片相符,虽然所给图片较多,但每幅图片的内容有明显差异,因此不难迅速做出判断。准确理解句意是迅速选出相应图片的重要条件,但不是唯一条件。为什么这样说?——有时你难免会碰到不能透彻理解所听句子意思的情况,但如果能抓住与图片内容相关的关键词,也能得出正确判断。就上题而言,你只要抓住句子中 camping 这个关键词,就很容易排除其他三图。

2. 问句应答题

问句应答题属于情景反应,选项是答语,所听的句子可能是问句,也可能不是问句。这种试题无论从形式或内容都体现了语言交际情景中的真实性和灵活性。试题更贴近日常生活,对学生能力有较高的要求。

【例题赏析】请听问句,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能够恰当回答你所听到的句子的最佳答案。每个句子只读一遍。

A. I'm sure I've seen the bag before.

B. Yes. It had my purse and keys in it.

C. Well, you put the washing powder in the machine.

录音原文: Don't worry, madam! Was there anything valuable in the bag that was stolen?

答案为 B。

【应试策略】问句应答题中,句意理解的录音内容也是一个或多个句子,一般是日常交际的话语,如果是问句,要求选择答语,如果是一般的寒暄话,则要求选择与之相应的应答。这样的试题,在熟悉所给选项的基础上,不但要听清、听懂录音中的句子,还需清楚应该如何应答。因此,句意理解关键要听得懂,答得恰当、得体。

由于文化习俗等方面存在的差异,在社会交际中常会造成困难甚至误解。因此,平时应注意积累和归纳这方面知识,提高对英语表达方式的敏感度。

3. 对话理解题

对话理解题,包含了第一节的 5 道简短对话题和第二节的 4 段较长对话题。考试中的对话题,通常形式为男女对答式的小会话,内容总不外乎日常生活中的一般对话,即衣、食、住、行、工作、学习等话题。根据对话内容的不同,可以分为教育学习、日常生活、工作事务等方面。考试中听力部分问题的句子结构和内容都比较简单,问题常由 what、when、where、who、why 和 how 等疑问词引导的特殊疑问句提出。而依据对话题目的种类,则可以归类为:细节型、计算型、大意型和推理型等题型。

【例题赏析 1】请听下面小对话,每组对话后有一个问题,根据你所听到的对话内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。每组对话和问题均读两遍。

A. At around 6:30 pm.

B. After 7:00 pm.

C. Late at night.

录音原文: M: Hi, Kathy. We're going to have a party this evening. Will you come?

W: Yes, I'd love to. What time?

M: 6:30.

W: I'm afraid I will be a little late. My piano lesson finishes at 7:00.

M: That's OK.

Q: When will Kathy go to the party?

答案为 B。

这是一道话题属于日常生活类的听力理解题目。Kathy 的钢琴课七点钟结束,所以那时才去晚会。

【例题赏析 2】请听下面一段长对话,然后根据你所听到的对话内容,选择能回答下列问题的最佳答案。对话读两遍。

1. When did Jane Goodall begin studying chimpanzees?

A. 30 years ago.

B. 26 years ago.

C. In 1960.

2. What special training did Jane have?

A. Working with animals.

B. No special training.

C. Living in wild places.



录音原文:

M: I'd like to welcome someone special to our programme this evening to tell us about chimpanzees. We've discovered a lot about chimpanzees over the last 30 years, and this is mostly because of the work of one person, Jane Goodall. Good evening, Jane.

W: Good evening, Steve, and thank you for inviting me to your show.

M: When did you first become interested in chimpanzees, Jane?

W: I began studying their behaviour in 1960, when I was only 26. I'd always wanted to work with animals, although I didn't have any special training or knowledge.

M: Where did you go to study their way of life?

W: I went to Tanzania in East Africa and worked in the Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve. It's now called Gombe National Park.

M: Did the chimpanzees accept you immediately?

W: No, it took a long time. I used to spend all day with them, observing them and learning about their way of life. I found them fascinating and wanted to know as much as I could about them. However, they wouldn't let me get too close to them. It was only after 18 months of waiting that the chimpanzees finally decided I wasn't going to hurt them. They let me get close to them and accepted me as a part of the forest.

M: And now, more than 40 years later, you're still studying the chimpanzees in Tanzania?

W: Yes, I believe it's the longest continual study of any animal in the wild ever conducted.

M: I understand you've also set up centres in other African countries to look after chimpanzees which have been mistreated by people.

W: Yes, that's right. These centres take care of the many baby chimpanzees whose parents have been killed by hunters. They give these little orphans the chance to live in peace and safety.

答案: 1. C 2. B.

对话中 “M: When did you first become interested in chimpanzees, Jane? W: I began studying their behaviour in 1960, when I was only 26.” 说明这个女士在 1960 年开始研究 chimpanzees(黑猩猩)。第一题答案就从听力材料中直接获得, 较容易, 答案选择 C。题目 2 根据分析 “W: I began studying their behaviour in 1960, when I was only 26. I'd always wanted to work with animals, although I didn't have any special training or knowledge.” 可得知, 她没有经验。

【应试策略】简短对话, 在多数情况下, 往往能从录音材料中找到与选择项相同的部分, 但我们更要注意通过对这个对话的整体理解, 正确选择答案。平时在训练中, 有意识地加强这方面的训练, 特别是对数字类题目的敏感训练、细节信息的短时记忆能力训练和语句推导能力训练。能有意识的在纸上记录一些信息。解答题目时, 先看题目。后在听录音材料中, 对题目中出现的解答选项有重点的听和识别, 注意区分开一些干扰内容和选项。

较长对话, 一般为男女相互四次或以上来回的对话。这部分录音材料读两次。在听录音前, 考生应通过提前阅读题目的提问和解答, 了解这个较长对话大体内容和做题重点。在第一次听录音中, 全神贯注, 边听边记录一些要点和关键词, 了解对话大意。有时对非常有把握的题目可以马上给出答案。在第二次听录音中, 以全篇对话的角度, 集中精神对一些有难度的题目做出解答。

在解答一些大意和推导题时, 平时可以通过做这类阅读理解题, 提高自己从全面着眼做题的能力和推断的能力。解答题目中, 一般把这类题目留在最后解决, 仔细比较各个选择项的区别, 思考各个答案选项的推断依据, 根据自己所记录的 notes 和全文角度作答。

4. 短文理解题

短文理解题是听力测试中难度较大的一种题型, 分选择题和填空题。而以主观题形式出现的短文理解难度更大。与以选择正确答案或判断正误形式的短文理解相比, 以完成句子、填图表或回答问题等形式出现的短文理解更能真实地反映出考生真实的听力水平。

【例题赏析 1】请听下面一段材料, 根据你所听到的内容, 选择能回答下列问题的最佳答案。材料读两遍。

1. What will be available after the concert in the library?

- A. Photos and cards.
- B. Food and drinks.
- C. CDs and videos.

2. What will the talk be about?

- A. A famous actor in the speaker's eyes.
- B. Interesting stories about the university.
- C. A recent journey the speaker has made.

录音原文:

First of all, Lambly School has contacted us to tell us all about the concert they are giving on Saturday evening; that's the 8th.

The music starts at 7:30 not at 7:00 o'clock as advertised, and will finish at about 8:30 after which coffee will be available. They say it's an evening of songs and dances for everyone. There'll be some food and drinks afterwards in the library.

That will be included in the cost of the ticket. Do go along to this concert as the school will use the ticket money to buy new sports



equipment for the children. Last year's concert was a great success and the school was able to buy a new computer for the children to use and also pay for a trip to London.

Next, I have some details of a regular weekend activity. The Walking Club are going for a long distance walk around the lake this Sunday. Everybody is should meet at 10:00 am in the car park by the lake. Don't forget you can get a bus from the market square if you don't have any transport.

On Saturday evening, there's a talk for the International Club by a well-known local writer, Sarah Jones, who teaches at the university. You may have read her latest novel, which is being sold in all the bookshops at the moment. Well, she's giving a talk at 8:00 pm on Saturday evening in the library. That's the building next to the theatre, in the centre of town. I'm sure you'll find it very interesting. Sarah has just returned from Africa and will talk about all her experiences there. She travelled through three different countries and met lots of interesting people, including a famous actor. Now, the International Club would like to remind you that the talk is for everyone, not just members.

答案: 1. B 2. C

第一题考查考生捕捉所听独白中有关细节内容的能力。从“*There'll be some food and drinks afterwards in the library*”中可以推断答案为B。第2题考查考生捕捉所听独白中有关细节内容的能力。从“*Sarah has just returned from Africa and will talk about all her experiences there.*”这句话可以推断答案为C。

【例题赏析2】请听下面一段材料, 根据你所听到的内容, 补全空白处所缺的信息, 每空一词。材料读两遍。

SUNNINGTON SPORTS CAMP	
Choice of afternoon activity	Sign list outside the (16) _____ room
Clothes	Wear track suit, but also bring (17) _____ and a T-shirt, 2 pairs of sports shoes
Food	Lunch served in canteen every half hour between 12:15 and (18) _____ p. m. Snack bar sells drinks, chocolate and (19) _____
Certificate	Marks given for attitude: effort and team-work performance: strength, (20) _____ and skill

答案: 16. changing 17. shorts 18. 1:45 19. biscuit(s) 20. speed

听力原文:

Man: Welcome to the Sunnington Sports Camp. Before you divide into groups, I'd like to give you some information about the plans for this week. During your time here you will play at least 12 different sports. In the morning there is a planned programme, but we offer you a choice of afternoon activity. You need to sign a list before midday today, saying which sports you'd like to do. The list is on the wall outside the changing room.

Now, clothes. You can wear your track suit for most sports, although you should also remember to bring shorts and a T-shirt each day as well, in case it's hot. We do both outdoor sports and indoor activities, so please make sure you have two pairs of sports shoes with you, too.

Lunch is served in the canteen at half-hour intervals between 12:15 and a quarter to two. Your group leader will tell you what time to start queuing outside the canteen. We also have a snack bar, where you can buy drinks, chocolate and biscuits, but a word of warning: Don't eat too much at a time, or you won't be able to run as fast!

At the end of the course, you will get a certificate, at one of six levels. We give you marks each day for a number of things. First, we look at your attitude: this includes things like effort, working as part of a team, and so on. Then we give you marks for your performance—your strength and speed, as well as your actual skill in each sport. All these marks go towards your final score, which is out of 200. The Level Six certificate goes to anyone who gets 180 marks or more.

Now, any questions?

文章的首句和末句往往是蕴涵信息量最大的主题句。要特别注意短文中的 人物、事件发生的地点、时间、主要情节等, 特别是文章的开头句与结尾句。边听边记录与问题有关的信息和关键词。对某些不能直接找到答案的题目, 可从记录下的或理解的内容中分析推理, 得出结论。学会合理分配听力重点。学会把注意力集中在含有答案的词句上是很重要的。一般情况下, 短文理解题会读两遍, 第一遍听不明白的问题, 就是第二次听的重点, 在听这部分内容时要聚精会神, 要对第一遍没听清的地方特别敏感。在考试过程中, 要把重点放到选出正确答案上, 对自己降低要求。

【应试策略】

做短文理解题时, 考生不仅要真正听懂短文内容, 还要用英语写出符合要求的答案。在写答案的过程中, 考生的基本词汇、语法知识、逻辑思维能力等都得到了不同程度的检验。可以说, 这种题是考查听和写双重能力的较为理想的题型。

听短文“填入所缺的词将短文补充完整”这种题型属听写题, 理解的成分相对较少。作为短文理解的听写, 主要限于短文中



- A. In a music store. B. In a computer lab. C. In a school library.
15. Why didn't the man go to the exhibition?
A. The ticket was too expensive. B. Buying tickets took time. C. Da Vinci was not his favorite.

2

每段播放两遍。各段后有几个小题，各段播放前每小题有 5 秒钟的阅题时间。请根据各段播放内容及其相关小题，在 5 秒钟内从题中所给的 A、B、C 项中，选出最佳选项。

听下面一段对话，回答第 1—3 三个小题。

1. What kind of music does the man like best?
A. Classical music. B. Rock music. C. Jazz.
2. Who can play the violin?
A. The woman. B. The man. C. The man's wife.
3. When will the woman possibly hear the man's wife play?
A. Some day in the future. B. This weekend. C. This month.

听下面一段对话，回答第 4—6 三个小题。

4. What is the name of the man?
A. David. B. Davy. C. Dick.
5. What kind of people don't the two speakers need?
A. Those who have no experience in the office work.
B. Those who don't want to work 30 hours a day.
C. Those who know no foreign language.

6. Who will get the highest salary?
A. Those who are well educated.
B. Those who have a lot of experience.
C. Those who can speak a second language.

听下面一段独白，回答第 7—9 三个小题。

7. What do they do for a living now?
A. They have a shop that sells bread and cakes.
B. They buy cakes and bread and sell them.
C. They make cakes and bread and send them to shops.
8. Which of the following facts that does NOT make it easy for the mother to take care of the business?
A. She helped the father with the business before.
B. She looked after the children.
C. The speaker's older brother was helping with the business.
9. When did the mother probably start to take care of the business?
A. Recently. B. Six years ago. C. Two years ago

听下面一段对话，回答第 10—12 三个小题。

10. What do you think Robert Redford is?
A. An actor. B. The manager of the cinema. C. The man's boss.
11. What can we learn about Saturday?
A. It will be sunny.
B. The man will stay home that day.
C. A good film will be on that day.
12. What will the man do on Saturday morning?
A. Meet Ed and Jean. B. Play tennis. C. Have a good breakfast outside.

听下面一段独白，回答第 13—15 三个小题。

13. What does Mrs. Smith always do after supper?
A. Do her housework.
B. Help her son with his lessons.
C. Tell her husband a lot of interesting things.
14. Why did Mr. Smith get ill one day?
A. He did too much housework at home.
B. He hadn't enough time to sleep during the night.
C. He was too busy in his office.
15. Why did the doctor give Mrs. Smith some medicine?