

第一章 听力理解

第一节 听力理解概述

一、听力考试常见类型及应试技巧

在全国公共英语等级考试第二级的考试中 听力部分的分值占到 30 分 因此 听力部分做得好与坏直接关系到考生的笔试试卷的成绩, 因此考生对听力一定不能掉以轻心。下面, 让我们首先分析一下听力考试常见题型:

1. 关于价格计算

这类试题常常告诉你买一打多少钱, 买两个多少钱, 然后问你买一个需要多少钱。或者告诉你正常价格及优惠方法, 然后问你最终需多少钱。

例 1. M: This book is 2 dollars and the blue one is a dollar more.

W: The red one is twice as much as the blue one.

Q: How much does the red book cost?

- a. \$ 2 b. \$ 6 c. \$ 4

正确答案是 b 显然是通过 $(2 + 1) \times 2 = 6$ 算出来的。

例 2. M: This pen costs 11 dollars, but I've got 7 dollars.

W: I've got 6 dollars, so I'll lend you the rest.

Q: How much will the woman lend the man?

- a. \$ 11 b. \$ 6 c. \$ 4

正确答案是 c 是通过 $11 - 7 = 4$ 得出的。其中的 \$ 6 可以看做是干扰项。

当数字关系比较复杂时必须反复练习, 掌握边听边记的应试技巧, 培养快速心算能力。此外最重要的是必须总结归纳出一些价格方面常用的关键词及英美的货币名称。常用词汇如下:

表示降价的: sale price, on sale, special price 等

表示正常价格: regular price, normal price 等

表示优惠打折: discount, cut off, half 等

表示价格合算: a good buy, bargain price 等

表示价格太贵: expensive, dear, steep 等

表示货币名称: dollar (美元), cent (美分), dime (10 美分)

nickel (5 美分), quarter (25 美分)

pound (英镑), pence (便士)

2. 关于时间

这类考题无外乎是出现两个具体的时刻 (如 早上 9:20 到下午 3:30) 问它们之间的间隔 (6 小时 10 分) 或者告诉听者一个时刻 (开始或终止时刻) 和间隔时间 问另一个时刻。

例 1. M: Why do we have to leave now? It only takes 20 minutes to drive there.

W: Yes, but it'll take another 10 minutes to park the car and the game starts at 8:00.

Q: What time is it now?

- a. 8:00. b. 7:50 c. 7:30

正确答案是 c 从对话中我们得知 两个时刻之间的间隔为 $20 + 10 = 30$ 分钟 而终止时刻是 8:00, 所以开始时刻也即出发的时间是 7:30。

另一种情况下考生不需要计算时间, 而是要记住对话中出现的两个或两个以上时间里发生的不同事情就可以了。

例 2. M: I wonder if John will be here by 8:00. He's supposed to be.

W: His wife said he left at 7:30 so he should be here by 8:15 at the latest.

Q: What time is John supposed to arrive?

- a. 8:00 b. 8:15 c. 7:30

正确答案是 a, 这种题是测试考生听力题的准确性及抗干扰的能力。对话中第二句是与选择无关的多余的话。对付这类听力题最为重要的是听明白问题, 然后才能有针对性地选出正确答案 a。

要想在很短的时间里快速做出选择, 除了熟悉这些题型外, 还必须反复训练自己掌握英语中时间的不同读法, 比如:

10:55 ten fifty-five 或 five to eleven;

10:05 ten five 或 five past ten;

3:15 three fifteen 或 a quarter past three;

1:30 one thirty 或 half past one;

12:00 twelve 或 at noon;

半小时 half an hour 或 a half hour。

3. 关于地点

这类题目通常是通过对话向听者提供具体的情景和情节, 然后要求听者判断出对话发生的地点。

例 1. W: Are you ready to check out?

M: Yes, you pay the bill, and I'll call the desk and have our luggage taken out to the taxi.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

- a. in an airport b. in a hotel c. in a post office

正确答案是 b, 从对话中我们陆续捕捉到以下几个关键词: check out、bill、luggage 所以判断出对话的发生地——旅馆。

从这个例子可以看出, 考生如果懂得一些特定的场景用语, 掌握与不同的场合相关的一些关键词, 将会对其判断选择起到事半功倍的作用。常见的特定场景关键词如下:

1) restaurant:

menu	菜单	steak	牛排
order	点菜	hamburger	汉堡包
tip	小费	pizza	比萨饼
bill	账单	soft drink	软饮料

go dutch	各自付账	cooky	小甜饼
main dish	主菜	dessert	甜食
2) hotel:			
check in	登记	luggage	行李
check out	结账	single room	单人间
reception desk	接待处	double room	双人间
receptionist	接待员	reservation	预定
porter	搬运工	room number	房间号
3) bank:			
open an account	开户头	cash a check	兑换支票
savings account	储蓄户头	deposit money	存钱
certificate account	定期账户	withdraw money	取钱
checking account	活期账户	personal check	私人支票
interest	利息	rate of interest	利率
4) hospital:			
take medicine	吃药	sore throat	喉咙痛
temperature	体温	headache	头痛
tablet	药片	fever	发烧
pill	药丸	prescription	处方
capsule	胶囊	physician	内科医生
blood pressure	血压	surgeon	外科医生
5) post office:			
stamp	邮票	telegram	电报
registered mail	挂号信	phone booth	公用电话间
regular mail	平信	parcel	包裹
special delivery	邮件快递	money order	汇款单
6) airport:			
flight	航班	departure time	起飞时间
runway	跑道	boarding pass	登机牌 / 卡
take off	起飞	check-in counter	乘机登记处
7) railway station:			
express train	快车	sleeping car	卧铺
round trip	往返	single trip	单程
8) library:			
librarian	图书管理员	stack	书架
renew	续借	catalogue	目录
9) school:			
campus	校园	tuition	学费
dining hall	餐厅	credits	学分
semester	学期	course	课程

mid-term exam	期中考试	required courses	必修课
final exam	期末考试	selective courses	选修课
10) store :			
on sale	甩卖	price	价格
out of stock	没货	cashier	收款员
size	尺寸	manager	经理
colour	颜色	change	零钱

4. 关于职业与人物关系

听力测试中关于职业的题目经常出现，做好这类题目的关键：一要分辨说话人的语气、态度，二要格外留意对话的场景，掌握关键词语。对话发生在餐馆里应为侍者 (waiter) — 顾客 (customer) 在银行里应为职员 (clerk) — 储户 (customer)，学校里应为教授 (professor) — 学生 (student) 等等。

例 1. W: Do you want me to explain these problems before your mid-term exam?

M: That's a good idea. I have trouble learning the material.

Q: What is the proper relationship between them?

- a. mother and son b. boss and employer c. teacher and student

正确答案是 c 显然这个题最关键的词是 mid-term exam，所以判断出他们的关系是师生。

例 2. M: Miss, can you give me the change for two dollars?

W: Sorry, sir. I'm not allowed to do so if you don't buy anything.

Q: What's the woman?

- a. salesgirl b. tour guide c. teacher

正确答案是 a 这个题的关键词是 change 和 buy 在这里 change 是“零钱”的意思 所以该妇女的职业应是 salesgirl。

考题中常出现的对应关系还有：

人物关系	地点
librarian-reader	-library
doctor-patient	-hospital
teller-cashier-customer	-bank
boss-manager-secretary	-office
receptionist-porter-tourist	-hotel
hostess-passenger	-airport/plane

除此之外还有些人物关系并没有固定的场所与之对应，考生只能从整个对话的内容去体会。

例 3. M: I wish Mary studied as hard as her brother.

W: Well, dear, I think she does all right. You worry about the kids too much. She'll probably work harder in high school.

Q: What is the proper relationship between them?

- a. sister and brother b. teacher and student c. husband and wife

正确答案是 c 这个对话并无有关场景的暗示 从对话人的语气 (如 dear) 以及对话的内容 (有关他们的孩子的学习) 可以看出他们的关系应为夫妻。

有必要指出的是 判断地点和人物身份的对话内容极其相似 考生应在对话开始前迅速浏览一下四个选项，做到有的放矢地去选择正确的答案。

二、正确处理听力学习中的几个关系

随着英语教学与考试改革的不断深化，听力的重要性日渐突出。它不但是取得好的英语成绩的重要砝码，也是必须掌握的英语基本技能之一。许多同学为了提高听力水平，下了很大工夫，取得了很大进步，但仍有些同学对听力学习中的几个关系感到困惑。这里笔者根据自己的教学经验和体会，谈谈对以下几个关系的一些看法。

1. 预习与直接听的关系

预习对许多科目的学习都是很有帮助的，听力学习也不例外。尤其在听力学习的初级阶段 预先查查生词 熟悉一下有关的背景知识 对消除初学者心理上的障碍 尽快克服学习上的不适应性，具有很大帮助。但这个过程不宜太久，毕竟正常交际中，我们是不可能事先预习谈话内容的，所以这个过程应尽量缩短。一般来说，适应了听力的学习过程以后，就应该马上过渡到直接听。这虽然会增加一时的学习困难，但可以锻炼其他诸如预估、猜测、推理等能力。

2. 精听与泛听的关系

在听力练习中，既要准确无误地听出某些重要数据、年代、人名及事实，又要兼顾把握大意，这就有必要把精听与泛听结合起来。精听是指把录音中的每一词每一句都听清楚，不留任何疑问 甚至一些升降调的变化特点、连续、弱读都要记忆下来 以增强语言的形象感。通过精听，听者可以详细了解各方面的语言知识、各种听力技巧等。精听遍数不限，听不懂的地方可以反复听 直到完全听懂为止 所以比较费时间 如果太过于注重 会对日后正常语速的听力学习起负作用。因此，在精听的同时合理穿插泛听练习是十分必要的。泛听有两方面的含义，一是材料广泛 知识面宽 二是指对材料的粗听 即不求甚解 只求掌握大意 所以不宜中间打断，要一气呵成。遍数也不要太多，一般三五遍即可。泛听初期可以听些简单的对话、已学过的课文、小故事等等 这样可以练习听音知意 增强词语的音意联系 把学到的书面语同声音信号结合起来。我们甚至可以在休闲娱乐时听听英文歌曲、有趣的故事等等，让声音信号在无意识中飘进我们的耳朵，在潜移默化中培养语感。

3. 课内与课外的关系

听力课上 因为有明确的目标、完备的设施、良好的学习氛围和适度紧张的情绪 所以易出成绩，水平提高也快。但听力是许多同学的薄弱环节，单靠每周的几节课是远远不够的，自己课后还需要“加码”。可以把课堂上的材料进一步“精听”也可以“泛听”其他材料 如《走遍美国》(Family Album U. S. A.)、《走向未来》(LOOK AHEAD)等，有基础了还可以试着听VOA、BBC的慢速英语(SPECIAL ENGLISH)，进而过渡到听正常语速的英语(standard English)。另外一个不可忽视的方面就是随意听，即在休闲娱乐甚至是休息时听一些英语歌曲、英语节目、电影录音剪辑等 这样耳熟能详 不知不觉朗朗上口 语感增强了 听说能力也提高了。有时可能感觉收益不大，但这只是暂时的，其长期效果是显著的。

4. 速度与难度的关系

对于听力初学者来说 速度与难度直接相关。一般说来 速度慢 难度就较小 速度快 难度就较大。初学者宜用“循序渐进法”即从慢速开始 逐步加快 这种方法能使初学者逐渐适应有声信息的传递方式，树立起听的信心。目前，听力教材大多是以这种方法编写的。但这种方法用久了，容易使人大脑反应变得迟钝，而且成效也慢。另一种方法与之相反，强调一开始

就听正常语速的英语，使大脑逐步适应这种速度，再通过逐渐增加材料内容难度来提高听力水平。当然 开始听懂的可能不多 这很自然 这时千万不要灰心 只要认真去听 用心去听 不多久就能适应这种速度，关键是信心和方法。这两种方法各有优劣，各人兴趣不同，选择可能也不一样。但无论用哪种方法，均应使自己在压力中成长，必须自我加压，要始终使自己感到有难度，有压力。我们的能力就是在不断克服困难的过程中逐步提高的。

5. 明听与盲听

所谓明听，就是在有材料的基础上听，听不明白的地方可以查查材料。这种听法易于消除误解，有助于建立正确的音意联系。而盲听则是在没有材料或只有练习没有答案的基础上听。这种方法听着吃力，易生疑惑，但可以激发人的进取心，尤其是可以培养“听音知意”的能力。在听的过程中可能会遇到一些不熟悉的词，这时可以通过上下文来猜其意思，增强辨词能力，而且最重要的是，它能激发兴趣，培养灵活运用各种听力技巧的能力。如果两种方法互为补充，则会相得益彰。

6. 听力训练的时间安排

听力学习分精听与泛听，时间安排也不一样。精听因为需要注意力高度集中，所以时间安排以每天精神最佳时为宜，比如清晨、晚间等。而且时间不宜过长，每次连续听不要超过一小时，否则容易损伤听觉器官。泛听则比较自由，只要有时间，随时可以听，尤其欣赏性的泛听，可以当作娱乐，安排在休息时听，当然时间也不宜太长。听力是习惯成自然的技巧训练，每天都要听一段时间 不能三天打鱼 两天晒网 要细水长流 持之以恒。奢望花几个月的时间练习好听力是不现实的，尽管听力成绩暂时可以上去，但一旦松懈，下降得也很快。也不能奢望每天多听 就能很快练好听力。人的承受力是有限的 有时听得过多不但无益 反而有害 所以练习好听力贵在坚持。

7. 听与说、读、写的关系

听、说、读、写是英语学习的基本技能 但它们之间决不是相互割裂的 而是互相联系、相互促进、协调发展的关系。说、读、写以听力为基础 听力技能的提高也有赖于说、读、写能力的进步。

所谓说 即口头表达。有人说 听多少就能说多少 虽然偏颇 却也有一定道理。平时多用英语表达自己的思想 如参加英语角、英语晚会、与外教直接对话均可激发自己的进取心 提高表达能力。

读有两方面的内容：一方面指阅读。韦斯特认为：“在缺乏外语条件的环境下，从阅读入手 有利于积累语言知识和培养语感。”尤其要培养快速阅读能力 可以读读英文小说、英文杂志及报纸等。这样不仅能扩大词汇量和知识面，更为重要的是它可以增强语感，在潜移默化中培养用英语思维的能力。另一方面指朗读。当我们用正确的语调对所听材料大声朗读时，我们听到自己的声音 这也是一种潜在的听力练习 在朗读中要尽量大声、快速、清晰 使口腔肌肉逐步适合英语发音，尽快练成一口纯正的英语。

写即写作。平时用英文写信 写日记 写读书报告 都是练习写作的好形式 也是自己各方面知识的一种检验。说、读、写的能力提高了，听力水平的提高也就是自然的了。

当然，以上各种关系并不是孤立的，它们是一个问题的几个方面。要在实践中不断探索、总结 找出差距 发现优势 最终找到适合自己的学习方法。

三、听力训练中几个常见的问题及对策

一个未经（或很少经历）正规听力训练的学习者一开始上听力课时总是无所适从，即使经过一段时间的训练，由于缺乏一定的应对技巧，不少学生在听的过程中，一遇上某种困难，慌乱中往往错过一些机会，最终影响听的效果。听的过程中，时不待人，容不得听者在某个“钉子”上停留过长。不同的听者采取不同的对策会将“损失”减少到最低的程度。以下就听力教学中学生经常遇到的一些问题，从听力技巧上作出分析并提出应对的办法。

1. 生词处理问题

对于一些生词，教师在学生听之前或之后一般会给予讲解。即使这样，在听的过程中，程度不同的学生还会遇上一些不熟悉的词汇、短语。不少学生总是将注意力停留在此，仔细推敲、反复思考，其后的话语早就从耳边过去了。顾此失彼，因小失大。较妥当的方式是把这一句听完，在下一句还未出现之前的瞬间，根据上下文意思迅速判断或猜测，或索性把它权作某一动作（如是动词的话）某一名称（如是名词的话）筹放下，暂不理睬，这样不致失去听后面话语的机会。说不定在听下文时，前面那个“生词”突然明白过来了。或者那个词压根儿就不重要，根本不影响整体理解。

2. 瞬时记忆问题

有些学生在听的过程中，重要内容差不多都能听懂，但听完全部对话（或篇章）后，发现前面听到的在脑海中已经变得模糊了（尤其是具体的内容）。待做选择练习时，觉得几个答案（比如数据方面的）似乎都像。出现这种现象的原因是听了后面忘了前面。针对这种情况，听者应该在听的过程中，作些要点记录，如论点、过程及相应的时间、地点、人物等。瞬时记忆在听力训练中虽很重要，但毕竟来得快，去得也快。听者对此不应该过分自信，还是作点笔记妥当。况且边听边记录本身也是一种高强度的脑力活动，对大脑潜能的进一步开发是大有帮助的。

3. 人物话语对号问题

听力教学不同于影像教学。影像教学中，对话中的人物在画面中是一清二楚的，一看就知道是谁在讲话，甚至人物关系通过画面都可以得到确认。听录音则不然，尤其是说话者为三个人以上或同性别的对话里，越听到后面越容易混淆是谁在对谁说话，尽管话语的内容不难听懂。对此，可以采取如下对策：

1) 循音辨人：即根据讲话人的音质、音色、音量、语速、节奏等来确定是谁在讲话。一般说来，不同的人具有不同的音质、音色，而音量、语速、节奏有时还能体现说话人的身份和地位，如长辈对晚辈讲话总是显得稳重悠缓。

2) 循义辨人：即根据话语内容含义来判断说话人的身份，如师生对话中，向对方提出疑难问题的一般是学生。

3) 记笔记：对于程度好点的听者可结合以上两种方式作点笔记，将张三、李四、王五的话语要点一一列记下。

4. 被动听法与主动听法问题

外语听力活动是一种积极主动的思维活动，而在实际教学中，不少学生有意或无意将其同说对立开来，说是主动的，说什么、怎么说由说话者决定的，而听是被动的，因为人家说什么，我听什么。这种观点似乎不无道理，但若从听的过程来看，这种看法完全忽视了听者在听的过程中所能发挥的积极性和主动性及由此而引起的不同效果。在教学实践中，这种积极主动的方式方法主要有：

1) 词语联想 听者针对对话或篇章标题中一些重要词汇 就自己掌握的知识展开联想 如在“ How Many Languages Do You Speak? ”的标题中 不难看出 Languages 是对话中的主题。听者一听到 或看到 这个标题后 就应针对“ Languages ”展开联想 :Chinese、English、Japanese 等等。联想越多,与对话内容契合的可能性越大。

2) 预测:听者可从标题上来预测下面将要听到的可能会是哪些方面的内容,如在“ The Trip Was Not Easy ”的标题中 听者针对 Not Easy 可能的预测是 交通方面的、气候方面的、游乐方面的、食宿方面的等等。拿交通方面来说可能有 订票、乘机、乘船、乘车、误点、车祸等等。

听者可根据所听到的内容预测接下去会出现什么情况 什么内容或什么观点等 甚至可以预测最终结果(这里需要教师及时暂停放音 指导学生或独自预测、或结对讨论、或小组讨论。)

3) 见缝插针 在熟知相关答题指导 (Directions) 形式或完成了上一个答题选择的情况下,听者应在录音正在播放答题指导期间 或每播放下一个问题之前 将相应的书面问题 如果有的话 及备选答案迅速浏览一下。这样做可以缩小范围 明确目标 做到有的放矢 更重要的是相对延长了解题答题时间,从而大大提高效率。

第二节 听力理解专项训练

I

1. Why is the heating not turned on?
 - A. Because it has gone wrong.
 - B. Because there is no electricity.
 - C. Because the woman forgot to turn it on.
2. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
 - A. Customer and waitress.
 - B. Tourist and porter.
 - C. Customer and sales-boy.
3. What food does the woman like?
 - A. Food rich in sugar.
 - B. Food low in fat.
 - C. Food high in salt.
4. How did the man try to protect the children from being hurt by the fire?
 - A. He cleaned the house.
 - B. He bought something to guard against it.
 - C. He asked the woman for advice.
5. What is the man most probably going to do next?
 - A. To buy another necklace immediately.
 - B. To help looking for the necklace.
 - C. To punish her.
6. Where is the man?
 - A. In a hotel.
 - B. In a shop.
 - C. At home.
7. What does the man ask Anne to do?
 - A. He asks Anne to give him his passport and 2,000 dollars.

- B. He asks Anne to bring her passport and less than 2,000 dollars.
C. He asks Anne to bring her passport and 2,000 dollars or more.
8. When did Peter set the world record?
A. In 1998. B. In 1997. C. In 1992.
9. What will Sue do after supper?
A. To meet Mr Black. B. To visit Disneyland. C. To visit an airport.
10. How much will the man pay?
A. Sixteen dollars. B. Thirty-two dollars. C. Thirty dollars.
11. Why did the man want to go to Africa?
A. He wanted to end his friendship with the girl.
B. He wanted to marry a doctor in a medical team.
C. He hoped to see the world.
12. Who cut the man's hair?
A. The man's parents.
B. The man's father and brother.
C. The man's mother and brother.
13. What is Julia probably going to do?
A. To dream. B. To attend evening classes. C. To be a secretary.
14. What is the man going to do?
A. To visit Glasgow on Wednesday.
B. To meet some people.
C. To have a meeting in Glasgow.
15. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?
A. Husband and wife.
B. Policeman and driver
C. Customer and shop-assistant.
16. How often did the man write home?
A. Once a week. B. Once a month. C. Twice a month.
17. What are they talking about?
A. Something robbed. B. Something repaired. C. Something misplaced.
18. How does the woman usually go shopping?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. On foot.
19. Where is Mrs Green from?
A. America. B. Japan. C. China.
20. Where did the man spend his vacation?
A. In a big city. B. On a farm. C. In a factory.
21. How often did Bob water the flower?
A. Every day. B. Every second day. C. Every last day of the week.
22. Whose and what paper is the woman looking at?
A. Mike's maths paper.

- B. John's maths paper.
C. Mike's physics paper.
23. What did the woman think at first the man should not do?
A. He should not look behind the door.
B. He did not need to wear a jacket.
C. He should be younger than she was.
24. What is not suitable for the man?
A. A night flight. B. A plane to Paris. C. A plane ticket.
25. What is the woman going to hire(租用)?
A. An Olympus. B. An Olympics. C. An Olympia.
26. What will the man do in a minute?
A. He will sit down. B. He will cook supper alone.
C. He will cook supper together with the woman.
27. Which of the following is true?
A. The man was talking to the stranger.
B. The stranger asked the man and the woman the way.
C. Neither the woman nor the stranger knows where the bus stop is.
28. What season is it now?
A. Autumn. B. Winter. C. Spring.
29. How much did Peter pay for his new bicycle?
A. 9 dollars. B. 19 dollars. C. 90 dollars.
30. What size of shoes does the man wear?
A. Size eight. B. Size eight and a half. C. Not told in the passage
31. How far is the South Street from here?
A. It's about five minutes' walk from here.
B. It's five kilometers from here.
C. It's fifteen miles from here.
32. Who is the woman hoping to get in touch with?
A. Mr. Brown. B. Mrs. Brown. C. The man himself.
33. Where should the man get off?
A. At the next stop.
B. At the next stop but one.
C. Right here.
34. Where are the man and woman?
A. At home. B. In an office. C. In a taxi.
35. What happened to the woman?
A. She found a new job.
B. She gave up her job.
C. She felt terrible yesterday.
36. Where does the talk take place?

- A. At a filling station. B. At a chemist's. C. In a post office.
37. Why doesn't the woman want to eat any more?
A. Because she has eaten a lot.
B. Because she is afraid she will put on weight.
C. Because she thinks the cake is not delicious.
38. What does the woman want with her tea?
A. Milk. B. Sugar. C. Both milk and sugar.
39. When will the shop close?
A. At half past four. B. In an hour. C. At five o'clock.
40. Why didn't Paul come to the party?
A. Because he was busy. B. Because he was ill. C. Because he was on a trip.
41. How did the man feel about the match?
A. He felt it was worse than the last match.
B. He felt it was the best match he had ever seen.
C. He felt it was the worst match he had ever watched.
42. What is the time now?
A. 10:00. B. 9:40. C. 10:10.
43. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Student and teacher. B. Patient and nurse. C. Lawyer and client.
44. What does the man mean?
A. He hates red shoes.
B. He doesn't like them as well as the blue ones.
C. He likes the blue ones better.
45. What are they talking about?
A. The sun and clouds. B. Right and wrong. C. The weather.
46. Where is the man's home?
A. Rome B. San Francisco C. Paris
47. How does the man arrange his work now?
A. He works three times as much as he did before.
B. He has two free days for every three days he works.
C. He works three nights every two weeks.
48. Where are the speakers?
A. In a department store. B. At a florist's. C. In a supermarket.
49. When will the library be open on Saturday?
A. 8 am to 9 pm. B. 9 am to 5 pm. C. Closed.
50. What do we learn from the conversation about the present ages of the two?
A. They are both 40 years old.
B. The man is over 40 but not the woman.
C. None of them has reached 40 yet.

II

听第一段对话 回答第 1-3 题。

1. What did the woman use to be?
A. A student at London University.
B. A teacher at London University.
C. A student at Beijing University.
2. What did the woman's husband use to be?
A. A student at Beijing University.
B. A teacher at Beijing University.
C. A teacher at London University.
3. What did Peter Breen use to be?
A. The woman's teacher.
B. A workmate of the woman's husband.
C. The woman's schoolmate.

听第二段对话 回答第 4-8 题。

4. Where did Jim paint the pictures?
A. At home. B. In the kitchen. C. At school.
5. What did Jim show to his mother?
A. All his pictures. B. A house. C. His bedroom.
6. What colour are the trees in Jim's pictures?
A. Red. B. Blue. C. Green
7. What are in the sky in Jim's pictures?
A. A tree. B. A plane. C. Jim's mother and trees.
8. What does Jim's mother think of his pictures?
A. She thinks the pictures are beautiful.
B. She can hardly understand them.
C. She understands them well.

听第三段对话 回答第 9-11 题。

9. When will the man leave?
A. Monday B. Tuesday. C. Sunday. D. Wednesday.
10. Who told the man the news?
A. His sister. B. His father. C. His mother. D. His brother.
11. How long will the man stay at home at most?
A. Two days. B. Three days. C. Four days.

听第四段对话 回答第 12-13 题。

12. What does the lady tell the man about Mr Brown? He _____.
A. is under operation now
B. is going to have the operation
C. has already had his operation
13. When was the operation finished? The operation was finished at _____.

A. around 8:30 B. about 7:00 C. around 4:00

听第五段对话 回答第 14 - 17 题。

14. What are they talking about? They are talking about _____.
A. How to make pen friends
B. English studies
C. written English
15. What is the woman's advice? The woman's advice is to _____.
A. have more practice
B. have more writing practice
C. have private lessons
16. What programs does the woman suggest? She suggests _____.
A. "Follow Me" English program
B. "Around China" English program
C. Radio Beijing or BBC English programs
17. What does the woman suggest to improve his written English? She suggests _____.
A. buying a radio
B. listening to English programs
C. finding an English pen friend

听第六段对话 回答第 18 - 21 题。

18. What do you think the woman is? The woman is a _____.
A. librarian B. shop assistant C. teacher
19. What does the man go there for? The man goes there to _____.
A. borrow some newspapers
B. find some general information on computers
C. find help for his particular research project
20. What is the woman's suggestion? Her suggestion is that _____.
A. he should buy some particular books dealing with the problem
B. he should ask some experts for advice
C. he should borrow some magazines
21. What does the woman promise to help? The woman promises to _____.
A. lend him some money
B. help him with his English
C. show him the way to find what he wants

听第七段对话 回答第 22 - 24 题。

22. When did the man move into the new flat?
A. Just now. B. Last month. C. Not long ago.
23. What time is the party starting?
A. At 4:30. B. At 5:00. C. At 5:30.
24. Where is the man living?
A. Church Street, Randwick.

B. Randwick Street, Church.

C. Walter Street, Randwick.

听第八段对话 回答第 25–27 题。

25. What was the name of the man?

A. Dick. B. Davy. C. David.

26. What kind of people didn't they need?

A. Those who knew no foreign language.

B. Those who wanted to work 30 hours a week.

C. Those who had no experience in office work.

27. How much was the lowest pay they could offer a year?

A. About \$ 9,000. B. About £ 9,00. C. About \$ 99,000.

听第九段对话 回答第 28–30 题。

28. Why did the woman go to the doctor's a few days ago?

A. She had a bad tooth taken out.

B. She had her new tooth examined.

C. She had a false tooth filled in.

29. Why did the woman's new tooth hurt?

A. Because it didn't fit quite right.

B. Because she didn't take good care of it.

C. Because she didn't use it properly while eating.

30. What time did the doctor ask the woman to get there?

A. After 11:00 B. Before 11:00 C. At 11:00

听第十段对话 回答第 31–32 题。

31. Which unit is Bob learning?

A. Unit 1. B. Unit 2. C. Unit 3.

32. How many will Bob learn in this week?

A. One and a half. B. Two. C. Two and a half.

听第十一段对话 回答第 33–34 题。

33. How many subjects does the boy have for today?

A. 6. B. 7. C. 8.

34. Why does the girl ask the boy the question?

A. She wants to know how many subjects he is going to have.

B. She wants to attend his class.

C. She wants to borrow a book from him.

听第十二段对话 回答第 35–37 题。

35. What does the woman want to do?

A. Go to Wang Fu Jing Department Store.

B. Play at the Workers Club Building.

C. Ask the way from the man.

36. Where are the two speakers?

- A. In a store. B. In a hotel. C. At a bus stop.
37. What will the woman decide to do?
- A. She will prefer walking.
- B. She will take a No. 8 bus, then change to a No. 3 bus.
- C. She will take a No. 3 bus.

听第十三段对话 回答第 38 - 41 题。

38. Why does the woman make the telephone call?
- A. She wants to know more about the club.
- B. She hopes to find a job in Washington.
- C. She plans to go to evening classes.
39. What do the members do on Thursday evening?
- A. They have sports.
- B. They have language classes.
- C. They have dinner together.
40. What language does the woman speak besides English?
- A. Spanish. B. French. C. Italian.
41. Why does the man ask the woman for her name and address?
- A. He wants to send her a form.
- B. He intends to visit her.
- C. He would like to know more about her.

听第十四段对话 回答第 42 - 43 题。

42. Who has got the wrong number?
- A. Joe Monroe. B. Joe Monroe's aunt. C. Lucia's aunt.
43. Where do you think Lucia lives?
- A. In Los Angeles. B. In New York. C. In a cinema.

听第十五段对话 回答第 44 - 46 题。

44. When is Mary's birthday?
- A. August 15th. B. August 16th. C. August 12th.
45. What time will the party begin?
- A. At 2:00 p. m. B. At 2:20 p. m. C. At 1:40 p. m.
46. Will Jean come to the party?
- A. No, she won't, because she'll meet her sister at the station.
- B. Yes, she will, but she'll be late for the party.
- C. Not sure. Perhaps she won't be able to come.

听第十六段对话 回答第 47 - 50 题。

47. What do you think the man is?
- A. A teacher.
- B. An assistant of a bookstore.
- C. A foreign visitor to a school.
48. How long has Lily been learning English?

A. 5 years. B. 5 years and a half. C. Almost 5 years.

49. Does Lily feel it easy to learn English?

A. Not at all. B. Yes, she does. C. Sometimes.

50. Where is the sentence Lily feels difficult to understand?

A. On a page very close to the end of the book.

B. On a page in the middle of the book.

C. Right on the last page.

III

听第一段独白 回答第 1-2 题

1. What does the announcement tell people?

A. They should start leaving the exhibition hall now.

B. No more visitors will come.

C. The exhibition is still open.

2. When was the announcement made?

A. Half past five in the afternoon.

B. Fifteen minutes to five.

C. A quarter past five.

听第二段独白 回答第 3-4 题。

3. At least how many nuclear power centres are there in China from this news?

A. Three. B. Four. C. Two.

4. How many of China's nuclear power centres' positions does the news report?

A. All. B. Two. C. Three.

听第三段独白 回答第 5-9 题。

5. How did the speaker and his wife find their seats?

A. They were feeling their way to their seats like the blind.

B. The speaker found the seats first and then he led his wife there.

C. They didn't find their seats because it was too dark.

6. Where were their seats?

A. At the front of the cinema.

B. In the middle of the rows.

C. In one of the rows near the door.

7. When should the film start?

A. At two o'clock. B. At three o'clock. C. At one o'clock.

8. Why were they disappointed when the film started?

A. Because the film started late.

B. Because the second of the two films which they were not interested in was shown first.

C. Because they couldn't see the film clearly.

9. What might they have planned to do before they came to the cinema?

A. They would finish seeing the 2 films.

B. They would go to a restaurant right after the second film.

C. They might have planned to go home after seeing the first film.

听第四段独白 回答第 10 – 12 题。

10. What was the most wonderful piece of machinery on show?

A. The steam boat. B. The steam engine. C. The steam hammer.

11. How many visitors had been to the Crystal Palace altogether?

A. 6,000. B. 60,000. C. 6,000,000.

12. What happened to the Crystal Palace in 1936?

A. It was destroyed in a fire.

B. It was destroyed in a flood.

C. It was destroyed in an earthquake.

听第五段独白 回答第 13 – 15 题。

13. Why did the film become successful at the beginning of this century?

A. Because it lasted a whole hour.

B. Because it joined the scenes together in a story.

C. Because the price of the ticket was only five cents.

14. What does the speaker want to talk about?

A. About how to make films.

B. About the earliest films.

C. About the prices for different firms to make films.

15. What were the films like before 1903?

A. Short, clear and regular.

B. Short, smooth and successful.

C. Short, simple and unnatural.

听第六段独白 回答第 16 – 18 题。

16. What will the weather be like in most of North China?

A. Cold and wet.

B. Cold and cloudy.

C. Sunny but cold.

17. When and where will there be a strong north wind?

A. In most of the Northeast this afternoon.

B. In most part of North China tonight.

C. In most of the Northeast tomorrow afternoon.

18. What will the temperature be in Beijing?

A. -2°C to 4°C

B. -3°C to 3°C

C. -4°C to 2°C

听第七段独白 回答第 19 – 21 题。

19. How many countries did Mr. Bell visit last summer?

A. Only one.

B. Three.

C. Four.

20. Why did Mr. Bell feel very tired after returning home?

A. He visited too many places in a hurry.

B. His holiday was not long enough for him to travel in Europe.

C. He was on the train or on a bus all day long during his holiday.

21. What will be a good idea to spend a two-week summer holiday?