# **高二英语听力模拟试题（十八）**

dryer /ˈdraɪə(r)/ *n.* 烘干机 airline /ˈeəlaɪn/ *n*. 航空公司

shelter /ˈʃeltə(r)/ *n.* 收容所 predict /prɪˈdɪkt/ *v.* 预言；预报

thumb /θʌm/ *n*. 拇指 fist /fɪst/ *n*. 拳；拳头

joint /dʒɔɪnt/ *n.* 关节 calculation /ˌkælkjuˈleɪʃn/ *n.* 计算

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pour down （雨）倾盆而下 push back 推迟

go for 选择 first finger 食指



**第一节**

听下面**5**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。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.** What does the man probably want to watch tonight?

A. A sports game. B. A movie. C. A TV show.

**2.** What is the weather probably like now?

A. It’s hot. B. It’s wet. C. It’s sunny.

**3.** What is the man trying to do?

A. Make a shopping list. B. Empty the rubbish bin. C. Write a report.

**4.** What will the man probably do next?

A. Borrow some geography books.

B. Climb to the fifth floor.

C. Go downstairs.

**5.** What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A movie. B. A job. C. Social responsibility.

**第二节**

听下面**5**段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的**A**、**B**、**C**三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

**6.** Why is the man upset?

A. He has been served the wrong meal.

B. He is sick of the bad weather.

C. His flight is running late.

**7.** Where will the speakers probably go next?

A. A restaurant. B. A snack shop. C. An information desk.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

**8.** Who is Mr. Brown probably?

A. Robert’s teacher. B. Robert’s doctor. C. Robert’s father.

\* You poor thing.

你个小可怜。

**9.** What does Mrs. Hill offer to do for Robert?

A. Make sure he can get his homework.

B. Get some medicine for him.

C. Pick him up from school.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

**10.** Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a hotel. B. At a museum. C. At Sylvia’s home.

**11.** What is on the postcard the man sent to Sylvia?

A. A coffee can. B. A fridge. C. A TV.

**12.** What do we learn about the man’s trip?

A. He went to Berlin.

B. He didn’t take any photos.

C. He visited many museums.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

**13.** What was the main issue at the animal shelter in Kraków?

A. Many dogs were seriously ill.

B. Its indoor temperature was too low.

C. There wasn’t enough room inside for the animals.

**14.** What did the local police department do to help?

A. They took a dog to work.

B. They let adopters park for free.

C. They lent cars to transport the dogs.

**15.** How many dogs were adopted at the end?

A. 30. B. 93. C. 123.

**16.** How is the woman probably feeling?

A. Disappointed. B. Worried. C. Touched.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

**17.** Who probably starts finger counting with their thumbs?

A. Europeans. B. Central Americans. B. Asians.

**18.** What is Japanese counting practice like?

A. They start with a closed hand.

B. They end with the first finger.

C. They close a finger for each count.

**19.** How do Bantu-speakers in Tanzania probably show the number eight?

A. By counting the lines between fingers.

B. By using four fingers on each hand.

C. By showing some fingers twice.

**20.** Why can the Indian finger counting method support complex calculations?

A. The gap between the fingers is counted.

B. Each finger represents several numbers.

C. Fingers of each hand are used four times.

录音原文见P196



**高二英语听力模拟试题（十八）**（试题见P64）

## Text 1

M: I don’t know what to do with myself in the evenings. Now the football season is over! **Do you fancy watching that new funny movie together tonight? (1)**

W: Can we do that at the weekend? I’m halfway through a really cool talent show and I want to finish it.

## Text 2

W: Oh, no… **Did you get caught in the rain?**

M: **Yeah. It just came out of nowhere! One minute we had bright sunshine, and now it’s pouring down! (2)**

W: You poor thing. You should stand under the hot air dryer for a bit.

## Text 3

M: Sorry, I know you’re busy with your report. **But we have no milk, so I’m going to FreshCo. Can you think of anything else we need?**

W: **More bin bags.** The rubbish really needs emptying!

M: **Okay. I’ll add it to the list. (3)**

## Text 4

M: Hi, **do you know where the history books are? I’m sure they used to be up here on the fifth floor.**

W: **They’ve been moved to the ground floor.** ①Righ*t* next to the geography books.

M: Oh… **I climbed up all those stairs for nothing. (4)** Thanks, anyway!

①本句中Right next之间存在“不完全爆破”现象：Right最后一个音为爆破音/t/，next第一个音为鼻辅音/n/，两者遇到一起，前面的爆破音只做部分爆破，立即过渡到后面的鼻辅音上去。

## Text 5

W: **I think you’d really like this job. If you want, I’ll recommend you to my boss.**

M: **It does sound good. What would my main responsibilities be?**

W: **Checking people’s movie tickets, selling snacks, generally keeping everything clean and tidy… They are all pretty simple. (5)**

## Text 6

W: I checked the information board. **Our take-off time has been pushed back by another 20 minutes.** **(6)**

M: **This is annoying!** **(6)**

W: I know. They said it’s due to the weather.

M: I was planning to wait until we boarded to eat, but I don’t think I can now. I’m so hungry!

W: Well, **let’s get you something. (7)** ②There are plenty⌒of restaurants to choose from.

M: Oh, **just a chocolate bar from one of the stores will be fine. (7)**

W: **Are you sure? (7)**

M: **Definitely. (7)** I paid the airline extra for my dinner. I’m going to eat it!

②本句中plenty of之间存在“元音和元音的连读”现象：/ˈplenti (j)əv/。

## Text 7

W: Why aren’t you in class, **Robert? (8) (9)**

M: **I started feeling ill in PE, so Mr. Brown sent me to the school nurse. (8)**

W: Has someone called your parents?

M: Yes. My dad’s coming to collect me. His office is about half an hour away.

W: What’s wrong with you?

M: My ear has been blocked since I went swimming on Saturday, and now it’s really starting to hurt.

W: Do you have a temperature?

M: The nurse felt my head and said it was okay. But she thinks I should see the doctor and get some medicine.

W: Probably a good idea. Get some rest. **If you’re off for more than a day or two, I’ll arrange to have your homework sent to you. (9)**

M: **Thanks, Mrs. Hill. (9)**

## Text 8 (第10题为推断题)

M: **Hi Sylvia. (11)** Wow, the new place looks great!

W: Thanks! We unpacked the last moving box yesterday. It’s finally starting to feel like a real home. For a while, it felt like we were living in a very untidy hotel!

M: It’s really lovely.

W: Come in, and I’ll make some tea. **I’m looking forward to hearing about your trip! (12)**

M: **Oh, it was great. (12)** I took about a million photos!

W: I bet! **Look, I’ve put the postcard you sent me on the fridge.** **(11)**

M: Oh, great! I’m glad it arrived. **I couldn’t decide between this one and a picture of a crazy 1950s TV. But, in the end, I went for the coffee can. (11)**

W: It’s great! Where on earth did you find it?

M: **I came across a small museum while exploring Berlin.** **(12)** The name translates to, “The Museum of Things”, and it’s basically a celebration of everyday objects and design.

W: Wow, that sounds right up my street!

## Text 9

M: What’s wrong?

W: Oh, it’s just this news story I’m reading.

M: What’s it about?

W: **It’s about an animal shelter in Kraków.** **(13)** A few weeks ago, the weather forecasts for that part of Poland were predicting temperatures of around -20 °C.

M: That’s cold…

W: True. **But the shelter didn’t have enough indoor space. Many dogs were being kept outside, (13)** and there’s no way they would have survived.

M: So, what did the shelter do?

W: They called for local people to take the dogs in, just until the weather warmed up again. And they received amazing responses. **All 123 dogs found homes for the time being. (15)**

M: Wow, that’s great!

W: **Even the police, who came to issue parking tickets to cars around the shelter,** ③**ended⌒u*p* taking a dog back to the station! (14)**

M: No way!

W: Better yet, after the weather warmed up, **only 30 dogs were returned to the shelter. Most people decided to keep them. (15)**

M: Well, I’d call that a happy ending. **So…why are you crying? (16)**

W: **I don’t know! It’s just so lovely when people all pull together to help those in need. (16)**

③本句中ended up taking之间存在“辅音和元音的连读”现象以及“失去爆破”现象：/ˈendɪd ʌ ˈteɪkɪŋ/。

## Text 10

Hi everyone. Today, I’d like to tell you about my current research topic. “Dactylonomy”, or the practice of counting on one’s fingers, feels so natural that you might assume that everyone does it the same way. However, people around the world actually have very different methods. **If you’re from the U.K., Germany, France, or many parts of Europe, you probably start counting with your thumb, (17)** and finish with your smallest finger. Meanwhile, some people in America start with the first finger and end with the thumb. In parts of the Middle East, most people begin with the smallest finger, **while the Japanese start with an open hand and gradually draw in each finger until they have a closed fist. (18)** Other countries have even more unique methods. **Many Bantu-speakers in Tanzania use both hands equally, where possible. For example, the number six is represented with three fingers on each hand.** **(19) Indian children are taught to count using the lines between each finger joint. This allows for more advanced calculations, as each of the five fingers represents four numbers. (20)** Not only can finger counting reveal where in the world you come from, but it can also reflect how we learned to understand numbers.

高二英语听力模拟试题（十八）

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| --- |
| **一、地道表达**  1. Did you **get caught in the rain**? 你被雨淋了吗？[Text 2]  2. It just **came out of nowhere**! 它（这场雨）真是来得毫无征兆！[Text 2]  3. You poor thing. 你个小可怜。[Text 2]  4. Wow, that sounds **right up my street**! 哇，听起来正合我意！[Text 8]  5. Even the police, who came to **issue parking tickets** to cars around the shelter, ended up taking a dog back to the station! [Text 9]  就连来给收容所附近的汽车开停车罚单的警察，最后也把一只狗带回了警局！  6. It’s just so lovely when people all **pull together** to help those in need. [Text 9]  当人们齐心协力帮助那些需要帮助的对象时，真是太美好了。 |

**二、同义转述**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Our **take-off time has been pushed back** by another 20 minutes.（我们的起飞时间又推迟了20分钟。） | 🡺 | The man is upset because his **flight is running late**.  （男士很沮丧，因为他的航班晚点了。） |
| 2. If you’re off for more than a day or two, I’ll **arrange to have your homework sent to you**.（如果你请假超过一两天，我会安排把你的作业寄给你。） | 🡺 | Mrs. Hill offers to **make sure Robert can get his homework**.（希尔夫人主动提出要确保罗伯特能拿到他的作业。） |
| 3. But the shelter **didn’t have enough indoor space**.  （但是收容处没有足够的室内空间。） | 🡺 | **There wasn’t enough room inside** for the animals at the animal shelter in Kraków.（克拉科夫的动物收容所里没有足够的空间来容纳这些动物。） |
| 4. In parts of the Middle East, most people begin with the smallest finger, while the Japanese start with an open hand and **gradually draw in each finger** until they have a closed fist.（在中东部分地区，大多数人从小拇指开始计数，而日本人则张开手掌，依次将每个手指收回，直到握紧拳头。） | 🡺 | Japanese counting practice is that they **close a finger for each count**.（日本人的计数习惯是每数一次就收起一根手指。） |

**三、熟词生义**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Did you get **caught** in the rain? | （常用义）*v.* 接住 | （生义）*v.* 突然遭受 |
| 2. The rubbish really needs **emptying**! | （常用义）*adj.* 空的 | （生义）*v.* 倒空 |
| 3. My dad’s coming to **collect** me. | （常用义）*v.* 收集，采集 | （生义）*v.* 接走 |
| 4. The nurse **felt** my head and said it was okay. | （常用义）*v.* 感到 | （生义）*v.* 触；摸 |
| 5. Even the police, who came to **issue** parking tickets to cars around the shelter, ended up taking a dog back to the station! | （常用义）*n.* 重要议题 | （生义）*v.* 发给 |
| 6. In parts of the Middle East, most people begin with the smallest finger, while the Japanese start with an open hand and gradually **draw** in each finger until they have a closed fist. | （常用义）*v.* 描绘，描画 | （生义）*v.* 拖（动）；拉（动） |

**参考答案**

**（十八）**

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. B

6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. C

11. A 12. A 13. C 14. A 15. B

16. C 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. B