原力英语 A2 听口实战运用 听力题目的类别与应对方法

课程目标

1.了解各类英文题目的出题要点

2.初步掌握各类问题的答题方法

- 作为英语学习基本技能之一的"听力"，在各类英语考试中都具有不可忽视的地位。听力是语言运用的范畴，在初级和中级的英文考试中，它要求考生能够听懂日常生活交际中所进行的简短对话和独白。

听力理解的核心要义

听力理解部分考核学生获取口头信息的能力，包括**理解主旨大意、重要事实和细节、隐含意义、判断话语的交际功能、说话人的观点、态度**等。

理解主旨要义

- 要求我们对听到的内容有一个整体的把握和全面的领会，理解说话者究竟在说什么。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，有时则需要归纳和概括。

- 常见的提问方式有：

  ➢ What are the speakers mainly discussing? /

  ➢ What's the passage mainly about?

  ➢ What's the topic of the passage? /

  ➢ What are the two speakers doing?

  ➢ What is the dialogue /conversation about?

- 为了把握所听内容的主旨要义，要从说话人的语气上体会主旨大意，抓住关键词，对语段进行整体理解。而不应纠缠在某些小细节上，这样往往会造成以偏概全。

例题 1

What are the speakers talking about?

A. A way to improve air quality.

B. A problem with traffic miles.

C. A suggestion for city planning.

听力原文

A: Air pollution is so bad in this city. **I think the government should stop people from driving cars on certain days.**

B: You have a point. **Air pollution is a problem,** but not letting people drive on certain days is a bad idea. People have to go to work by car.

A: I'm afraid I don't agree with you there. Reducing **air pollution i**s really important. People are so used to driving that they don't think about ways to do things. If we stop them from driving on certain days, maybe they could think of new ways to get around.

B: I see your point, but I still think it wouldn't be possible to stop people from driving.

解析：该段对话是围绕一个中心"I think the government should stop people from driving cars on certain days."展开的。所以是 A 选项。

例题 2

What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. Amazing attraction in London.

B. A four-day trip to London.

C. A dream about London.

听力原文

I was so excited. Guess what? It was my Dad's 40th birthday last month. And so **he took us all to London for a weekend**. Coolly, we flew over on **Thursday evening**. As soon as we arrived, we **went on a tour of the city**. They say London is really beautiful by night, and I was really looking forward to seeing all those famous places. On Friday, we went to the Design Museum. It's not far from our hotel, so we went there on foot. In the afternoon, we visited the London Eye. I was amazed at seeing the Big Ben from up there. Saturday was for shopping. There is no doubt about that. We went to the most famous shops in London. Dad didn't feel like shopping, but he enjoyed it when we were there. **On Sunday morning,** we took a taxi to Hyde Park, and we went home by train in the afternoon. It was my dream trip, and it did happen.

解析: 该段对话是围绕一个 trip to London 为中心展开的，根据时间 Thursday to Sunday 可以确定是四天的旅程。

获取事实性的具体信息

- 要求我们听清、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。同时，还要求我们对所听到的信息进行简单的处理，比如数字运算、时间排序、比较筛选、同义转换等。

例题 1

What subject does the man like best?

A. History.

B. Biology.

C. Chemistry.

听力原文

M: What have you been studying?

W: ~~Biology and Chemistry. I like natural sciences.~~ How about you?

M: I prefer social sciences. **I like history best.**

解析：本题存在干扰选项，要看清楚题目问的是谁的观点，男生喜欢的是 history。

例题 2

What can we learn about the woman?

A. She is not sure if she can join them.

B. She will skip the class to see the film.

C. She will ask the professor for leave.

D. She does not want to see a film.

听力原文

M: My roommate and I are going to see a film tonight. And we are leaving at 7:40. Do you want to join us?

W: Sure. **But my class ends at 7:30. And the professor never finishes on time.**

解析：女生说首先说了 sure，表明了愿意去。但她 7:30 下课，但教授总是不按时下课，所以根据时间事实可以得知她不知道能不能加入。

对所听内容做出简单推断

•   要求我们从对话或独白的话题和语气中来推断出对话双方(或说话人)的职业或身份，彼此之间(或与他人)的关系，对话发生的时间、地点或场合等。

例题 1

What is the man's job?

A. A basketball player.

B. A laundry worker.

C. A window washer.

D. A rock climber

听力原文

W: Can you describe what you do?

M: I wash office building windows. I go high up in the basket to（干扰信息） reach the windows.

解析：根据工作的内容中的关键词 wash 可以推断出男生应该是一个 window washer。

例题 2

Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a restaurant.

B. In an office.

C. At home.

D. At the hospital.

对话原文

A: OK, time to go home.

B: I can't, because I **haven't finished the report** about the newly ~~opened restaurant（干扰信息）~~.

A: Well, if you carry on working like that, you'll make yourself ill.

解析：根据对话中 " time to go home. … I can't, because I haven't finished the report"就可以推断出是在办公室。

理解说话者的意图、观点或态度

- 要求我们从话语中听出"弦外之音"，也就是揣摩说话人的意图、观点或态度。

例题 1

What does the woman imply?

A. She is not hungry.

B. She wants to cook.

C. She is not tired.

D. She wants to dine out.

听力原文

M: Should we go out or eat in tonight?

W: I am too tired to do any cooking.

解析： too tired to do any cooking 表示太累了不想做饭，言外之意就是想要出去吃

例题 2

What does the woman imply?

A. She reads different kinds of books.

B. She also finds the book difficult to read.

C. She is impressed by the characters.

D. She knows well how to remember names.

听力原文

M: I had a hard time getting through the novel.

W: I know how you feel. **Who could remember the names of 35 different characters?**

解析：根据女生说的 I know how you feel.已经初步判断出她的感受和男生是一致的，后面的问句又加深了这层意思。

听力题目的答题技巧

➢ **扫视材料，预测内容**

• 当朗读听力要求时，我们要充分利用这个时间，迅速扫视书面文字中的题干及选项，通过扫视联系上下文，有根据地预测文段发生的时间、场所、人物，并预测出谈话的大致内容。并且，在扫视中我们对提出的问题尤其要注意。这样做的结果是听录音时我们可以有的放矢，做到有备而来，心中有数。

➢ **学会取舍，理解内容**

• 听力考试中最忌讳的就是词词都较真，力求听懂所有词。其实，听懂所有词首先没必要，其次也不易实现。我们在日常生活中听中文时，无论听什么，注意力都不会在每一个字或词上面，而是对文段或对话内容的整体的理解上。何况我们听的是英文，在英文句子中，对不同的词本身就有弱读和重读，这一点大家要格外重视，时时积累。

➤ **简单记录，便于辨认**

- 长文段听力中细节很多，所以只靠脑子记忆确实有困难。我们在做长文段听力时可以做一些简单的记录。这种记录要非常简练，要记重要环节。如<mark>文中提及的人物、事件、时间、地点、原因、方式、程度、数字、选择等信息都非常重要</mark>。笔记要提纲挈领，达到帮助记忆、推断和答题的目的即可。具体可以参考之前讲的听力笔记的内容

➤ **注重首句，抓住主旨**

- 听力在开始阶段就要百分百的集中注意力。

- 在听文段时，由于信息多，而且听力不同于阅读，朗读速度较快，需要我们快速做出反应，所以在听的时候就更应当<mark>注意主旨大意</mark>。在阅读中我们知道作者一般会在<mark>首句或首段道出文段的中心大意、或对所阐述内容进行概括，有些作者也会在结尾时再一次点题。</mark>

- 文段中间部分主要是细节，或是作者为了证实自己的观点，进一步举出例证，这一部分基本上是事实或是细节。了解了这个特点后，我们在听录音材料时就可以有目的地听。<mark>如果为了解答主旨问题就要着眼于首句，如果为了回答细节问题就要注意中间部分。</mark>

➤ **连贯记忆，准确推理**

- 听录音时，既要不断输入、理解、存贮信息，又要不打断听的过程；既要集中精力听，又要用心记；紧扣话题，把握说话者的思路，捕捉信号词，连贯记忆主要信息。听完试题后，要前后联系，利用后面听到的信息补充前面漏听的或有疑问的信息，并对听前、听中的预测和判断加以推理、分析、修正，以使理解的准确性更高。

➤ **克服紧张情绪**

- 在做听力考试试题时，要消除紧张情绪，集中注意力。听力考试对我们不仅仅是听的能力的考查，同时是对我们心理素质的测，所以在做听力题前要放松自己的情绪。只有平时多多积累，练习，不断提升自己的听力能力，才能更好克服紧张情绪，收放自

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