



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年专注教育行业

全品 高考复习方案

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北京
专版

- 精准点拨满分技巧
- 高度仿真听说测试
- 最新试题高效备考
- 音质优美扫码即听

英语 BS
听说本

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第一部分 满分解题指导

北京高考听说机考题型示例

题序	题型	任务	赋分	题量	总分
第一大题	听后选择	听四段对话,每段对话后有一道小题。每段对话播放一遍	1.5	4	6
		听五段对话或独白,每段对话或独白后有两道小题。每段对话或独白播放两遍	1.5	10	15
第二大题	第一节	听后记录 考生有1分钟时间阅读屏显表格信息,然后听一段短文,短文播放两遍。听完短文后,考生有90秒钟的时间完成表格(键盘键入)	1.5	4	6
	第二节	听后转述 考生有两分钟的时间做转述准备,然后在两分钟内完成转述并录音。转述时,考生需要根据文本内容适当添加细节信息	9	1	9
第三大题	第一节	朗读短文 屏幕显示一段短文及考生所需回答的三个问题。1分钟时间准备,然后在90秒内完成朗读并录音	8	1	8
	第二节	回答问题 考生根据所读短文内容口头回答三个屏显问题,每题40秒钟的作答时间	2	3	6
合计(考试时间约35分钟)				23	50

题型一 听后选择

一、考点详解

1. 事实信息:涉及对话当中提及事件及其相关的时间、地点、原因、目的、结果等。问题中常包含特殊疑问词,如 what, where, why, who, whose, how 等。
2. 推理判断:包括判断说话者的身份、关系、地点等。常见的问题是 What is the relationship between the speakers? Where does the conversation take place? 等。
3. 说话者的意图、观点和态度:这是考生最容易出错的考查点,需要判断说话者的意图,以及他们对某件事情表达的观点或者态度。常出现的问题是 Why does the speaker give the presentation? What's the woman's attitude to...? What does the man think of...? 等。
4. 主旨大意:往往会出现在独白当中,需要考生判断说话者讲话的主要内容。常见的问题是 What is the speaker mainly talking about? What is the speech about? 等。

二、考查难点解题策略

1. 谈话背景

考查点概述:对话中会涉及多个地点或者方向指示,这要求考生具备丰富的场景类词汇积累,并能够根据对话中的关键信息推断出具体的地点。

解题策略:抓住特定场景词汇,推断暗示地点。考生平时要注意一些词汇暗示的场景,如 pay, buy, how much 这样的词汇就在暗示该地点可能是商店或者超市。又比如 borrow, book, return 等就在暗示该地点可能是图书馆。同时场景词汇的积累也尤为重要,比如常见的场景有 school, library, shop (supermarket), hotel, hospital, street, office, classroom, lecture hall, airport 等。

2. 主旨大意

考查点概述:主旨大意就是对话或者独白中内容所围绕的特定主旨或者中心思想。有时比较明确,直接通过关键句或重点词汇即可得出;但有时需要考生关注整个对话或者独白的内容,并进行归纳、概括。切忌在概括的过程当中只关注部分信息,以偏概全。

解题策略:对话中,要关注重点词汇,然后再综合理解、归纳总结。在独白当中要关注独白说话者的主题句或者独白结束前说话者呼应前文的句子,通过这样的方法进行归纳。

3. 人物关系

考查点概述:人物关系是近年来高考当中频繁出现的题目类型,需要考生判断说话者之间的关系。

解题策略:一方面可以根据人物说话的语气、内容、行为等方面判断人物之间的关系。另一方面要关注到人物之间特定的一些语言,如 my dear 就表示人物可能是夫妻、情侣或者亲子关系;还可以通过特定的交际用语判断,如 What can I do for you? 这样的问题很容易联想到说话者是商场的服务员,那么就是服务员和顾客的关系;或者 What's the matter with you? 很容易联想到说话者是医生,相应的关系就是医患关系。

4. 观点态度

考查点概述:这类题目是近几年高考中选择题的难点,也是考生的高频失分点,需要考生判断说话者双方或者一方对于谈及事物的观点、态度,或者对该事件做出的评价。

解题策略:一方面是关注细节信息,注意代词的指代关系,或者需要考生注意居中的关键词块或者表达;另一方面是需要考生理解整个语篇的内容,不要因为个别词而失去了整个语篇或者语段中说话者所表达的意思。

三、满分策略

1. 审题预测

- 播放录音之前,有 5—10 秒的审题时间,通过审题抓住具体考查信息(如时间、地点、人物、原因、目的等);
- 通过选项,对于说话者的意图做出合理预测,带着预测进行有针对性的听。

2. 简单笔记

- 听的过程当中可以采用简单笔记法进行关键信息的捕捉,从而确保不遗漏重要信息;
- 对于关键信息的记录,在日常训练当中也可着重开展有清晰文本朗读的听力专项练习,以提高选择题的准确性。

3. 合理利用

- 要深知听力考试的独特性,其无法像其他考试那样进行重复检查,而第二遍听的机会则显得尤为关键,它实际上就是一次检查纠错的重要过程;
- 针对第一节,可以在日常练习当中进行复听练习,关注遗漏信息。

题型二 听后记录与转述

一、听后转述评分细则

分数	表内信息	表外信息	语音语调语法
9分	全部表内信息(Ⅱ-Ⅲ级信息)	三条信息(分布在三个方面)包含省略的信息	1-2处错误,少于3处
8分	全部表内信息(Ⅱ-Ⅲ级信息)	三条信息(分布在三个方面)包含省略的信息	3-4处错误
7分	全部表内信息(Ⅱ-Ⅲ级信息)	至少两条信息(分布在两个方面)可以不包含省略的信息	少量错误(3处及以下)
		8分语言质量差,降到7分	4处以上错误
6分	全部表内信息(Ⅱ-Ⅲ级信息)	一条信息,可以不包含省略的信息	少量错误(3处及以下)
		7分语言质量差,降到6分	4处以上错误
5分	只有表内信息(Ⅱ-Ⅲ级信息)	无表外信息或有信息但不能达意	少量错误(3处及以下)
	全部表内信息(Ⅱ-Ⅲ级信息)	6分语言质量差,降到5分	4处以上错误
4分	只有表内信息(Ⅱ-Ⅲ级信息)	无表外信息或有信息但不能达意	多处错误
		5分语言质量差,降到4分	多处错误
3分	只有表内信息(Ⅱ-Ⅲ级信息)	无表外信息	大量错误
2分	未能有效传达信息,只能辨认个别句子和短语	无	
1分	未能有效传达信息,只能辨认个别词和短语	无	
0分	没有声音或没有可辨认的词句	无	

二、例题选讲



题型二例题选讲
听力原文

How to keep safe while walking	
Walk in a safe place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk on a <u>sidewalk</u> or path • Obey the traffic lights
Make yourself seen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid walking on streets with no lights • Use a flashlight to show your <u>position</u>
Focus on the traffic <u>condition</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never use electronic devices • <u>Choose</u> to take a taxi or bus

Sam Smith gave some tips on how to keep safe while walking. According to Sam ...

听力原文：

Hello, everyone. I'm Sam Smith. Data shows that one in six people who died in crashes in 2020 were pedestrians. It's significant to know how to keep yourself safe when you are walking on roads. Here are some steps.

First, walk in a safe place. Walk on a sidewalk or path. It keeps you protected. When crossing a street, obey the traffic lights and follow the zebra crossings. It's not only a safety guarantee, but also an important moral value.

Second, make yourself seen. It's hard to see people walking in dark roads. We should remember to avoid walking on streets with no lights. If you do have to, use a flashlight to show your position. Wearing clothes that can reflect lights may also help.

Third, focus on the traffic condition. Never use electronic devices like earphones and mobile phones because they can distract you when you are walking. Choose to take a taxi or bus instead of walking, if you have drunk alcohol or are not feeling well.

I hope these steps can help you walk safely to every destination.

关注信息分级,调整笔记。

Hello, everyone. I'm Sam Smith. Data shows that one in six people who died in crashes in 2020 were pedestrians. It's significant to know **how to keep yourself safe when you are walking** on roads. Here are some steps.

First, **walk in a safe place.** Walk on a sidewalk or path. ¹*It keeps you protected.* ²*When crossing a street, obey the traffic lights* and ³*follow the zebra crossings.* *It's* ⁴*not only a safety guarantee,* ⁵*but also an important moral value.*

Second, **make yourself seen.** ¹*It's hard to see people walking in dark roads.* We should remember to avoid walking on streets with no lights. If you do have to, use a flashlight to show your position. ²*Wearing clothes that can reflect lights may also help.*

Third, **focus on the traffic condition.** Never use electronic devices ¹*like earphones and mobile phones* ²*because they can distract you when you are walking.* Choose to take a taxi or bus instead of walking, *if you* ³*have drunk alcohol or* ⁴*are not feeling well.*

I hope these steps can help you walk safely to every destination.

黑色加粗下划线：

表格内 I 级信息,通常是表格的题目,在提示语中出现。

黑色加粗：

表格内 II 级信息,通常是表格的左列,有三行(即三个方面),对应三个段落。

黑色加下划线：

表格内 III 级信息,通常是表格的右列,每条 II 级信息对应两条 III 级信息。

黑色斜体：

表格外信息,即 IV 级信息,通常

- ◆ 需要学生通过记笔记添加。每个段落内由数字标识的信息,通常为有实际意义的句子,学生至少要正确说出一条,即属于添加了有效信息,符合“内容充实”的标准;
- ◆ 起逻辑衔接作用的短语或从句不属于有效信息。

表格笔记示例：

How to keep safe while walking	
Walk in a safe place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk on a sidewalk or path. ¹It keeps you protected. • ²When crossing a street, obey the traffic lights and ³follow the zebra crossings. It's ⁴not only a safety guarantee, ⁵but also an important moral value
Make yourself seen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¹It's hard to see people walking in dark roads. Avoid walking on streets with no lights • Use a flashlight to show your position. ²Wearing clothes that can reflect lights may also help
Focus on the traffic condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never use electronic devices ¹like earphones and mobile phones ²because they can distract you when you are walking. • Choose to take a taxi or bus if you ³have drunk alcohol or ⁴are not feeling well

注意：

1. II、III、IV级信息同为重要信息。如果录入者漏说了一条II级或III级信息(通常不多见),这种情况通常按缺失一条信息处理,最高8分;
2. 如果错误过多,即使信息全,也有可能5分。错误多会影响理解,有可能会判定为信息缺失。

题型三 朗读短文, 回答问题

一、朗读短文评分标准

得分	内容	流畅	意群停顿/语音/语调
8分	完成全部文本朗读	流畅,基本没有重复和自我更正 意群停顿恰当,语音语调清晰 (总错误:1-3处,不重复计错)	
5-7分	基本完成全部文本朗读(超过90%)	7分:基本流畅,有个别重复和自我更正 有少量意群停顿和语音语调错误,不影响理解 (总错误:3-5处,不重复计错)	
		6分:基本流畅,有个别重复和自我更正 有少量意群停顿和语音语调错误,不影响理解 (总错误:5-6处,不重复计错)	
		5分:基本流畅,有少量重复和自我更正 有少量意群停顿和语音语调错误,不影响理解 (总错误:6-7处,不重复计错)	

得分	内容	流畅	意群停顿/语音/语调
3-4分	仅朗读了少量文本内容(少于50%)	不够流畅,有较多重复和自我更正	有较多意群停顿和语音错误且影响理解
1-2分	仅朗读个别语句/短语或者单词	不流畅,没有节奏,有多处单词重复和自我更正	有多处语音语调错误,严重影响理解
0-1分	没有朗读或者所读内容与所给内容无关	支离破碎	有大量语音语调错误,意群停顿不合理,严重影响理解

二、例题选讲

Forest **bathing** is a practice that asks you to observe your surroundings using your five senses.

The **idea** took birth in the 1980s and **proved** to be a very **effective** tool to overcome the ill **effects** of a busy life and **stressful** work environment. By paying close attention to the **natural** world, forest bathing encourages people to slow down and build a connection to something outside of themselves.

Forest bathing has many benefits. It helps to **avoid** stress and burnout. It aids in fighting *depression* and **anxiety**. A forest bath is also known to boost **immunity** and leads to **lesser** days of illness as well as faster recovery from *injury* or **surgery**. In addition, it helps **increase** focus, **concentration** and memory.

1. What is forest bathing?
2. What does forest bathing encourage people to do?
3. Please list two benefits of forest bathing.

满分注意事项:

1. 关注个别单词元音的发音(文段里加粗的单词)
2. 关注长句的断句问题(文段里加波浪线的句子)
3. 关注个别单词的重音问题(文段里斜体的单词)

回答问题

1. It is a practice that asks you to observe your surroundings using your five senses.
2. To slow down and build a connection to something outside of themselves.

说明:两个采分点: 1个1分

核心词发音错误 导致表达的意思发生改变或影响理解 -0.5分

如 **slow down** 说成 **low down** -0.5分

3. It helps to avoid stress and burnout.
It aids in fighting depression and anxiety.

It helps increase focus, concentration and memory.

说明:三条任选两条 发音清晰 准确表达意义 1个1分

核心词发音错误 导致表达的意思发生改变或影响理解 -0.5分

回答问题笔记策略:

1. 利用朗读准备时间在文段中快速定位答案,原则上每段对应一个问题;
2. 尽量利用核心信息答题,利用简写、中文结合的方式完成笔记;
3. 第三题关注文段中的两个点,可以先记下问题再利用朗读剩余时间完善笔记。



题型三例题选讲
听力原文

第二部分 听说模拟测试——基础练习

听说模拟测试基础练习(一)



基础练习(一)
听力录音

一、听后选择(共14小题;每小题1.5分,共21分)

第一节 听短对话选择

听下面四段对话,每段对话后有一道小题,从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听对话前,你有5秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话你将听一遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第1小题。现在你有5秒钟的时间阅读该小题。

1. When will the two speakers meet?

- A. This Tuesday. B. Next Monday. C. Next Thursday.

听下面一段对话,回答第2小题。现在你有5秒钟的时间阅读该小题。

2. What does the woman want to do?

- A. Find a job. B. Keep slim. C. Attend a class.

听下面一段对话,回答第3小题。现在你有5秒钟的时间阅读该小题。

3. What is the woman doing?

- A. Complaining. B. Bargaining. C. Apologizing.

听下面一段对话,回答第4小题。现在你有5秒钟的时间阅读该小题。

4. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Colleagues. B. Mother and son. C. Waiter and customer.

第二节 听长材料选择

听下面五段对话或独白,每段对话或独白后有两道小题,从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你有5秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听下面一段对话,回答第5至第6小题。现在你有10秒钟的时间阅读这两道小题。

5. What does the woman give the man?

- A. Some tomatoes. B. Some potatoes. C. Some cabbages.

6. What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A. Grow more vegetables this year.
B. Sell the vegetables at the market.
C. Share the vegetables with friends.

听下面一段对话,回答第7至第8小题。现在你有10秒钟的时间阅读这两道小题。

7. What did the man do?

- A. He went camping.
B. He travelled to foreign countries.
C. He learned drawing and painting.

8. What does the woman enjoy?

- A. Finding peace in nature. B. Creating things. C. Relaxing at home.

听下面一段对话,回答第9至第10小题。现在你有10秒钟的时间阅读这两道小题。

9. Who will go for a trip to Hawaii?

- A. Frank and Jennifer. B. Mum and Dad. C. Dad and his colleagues.

10. Why does the woman make the call?

- A. To make a trip arrangement.
B. To reschedule an appointment.
C. To make an invitation.

听下面一段对话,回答第 11 至第 12 小题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两道小题。

11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. The traffic problem. B. The pollution problem. C. The new generation problem.

12. What do the speakers agree to do?

- A. Cooperate with other countries.
B. Organize more campaigns.
C. Raise public awareness.

听下面一段独白,回答第 13 至第 14 小题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两道小题。

13. When was Haybridge Hall under repair?

- A. In 1499. B. In 1939. C. In 1971.

14. Which button does one need to press for information on furniture?

- A. Button 2. B. Button 3. C. Button 9.

二、听后记录与转述(共两节,共 15 分)

本大题共两节。第一节,听两遍短文,根据所听内容和提示,将所缺的关键信息填写在相应位置上,每空只需填写一个词。第二节,听第三遍短文,根据所听内容和提示进行转述。

第一节 听后记录信息(共 4 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 6 分)

Tips on developing voluntary attention	
Improve your art of <u> 15 </u> things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select an object that may not interest you much. Try and watch it carefully in detail. Then close your eyes... • Repeat the <u> 16 </u> time and time again
Remove distractions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can learn and perform <u> 17 </u> when you give something your undivided attention • Get rid of all distractions
Keep your thoughts on track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be free of internal chatter • Keep your thoughts <u> 18 </u> and on track

15. _____ 16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____

第二节 转述短文内容(共 1 小题;共 9 分)

请再听一遍短文,完成转述。

Today Susan Smith gives us some tips on how to develop voluntary attention ...

三、朗读短文并回答问题(共两节,共 14 分)

第一节 朗读短文(共 1 小题;共 8 分)

World Population Day is observed annually on July 11. Its aim is to raise awareness of global overpopulation problems, such as water shortages, food shortages, increased pollution, poverty and wars over scarce resources.

On World Population Day, the UN and governments around the world run educational campaigns in schools and local communities. World Population Day focuses on sustainability and how to improve the lives of all people while protecting the Earth's resources.

There are many reasons for overpopulation. Perhaps the biggest one is advances in medical science. A greater number of people have access to better health care and more cures have been found for killer diseases. So we need to think more about how we use the Earth's resources.

第二节 口头回答问题(共 3 小题;每小题 2 分,共 6 分)

1. When is World Population Day?
2. What do the UN and governments do on World Population Day?
3. What is one of the biggest reasons for overpopulation?

12. What are the speakers talking about?
- A. The importance of a good night's rest.
 B. Different factors that affect sleep quality.
 C. The relationship between seasons and sleep quality.

听下面一段独白,回答第 13 至第 14 小题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两道小题。

13. What organization is newly set up?
- A. The debate club. B. The language corner. C. The environmental group.
14. Why does the speaker give the talk?
- A. To announce the Student Club Fair.
 B. To introduce several clubs at school.
 C. To stress the importance of joining clubs.

二、听后记录与转述(共两节,共 15 分)

本大题共两节。第一节,听两遍短文,根据所听内容和提示,将所缺的关键信息填写在相应位置上,每空只需填写一个词。第二节,听第三遍短文,根据所听内容和提示进行转述。

第一节 听后记录信息(共 4 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 6 分)

How to overcome cultural barriers	
Educate yourself about different cultures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read books, watch documentaries, and <u>15</u> online resources • Join cultural workshops or classes
Practise active listening and <u>16</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay close attention to their communication styles • Show your willingness to learn and adapt by...
Seek <u>17</u> ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on similarities • <u>18</u> in team-building activities

15. _____ 16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____

第二节 转述短文内容(共 1 小题;共 9 分)

请再听一遍短文,完成转述。

Sam Smith gave some tips on how to overcome cultural barriers. According to Sam ...

三、朗读短文并回答问题(共两节,共 14 分)

第一节 朗读短文(共 1 小题;共 8 分)

Autonomous driving, also known as self-driving, refers to a system in which a vehicle can operate without direct human input. It has the potential to reshape transportation and reduce accidents caused by human error.

The development of autonomous driving technology aims to improve road safety, increase transportation efficiency, and make driving accessible to everyone. People have high expectations for this technology.

However, there are still challenges to overcome before the widespread use of autonomous vehicles becomes a reality. One major challenge is ensuring road safety in various weather conditions. Bad weather can lead the system to make bad decisions. Another challenge lies in establishing legal standards for autonomous vehicles. Policymakers need to create rules that balance safety and innovation. Lastly, gaining public trust and acceptance is a significant challenge.

第二节 口头回答问题(共 3 小题;每小题 2 分,共 6 分)

1. What is autonomous driving?
2. Why is autonomous driving technology developed?
3. Please list two challenges for autonomous vehicles.

听下面一段对话,回答第 11 至第 12 小题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两道小题。

11. How did the man feel about his performance today?

- A. Greatly encouraged. B. A bit confused. C. Terribly disappointed.

12. What is the woman doing?

- A. Conducting an interview. B. Holding a press conference. C. Hosting a ceremony.

听下面一段独白,回答第 13 至第 14 小题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两道小题。

13. Who is Tom Smith?

- A. Founder of a magazine. B. Publisher of a novel. C. Editor of a newspaper.

14. Why does the speaker give the talk?

- A. To do a promotion. B. To discuss an issue. C. To introduce a lecturer.

二、听后记录与转述(共两节,共 15 分)

本大题共两节。第一节,听两遍短文,根据所听内容和提示,将所缺的关键信息填写在相应位置上,每空只需填写一个词。第二节,听第三遍短文,根据所听内容和提示进行转述。

第一节 听后记录信息(共 4 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 6 分)

How to appreciate art	
Keep an open mind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approach each piece with an open mind Form your own <u>15</u> with the artwork
<u>16</u> yourself about art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about different art movements Read art <u>17</u> to understand diverse perspectives
Visit art galleries and museums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See art in person Take time to <u>18</u> and reflect

15. _____ 16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____

第二节 转述短文内容(共 1 小题;共 9 分)

请再听一遍短文,完成转述。

Sam Smith suggested some tips on how to appreciate art. According to Sam, we can ...

三、朗读短文并回答问题(共两节,共 14 分)

第一节 朗读短文(共 1 小题;共 8 分)

Sleep tourism focuses on providing travellers with unique and wonderful sleep experiences. This concept has gained attraction as people increasingly recognize the importance of quality sleep for overall well-being.

Hotels offer various features to ensure a restful stay. These may include soundproof rooms, blackout curtains, and advanced sleep technology such as adjustable beds and sleep tracking devices. Some even provide tailored programmes to help people achieve a sound sleep.

The rise of sleep tourism shows that people are becoming more aware of its benefits. It offers a chance to improve sleep quality in a peaceful environment. Plus, it provides a break from busy everyday routines. So, people will return feeling refreshed. Visitors can also learn better sleep habits that can be continued in their future lives.

第二节 口头回答问题(共 3 小题;每小题 2 分,共 6 分)

1. What does sleep tourism focus on?
2. What is the aim of hotels?
3. List two benefits of sleep tourism.

12. How does the man feel about the Green Earth event?
 A. Concerned about its situation. B. Excited to join it this year. C. Disappointed at its delay.
 听下面一段独白,回答第 13 至第 14 小题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两道小题。

13. What does the speaker do?
 A. An artist. B. A tour guide. C. A history teacher.
14. What is the speaker's advice?
 A. Keeping up with the team.
 B. Bringing a camera to take photos.
 C. Learning about masterpieces by Michelangelo.

二、听后记录与转述(共两节,共 15 分)

本大题共两节。第一节,听两遍短文,根据所听内容和提示,将所缺的关键信息填写在相应位置上,每空只需填写一个词。第二节,听第三遍短文,根据所听内容和提示进行转述。

第一节 听后记录信息(共 4 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 6 分)

How to help after a flood	
Engage in volunteer efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help <u>15</u> damaged items from homes and public areas • Assist in collecting essential <u>16</u>
Provide <u>17</u> support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be available for friends or community members • Organize group activities or events
Raise awareness and educate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use social media platforms or community gatherings... • <u>18</u> for disaster preparedness education

15. _____ 16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____

第二节 转述短文内容(共 1 小题;共 9 分)

请再听一遍短文,完成转述。

Sam Smith gave some tips on how to help after a flood. According to Sam ...

三、朗读短文并回答问题(共两节,共 14 分)

第一节 朗读短文(共 1 小题;共 8 分)

Ecotourism refers to vacations that are spent in natural environments without damaging natural habitats. The goal is to educate tourists about conservation efforts while offering them the chance to explore nature.

Travellers participating in ecotourism often engage in activities like birdwatching, guided nature walks, and cultural exchanges with local communities. These experiences are carefully designed to ensure they do not disrupt the balance of the environment.

Ecotourism offers several benefits. To begin with, it encourages the preservation of natural places like forests and wildlife habitats. By making these places valuable for tourism, they are less likely to be harmed. Additionally, it supports local economies by providing income opportunities in ecotourism destinations. What's more, by choosing ecotourism, travellers get the chance to connect with nature on a deep level.

第二节 口头回答问题(共 3 小题;每小题 2 分,共 6 分)

1. What does ecotourism refer to?
2. What are some examples of ecotourism activities?
3. List two benefits of ecotourism.