

天景图书

710分

新题型

大学英语四级考试

专项突破与考点透析

黄江生 南 华◎主 编

College English Test Band Four

 天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

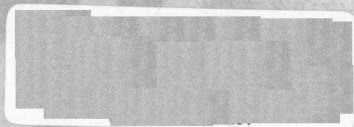
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新刊新英皇其大，代語用通合綜番英語主學大國英概錄錄我更了試最赫目的革效為概
 學大對掌主學題辭代，朱要簡代語用通合綜番英主學大國英概錄錄開革否會并題辭代，代語
 通合綜番英主學大國英概錄錄已承繼，容其對語用通合綜番英主學大國英概錄錄，朱要簡代語用通合綜番英

前 言

。詳一《得設點考已題突取考為各級四番英主大基題錄代015》丁記錄，不尋計價則
 官及以知職合綜，難題對圖，難題代語，代分計本課本其堅題譯知番英學大對對

继 2004 年教育部下发《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》后，全国高校对大学英语教学改革倾注了极大的热情，为《大学英语课程教学要求》的形成提出了许多的宝贵意见和建议。教育部于 2007 年颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》，对大学英语课程教学目标作了相应的调整：培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后的学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际，同时增强其自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养，以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要。

为适应我国高等教育发展的新形势，深化教育教学改革，提高教学质量，检测我国在校大学生的英语能力是否达到《大学英语课程教学要求》提出的目标，在教育部高教司领导下，大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会经过反复研讨和论证，并广泛听取大学英语第一线教师和学生的意见，修订了《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》，从此大学英语四、六级考试从考试内容、题型设计、计分体制到成绩报道方式均做了调整。

改革后的四级考试各部分测试内容、题型和分值比例

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比 例
第一部分：听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%
		长对话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
第二部分：阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%
		篇章词汇理解	选词填空	
	快速阅读理解	是非判断+句子填空或其他		
第三部分：综合测试	完形填空或改错		多项选择	15%
			错误辨认并改正	
	篇章问答或句子翻译		简短回答	
			中译英	
第四部分：写作	写作	短文写作		15%

大学英语四级考试改革后采用满分为 710 分的计分体制，不设及格线，各单项的满分分别为：听力 249 分，阅读 249 分，完形填空或改错 70 分，作文和翻译 142 分。成绩报道方式由合格证书改为成绩报告单，即考后向每个考生发放成绩报告单，报告内容包括：总分以及听力（35%）、阅读（35%）、完形填空或改错（10%）、作文和翻译（20%）等单项分。

大学英语四级考试答题时间共 125 分钟。答题顺序有所调整：首先是完成写作测试，要求考生在 30 分钟内完成。其次是需要完成快速阅读理解题，此部分要求考生在 15 分钟内完成。再次就是在规定时间内完成听力理解、仔细阅读理解、完形填空和翻译等四个部

分的试题。

测试改革的目的是为了更好检测我国大学生的英语综合能力，尤其是英语听说能力，以体现社会改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。为帮助考生掌握大学英语四级考试的要求，我们在力求立意新颖，可行性与前瞻性共存，继承与创新相结合的原则指导下，编写了《710分新题型大学英语四级考试专项突破与考点透析》一书。

按照大学英语考试新题型具体将本书分为：听力理解、阅读理解、综合测试以及写作等四个章节。每章节含有考纲解读、真题赏析、规律总结和创新预测等内容。本书以专项测试与真题考点为重点，按照大学英语四级考试新题型进行专项突破，解读考试大纲中要求的考试内容与能力，总结命题规律。同时，还对历年真题考点进行赏析，介绍解题技巧，链接相关知识，设计专项全真模拟试题，目的是为更好地帮助广大考生为大学英语四级考试进行准备。但由于时间仓促，加上水平有限，书中疏漏之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

本书在编写过程中参阅或借鉴了同仁的相关著作，在此对有关作者、编者表示衷心感谢。

编者

2008年9月

章	节	主要内容	学时
1	1.1	听力理解	12学时
	1.2	听力理解	
	1.3	听力理解	
	1.4	听力理解	
2	2.1	阅读理解	12学时
	2.2	阅读理解	
	2.3	阅读理解	
3	3.1	综合测试	12学时
	3.2	综合测试	
	3.3	综合测试	
	3.4	综合测试	
4	写作	写作	12学时

大学英语四级考试改革后采用总分710分制，听力理解占142分，阅读理解占242分，综合测试占216分，写作占110分。本书根据新题型特点，结合历年真题，编写了《710分新题型大学英语四级考试专项突破与考点透析》一书。本书共分四章，第一章为听力理解，第二章为阅读理解，第三章为综合测试，第四章为写作。本书在编写过程中参阅了同仁的相关著作，在此对有关作者、编者表示衷心感谢。

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目 录

第一章 听力理解	1
第一节 考纲解读	1
第二节 真题赏析	2
第三节 规律总结	15
第四节 知识链接	29
第五节 创新预测	49
听力答案与原文	60
第二章 阅读理解	75
第一节 考纲解读	75
第二节 真题赏析	76
第三节 规律总结	89
第四节 知识链接	108
第五节 创新预测	147
参考答案	165
第三章 综合测试	170
第一节 考纲解读	170
第二节 真题赏析	171
第三节 规律总结	180
第四节 知识链接	192
第五节 创新预测	231
参考答案	249
第四章 写作	254
第一节 考纲解读	254
第二节 真题赏析	254
第三节 规律总结	258
第四节 知识链接	262
第五节 创新预测	283

第一章

CHAPTER 1

听力理解

第一节 考纲解读

一、内容解读

《大学英语四级考试大纲》(2006 修订版)(以下简称《考纲》)对听力部分作出新的要求。听力理解部分的分值比例从原来的 20% 提高至 35%; 增加了长对话听力理解测试, 复合式听写也由原来的备选题型改为必考题型。录音材料用标准的英式或美式英语朗读, 语速约为每分钟 130 词。考试时间 35 分钟。

对话部分包括短对话和长对话, 均采用多项选择题的形式进行考核。短对话约有 7~8 段, 每段为一轮对话和一个问题; 长对话有两段, 每段为 5~8 轮对话和 3~4 个问题; 对话部分共 15 题。每段对话均朗读一遍, 每个问题后留有 15 秒的答题时间。

短文部分包括多项选择题型的短文理解和复合式听写。多项选择题型的短文有 3 篇, 每篇长度为 200~250 词, 朗读一遍, 每篇 3~4 题, 共 10 题, 每个问题后留有 15 秒的答题时间。复合式听写测试考生在不同层面上(从词汇到语篇层面)的听力理解能力。这部分测试采用一篇 200~250 词的短文, 删去若干个单词和句子, 全文朗读三遍。要求考生根据听到的内容填写所缺信息, 所缺单词必须用原词填写, 所缺句子信息既可按原文填写, 也可用自己的语言表述。

二、能力解读

大学英语四级考试听力理解部分要求考生达到《大学英语课程教学要求》(2007 年)(以下简称《教学要求》)中的一般要求, 即“能听懂英语授课, 能听懂日常英语谈话和一般性题材讲座, 能基本听懂慢速英语节目, 语速为每分钟 130 词左右, 能掌握其中心大意, 抓住要点。能运用基本的听力技巧帮助理解。”

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。听力理解部分考核的技能是:

1. 理解中心思想和重要细节。能理解中心思想, 听懂重要的或特定的细节和判断出说话人的观点、态度等。
2. 理解隐含的意思。能推论隐含的意义, 判断话语的交际功能。
3. 借助语言特征理解听力材料。

4. 辨别语音特征, 如从连续的话语中辨别语音、理解重音和语音语调等。
5. 理解句间关系, 如比较、原因、结果、程度和目的等。

第二节 真题赏析

从近几年看, 710分新题型四级考试听力理解命题主要为对话部分(短对话和长对话)和短文部分(多项选择题型的短文理解和复合式听写)。

一、对话部分

1. 短对话

【例1】2007年6月大学英语四级听力理解试题

- A. It could help people of all ages to avoid cancer.
- B. It was mainly meant for cancer patients.
- C. It might appeal more to viewers over 40.
- D. It was frequently interrupted by commercials.

原文

W: Did you watch the 7 o'clock program on Channel 2 yesterday evening? I was about to watch it when someone came to see me.

M: Yeah. It reported some major breakthrough in cancer research. People over 40 would find the program worth watching.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about the TV program?

赏析

语义理解题。第一说话人问对方是否收看2频道的节目, 对方指出40岁以上的人会发现这个节目值得一看。选项C符合对话内容。

【例2】2006年12月大学英语四级听力理解试题

- A. He turned suddenly and ran into a tree.
- B. He was hit by a fallen box from a truck.
- C. He drove too fast and crashed into a truck.
- D. He was trying to overtake the truck ahead of him.

原文

M: The taxi driver must have been speeding.

W: Well, not really. He crashed into the tree because he was trying not to hit a box that had fallen off the truck ahead of him.

Q: What do we learn about the taxi driver?

赏 析

推理判断题。男士说出租车一定是加速行驶了，女士不同意这个观点，说司机是为了躲避前面卡车上掉下来一个盒子而撞到树上的。由此可以推断出司机是突然调转方向的。选项 A 符合对话内容。

【例 3】2007 年 12 月大学英语四级听力理解试题

- A. He is taking care of this twin brother.
- B. He has been feeling ill all week.
- C. He is worried about Rods' health.
- D. He has been in perfect condition.

原 文

W: Hello, John. How are you feeling now? I hear you've been ill.

M: They must have confused me with my twin brother Rods. He's been sick all week, but I've never felt better in my life.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

赏 析

否定式的考查。女士问他现在好点了吗？听说他生病了。男士说别人肯定是把他和同胞兄弟 Rods 弄混了，他兄弟已经病了一周了，而他却从未感觉这么好过。从否定式 have never felt better 中可以得知，答案 D 与之相符。

2. 长对话

【例 1】2006 年 12 月大学英语四级听力理解试题

1. A. To go boating on the St. Lawrence River.
 - B. To go sightseeing in Quebec Province.
 - C. To call on a friend in Quebec City.
 - D. To attend a wedding in Montreal.
2. A. Study the map of Quebec Province.
 - B. Find more about Quebec Province.
 - C. Brush up on her French.
 - D. Learn more about the local customs.
3. A. It's most beautiful in summer.
 - B. It has many historical buildings.
 - C. It was greatly expanded in the 18th century.
 - D. It's the only French-speaking city in Canada.

原 文

W: Hey, Bob, guess what? I'm going to visit Quebec next summer. I'm invited to go to a friend's wedding. But while I'm there I'd also like to do some sightseeing.

M: That's nice, Shelly. But do you mean the province of Quebec, or Quebec City?

W: I mean the province. My friend's wedding is in Montreal. I'm going there first. I'll stay for five days. Is Montreal the capital city of the province?

M: Well, Many people think so because it's the biggest city. But it's not the capital. Quebec City is. But Montreal is great. The Saint Royal River runs right through the middle of the city. It's beautiful in summer.

W: Wow, and do you think I can get by in English? My French is OK, but not that good. I know most people there speak French, but can I also use English?

M: Well, People speak both French and English there. But you'll hear French most of the time. And all the street signs are in French. In fact, Montreal is the third largest French speaking city in the world. So you'd better practice your French before you go.

W: Good advice. What about Quebec City? I'll visit a friend from college who lives there now. What's it like?

M: It's a beautiful city, very old. Many old buildings have been nicely restored. Some of them were built in the 17th or 18th centuries. You'll love there.

W: Fantastic. I can't wait to go.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What's the woman's main purpose of visiting Quebec?
2. What does the man advise the woman to do before the trip?
3. What does the man say about the Quebec City?

赏 析

这是一篇谈论出国以及学习外语的题材。

1. D.

事实细节题。女士开门见山地对男士说“*I'm invited to go to a friend's wedding*”，根据女士第二句的回答，她要去 Quebec 的 Montreal，可以得知答案是 D。

2. C.

词义转换题。解答本题应注意建议的表达式，女士说自己的法语讲得不好，男士说 *you'd better practice your French before you go*，这是明显的建议表达式。但是答案里用了 *brush up*（复习）来加强了意思。因此答案是 C。

3. B.

细节转换题。男士说了“*It's a beautiful city, very old*”（很美，也很古老），之后又补充说有很多古老的建筑。因此可以判断答案 B 的说法与之一致。

【例 2】2007 年 6 月大学英语四级听力理解试题

1. A. The hotel clerk had put his reservation under another name.
- B. The hotel clerk insisted that he didn't make any reservation.
- C. The hotel clerk tried to take advantage of his inexperience.
- D. The hotel clerk couldn't find his reservation for that night.

2. A. A grand wedding was being held in the hotel.
 - B. There was a conference going on in the city.
 - C. The hotel was undergoing major repairs.
 - D. It was a busy season for holiday-makers.
3. A. It was free of charge on weekends.
 - B. It had a 15% discount on weekdays.
 - C. It was offered to frequent guests only.
 - D. It was 10% cheaper than in other hotels.
4. A. Demand compensation from the hotel.
 - B. Ask for an additional discount.
 - C. Complain to the hotel manager.
 - D. Find a cheaper room in another hotel.

原文

M: Hello, I have a reservation for tonight.

W: Your name, please?

M: Nelson, Charles Nelson.

W: Ok, Mr. Nelson, that's a room for 5 and...

M: Excuse me? You mean a room for 5 pounds? I didn't know the special was so good.

W: No, no, no, according to our records, a room for 5 guests was booked under your name.

M: No, no, hold on. You must have two guests under the name.

W: OK, let me check this again. Oh, here we are.

M: Yes?

W: Charles Nelson, a room for one for the nineteen...

M: Wait, wait, it was for tonight, not tomorrow night.

W: Ehm, hmm, I don't think we have any rooms for tonight. There is a conference going on in town and, er, let's see, yeah, no rooms.

M: Oh, come on, you must have something, anything!

W: Well, let, let me check my computer here. Ah!

M: What?

W: There has been a cancelation for this evening. A honeymoon suite is now available.

M: Great, I'll take it.

W: But I'll have to charge you a hundred and fifty pounds for the night.

M: What? I should get a discount for the inconvenience!

W: Well, the best I can give you is a 10% discount, plus a ticket for a free continental breakfast.

M: Hey, isn't the breakfast free anyway?

W: Well, only on weekends.

M: I want to talk to the manager.

W: Wait, wait, wait, Mr. Nelson, I think I can give you an additional 15% discount!

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What is the man's problem?
2. Why did the hotel clerk say they didn't have any rooms for that night?
3. What did the clerk say about the breakfast in the hotel?
4. What did the man imply he would do at the end of the conversation?

赏 析

这是以打电话为表现形式，以预订旅店房间为主题的对话。

1. D.

由对话中可知，女士说有一个预订是19日的，没有今晚的，但男士要预订今晚的，所以可知男士遇到的麻烦。故正确答案是D。

2. B.

细节题。从对话中直接可以得出正确答案B。

3. A.

细节题。男士问早餐是否免费，女士说只有在周末才免费。故正确答案是A。

4. C.

推理题。男士说他要找经理谈谈，意思是要投诉，后来女士又给出更优惠的折扣，可以推断出男士对服务不满，要投诉。故正确答案是C。

【例3】2007年12月大学英语四级听力理解试题

1. A. She is thirsty for promotion.
B. She wants a much higher salary.
C. She is tired of her present work.
D. She wants to save travel expenses.
2. A. Translator.
B. Travel agent.
C. Language instructor.
D. Environment engineer.
3. A. Lively personality and inquiring mind.
B. Communication skills and team spirit.
C. Devotion and work efficiency.
D. Education and experience.

原 文

W: Oh, I'm fed up with my job.

M: Hey, there's a perfect job for you in the paper today. You might be interested.

W: Oh, what is it? What do they want?

M: Wait a minute. Uh, here it is. The European Space Agency is recruiting translators.

W: The European Space Agency?

M: Well, that's what it says. They need an English translator to work from French or German.

- W: So they need a degree in French or German, I suppose. Well, I've got that. What's more, I have plenty of experience. What else are they asking for?
- M: Just that. A university degree and three or four years of experience as a translator in a professional environment. They also say the person should have a lively and inquiring mind, effective communication skills and the ability to work individually or as a part of the team.
- W: Well, if I stay at my present job much longer, I won't have any mind or skills left. By the way, what about salary? I just hope it isn't lower than what I get now.
- M: It's said to be negotiable. It depends on the applicant's education and experience. In addition to basic salary, there's a list of extra benefits. Have a look yourself.
- W: Hm, travel and social security plus relocation expenses are paid. Hey, this isn't bad. I really want the job.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. Why is the woman trying to find a new job?
2. What position is being advertised in the paper?
3. What are the key factors that determine the salary of the new position?

赏 析

这篇对话以求职为主题，涉及到求职的条件和求职中的工薪问题。

1. C.

词义理解题。女士说 I'm fed up with my job (我受够了我的工作), fed up with 与 C 答案的 is tired of 同义, 因此答案是 C。

2. A.

细节题。男士说 the European Space Agency 正在招 translators (翻译), 之后又加强说 They need an English translator to work from French or German, 两次提到 translators, 因此, 可以明确答案是 A。

3. D.

关键词理解题。首先男士说 A university degree and three or four years of experience as a translator in a professional environment (关键词是“大学文凭和 3~4 年的经验”), 接着又说到 It depends on the applicant's education and experience, 关键词“education and experience”再次出现, 从“In addition to basic salary”中的关键词“salary”, 可以得知, “education and experience”与“salary”有直接关系。因此答案是 D。

二、短文部分

1. 短文理解

【例 1】2007 年 6 月大学英语四级听力理解试题

1. A. Her parents thrived in the urban environment.
- B. Her parents left Chicago to work on a farm.
- C. Her parents immigrated to America.

D. Her parents set up an ice-cream store.

2. A. He taught English in Chicago.

B. He was crippled in a car accident.

C. He worked to become an executive.

D. He was born with a limp.

3. A. She was fond of living an isolated life.

B. She was fascinated by American culture.

C. She was very generous in offering help.

D. She was highly devoted to her family.

原文

My mother was born in a small town in northern Italy. She was three when her parents immigrated to America in 1926. They lived in Chicago, where my grandfather worked making ice-cream. Mama thrived in the urban environment. At 16, she graduated first in her high school class, went on to secretarial school and finally worked as an executive secretary for a rare wood company. She was beautiful too. When a local photographer used her pictures in his monthly window display, she felt pleased. Her favorite portrait showed her sitting by Lake Michigan, her hair wind-blown, her gaze reaching towards the horizon.

My parents were married in 1944. Dad was a quiet and intelligent man. He was 17 when he left Italy. Soon after, a hit-and-run accident left him with a permanent limp. Dad worked hard selling candy to Chicago office workers on their break. He had little formal schooling. His English was self-taught. Yet he eventually built a small successful whole-sale candy business. Dad was generous and handsome. Mama was devoted to him. After she married, my mother quit her job and gave herself to her family.

In 1950, with three small children, Dad moved the family to a farm 40 miles from Chicago. He worked the land and commuted to the city to run his business. Mama said good-bye to her parents and friends and traded her busy city neighborhood for a more isolated life. But she never complained.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. What does the speaker tell us about his mother's early childhood?

2. What do we learn about the speaker's father?

3. What does the speaker say about his mother?

赏析

这是一篇以人物故事为主线的题材。大概说我的妈妈小时候受过的教育，之后在 1944 年嫁给我父亲。父亲主要以卖糖果为生，曾因车祸，肇事者逃逸而引起腿瘸。妈妈婚后辞退工作，全心照顾家庭，后来父亲把家搬到乡下，妈妈也毫无怨言地跟随。

1. C.

细节听辨题。文中提到妈妈 3 岁时她父母就移民到美国了。

2. B.

同义词转化题。文中提到父亲因车祸而腿瘸。用了 *limp*, 与 *cripple* 是近义词, 所以正确答案是 B。

3. D.

总结归纳题。文中提到妈妈婚后辞退工作, 全心照顾家庭。也说到妈妈告别了她的父母和朋友, 甘愿在乡下过更孤寂的生活。可以说明妈妈把全部都献给了家庭。故正确答案是 D。

【例 2】2007 年 12 月大学英语四级听力理解试题

1. A. It'll enable them to enjoy the best medical care.

B. It'll allow them to receive free medical treatment.

C. It'll protect them from possible financial crises.

D. It'll present the doctors from overcharging them.

2. A. They can't immediately get back the money paid for their medical cost.

B. They have to go through very complicated application procedures.

C. They can only visit doctors who speak their native languages.

D. They may not be able to receive timely medical treatment.

3. A. They don't have to pay for the medical services.

B. They needn't pay the entire medical bill at once.

C. They must send the receipts to the insurance company promptly.

D. They have to pay a much higher price to get an insurance policy.

原文

Obtaining good health insurance is a real necessity while you are studying overseas. It protects you from minor and major medical expenses that can wipe out not only your savings but your dreams of an education abroad. There are often two different types of health insurance you can consider buying, international travel insurance and student insurance in the country where you will be going.

An international travel insurance policy is usually purchased in your home country before you go abroad. It generally covers a wide variety of medical services and you are often given a list of doctors in the area where you will travel who may even speak your native language. The drawback might be that you may not get your money back immediately, in other words, you may have to pay all your medical expenses and then later submit your receipts to the insurance company.

On the other hand, getting student health insurance in the country where you will study might allow you to only pay a certain percentage of the medical cost at the time of service and thus you don't have to have sufficient cash to pay the entire bill at once. Whatever you decide, obtaining some form of health insurance is something you should consider before you go overseas. You shouldn't wait until you are sick with major medical bills to pay off.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard.

1. Why does the speaker advice overseas students to buy health insurance?

2. What is the drawback of students buying international travel insurance?
3. What does the speaker say about students getting health insurance in the country where they will study?

赏 析

本篇题材是一段讲话稿。到目前为止，以讲话稿为题材的只考过两三篇。它谈论的是同学们在出国之前买医疗保险的问题。同学们在国外学习时有医疗保险是很有必要的。同时提到了两种保险类型，并分别说明了这两种保险的好处。

1. C.

关键词理解。从文中可以听到关键词“protects...from”和答案C的一致。再提取关键词“expenses”，应该是谈论费用的问题。因此可以得出答案C是正确的。

2. A.

细节题。文中提到赔付是不能立刻领到钱的，然后用“in other words”进一步解释说你先垫付医疗费，之后向保险公司提交单据。可以得出正确答案A。

3. B.

推理题。当出现“On the other hand”时文章开始谈到了另一种保险“insurance in the country where you will study”。然后说明了如果没有足够的现金，看病时可以只付一部分费用，从关键词“only pay a certain percentage”，可以推测出正确答案是B。

【例3】2006年12月大学英语四级听力理解试题

1. A. Monitor students' sleep patterns.

B. Help students concentrate in class.

C. Record students' weekly performance.

D. Ask students to complete a sleep report.

2. A. Declining health.

B. Lack of attention.

C. Loss of motivation.

D. Improper behavior.

3. A. They should make sure their children are always punctual for school.

B. They should ensure their children grow up in a healthy environment.

C. They should help their children accomplish high-quality work.

D. They should see to it that their children have adequate sleep.

原 文

Reducing the amount of sleep students get at night has a direct impact on their performance at school during the day. According to classroom teachers, elementary and middle school students who stay up late exhibit more learning and attention problems. This has been shown by Brown Medical School and Bradley Hospital research. In the study, teachers were not told the amount of sleep students received when completing weekly performance reports, yet they rated the students who had received eight hours or less as having the most trouble recalling all the material, learning