

大学英语四级

听力突破

第2版

施文霞 主编



大学英语四级听力突破

(第2版)

主编 施文霞
编者 施文霞 李红燕
于艳英

西北工业大学出版社

1998年4月 西安

(陕)新登字 009 号

【内容简介】 本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》及《全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》，并结合学生的实际英语水平而编写的一本全新的听力教材。全书内容丰富，题材广泛，设有听写填空和其他各种听力考试题型，极有利于培养学生听力的基本综合技能和应试能力。本书是当前大学四级考试前进行强化训练的理想教材。

大学英语四级听力突破

(第 2 版)

施文霞 主 编

责任编辑 刘 红

责任校对 何格夫

©1998 西北工业大学出版社出版发行

(邮编:710072 西安市友谊西路 127 号 电话 8493844)

陕西省新华书店经销

陕西省富平县印刷厂印装

ISBN 7-5612-1023-X/H·83

*

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/32 印张: 3.75 字数: 90 千字

1998 年 4 月第 2 版 1998 年 4 月第 4 次印刷

印数: 30 001 - 40 000 册 定价: 5.00 元

购买本社出版的图书, 如有缺页、错页的, 本社发行部负责调换。

第 2 版前言

《大学英语四级应试系列丛书》1996 年一经推出,就受到广大读者的欢迎,前后多次重印,仍供不应求,各地书店和读者纷纷求购。为满足广大读者的要求,我社根据国家教委《大学英语教学大纲》规定的要求和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的最新题型,进行了全面修订,以食读者。

西北工业大学出版社

1998 年 1 月

前 言

《大学英语四级听力突破》是根据国家教委颁发的文理科和理工科《大学英语教学大纲》及大学英语考试委员会最近公布的四级英语新题型而编写的。旨在帮助学生加强听力训练，增强听力技能和适应新题型的能力，提高听力水平，从而顺利地通过国家英语四级统考和其他各类考试。

本书编者借鉴了多年来大学英语四级教学实践的经验，广泛涉猎了国内外各种新材料，并按照四级考试的新题型和要求，对所有材料进行了详细筛选和整理，汇编成了一本内容充实、题型新颖的听力辅助教材。全书共分两大部分。第一部分为听写填空概述和2个单元的听写填空练习，每个单元5篇文章，用以训练学生的精听技能和书面表达能力。第二部分为9套听力试题，每套试题包括10个对话、3篇短文和1篇听写填空，可供学生进行听力综合技能训练和测试。书后还配有与录音相应的文字和答案。

本书录音由外籍教师精心制作，声音清晰，语调自然，符合四级考试的要求。全书共配有4盒录音磁带。

本书由施文霞任主编，李红燕、于艳英参加编写。全书各部分分工如下：听写填空(Spot Dictation Exercises)由施文霞(听写填空概述)和于艳英(Exercise 1~2)编写；听力测试(Model Tests)由施文霞(Section A and C of Test 1~9)和李红燕(Section B of Test 1~9)编写。

由于水平所限，不足之处在所难免，敬请读者不吝赐教。

编 者

1997年9月

CONTENTS

Part I Spot Dictation Exercises

听写填空概述	1	Exercise 2	9
Exercise 1	4		

Part II Model Tests

Test 1	15	Test 6	40
Test 2	20	Test 7	45
Test 3	25	Test 8	50
Test 4	30	Test 9	55
Test 5	35		

Scripts and Keys

Part I	61	Part II	68
--------------	----	---------------	----

Part I Spot Dictation Exercises

听写填空概述

多年来，全国大学英语四、六级考试听力试题基本上采用客观性选择形式。这虽然对于提高学生的听力水平起了很大作用，但在一定程度上忽略了学生的书面表达能力和对听力材料的精确理解。为了更进一步提高考试的信度和效度，使考试对教学有较好的反拨作用，国家考试委员会研究公布了一种新的听力题型，即听写填空。

一、听写填空的形式

听写填空从表面看类似于完形填空。试卷上给出一段200词左右的短文，其中有10个空格，总计词数为50个。但又不同于完形填空。完形填空后常设有四个选择项，考生必须通过阅读，参照上下文进行选择。而听写填空则要通过听短文录音，填入省去的句子和短语。

听写填空实际上属于听力范畴，与听力对话理解和听力短文理解一样，都需先听录音再做题。然而，听写填空则是一种将听力和书面表达能力融为一体的试题。试题的录音通常放三遍。第一遍语速正常，供学生听懂原文；第二遍在空

格后有停顿，供学生听写；第三遍和第一遍相同，正常语速，让考生检查所写的内容。

二、听写填空的目的和要求

听写填空测试的目的并不仅仅是检查学生所听懂的词汇和句型，而主要是测试学生在语篇水平上综合的听力理解能力及学生的书面表达能力，以便将以往的应试教育转变成素质教育，切实提高学生的语言运用能力。

这种题型的设置，有助于教师在日常的英语教学中注重培养学生的各种听力技能，其中包括学生的泛听技能、精听技能和逻辑思维能力。同时，也要求学生具备以下各方面的能力：

首先，要掌握一定量的词汇，其中既包括听力词汇又包括阅读词汇。因为词汇量的大小是衡量学生听力的最基本的条件。

其次，要有扎实的语法基础知识，掌握各种各样的句型。这样才能推断出略读的词语，写出正确的句子和短语。

再次，还要有一定的阅读能力和逻辑思维能力，能够利用所给的文字材料理解全文的要旨。

除了以上所谈的语言知识和语篇知识外，学生还应有广泛的背景知识，这样才能对所听的材料理解得更快更准确。

三、听写填空试题的解题原则

听写填空是一种新型的综合性试题，它涉及学生的各方面的能力，即听的能力、读的能力、写的能力以及综合思维的能力。因此，学生解题时可按照下列步骤，以便调动各方面的因素，取得满意的成绩。

1. 放录音前，首先阅读现有的文字材料，设法找出文章的关键词语，了解文章的梗概。这样便于激活考生大脑中原

有的专业知识和背景知识信息,从而更快地理解全文的内容。

2. 根据现有的文字信息,认真收听第一遍录音,并把自己读到的、听到的和想到的综合起来,以便对全文内容能有更为详细的了解。

3. 放第二遍录音时,利用停顿时间,把所听的内容填入空格。书写要清楚、整齐,速度要快。

4. 利用第三遍放录音的机会,边听边检查听写的内容。如果发现错误,可及时纠正,也可画上标记,听完录音后进行改正。

5. 对于听不清楚的某些连读形式,可以借助语法和上下文加以补充和完善,以便使原文保持完整的意义。

以上所述只是个人对听写填空题型的理解和答题的体会。事实上,要提高听力水平,做好听写填空,还应有良好的心理素质,灵活多变的方法。同时,还须重视其他影响听力的非语言因素。

Exercise 1

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Passage 1

Christmas is really a wonderful time of the year, and there is something in this holiday (1) _____

_____. For myself, I love (2) _____

_____ that can be seen everywhere. (3) _____

_____ with all the bright reds and greens everywhere.

There's another reason (4) _____

____, a reason that we should all try to remember. (5) _____
_____. At
Christmas, we all (6) _____,
we are all kind to each other, and we all (7) _____
_____ to each other (8) _____
_____. This is (9) _____
_____ and we all feel the better for it. (10) _____
_____ if we could keep this spirit all
through the year.

Passage 2

Television, it is often said, keeps one informed about
current events, and allows one to follow the latest develop-
ments in science and politics. (1) _____
_____ are brought right into one's sitting
room. (2) _____ the radio per-
forms this service just as well; but on television (3) _____
_____, much more real. Yet
(4) _____. The televi-
sion screen itself has a terrible, almost physical fascination
for us. We get so used to (5) _____
_____, so dependent on its flickering pictures, that it (6) _____
_____.

There are (7) _____
_____. The poor quality of its programmes is
(8) _____. But it is (9) _____
_____ to many lonely elderly people. I think we
must realize that (10) _____ is nei-

ther good nor bad. It is the uses to which it is put that determine its values to society.

Passage 3

Blue has always been my favorite color, and I think (1)

I have several reasons (2)

. First, it is a very soothing color and (3)

. How do people feel when they wake up to a day (4) ? Sad and gloomy. But when the sky is a deep blue, (5)

Another reason (6)

is that it is the color of oceans and rivers and lakes (7) . (8)

, I feel as though I were reborn.

I have also heard that in English, the term "true blue" (9) . As I have (10)

, this is one more reason for my liking blue so much.

Passage 4

There are so many advantages of being young that I think it would take me several hours (1)

. However, I could list (2)

Firstly, one good thing about being young is that one can (3)

Next in order, I think, is the fact that when one is young, one's mind is fresh and it is much easier (4) _____

Thirdly, one can (5) _____, including some of the very strenuous ones, without fear of (6) _____ that elderly people would have to fear. But this, of course, (7) _____

. No matter how young a person may be, (8) _____, he must be (9) _____ over-straining himself.

Yes, it's truly wonderful (10) _____. I sometimes wish that I could always maintain my youth and never grow old.

Passage 5

In my opinion, it is not fair to measure a person's greatness only by the yardstick of social standing. When we (1) _____, aren't we forgetting to consider the nobleness of his mind?

A man noble at heart can (2) _____. He can never make cunning deals (3) _____. He cannot topple others (4) _____. However, such a man is often-times branded (5) _____. This is not fair. I have seen many people (6) _____. There are many around us who are not (7) _____

_____, or Nobel Prize winners, like
our own parents and some of our friends who are small people indeed in our society. (8) _____, it
is these very people who have (9) _____
_____ compassion, love and benevolence to all humankind in my heart. I would rather respect (10) _____
_____ than the figures extolled in our history books.

Exercise 2

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Passage 1

Take our educational system for example, there is no denying the fact that (1) _____

_____. We know that universities and colleges here (2) _____

_____ who are eager for admission. Many high school students will be (3) _____

_____, which in fact is deemed by most people the

doomsday of their future. We are forced (4)
_____ to study in order to squeeze into (5)
_____, and this deprives
us of a lot of important things; the time and energy which
we could spend in order to (6)
_____; health, sometimes with-
out which (7)
and life which nobody except perhaps God (8)
_____. For what on earth are we (9)
_____? We've got (10)
_____ which is forcing us to
squeeze ourselves into a very few universities and colleges.

Passage 2

Are animals intelligent? If they are, (1)
_____. ? These are not easy
questions to answer. No one is quite sure (2)
_____.

We often say that intelligence means (3)
_____. Some animals seem able to do
this. For example, dogs and cats often (4)
_____. To do this they have to
use their intelligence. (5)

_____. But many birds find their way over long
distances, too. (6)

_____ every year when they move from cool to warmer coun-
tries. We do not know how they do this but we know (7)
_____. They do not re-

member places and direction and (8)
_____. Young birds are able (9)
_____ without help as soon as they can fly. (10)
_____. This is not intelligence. We
call this "instinct".

Passage 3

The transport problem in Hong Kong has been growing even more quickly than in other cities because in Hong Kong there are (1)
_____. The population has been (2)
_____ in recent years and now, as we know, Hong Kong (3)
_____. Very few cities in the world are (4)
_____. Since 1851 we have been reclaiming land from the sea (5)
_____ and today it is difficult to imagine (6)
_____. But over the years, reclamation schemes have been growing (7)
_____ and today there are few places remaining (8)
_____. The streets are becoming more and more crowded (9)
_____. The harbour is one of the busiest in the world. Each day over six million passengers (10)
_____ in Hong Kong.

Passage 4

No one is sure where football first began. (1)