

—— 含长对话专项训练 含新题型听力真题 ——

大学英语4级考试



上海外国语大学 鲍晓英 主编
四、六级考试改革听力命题研究组 组编

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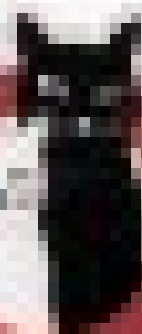
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听力考点直击

听力是大学英语4级考试的重要组成部分，也是考生得分的关键。本书紧扣考试大纲，精选历年真题，全面覆盖听力考点，帮助考生快速掌握听力技巧，提高听力水平。

本书可作为大学英语4级考试听力备考的参考书，也可作为大学英语4级考试听力训练的教材。

本书由上海外国语大学陈德超教授主编，由上海外国语大学出版。



上海外国语大学出版

大学英语4级考试



上海外国语大学 鲍晓英 主编
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前言

四、六级听力方面的改革,虽然是英语教学改革的结果,是大势所趋,但仍然使很多考生措手不及。毕竟一直以来,听力都是众多考生的一根软肋。很多考生甚至还没有从思想上做好御敌的准备,更惶论拿出一套有效的御敌之策了。

通过与一些考生交流、沟通,本书编者发现他们在备考听力的过程中存在着如下困扰:

1. 常有“鸭子听雷”或“在听却没有听懂”的感觉。
2. 常常觉得说话者的语速太快,自己的耳朵跟不上。
3. 有些句子刚听完还记得,几秒钟后一下子就忘了。
4. 常觉得有些句子听起来很熟,但就是想不起来是什么意思。
5. 常常有一两个词听不懂,就拼命去思考其意思,导致后面的内容听不下去。

是否您也有这些困惑呢?是否,您正苦于没有一本合适的辅导书来助您有一个新的突破呢?不必着急。我们想考生之所想,组织了一批资深英语测试专家,成立了专题研究小组,精心编写了这本《四级听力考点直击》。他们深谙中外各种考试题型,具有丰富的四、六级命题经验,对真题有深刻的研究。本书就是要给您解惑,为您释疑,引领您在听力训练中走出一条轻松、高效的坦途。在书中我们对历年四级听力考试中的考点准确分类,真正做到重点强攻、难点详析、弱点密补,对新题型进行详尽分析与训练,使您无往不克,对各考点进行强化练习,真正实现由知识到能力的实质性转变,为您的四级听力备考提供一套立体、全面的个性考案。全书共分三章,简介如下:

第一章 真题自测,透析大纲。本部分根据2007年6月的大学英语新四级考试真题,对听力部分及新题型进行完全解读,让考生真正做到知己知彼,一战制胜。结合新题型真题及历年典型真题,对四级听力考试的基本要求、出题思路以及各种题型的基本解题技巧进行剖析,准确点拨出题奥秘,高度概括考查要点,以不变应万变。

第二章 四大题型,融会贯通。本部分将最近几年的真题详细分类,对短对话、长对话、短文理解和复合式听写分别进行“真题透析+强化训练”的详细讲解。考点与题型完美结合,实战演练,定会助您增添成功的自信。

第三章 最新模拟,最新预测。为让考生能进步强化练习,该部分附有五套模拟题。可以在前面两章全面突破后对自己的学习成果作一个系统的检验,同时可以针对做题过程中出现的问题,重新回顾前面的内容,查缺补漏。

与同类书相比,本书在编写上充分体现了如下独到之处:

✧ 分类科学

我们对短对话的分类不是题型的简单堆砌与罗列,而是在透彻分析了最近几年真题的基础上,高度概括出每一道试题的考查要点,科学归类,力图揭示出每一类题型的命题意图与规律。对长对话则按话题场景进行分类,通过几大类话题将常见场景一网打尽。短文理解按照文章题材进行分类,方便您总结各种题材的短文的出题规律,把握其常见提问方式及应对策略。

✧ 练习高效

我们在简要分析每类题型并对该类题型的真题进行透析之后,精心设计了极具针对性和代表性的强化练习,给您提供一个演习的训练场。从数量上保证练习的充分性,从质量上保证练习的高效性。长对话部分则依据样题的标准精心设计了若干练习,让您尽快熟悉该题型。

✧ 解析精到

本书对每道题目都进行了讲解,并且针对每道题的重点与难点将解题方法融入其中,力求对考生不仅“授之以鱼”,而且“授之以渔”。尤其值得一提的是,对短对话理解部分采用听力原文与答案连线讲解的形式,一线锁定答案出处,考官的出题思路一览无余。

✧ 预测权威

本书编者均从事大学英语教学多年,有着丰富的四级辅导经验。他们在深入研究四级考试的基础上,根据历年听力试题的难度和特点,全力打造五套高仿真听力模拟预测试题,极具权威性和代表性。

✧ 全真录音

本书透析真题部分的所有录音均为四级考试原声录音,强化练习部分完全按照四级听力考试的语速录制,使您如同亲临大学英语四级听力考场,真切地感受考场气氛。

✧ 互动软件

本书还专门设计了一套同步互动学习软件。考生可以在电脑上通过该软件练习听力、发音,模拟实考场景,记录错题,针对性练习。互学学习,同步自测,全真模拟机考实境。

相信只要认真学好本书,您一定能成功完成四级考试的听力部分,夺取高分。



(2001.6~2007.6) 大学英语四级考试听力部分考点一览表

Section A



• 语音、语调题 •		失爆 would be			
03-1-7	重音 can't make	05-12-8	连续 went out of	02-6-5	take an optional course 选修
03-6-1	略音 you've	06-6-1	语调 is canceled? ↘	02-6-8	check-in counter 登机处
03-6-2	略音 I'd; I've	06-6-8	连续 believe it	02-12-6	not due until...直到...才到期限
03-6-2	失爆 drop by	06-6-11	连续 get along	02-12-7	be stuck in a traffic jam 遇到交通阻塞
03-6-6	失爆、连读 test scores are release(d) at	06-6-17	连续 work in	02-12-7	I can't make it. 我不能按时到达。
03-6-7	连读、失爆 read it straight	06-12-11	语调 Any suggestions? ↘	02-12-9	That's easier said than done. 说时容易做时难。
03-9-4	近音 calm down/come down	06-12-14	连续 it is impossible	03-6-1	make a reservation 预定
03-12-1	连读 come in all	06-12-16	连续 get upset easily	03-6-2	drop by 顺便访问
03-12-2	连读 run out of	07-6-13	连续 picked it up	03-6-5	gains and losses 得与失
03-12-6	失爆、弱音 I'(d) like to	07-6-14	连续 got out of	03-6-4	a real bargain 便宜货
03-12-10	重音 can't afford	07-6-18	略音 I've	03-6-10	Believe it or not. 信不信由你。
04-6-4	连读 gave up	07-6-18	连续、失爆、连续 How come it took you	03-9-1	be got up in traffic 遇到交通阻塞
04-6-6	连读、失爆 quit an(d) deliver	<div>• 习语、句型题 •</div>			
04-6-7	连读 have an extra	02-1-4	mean to do 有意做某事	03-9-3	out of print 已售完
04-6-9	连读 this is our	02-1-5	keep in touch 保持联系	03-9-4	figure things out 找出解决问题的办法
05-6-3	连读 don't you	02-1-8	be under the impression that... 有某种想法	03-9-6	give sb. a ride 搭便车
05-12-1	连读 have it examined	02-1-9	carry out 执行	03-9-7	not...until...直到...才...
05-12-4	重音 beyond me!	02-6-4	count on 指望	03-12-2	run out of 用光, 耗尽
				03-12-3	get away from 逃离, 解脱

03-12-5	make an appointment 预约	06-12-13	I wish I could. 对现在的虚拟	• 其他 (使动、定语从句和指示关系等) •
03-12-7	keep doing 坚持, 继续下去	07-6-13	I wish I hadn't thrown away that reading last. 对过去的虚拟	02-6-4 将来时态的被动语态 will have to be cancelled
03-12-8	to tell the truth 说实话	• 比较结构题 •		02-6-7 指示动词 that
03-12-9	wait until the last minute 拖到最后一分钟才去做	02-6-5	the more...the less...	02-12-2 被动 be already sold 和省略 that 的定语从句
04-6-2	in person 亲自; in one's place 代替某人	03-6-10	as...as 和 even worse	02-12-5 指示代词 another
04-6-5	take courses for...为...而上课	03-12-1	a larger 和 the largest	02-12-6 省略 that/which 的定语从句
04-6-8	remind sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事	05-1-4	much more than	03-6-4 使动 got your apartment furnished
04-6-10	share one's feeling 同意某人的观点	05-12-1	as much as	03-6-6 被动 are released
05-1-8	I don't think...我认为...不...	05-12-2	faster than...	03-6-9 分词做定语 the meal served on the train
05-1-10	give up 放弃	06-6-3	not...as...as	03-9-1 被动 be got up in traffic
05-12-2	non-stop train 直达列车	06-12-17	at a higher price	03-9-2 定语从句
05-12-8	It would be better...向别人委婉的提建议	• 否定关系题 •		03-9-9 对过去事实的推测 must have done
06-6-1	go out of one's way 想尽办法	01-6-10	too...to...	03-12-3 Isn't it... 反疑问句表肯定
06-6-1	if only 只要	02-1-9	barely	03-12-9 分词做状语
06-6-4	in a bad mood 心情不好	02-12-8	never	05-12-1 使动 have it examined
06-6-12	make a mess 弄得一团糟	03-6-3	too...to... 和 not...enough for sb. to do...	05-12-2 have sth. to do
06-6-18	at any time 在任何时间	03-12-7	too...to...	05-12-7 省略 that 的定语从句
06-12-11	be round the corner 即将到来, 近在咫尺	04-6-1	too...to...	05-12-9 使动 make sb. do
07-6-12	have no idea 不知道	05-12-9	rarely	06-6-3 使动 keep sb. doing
07-6-13	pick sth up 捡起, 拾起某物	05-12-9	no such	06-6-7 被动 be cancelled
• 虚拟语气题 •		06-6-11	never	06-6-15 使动 have sth. for
06-6-12	if you make a mess 对将来进行虚拟	06-6-13	not too...	06-12-13 make sb. do

(表三)

06-12-18	定语从句	02-12-1	Shall we...?			• 捕捉重要信息 •
07-6-13	对事实的推测 I thought you might regret it.	03-6-2	I wonder if...	06-6-2	06-6-14	06-12-15
07-6-12	同位语从句	03-9-6	Could you...?	06-6-5	06-6-15	07-6-11
	• 地点方位题 •	03-12-2	Could you...?	06-6-6	06-6-18	07-6-14
01-6-5	on the street	03-12-8	Would you like to...?	06-6-7	06-12-14	07-6-18
02-1-5	at the airport	04-6-6	Why don't you...?		• 推测言外之意 •	
02-1-10	in a bank	05-1-2	Is that really a good reason to...?	03-12-5	05-1-8	06-6-12
02-6-8	at the airport	05-1-3	Shall we...?	03-12-9	05-12-4	06-6-13
02-6-9	at a newspaper office	05-1-9	Would you...?	03-12-10	05-12-7	06-6-16
03-6-1	at a restaurant	05-12-1	She'd better...	04-6-5	06-6-1	06-12-12
03-9-3	at a bookstore	05-12-3	Have you thought about...?	04-6-7	06-6-3	06-12-17
03-9-5	talking on the phone	05-12-8	It would be better if...	05-1-4	06-6-4	07-6-12
03-12-4	at the airport	05-12-10	I'd like...	05-1-6	06-6-10	07-6-15
05-12-6	at a bookstore	06-6-2	Can you...?		• 综合归纳题 •	
06-6-15	at a restaurant	06-6-5	I'd like...?	01-6-8	02-12-4	05-1-1
	• 职业身份题 •	06-12-11	Any suggestions?	02-1-4	02-12-8	05-1-5
01-6-1	student and his classmate		• 转折关系题 (中 BUT 题) •	02-1-5	03-9-1	05-1-7
02-12-3	mother and son	05-12-3	06-6-3	06-6-18	03-9-6	06-6-9
05-6-7	manager and office worker	06-6-1	06-6-5	06-12-12	02-6-2	03-9-8
	• 建议请求题 •	06-6-2	06-6-17	06-12-13	02-6-5	03-9-10
02-6-3	What about...before...?		• 时间数字题 •	02-12-1	04-6-1	06-12-16
02-6-6	Should he...?	04-6-3	05-12-2	02-12-3	04-6-9	07-6-13



(2003.9~2007.6)大学英语四级考试听力部分考点一览表

Section B



年代	短文	Passage One	Passage Two	Passage Three
2003-9	约240词的故事类短文。短文大意：两位女士合开了一家旅馆，两人善于经营，颇受旅客的欢迎。	约220词的故事类短文。短文大意：Peter 赢得了一家广播电台的一等奖，奖金为：在银行里用五分钟的时间往他的衣服口袋里装上可以装上的钱。	约220词的故事类短文。短文大意：介绍在Golden Bridge上工作的一名救生员 Larry Smith的职责及其工作方式。	
2003-12	约210词的社会问题类短文。短文大意：揭示当今社会人们的言行举止，并指出人们应注重礼仪，因而是形象美的一部分。	约190词的社会问题类短文。短文大意：孩子在公共场所玩耍时可能会受到伤害，父母应密切关注孩子的活动。	约300词的社会问题类短文。短文大意：“我”曾是一个职业小偷的身份，详细描述了“我”认为偷窃的最佳目标及最佳场所。	
2004-6	约240词的复合式听写。短文大意：对美国国家图书馆the Library of Congress的简介：包括藏书量、借阅方式及其历史。			
2005-1	约250词的复合式听写。短文大意：介绍某品牌相机并与其他品牌相机相比较。	约200词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：本文首先介绍了“吃饼比赛”是新英格兰城镇市集中很受欢迎的一个比赛项目，接着详细讲述了参加比赛的三条原则并给出了如何吃饼的建议。	约240词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：本文介绍了订婚和结婚的时间安排及其中的传统、风俗，并以美国为例做了详细地讲述。最后，作者还提到了订婚的原因和解除婚约的相关事项。	
2005-6	约220词的科普类短文。短文大意：预测未来几十年内，人们的出行方式将极大改变。电力驱动汽车、空中交通、月球旅行将占主导地位。			
2005-12	约200词的科普类短文。短文大意：介绍了一项新的研究，即阿斯匹林这种普通药物的用途。医生们证实，心脏病患者手术后及时服用阿斯匹林可显著降低因血液变浓、血管堵塞而导致的死亡率或对心脏的破坏性。	约240词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：介绍了针对长幼顺序对孩子成长的影响的两种不同观点：一种观点代表传统，另一种观点来源于一项新研究的结果，两种观点各有千秋。	约240词的故事类短文。短文大意：本文讲了“我”从喜欢航空转向海中潜水在朋友中引起了不解、困惑，并详细解释了做出这种决定的两个原因。	

(表五)

06.6.17	<p>约200词的科普类短文。短文大意：介绍了植物Kudzu (野葛) 的特性及其对美国南方造成危害。</p>	<p>约240词的文化教育类说明文。短文大意：介绍了“university”这个词的起源，大学在欧洲的最初形式，以及英国大学的发展历程、资金来源等信息。</p>	<p>约230词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：介绍了美国人Dan West建立Heifer International这一民间农业援助组织的初衷，以及该组织是如何帮助发展中国家的农民摆脱饥饿和贫困，并达到自立的过程。</p>
06.6.24	<p>约240词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：在希腊，只有富人才有钱买的起墓地让尸体获得永久的安息。一般人的尸体在下葬三年后都会被挖出来进行各种方式的处理。出现这种现象的原因就是空间和土地的缺乏，因此人们提出各种方案以求解决这一问题。</p>	<p>约240词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：介绍了美国大多数大城市里都有许多国际饭店，及这些国际饭店受欢迎的原因，并且特别介绍了在美国最常见的一种国际饭店——意大利饭店的经营模式。</p>	<p>约230词的人物历史类短文。短文大意：介绍了篮球的创始人、球和篮筐的最初形式和最初的比赛规则，并且提到经过后来在形式和规则等方面的不断改进，篮球已发展成为今天世界上最受欢迎的体育运动之一。</p>
06.12	<p>约250词的复合式听写。短文大意：美国人的时间观念是“时间就是金钱”，他们钦佩做事有计划、有条理并且守时的人。这一观念被广为接受且影响深远，快餐业的蓬勃发展就是受其影响。</p>	<p>约240词的故事类短文。短文大意：Patricia Pania的女儿在一次因为司机打手机而分神导致的车祸中死亡，此后这位母亲掀起了一场斗争，向政府争取制定限制司机打手机的法规，并取得了成效。</p>	<p>约250词左右的科普短文。短文大意：本文介绍了人类感冒的原因、症状以及不同的治疗方法。</p>
07.6	<p>约250词的复合式听写。短文大意：本文讲的是所有的语言都可以分为两个层面：正式和非正式，英语也不例外。人们在不同的场合和不同的人交谈会分别使用不同的语言层面。</p>	<p>约260词的故事类短文。短文大意：消防员Donald Herbert在1995年一次救火过程中遭遇屋顶坍塌，左脑受重伤失去了语言能力，而十年后的一天他突然开口说话了。</p>	<p>约300词的社会热门话题类短文。短文大意：几乎美国所有的州都有自己的市集。本文详细介绍了美国最大历史最悠久的市集之一——Indiana State Fair。</p>
约250词的复合式听写。短文大意：很多时候学生的压力来自于他们的父母，文章详细介绍了其原因。			

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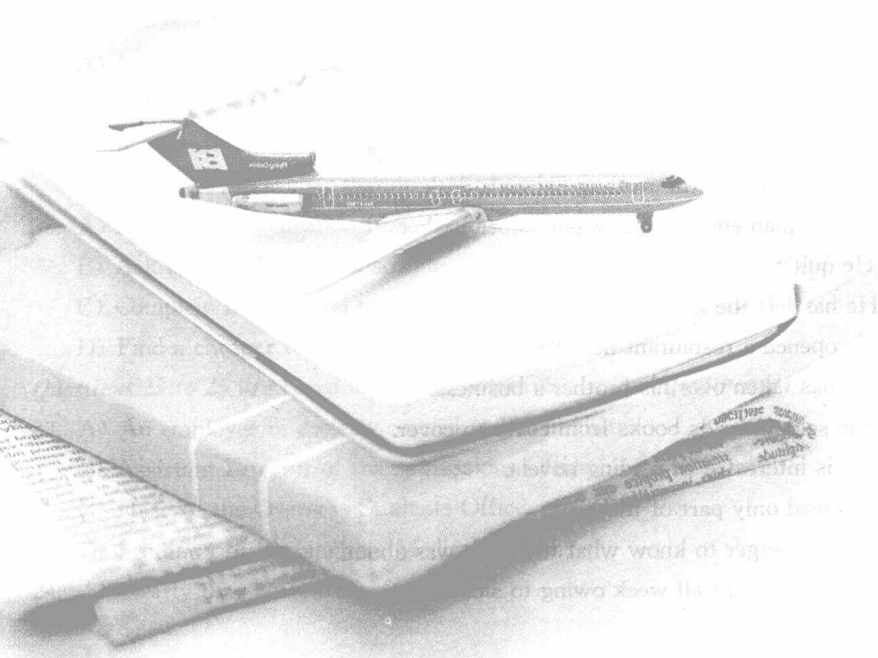
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真题自测 第一卷

Chapter 1

真题自测 透析大纲





第一节 真题自测

Section A



Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

11. 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.
12. A) The man is fond of traveling.
B) The woman is a photographer.
C) The woman took a lot of pictures at the contest.
D) The man admires the woman's talent in writing.
13. A) The man regrets being absent-minded.
B) The woman saved the man some trouble.
C) The man placed the reading list on a desk.
D) The woman emptied the waste paper basket.
14. A) He quit teaching in June.
B) He has left the army recently.
C) He opened a restaurant near the school.
D) He has taken over his brother's business.
15. A) She seldom reads books from cover to cover.
B) She is interested in reading novels.
C) She read only part of the book.
D) She was eager to know what the book was about.
16. A) She was absent all week owing to sickness.

- B) She was seriously injured in a car accident.
 - C) She called to say that her husband had been hospitalized.
 - D) She had to be away from school to attend to her husband.
17. A) The speakers want to rent the Smiths' old house.
 B) The man lives two blocks away from the Smiths.
 C) The woman is not sure if she is on the right street.
 D) The Smiths' new house is not far from their old one.
18. A) The man had a hard time finding a parking space.
 B) The woman found they had got to the wrong spot.
 C) The woman was offended by the man's late arrival.
 D) The man couldn't find his car in the parking lot.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. 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.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) An employee in the city council at Birmingham.
 B) Assistant Director of the Admissions Office.
 C) Head of the Overseas Students Office.
 D) Secretary of Birmingham Medical School.
24. A) Nearly fifty percent are foreigners.



- B) About fifteen percent are from Africa.
 - C) A large majority are from Latin America.
 - D) A small number are from the Far East.
25. A) She will have more contact with students.
- B) It will bring her capability into fuller play.
 - C) She will be more involved in policy-making.
 - D) It will be less demanding than her present job.

Section B



Directions: In this section you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. 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.
27. 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.
28. 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.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) He suffered a nervous breakdown. B) He was wrongly diagnosed.
C) He was seriously injured. D) He developed a strange disease.
30. A) He was able to talk again. B) He raced to the nursing home.
C) He could tell red and blue apart. D) He could not recognize his wife.
31. A) Twenty-nine days. B) Two and a half months.
C) Several minutes. D) Fourteen hours.

32. A) They welcomed the publicity in the media.
 B) They avoided appearing on television.
 C) They released a video of his progress.
 D) They declined to give details of his condition.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) For people to share ideas and show farm products.
 B) For officials to educate the farming community.
 C) For farmers to exchange their daily necessities.
 D) For farmers to celebrate their harvests.
34. A) By bringing an animal rarely seen on nearby farms.
 B) By bringing a bag of grain in exchange for a ticket.
 C) By offering to do volunteer work at the fair.
 D) By performing a special skill at the entrance.
35. A) They contribute to the modernization of American farms.
 B) They help to increase the state governments' revenue.
 C) They provide a stage for people to give performances.
 D) They remind Americans of the importance of agriculture.

Section C



Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Students' pressure sometimes comes from their parents. Most parents are well (36) _____, but some of them aren't very helpful with the problems their sons and daughters have in (37) _____ to college, and a few of them seem to go out of their way to add to their children's difficulties.

For one thing, parents are often not (38) _____ of the kinds of problems their children face. They don't realize that the (39) _____ is keener, that the required (40) _____



_____ of work are higher, and that their children may not be prepared for the change. (41) _____ to seeing A's and B's on high school report cards, they may be upset when their children's first (42) _____ college grades are below that level. At their kindest, they may gently (43) _____ why John or Mary isn't doing better, whether he or she is trying as hard as he or she should, and so on. (44) _____

Sometimes parents regard their children as extensions of themselves and (45) _____. In their involvement and identification with their children, they forget that everyone is different and that each person must develop in his or her own way. They forget that their children, (46) _____



答案速查、听力原文与详解

11. C 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C 16. D 17. D 18. A 19. D 20. B
21. A 22. C 23. B 24. A 25. C 26. C 27. B 28. D 29. C 30. A
31. B 32. D 33. A 34. B 35. D

36. meaning 37. adjusting 38. aware 39. competition

40. standards 41. Accustomed 42. semester 43. inquire/enquire

44. At their worst, they may threaten to take their children out of college, or cut off funds.

45. think it only right and natural that they determine what their children do with their lives

46. who are now young adults, must be the ones responsible for what they do and what they are

Section A

11. 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.

A) It could help people of all ages to avoid cancer.

B) It was mainly meant for cancer patients.