



全国第一本纯练习听力书，录音量最大

 **CETB**
长喜英语

大学英语 **4** 级考试 标准听力

《长喜英语》图书编委会  编 王长喜  主编

听力必备
附赠
知识手册



1张MP3录音总量=**12**盒60分钟磁带

标准语料，全新选辑
标准设题，尺度严谨
标准难度，持续统一
标准解析，点拨思路

瞄准最新热点
经过真实检测
保证练习效率
渗透做题技巧



710分
新题型

CET-4

中国和平音像电子出版社



本书内容与特色

1、标准语料 全新选辑 25 套试题, 所有语料均为最新选辑, 题材分布、场景分布、语料长度、语体特点, 均与真题严格一致, 涵盖常考话题、瞄准最新热点, 让您听透最鲜活的语料。

2、标准设题 尺度严谨 25 套试题, 所有题目设置, 均经过严谨的分析、评估, 并进行真实检测, 保证每一个设题环节科学、严谨, 每一个听音关键考到、点到, 与真题质量相差无几。

3、标准难度 持续统一 25 套试题, 每一个题型的难度, 整套试题的难度都和真题严格一致, 且一套题和一套题之间难度维持了统一, 保证考生在一个标准的难度下做最有效度的练习。

4、标准解析 点拨思路 25 套试题, 每一个题目的解析中, 都贯穿了一些统一的解析原则、通用说法, 利于考生形成相对固定的做题思路, 且处处渗透一些做题技巧、知识考点的点拨。

5、标准语速 专业录音 25 套试题, 按照真题考试标准语速, 由专业外教标准朗读、标准录音, 全部录音达到了 12 盒磁带的容量, 保证考生有真实、充分的听音练习, 彻底打通耳朵。

6、双栏笔记 边听边记 25 套试题, 所有题目右侧都留出了一栏空白作为作笔记的空间, 双栏笔记、个性设计, 给大家创造了实战的感觉, 也利于大家培养边听边记的良好听音习惯。

7、必备讲解 超值赠送 本书为纯练习的形式, 以练习量大满足了考生最实际、最渴望的需求。但, 我们对于一些必备的听音知识、场景词汇、常考语法等, 也没忽视, 做成小册赠送。

附： 历年听力真题设题标准统计

本书 25 套试题, 严格遵循从历年真题中总结出来的各项设题标准, 确保考生训练质量、训练效果。以下是从历年听力真题中统计出来的数据, 也是我们设题中掌握的标准。

短对话 (07.6 - 03.1)			
项目	分类	每次考试出现次数	历次考试所占比例
对话题材	校园生活	浮动次数: 0 - 5 次 平均次数: 2.7 次	28.1% (共 32 次)
	日常生活	浮动次数: 1 - 4 次 平均次数: 2.3 次	23.7% (共 27 次)

对话题材	宾馆住房	浮动次数: 0 - 1 次 平均次数: 0.25 次	12.5% (共 1 次)
设题点	问答处	浮动次数: 1 - 2 次 平均次数: 2.25 次	30% (共 9 次)
	开头处	浮动次数: 1 - 2 次 平均次数: 1.75 次	23.3% (共 7 次)
	建议处	浮动次数: 0 - 2 次 平均次数: 0.75 次	10% (共 3 次)
	比较处	浮动次数: 0 - 1 次 平均次数: 0.5 次	6.7% (共 2 次)
	因果处	浮动次数: 0 - 1 次 平均次数: 0.5 次	6.7% (共 2 次)
	数字处	浮动次数: 0 - 2 次 平均次数: 0.5 次	6.7% (共 2 次)
	虚拟处	浮动次数: 0 - 1 次 平均次数: 0.5 次	6.7% (共 2 次)
	推断处	浮动次数: 0 - 1 次 平均次数: 0.5 次	6.7% (共 2 次)
	列举处	浮动次数: 0 - 1 次 平均次数: 0.5 次	3.3% (共 1 次)
答案内容	细节	浮动次数: 5 - 6 次 平均次数: 5.25 次	75% (共 21 次)
	主旨	浮动次数: 1 - 2 次 平均次数: 1.25 次	17.9% (共 5 次)
	推断	浮动次数: 0 - 1 次 平均次数: 0.5 次	7.1% (共 2 次)
答案出处	对话中间	浮动次数: 3 - 4 次 平均次数: 3.25 次	46.4% (共 13 次)
	对话开头	浮动次数: 1 - 3 次 平均次数: 2 次	28.6% (共 8 次)
	对话结尾	浮动次数: 1 - 2 次 平均次数: 1.75 次	25% (共 7 次)
提问方式	What 提问	浮动次数: 4 - 6 次 平均次数: 5 次	71.4% (共 20 次)
	Why 提问	浮动次数: 1 - 2 次 平均次数: 1.25 次	17.9% (共 5 次)
	Where 提问	浮动次数: 0 - 1 次 平均次数: 0.5 次	7.1% (共 2 次)
	Who 提问	浮动次数: 0 - 1 次 平均次数: 0.25 次	3.6% (共 1 次)
对话长度	浮动长度	219 - 284 words	
	平均长度	242 words	

答案内容	推断	浮动次数: 0 - 5 次 平均次数: 1.9 次	18.9% (共 17 次)
	主旨	浮动次数: 0 - 1 次 平均次数: 0.4 次	4.4% (共 4 次)
答案出处	短文中间	浮动次数: 2 - 6 次 平均次数: 3.8 次	37.8% (共 34 次)
	短文开头	浮动次数: 2 - 4 次 平均次数: 3.4 次	34.4% (共 31 次)
	短文结尾	浮动次数: 2 - 4 次 平均次数: 2.8 次	27.8% (共 25 次)
提问方式	What 提问	浮动次数: 5 - 9 次 平均次数: 7.2 次	72.2% (共 65 次)
	Why 提问	浮动次数: 0 - 3 次 平均次数: 1.3 次	13.3% (共 12 次)
	How 提问	浮动次数: 0 - 3 次 平均次数: 1.1 次	11.1% (共 10 次)
	Where 提问	浮动次数: 0 - 1 次 平均次数: 0.2 次	2.2% (共 2 次)
	Who 提问	浮动次数: 0 - 1 次 平均次数: 0.1 次	1.1% (共 1 次)
短文长度	浮动长度	186 - 320 words	
	平均长度	235 words	

短文听写 (07.6 - 03.1)			
项目	分类	历次考试出现次数	所占比例
短文题材	文化教育	出现 3 次	50%
	科普知识	出现 1 次	16.7%
	社会习俗	出现 1 次	16.7%
	经济技术	出现 1 次	16.7%
单词词性	动词	出现 14 次	31.1%
	名词	出现 17 次	37.8%
	形容词	出现 12 次	26.7%
	副词	出现 2 次	4.4%
单词设题点	并列处	出现 15 次	28.3%
	上下文照应及复现	出现 11 次	20.8%
	习惯搭配	出现 7 次	13.2%
	易混词	出现 6 次	11.3%
	转折处	出现 3 次	5.7%



单词设题点	解释处	出现 3 次	5.7%
	承接处	出现 2 次	3.8%
	数字相关名词	出现 2 次	3.8%
	比较处	出现 1 次	1.9%
	单复数同形名词	出现 1 次	1.9%
	不规则过去分词	出现 1 次	1.9%
	元音因素开头名词	出现 1 次	1.9%
句子特点	含并列结构	出现 5 次	18.5%
	含定语从句	出现 5 次	18.5%
	含比较结构	出现 3 次	11.1%
	含 but 转折句	出现 2 次	7.4%
	含时间状语从句	出现 2 次	7.4%
	含 there be 句型	出现 2 次	7.4%
	含 it 形式主语或宾语	出现 2 次	7.4%
	含主语从句	出现 1 次	3.7%
	含表语从句	出现 1 次	3.7%
	含举例	出现 1 次	3.7%
	含直接引语	出现 1 次	3.7%
	含推测结构	出现 1 次	3.7%
	含数字	出现 1 次	3.7%
句子长度	浮动长度	11 - 23 words	
	平均长度	16 words	
短文长度	浮动长度	209 - 248 words	
	平均长度	235 words	



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Model Test 1



Section A

边听边记

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] Help Laura with her paper next week.
[B] Ask Laura to clean the apartment by herself.
[C] Ask someone else to clean the apartment with Laura.
[D] ☒ Ask Laura to wait until next weekend to do the cleaning.
12. [A] Eggs are clearly put next to potatoes.
[B] She thinks potatoes are better than eggs.
[C] ☒ Eggs are not as healthful as the article says.
[D] She never believes what the magazine says.
13. [A] ☒ The watch can't be repaired.
[B] He is too busy.
[C] He will repair the watch a few years later.
[D] He will repair the watch at once.
14. [A] A furnished house. [B] ☒ A recent book.
[C] A refinished cellar. [D] A new record.
15. [A] Mike is not serious with Joyce.
[B] Mike loves Joyce without restraint.
[C] ☒ Mike loves Joyce heart and soul.
[D] Mike loves Joyce only second to himself.
16. [A] The situation looks better than it is.

- [B] The phone connection was bad.
 [C] The women ought to speak to each other in person.
 [D] It's better to be courageous.
17. [A] She has too many dreams.
 [B] She doesn't put her ideas into practice.
 [C] She likes to sleep.
 [D] She doesn't have many good ideas.
18. [A] The woman will see Kate's sister in the afternoon.
 [B] The woman has to meet Kate after the interview.
 [C] The woman can tell Kate in the afternoon's meeting.
 [D] The woman must tell Kate's sister about the interview.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. [A] Causes of illness.
 [B] The discovery of antibiotics.
 [C] The history of prescription drugs.
 [D] Characteristics of antibiotics.
20. [A] To give an example of a bad reaction to penicillin.
 [B] To show how penicillin has changed over the years.
 [C] To emphasize the importance of antibiotics.
 [D] To explain why penicillin requires a prescription.
21. [A] In a pharmacology course. [B] From her mother.
 [C] At the student health center. [D] From her doctor.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. [A] Because he doesn't have an instrument of his own.
 [B] Because he doesn't like to play in small groups.
 [C] Because he doesn't think he can play well enough.
 [D] Because he isn't sure whether he has enough free time.
23. [A] Once a week. [B] Twice a week.
 [C] Every other day. [D] Every evening.
24. [A] Beginning. [B] Intermediate.
 [C] Advanced. [D] Professional.
25. [A] Try to find his music books.
 [B] Look for a new instrument.
 [C] Start taking lessons from a professional.
 [D] Practise his instrument.

Conversation Two

【听力原文】

W: David, you play the cello, don't you?

M: [22①] I did it for about six years. But I haven't practiced much since I came to college. Why do you ask?

W: [23] I'm signing up for a non-credit string ensemble course that meets once a week on Wednesday night. We have several violinists, violas and two bass players, but only one cello.

M: Who's directing the group?

W: Janet Hanson. Maybe you've heard of her, She plays violin in the city orchestra, and she also directs three other small local music groups.

M: Hum, I have my cello here, but I think I would need to do a lot of work before my playing would sound any good at all.

W: Miss Hanson will give individual instruction as well as teach us as a group. There are only ten of us now. Try to join us. [24] We are all on the intermediate level. And anyway you won't get a grade for the course.

M: I'll tell you what. [22②] [25] I'll play a little this evening and see how it goes.

W: I'm sure you'll be fine. I'll expect to see you at seven o'clock tomorrow in Room 14 at the fine arts building. I hope you can come to our regular meeting.

【答案解析】

22. Why is David not sure that he wants to sign up?

【解析】选[C]。推断题。女士问男士是否会 play the cello, 男士回答说以前 play the cello 六年, 但进大学后就没有练过, 男士最后又说他今晚会上 play a little, 看看拉得怎么样, 然后再决定要不要 sign up (加入), 由此可推断男士之所以不确定要不要加入弦乐团是因为他认为自己 can't play well enough, 故答案为[C]。

23. How often will the group meet?

【解析】选[A]。细节题。女士明确提到, 弦乐团活动时间是 once a week on Wednesday night, 故答案为[A]。

24. What is the level of musical proficiency of most of the group members?

【解析】选[B]。细节题。男士说他现在技术不是特别好, 女士则说她们弦乐团的成员都是 intermediate level (中等水平), 故答案为[B]。

25. What will David do this evening?

【解析】选[D]。细节题。对话结尾处提到, 男士 (David) 说他今天晚上要 play a little, 看看情况如何, 由此可知他今天晚上会拉大提琴, 故答案为[D]。

Section B

Passage One

【听力原文】

The World Health Organization says [26①] more effort is needed to stop the trade in forged medicines. The United Nations health agency says [26②] countries must work together to fight the growing threat from drugs that are not what they seem.

[26③] W. H. O. officials discussed the problem during a recent high-level meeting in Rome. Delegates at the conference included representatives of government agencies, consumer groups and the drug industry.

Forged medicines trick people into believing they are taking something that will make them well. Instead, it might make them sicker or even kill them.

The World Health Organization says forged medicines are present in all countries. [27] Experts point out the problem is worst in developing countries. Forged medicines are thought to represent ten percent of drug sales worldwide. A group in the United States estimates that profits from forged drug sales will reach seventy-five billion dollars by 2010. The Center for Medicines in the Public Interest estimated the profits last year at almost forty billion dollars.

[28] W. H. O. officials say identifying forged medicines is getting more difficult. Criminals are improving their methods. Representatives at the meeting in Rome agreed to create an international expert group. Among its duties, the new group will try to strengthen national laws and establish better systems to identify forged drugs.

【答案解析】

26. What problem did W. H. O. officials discuss during a recent high-level meeting in Rome?

【解析】选[C]。细节题。W. H. O. officials 最近在罗马举行的 high-level meeting 上讨论了 the problem, 结合上下文可知, the problem 就是指努力打击 the trade in forged medicines (伪劣药品贸易), 各国合作抵制 the growing threat from drugs... (假药的日益猖獗), 故[C]为答案。

27. Where is the forged drugs problem worst according to experts?

【解析】选[C]。细节题。专家指出, 在 developing countries 中, forged medicines (伪劣药品) 问题最为严重, 故为答案[C]。

28. Why is identifying forged medicines becoming increasingly difficult according to the passage?

【解析】选[B]。细节题。世界卫生组织官员说 identifying forged medicines 变得越来越困难, 接着说犯罪分子正在 improving their methods (改进其造假方法), 虽然没有因果关系词语连接两者, 但却可推断, 后者是因, 前者是果, 故[B]为答案。

cells as (43) efficiently as the natural one. Researchers call this demonstration of a principle that (44) can serve as a stepping stone to manipulating more complex organisms hundreds or thousands of times larger than Phi-x.

The project was funded by the US Department of Energy, which (45) is seeking to develop biological methods of energy production and create organisms that can help clean the environment.

Spencer Abraham, the head of the US Department of Energy, calls the research a key step in efforts to understand how biological systems work. (46) He says future applications of the technology might improve yields of farm crops that are more resistant to disease.

【答案解析】

36. 空前的不定冠词 **an** 和空后的名词 **form** 提示所填词应为以元音字母开头的形容词。由后面 **synthetic** (合成的) 一词可知, 所填词很可能是表示“人工的, 人造的”的含义, 故所填词可能为 **artificial**。

37. 由空前的不定冠词 **a** 与形容词 **studied** 提示所填词应为单数可数名词。

38. 空前的形容词 **man-made** 和空后的介词 **of** 提示所填词应为名词, 根据句子的内容推测所填词可能是要表示版本的含义, 故所填词可能是 **version**。

39. 空前的关系代词 **whose** 和空后的名词 **code** 提示所填词可能为形容词。

40. 分析句子结构可知, 句子缺少一个谓语动词。**that is** 提示该句是对上一句的进一步说明, 故所填词的时态应与上一句的时态一致, 为一般过去时态。

41. 空前的形容词 **physical** 和空后的介词 **of** 提示所填词应为名词, 根据上下文的内容可推测所填词应该表示特性的含义, 故所填词可能是 **characteristics**。

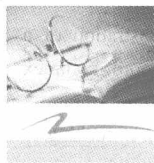
42. 空前的词组 **be able to** 和空后的并列连词 **and** 提示所填词应为动词原形, 与 **kill** 构成并列结构。

43. 空前的动词 **kill** 与 **as...as** 结构提示所填词应为副词。根据句子的内容推测所填词可能是要表示高效的含义, 故所填词可能是 **efficiently**。

44. 【Main Points】**can act as a stepping stone to manipulating more complicated organisms hundreds or thousands of times larger than Phi-x**

45. 【Main Points】**is seeking to develop biological methods of energy production and produce organisms helping clean the environment**

46. 【Main Points】**He says future applications of the technology might produce more farmcrops which are more resistant to disease**



Model Test 2

Section A

边听边记

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] This episode is not so excellent.
[B] The previous episode is better.
[C] This episode is better.
[D] The previous episode is just so-so.
12. [A] The woman should not make personal phone calls.
[B] The woman cannot deal with personal matters.
[C] The woman's personal matters should not disturb her work.
[D] The woman's personal matters should be left after work.
13. [A] In a shoe-shop. [B] In a hospital.
[C] In a department store. [D] In an apartment.
14. [A] Professor Johnson's lecture is as boring as it's crucial.
[B] It's not necessary for the man to attend the lecture.
[C] Professor's lecture has nothing to do with the final exam.
[D] The man should have been more attentive in the lecture.
15. [A] The woman does not want to do the work.
[B] The woman does not know how to use the photocopier.
[C] The woman has made the man angry.
[D] The woman cannot finish the work right now.
16. [A] The children do not miss out on their childhood.

边听边记

- [B] The children should get best education.
- [C] Education is most important for children.
- [D] Education is as important as childhood.
- 17. [A] Arrive at class on time.
- [B] Finish his assignments more promptly.
- [C] Get his watch fixed.
- [D] Get notes about the class from a friend.
- 18. [A] The woman has taught Jim in a pleasant way.
- [B] The man has spoiled the peaceful atmosphere.
- [C] The woman takes the man's advice.
- [D] The man made a bad suggestion.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 19. [A] Because she is tired of staying at home all day.
- [B] Because there is a good film in the neighborhood theater.
- [C] Because she enjoys going to the movies.
- [D] Because she is tired of watching TV.
- 20. [A] Because the movie theater is too far away.
- [B] Because the film is too old.
- [C] Because she doesn't want to see it a second time.
- [D] Because it's a popular film so the tickets would be quite expensive.
- 21. [A] To go and see a horror film.
- [B] To stay home and watch TV.
- [C] To go to a movie in the neighborhood.
- [D] To go downtown next Friday.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 22. [A] It has broken down before.
- [B] She generally doesn't allow people to borrow it.
- [C] She is trying to sell it.
- [D] She bought it from a friend.
- 23. [A] It probably won't cost a lot to repair.
- [B] It's probably difficult to drive.
- [C] The woman could probably repay it herself.
- [D] It's rather small.
- 24. [A] He will probably overcharge her.

- [B] He is one of her neighbors.
 [C] He only works on new cars.
 [D] He has fixed her car before.
25. [A] Help the woman pay the mechanic's bill.
 [B] Help the woman fix her car.
 [C] Take the woman to her home.
 [D] Test-drive the woman's car.

边听边记

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 the 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

26. [A] To bring more foreign students to the United States.
 [B] To increase the number of foreign language schools in America.
 [C] To increase the foreign language study in American schools.
 [D] To teach children foreign languages as early as possible.
27. [A] French. [B] Spanish. [C] German. [D] Irish.
28. [A] They don't teach the basics well.
 [B] They teach only one kind of language other than English.
 [C] They don't have enough foreign language teachers.
 [D] They don't teach the way to speak a foreign language well.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. [A] Holding food. [B] Jumping and fighting.
 [C] Eating food. [D] Finding food.
30. [A] It climbs into its mother's pouch.
 [B] It's born in the pouch.
 [C] It's put into the pouch by a nurse.
 [D] The mother kangaroo puts the baby in the pouch.

flu. One of the most recent (36) _____ came from Doctor Shigeru Omi. He is the Western Pacific (37) _____ of the World Health Organization. He spoke in Vietnam, where experts (38) _____ an international conference last week on bird flu. Doctor Omi said the WHO believes that the world is now in the (39) _____ possible danger of a pandemic. A pandemic is the (40) _____ spread of a (41) _____. Pandemics of influenza (42) _____ happen every twenty to thirty years. Doctor Omi (43) _____ that the world has gone almost forty years since the last one.

(44) _____.

Doctor Gerberding says almost three out of four people known to have gotten sick have died. (45) _____. But the officials say it will be difficult to change old farming traditions. Chickens and ducks are permitted to move around freely and live close to people. This makes it easier for the virus to spread to humans. And (46) _____.

听力原文与答案详解

Section A & Section B

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

Section C

36. warnings 37. director 38. held 39. greatest
 40. worldwide 41. disease 42. generally 43. noted
 44. The bird flu virus has killed at least forty-five people in Asia in the past year
 45. World health officials are calling on governments to do more to control the spread of the bird flu virus in Asia
 46. there have already been limited reports of cases where the virus spread from one person to another

Section A

11.

[A] This episode is not so excellent.

[B] The previous episode is better.

[C] This episode is better.

M: So ... what did you think about the movie?

W: Well ... I think this *Star Wars* episode is an excellent piece of work. But not as good as

[D] The previous episode is just so-so.	the previous ones. Q: What does the woman say about <i>Star Wars</i> ?
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【解析】选[B]。女士说她这部《星球大战》是 an excellent piece of work (很不错的), 但 not as good as the previous ones (没有前面几部好), 由此可知女士认为前几部电影更好, 故答案为[B]。

12.

[A] The woman should not make personal phone calls.	W: Can I make personal phone calls during office hours?
[B] The woman cannot deal with personal matters.	M: Of course you can. Everyone has his personal matters to deal with more or less. But don't chat over the phone. What's more, don't let it hinder your work and the company's business.
[C] The woman's personal matters should not disturb her work.	Q: What does the man mean?
[D] The woman's personal matters should be left after work.	

【解析】选[C]。男士对女士说不要让它(私人事务)hinder your work (妨碍工作), 影响公司业务", 故答案为[C]。

13.

[A] In a shoe-shop.	W: I'd like to buy a new tie for my husband.
[B] In a hospital.	M: The men's department is on the third floor.
[C] In a department store.	Q: Where is the woman now?
[D] In an apartment.	

【解析】选[C]。女士说要为丈夫买领带, 男士告诉她男士服装是在三层, 所以她应该是在 department store (百货商店)。

14.

[A] Professor Johnson's lecture is as boring as it's crucial.	M: Professor Johnson's lecture is so boring. I don't think it's useful for me.
[B] It's not necessary for the man to attend the lecture.	W: How could you think so? It was very crucial to our final exam.
[C] Professor's lecture has nothing to do with the final exam.	Q: What does the woman imply?
[D] The man should have been more attentive in the lecture.	

【答案解析】

26. What is the purpose of the National Security Language Initiative plan?

【解析】选[C]。细节题。短文开头提到, National Security Language Initiative plan (国家安全语言行动) 计划的目的就是 increase the study of foreign languages in American schools, 故[C]为答案。

27. What foreign language are American high school students mostly learning?

【解析】选[B]。细节题。美国校园里只有40%的学生学习 foreign language, 其中有 seventy percent 的学生学习 Spanish, 故[B]为答案。

28. What problem do most American elementary schools have in teaching foreign languages according to experts?

【解析】选[D]。细节题。专家指出, 大多数小学只教授 the basics (基础知识), 而不是教他们如何 speak a foreign language well, 故[D]为答案。

Passage Two

【听力原文】

Australia is the home of the kangaroo. In most parts of the world, a person must go to a zoo to see a kangaroo. In Australia, kangaroos move about in freedom in the forests and on the plains. Long ago, kangaroos were giants. They were almost ten feet tall. Today, kangaroos are about the size of a man. They are five to six feet tall and weigh about 150 pounds. [29] Kangaroos stand on their large hind legs. They use these hind legs for jumping and, if necessary, for fighting. Close to the kangaroo's bodies are small front legs. These are for finding and holding food.

A kangaroo has a pouch. A baby kangaroo lives inside its mother for only thirty to forty days. At birth, the baby is only about one inch long and it is not fully formed. Its eyes and ears are closed, it has no fur, and its hind legs are not developed. [30] This small baby climbs up its mother's body and into her pouch. It takes hold of a nipple and stays there for many weeks, nursing and developing. Soon, its eyes open and its ears form. It grows fur. Finally the baby kangaroo lets go of the nipple and looks outside. Soon, it climbs in and out of the pouch easily. [31] At six months of age, the young kangaroo leaves the pouch. Now it's called a joey.

【答案解析】

29. What do kangaroos use their hind legs for?

【解析】选[B]。细节题。文中明确提到, 袋鼠的 hind legs (后腿) 的作用是 jumping and ... fighting (跳跃或格斗), 故[B]为答案。

30. How does the baby kangaroo get into its mother's pouch?

【解析】选[A]。细节题。文中明确提到, 小袋鼠 climbs up 妈妈的身上, 然后钻进妈妈