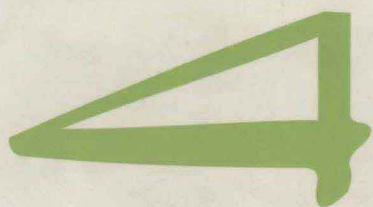




ENGLISH

# 英语四级



## 听力速成

• 修订本 •

最新大学英语统考仿真系列

沈勤敏 编著  
周忠杰 主审

华东理工大学出版社

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# 前 言

早在 1984 和 1985 年,国家教委就分别制定了大学英语的理工科教学大纲和文理科教学大纲,在这两份大纲的基础上公布了大学英语四、六级考试大纲及样题。1987 年 9 月全国第一次大学英语四级考按计划顺利进行。1991 年国家教委又作出决定,对理工科本科和文理科本科的两份大学英语教学大纲的 1~4 级词汇进行调整,制订一份统一的 1~4 级词汇表。该表于 1993 年正式公布。1994 年又推出了大学英语四级考试大纲及样题的增订本。1993 年全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会开始进行新题型的研究工作。1995 年 7 月公布了第一批可能采用的两种题型:英译汉和听写填空。1996 年 7 月又公布了第二批可能采用的新题型:简短回答题和复合式听写。

十年来,大学英语全国四级考推动了大学英语教学大纲的贯彻,提高了学生的大学英语能力,促进了我国的整体英语教学水平,也使方方面面的单位和个人都十分重视英语的教与学,为我国的改革开放作出了贡献。我们在总结了这十年来的大学英语教学方面的经验,尤其是在十年来四级考试方面的经验和资料积累的基础上,编写了这套最新的大学英语四级考试速成系列丛书。

本套丛书把第一批和第二批大学英语四级考试的最新题型收集入书,并配有大量模拟考题,供读者熟悉和备考之用。其中的词汇均以 1999 年调整后的词汇表为依据。学生能在尽量短的时间内把大学英语四级统考中的常见的、最有用的、最基本的语言点全部复习一遍,温故而知新,有的放矢地备考。通过考试似乎是直接的目的,但考试仅是一种手段,通过考试掌握了英语中最常见的、最有用的、最基本的语言点,为国际交流中正确使用英语服务,这也

是改革开放的需要。

全套丛书是按四级考试中的题型分别独立成书,其中包括“语法结构速成,阅读理解及英译汉速成,听力理解速成,综合填空速成,词汇速成及写作速成”。这六册书合在一起就是一套完整的包括新题型在内的最新四级模拟试题。把这套书中的习题全部做完了,要点全部看完记住了,大学英语四级也学得差不多了,考试自然也就没有问题了。

不少人学了多年的英语,常感到收效不大。有些人屡遭失败,丧失了信心。许多人都曾有过放弃学习的念头。这些当然是不可取的。那么失败的原因在哪里?四个字“缺乏实践”。学习外语与学习数理化不同,不是背几条语法规则就能看懂听懂英语的。外语学习有点像踢足球,要球不离脚地天天练。把每天学到的新词汇,新的语言点,连同以前学过的一起用在每天的听广播、写日记、看书报中去。每天坚持看一段或一篇英文、听一段广播、写一段日记,讲一段英文(没有人对讲,可以自说自话,把眼前发生的事用英语讲给自己听)。如能坚持半年一年,养成了习惯,你的英语就顶呱呱了。不信的读者不妨试着做做。这种做法就是自己替自己找外语实践的机会。本套速成系列也是为你提供实践的机会,要学好外语就得实践,实践,再实践。

参加本丛书编写的有:陆建非、梁欢珍、贺哲、费惠芳、蔡宗源、胡伟敏、张璐、沈勤敏和黄爱娟等老师。

周忠杰

## 编者的话

本书旨在帮助大学生提高英语听力理解水平,以顺利通过全国大学英语四级统考。也可作为指导教师的参考教材和考生的自测资料。

全书由以下三部分组成;并配有录音带。

第一部分:样题。笔者选用了三套历年的全真试题。每套试题都附有录音文字、答案及解析。

第二部分:题目类型介绍与举例说明。根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会的最新精神,除了对话和短文以外,本部分还介绍了听写填空这一类型的题目。

第三部分:模拟试题。本部分选编了十二套试题。分别由对话、短文和听写填空三部分组成。

另外,书后附有模拟试题答案与录音文字。

由于编者的时间和水平有限,书中的一些错误或不足之处,请广大同行谅解,并欢迎批评指正。

编 者

1999 年 10 月

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# 第 一 部 分

## 听 力 全 真 试 题 分 析

### Test One

#### (试题一)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Example:

*You will hear:*

Man: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

Woman: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's nec-



essary.

Question: Where do you think this conversation most probably take place?

*You will read:*

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant. Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

*From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.*

*Now listen and do the test in the same way.*

下面所选试题为全真试题,在看答案与解析前先认真做一遍,这样将受益匪浅。

1. A) The man wants to go to Los Angeles.  
B) The man wants to go to San Francisco.  
C) There are no flights to Los Angeles for the rest of the day.  
D) There are two direct flights to Los Angeles within the next two hours.
2. A) He enjoys writing home every week.  
B) He never fails to write a weekly letter home.  
C) He doesn't write home once a week now.  
D) He has been asked to write home every week.

3. A) Because she has got an appointment.  
B) Because she doesn't want to.  
C) Because she has to work.  
D) Because she wants to eat in a new restaurant.
4. A) The teacher postponed the meeting.  
B) There won't be a test this afternoon.  
C) The students will be attending the meeting.  
D) The students will take an English test this afternoon.
5. A) On the whole, she likes the film.  
B) She didn't see the film.  
C) The film was very exciting.  
D) The film wasn't as good as she'd expected.
6. A) Around 5 : 00.  
B) Around 3 : 00.  
C) At 2 : 00.  
D) At 1 : 00.
7. A) He had to work overtime.  
B) He was held up in traffic.  
C) His car ran out of gas.  
D) He had a traffic accident.
8. A) John Smith isn't in right now.  
B) John Smith can't come to the phone right now.  
C) John Smith doesn't want to speak to the caller.  
D) The caller dialed the wrong number.
9. A) Yesterday.  
B) Three days ago.  
C) Two days ago.  
D) Early last week.

10. A) She got up later than usual.  
B) The bus was late.  
C) She forgot she had classes.  
D) Her clock was slow.

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

### Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) 4 000 years ago.  
B) 3 000 years ago.  
C) 2 000 years ago.  
D) 1 000 years ago.
12. A) The small bowl was put above the large bowl.  
B) The large bowl was put above the small bowl.  
C) The small bowl was put inside the large bowl.  
D) The large bowl consisted of two equal parts.
13. A) Horsemen.  
B) Brass doors.  
C) Drops of water.  
D) Metal balls.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) They are the most attractive women in Britain.  
B) They are the most popular film stars.  
C) They are the first women news announcers on British television.  
D) They appear almost every night in TV plays.
15. A) At 10 in the evening.  
B) At 9 in the evening.  
C) At 9 in the morning.  
D) At 10 in the morning.
16. A) People still talk a lot about it.  
B) Fewer people watched Susan's program from then on.  
C) Anna's photographs appeared frequently in the newspapers.  
D) The number of viewers of her program that day increased by millions.

### Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) It is completely flat.  
B) It has few rivers.  
C) It has many large lakes.  
D) It is hilly.
18. A) The soil has been overworked.  
B) The climate is cold.  
C) The weather is too dry.  
D) The soil is sandy.

19. A) By raising cattle.  
B) By working on farms.  
C) By working in factories.  
D) By raising.
20. A) At school.  
B) From their parents.  
C) From books.  
D) In factories.

## Tapescript And Explanation

### (录音文字与答案解析)

#### Section A

1. M: Excuse me. Will you please tell me when the next flight to Los Angeles is?

W: Sure. The next direct flight to Los Angeles is two hours from now. But if you do not mind transferring at San Francisco, you can board now.

Q: What do you learn from this conversation?

正确答案是[A]。B)项把对话中男士想要去的地方和中途转机的地方混淆了起来。C)项和D)项曲解了对话中女士的原意。听者如果抓住了第一个说话者的问题,就会免受干扰。

2. W: How often did you write home?

M: I used to write home once a week.

Q: What do you understand from the man's answer?

正确答案是[C]。在这段对话中,要注意“used to”的用法。它表示“过去经常做而现在不再做某事”。掌握它的用法是解这道题目的关键。

3. M: The Students' English Club is holding a party on Saturday night. Can you come?

W: I would like to, but I work at a restaurant on weekends.

Q: Why can't the woman go to the party?

正确答案是[C]。对话中没有提到A)项的情况。B)项的意思与

女士的原意相反。D)项曲解了女士提到的情况。在这段对话中值得注意的是第二个说话者表示转折的部分：“but I work at a restaurant on weekends”。

4. W: Shall we have an English test this afternoon?

M: It is postponed because the teacher has to attend a meeting.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

正确答案是[B]。根据对话的意思,老师将在下午参加一个会议,所以原定的考试将延期。A)项把考试延期与会议延期混淆了起来。C)项把老师参加会议误认为学生参加会议。D)项则与原意不同。

5. M: Did you like the film?

W: Not particularly. I was rather disappointed. I expected it'd be much more exciting.

Q: What can we learn from this conversation?

正确答案是[D]。对话中的女士去看了电影。看了以后相当失望,因为没有她原先所期望的情况好。A)、B)和C)项都曲解了原意。对话中“disappointed”和“I expected it'd be much more exciting”是关键部分。

6. W: Bob, are you going straight home after school today?

M: No, I have a class until one o'clock. And after that I'm going to spend a couple of hours at the library before going home.

Q: When is Bob going home this afternoon?

正确答案是[B]。Bob 在一点钟上完课以后,还要到图书馆去呆两个小时,所以将在三点左右才回家。如果没有正确理解“until one o'clock”或者“a couple of hours”,就有可能作其他错误的选

择。

7. M: If the traffic wasn't so bad, I could have been home by six o'clock.

W: What a pity! John was here to see you.

Q: What happened to the man?

正确答案是[B]。很可惜,受糟糕的交通影响,对话中的男士没能在六点以前赶回家,以致没能见到 John。B)项中“was held up”的意思为“受阻”。只要能正确理解 B)项和原文中“could have been home by six o'clock”这一虚拟语气所含的意思,就会作出正确的选择。

8. M: Hello, may I speak to John Smith, please?

W: I am sorry. Nobody by that name works here.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

正确答案是[D]。根据对话中女士的回答,该单位里没有人的名字叫 John Smith。所以那位男士一定是拨错了电话号码。在这里,“nobody by that name”的意思是“没有叫这个名字的人”,不要误解为其他意思。

9. M: Have you seen my brother?

W: No. I haven't seen him since the day before yesterday.

Q: When did she last see the man's brother?

正确答案是[C]。“the day before yesterday”的意思是前天,而不是如 A)项所说的昨天。B)项和 D)项则与原文中提及的时间相差太远。

10. M: Nancy, why were you late today?

W: I overslept and missed the bus.



Q: Why was Nancy late?

正确答案是[A]。“overslept”是睡过头的意思,第二个说话者错过了公共汽车的原因是睡过头,而不是车子误点,所以B)项是错误的。C)项和D)项的内容在对话中根本没有提到,因此也是错误的。

## Section B

### Passage one

The water clock was an ancient clock. It could be used on cloudy days at night and indoors. Such clocks were probably first used in Egypt about 2000 BC. They were also used for many years in Arabia, India, China and all of Europe. The simplest water clock needed just two parts, a small bowl and a large bowl. The small bowl had a tiny hole in the bottom, the large bowl was divided into equal parts and marked by lines. Water was poured into the small bowl and it fell slowly down into the large bowl in tiny drops. Usually it took an hour for the water to rise from one line to the next in the large bowl. A beautiful water clock was made in Persia over a thousand years ago. It was presented as a gift to the Emperor of France. This water clock could be heard as well as seen. The dial of the clock was made up of twelve doors, each representing an hour. Every hour, a door opened and the proper number of metal balls dropped onto a thin brass plate to strike the hour. At twelve o'clock, twelve tiny horsemen came out and shut all the doors. This was probably one of the first striking clocks.

Q 11: When was the first water clock probably made?

正确答案是[A]。根据原文所说,最初使用的水钟是在公元前2000年左右,做题时需要作一简单计算,即将公元前的