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新编大学英语4级

# 听力1000题

上海交通大学

潘晓燕 主编

巧练5大主题词汇  
快速听懂答题关键

## 带字幕的MP3

- 30篇主题文章记单词
- 30套专项训练
- 20套综合训练
- 50篇英美文化背景听力
- 100篇BBC新闻
- 100篇VOA新闻
- 100篇CNN新闻



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[TOPWAY]



新编大学英语4级

# 听力1000题

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中国书店电子出版

# Believe in Yourself

Believe in your dreams.

Believe that you are loved.

Believe that you make a difference.

Believe we can build a better world.

Believe there's light at the end of the tunnel.

Believe that

you may be that light for someone else.

Believe that the best is yet to be.

Believe in yourself.

## 要相信你自己

要相信你的梦想。

要相信有人爱你。

要相信你能有所作为。

要相信我们可以建设一个更美好的世界。

要相信在隧道的尽头会有曙光。

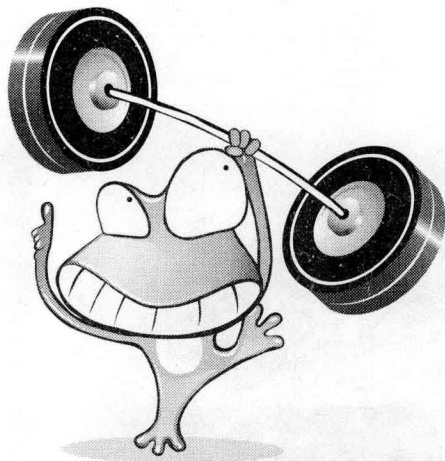
要相信

你就是他人的希望之光。

要相信你现在尚未做到最好。

要相信你自己。

——选自华研外语《英语美文视听分享 MTV》



# Preface 前言

中国学生由于缺乏语言环境,在考试听录音时往往大脑反应“慢半拍”。很多考生做阅读题比做听力题更擅长,就是因为阅读的反应时间更充裕。阅读时可以停下来思考,而考试录音却不会为任何人暂停,哪怕你只是“愣一下”,答题节奏就会立刻跟不上!

《新编大学英语 4 级听力 1000 题》专为帮助考生解决大脑反应“慢半拍”的问题而诞生。本书具有以下特色:

## 一、训练 1000 题,速度快一倍

题感好,答题才能快!敏锐的题感要通过大量的训练来培养。听力考试实践性极强,纯粹的“答题技巧”在十几秒的答题时间里是施展不开的。只有练好了反应速度,才能在答题遇到障碍时,挤出一点宝贵时间运用技巧猜答案。

本书为考生精心准备了 30 套专项训练和 20 套综合训练,总题量多达 1000 道,涵盖 4 级听力考试的所有题型和考法。考生通过这些训练,培养快速判断正确答案的敏锐题感,答题速度可以提高一倍!

## 二、5 大主题词汇,减少“瞎猜”时间

“猜”是要依据的,“猜”是有风险的,“猜”是花时间的!如果没听懂,选择题还可以猜答案;但是,难度较高的 Compound Dictation 要求准确填出原词和句子里的核心词,如果没有掌握这些词,想再久也无法“猜”出答案来。有的考生上一个空格的单词还没想好,录音已经读到下一个空格的单词了,好像被汽车拖着跑,非常痛苦。这就要求考生切实掌握一定词汇,听到单词就能立即反应出来,容不得半点犹豫。

本书通过研究对比,锁定了 4 级听力必考的 5 大类主题,并从历年真题中精选了 30 篇代表性最强的短文,设置成 Compound Dictation,为考生提供强化训练。通过训练,考生不仅能进一步熟悉 4 级听力考试的选材,又能显著提高 Compound Dictation 的反应速度,可谓一举两得。

此外,本书经过系统的分类与归纳,筛选出与必考主题相对应的 500 个主题词汇与短语。掌握了这些主题词汇,考生就能在听录音时快速反应出听到的是哪个单词,更准确地答题。同时,通过对这些主题词汇与短语的学习,考生在接触到相应的听力题材时,就能迅速进入听音状态,捕捉到录音的重要信息,减少猜测和犹豫的时间。

## 三、26 个解题技巧,绕过“陷阱”省时间

十几秒内行之有效的才是好技巧!好的技巧不需要考生进行复杂的分析、思考,却可以



帮助考生少走许多弯路、避开命题陷阱,从而节省答题时间。本书为考生提供了 26 个解题技巧,这些技巧均为编者在研读历年真题中苦心总结出的“精华”,非常容易运用。熟练掌握这些解题技巧,有助于考生在 4 级听力考试中轻松获取高分。

#### 四、16 开大开本,训练答题更爽快

常有考生抱怨,市面上的听力书开本小,听录音的同时还要频频翻页答题、对答案,很不方便。本书特意将开本做成 16 开,比市面上常见的听力书大,为考生做训练提供便利。

此外,本书所有的例证均提供真题原音,为考生营造真实的考场氛围。另随光盘赠送 300 篇 BBC、VOA、CNN 新闻听力录音和文本,50 篇英美文化背景听力,帮助考生巩固训练效果、增加信息量。

编者

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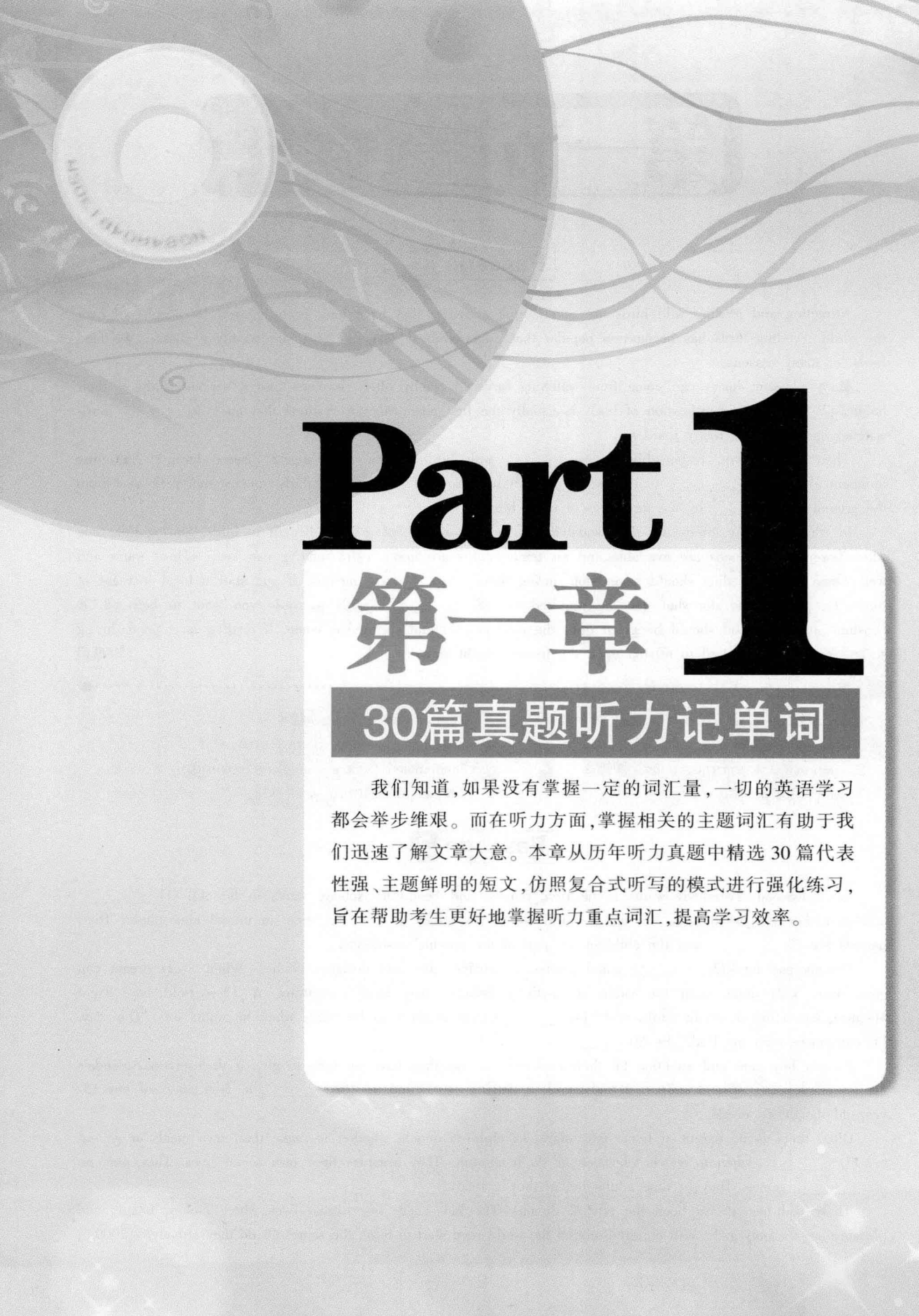
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# Part 1

## 第一章

### 30篇真题听力记单词

我们知道,如果没有掌握一定的词汇量,一切的英语学习都会举步维艰。而在听力方面,掌握相关的主题词汇有助于我们迅速了解文章大意。本章从历年听力真题中精选 30 篇代表性、主题鲜明的短文,仿照复合式听写的模式进行强化练习,旨在帮助考生更好地掌握听力重点词汇,提高学习效率。

# 第一节 社会生活类7篇

## Passage 1

Attracting and feeding wild birds are entertaining activities that have long been enjoyed by people all over the world. Feeding birds has become so popular that prepared feed (1)\_\_\_\_\_ are readily available. We feed birds for many reasons.

Many pleasant hours can come from watching birds. A hobby often develops into a serious study of their habits. (2)\_\_\_\_\_ identification of birds is usually the first goal. But observations that an (3)\_\_\_\_\_ bird-watcher can make are really limitless.

There is, however, responsibility (4)\_\_\_\_\_ with bird feeding, including a disease hazard. Attracting numbers of birds (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to the same spot can be harmful to them, particularly species that pick food from the ground (6)\_\_\_\_\_ by the droppings of other birds.

In winter, feeding efforts are most satisfying to people and are of greatest benefit to birds. During this time when fewer natural foods are available and air temperatures are lower, extra feeding can keep a bird warm and well. Once begun, feeding should never stop during these (7)\_\_\_\_\_ months. If you start a local increase of birds, be prepared to do what may be required to (8)\_\_\_\_\_ hazards to those you want to befriend. A constant supply of food should be given until the cold is over and spring has come. If feeding is stopped during severe weather, birds used to relying upon the feeders might starve. [2009.6]

### 答案

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. mixtures (mixture /mɪkstʃə/) <i>n.</i> 混合物 | 2. Accurate /ækjʊrət/ <i>a.</i> 精确的                      |
| 3. amateur /æmətə/ <i>a.</i> 业余的              | 4. associated (associate /ə'səʊʃiət/) <i>v.</i> 关联       |
| 5. continually /kən'tɪnjuəli/ <i>ad.</i> 频繁地  | 6. contaminated (contaminate /kən'tæmɪnət/) <i>v.</i> 污染 |
| 7. lean /li:n/ <i>a.</i> 贫乏的                  | 8. eliminate /ɪ'lɪmɪnət/ <i>v.</i> 消除                    |

## Passage 2

In Hollywood, everybody wants to be rich, famous and beautiful. Nobody wants to be old, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and poor. For Hollywood kids, life can be difficult, because they grow up in such an unreal atmosphere. Their parents are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and the children are part of the parents' ambitions.

Parents pay for (3) \_\_\_\_\_ grand parties, expensive cars, and designer clothes. When every dream can come true, kids don't learn the value of anything because they have everything. A 13-year-old boy, Trent Maguire, has a driver, credit cards, and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ cash to do what he wants when he wants to. "One day, I'll earn more than my Dad," he (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Parents buy care and attention for their children because they have no time to give it themselves. Amanda's mother employs a personal trainer, a bodyguard, a singing coach and a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to look after all her 15-year-old daughter's needs.

Often there is no parent at home most days, so children decide whether to make their own meals or go out to (7) \_\_\_\_\_, when to watch television or do homework. They organize their own social lives. They play no (8) \_\_\_\_\_ games. They become adults before they're ready.

Hollywood has always been the city of dreams. The kids there live unreal lives where money, beauty and pleasure are the only gods. Will children around the world soon start to think the same? Or do they already? [2009.6]

## 答案

1. unknown /ʌn'nəʊn/ *a.* 无名的
2. ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/ *a.* 有野心的
3. wasteful /'weɪstfəl/ *a.* 浪费的, 奢侈的
4. unlimited /ʌn'lɪmɪtɪd/ *a.* 无限制的
5. boasts (boast /bəʊst/) *v.* 夸口说
6. counselor /'kaʊnsələ/ *n.* 顾问
7. restaurants (restaurant /'restərɒnt/) *n.* 餐馆
8. childhood /'tʃaɪldhʊd/ *n.* 童年

## Passage 3

Crime is increasing worldwide. There is every reason to believe the (1)\_\_\_\_\_ will continue through the next few decades.

Crime rates have always been high in multicultural, (2)\_\_\_\_\_ societies such as the United States, but a new (3)\_\_\_\_\_ has appeared on the world scene—rapidly rising crime rates in nations that previously reported few murder. Street crimes such as (4)\_\_\_\_\_, rape, offences/offenses, and auto theft are clearly rising, particularly in eastern European countries such as Hungary and in western European nations such as the United Kingdom.

What is driving this crime (5)\_\_\_\_\_? There are no simple answers. Still, there are certain conditions associated with rising crime: increasing *heterogeneity* (混杂) of populations, greater cultural pluralism, higher immigration, (6)\_\_\_\_\_ of governments, changing national borders, greater economic growth, and the lack of accepted social ideas of right and wrong.

These conditions are increasingly (7)\_\_\_\_\_ around the world. For instance, cultures that were previously isolated and *homogeneous* (同种类的), such as Japan, Denmark, and Greece, are now facing the sort of cultural variety that has been common in America for most of its history.

(8)\_\_\_\_\_ can be a rewarding, enriching experience, but it can also lead to a clash of values. Heterogeneity in societies will be the rule in the twenty-first century, and failure to recognize and plan for such diversity can lead to serious crime problems. [2008.12]

## 答案

1. trend /trend/ *n.* 趋势
2. industrialized /ɪn'dʌstriəlaɪzd/ *a.* 工业化的
3. phenomenon /fɪ'nɒmɪnən/ *n.* 现象
4. robbery /'rɒbəri/ *n.* 抢劫
5. explosion /ɪk'spləʊʒən/ *n.* 剧增
6. democratization /dɪ'mɒkrətaɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.* 民主化
7. observable /əb'zɜ:vəbl/ *a.* 可观察到的
8. Multiculturalism /mʌltɪ'kʌltʃərəlɪzəm/ *n.* 多元文化

## Passage 4

When couples get married, they usually plan to have children. Sometimes however, a couple cannot have a child of their own. In this case, they may decide to adopt a child. In fact, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ is very common today. There are about 60,000 adoptions each year in the United States alone. Some people prefer to adopt (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Others adopt older children. Some couples adopt children from their own countries. Others adopt children from foreign countries. In any case, they all adopt children for the same reason: they care about children and want to give their adopted child a happy life. Most adopted children know that they are adopted. (3)\_\_\_\_\_ and childcare experts generally think this is a good idea. However, many adopted children or adoptees have very little information about their (4)\_\_\_\_\_ parents. As a matter of fact, it is often very difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents, because the birth records of most adoptees are usually (5)\_\_\_\_\_. The information is secret, so no one can see it. Naturally, adopted children have different feelings about their birth parents. Many adoptees want to search for them, but others do not. The (6)\_\_\_\_\_ to search for birth parents is a difficult one to make. Most adoptees have (7)\_\_\_\_\_ feelings about finding their biological parents. Even





though adoptees do not know about their natural parents, they do know that their (8) \_\_\_\_\_ parents want them, love them and will care for them. [2007.12]

**答案**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. adoption /ə'dɒpʃən/ <i>n.</i> 收养                            | 2. infant /'ɪnfənt/ <i>n.</i> 婴儿             |
| 3. Psychologists (psychologist /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/) <i>n.</i> 心理学家 | 4. biological /baɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ <i>a.</i> 生物学的 |
| 5. sealed /si:ld/ <i>a.</i> 未知的, 保密的                           | 6. decision /dɪ'sɪʒən/ <i>n.</i> 决定          |
| 7. mixed /mɪkst/ <i>a.</i> 混合的                                 | 8. adoptive /ə'dɒptɪv/ <i>a.</i> 有收养关系的      |

**Passage 5**

For Americans, time is money. They say, "You only get so much time in this life; you'd better use it (1) \_\_\_\_\_." The future will not be better than the past or present, as Americans are trained to see things, unless people use their time for (2) \_\_\_\_\_ activities. Thus, Americans admire a "well-organized" person, one who has a written list of things to do and a schedule for doing them. The ideal person is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and is considerate of other people's time. They do not waste people's time with conversation or other activity that has no (4) \_\_\_\_\_, beneficial outcome.

The American attitude toward time is not (5) \_\_\_\_\_ shared by others, especially non-Europeans. They are more likely to regard time as something that is simply there around them, not something they can use. One of the more difficult things many students must adjust to in the States is the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ that time must be saved whenever possible and used wisely every day.

In this (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the fast food industry can be seen as a clear example of an American cultural product. McDonald's, KFC, and other fast food (8) \_\_\_\_\_ are successful in a country where many people want to spend the least amount of time preparing and eating meals. As McDonald's restaurants spread around the world, they have been viewed as (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of American society and culture, bringing not just hamburgers but an (10) \_\_\_\_\_ on speed, efficiency, and shiny cleanliness. [2006.6]

**答案**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. wisely /'waɪzli/ <i>ad.</i> 聪明地         | 2. constructive /kən'strʌktɪv/ <i>a.</i> 建设性的 |
| 3. punctual /'pʌŋktʃʊəl/ <i>a.</i> 守时的     | 4. visible /'vɪzəbl/ <i>a.</i> 明显的, 看得见的      |
| 5. necessarily /'nesəsərɪli/ <i>ad.</i> 必然 | 6. notion /'nəʊʃən/ <i>n.</i> 概念, 观点          |
| 7. context /'kɒntekst/ <i>n.</i> 背景        | 8. establishment /ɪ'stæblɪʃmənt/ <i>n.</i> 公司 |
| 9. symbol /'sɪmbəl/ <i>n.</i> 符号, 象征       | 10. emphasis /'emfəsis/ <i>n.</i> 强调          |

**Passage 6**

I think a lot about time and not just because it's the name of the news organization I work for. Like most working people, I find time, or the lack of it, a never-ending (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and an unwinnable battle. My every day is a race against the clock that I never ever seem to win. This is hardly a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ complaint. According to the families and work institutes, national study of the changing workforce, 55 percent of employees say they don't have enough time for themselves, 63 percent don't have enough time for their (3) \_\_\_\_\_ or partners, and 67 percent don't have enough time for their children. It's also not a new complaint. I bet our (4) \_\_\_\_\_ returned home from hunting wild animals and gathering nuts and complained about how little time they had to paint battle (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on their cave walls. The difference is that the boss of animal hunting and the head of nut gathering probably told them to shut up or no (6) \_\_\_\_\_ for you. Today's workers are still demanding control over their time. The difference is today's bosses are listening. I've been reading a report issued today called "When Work Works" produced (7) \_\_\_\_\_ by three organizations. They set up to find and award



the employers who employ the most creative and most effective ways to give their workers (8)\_\_\_\_\_. I found this report worth reading and suggest every boss should read it for ideas. [2008.6]

## 答案

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. frustration /frʌ'streɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 挫败 | 2. lonesome /ləʊnsəm/ <i>a.</i> 单独的              |
| 3. spouses (spouse /spauz/) <i>n.</i> 配偶   | 4. ancestors (ancestor /ænsesə/) <i>n.</i> 祖先    |
| 5. scenes (scene /si:n/) <i>n.</i> 场景      | 6. survival /sə'vaɪvəl/ <i>n.</i> 生存             |
| 7. jointly /dʒɔɪntli/ <i>ad.</i> 联合地       | 8. flexibility /fleksɪ'bɪləti/ <i>n.</i> 灵活性, 弹性 |

## Passage 7

"Loving a child is a circular business. The more you give, the more you get, the more you want to give," Penelope Leachwon said. What she said (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to be true of my blended family. I was born in 1931. As the youngest of six children, I learned to share my parents' love. Raising six children during the difficult times of the Great (2)\_\_\_\_\_ took its toll on my parents' relationship and resulted in their (3)\_\_\_\_\_ when I was 18 years old. Daddy never had very close relationships with his children and (4)\_\_\_\_\_ even farther away from us after the divorce. Several years later, a wonderful woman came into his life and they were married. She had two sons, one of them still at home. Under her influence, we became a blended family and a good relationship developed between the two families. She always (5)\_\_\_\_\_ us as if we were her own children. It was because of our other mother, Daddy's second wife, that he became closer to his own children. They shared over 25 years (6)\_\_\_\_\_ before our father passed away. At the time of his death, the question came up of my mother, Daddy's first wife, attending his funeral. I will never forget the (7)\_\_\_\_\_ love shown by my step mother. When I asked her if she would object to mother attending Daddy's funeral, without giving it a second thought, she (8)\_\_\_\_\_ replied, "Of course not, honey. She is the mother of my children." [2008.6]

## 答案

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. proves (prove /pru:v/) <i>v.</i> 证明          | 2. Depression /dɪ'preʃən/ <i>n.</i> 经济萧条    |
| 3. divorce /dɪ'vɔ:s/ <i>n.</i> 离婚               | 4. drifted (drift /drɪft/) <i>v.</i> 疏远, 远离 |
| 5. treated (treat /tri:t/) <i>v.</i> 对待         | 6. together /tə'geðə/ <i>ad.</i> 在一起, 共同    |
| 7. unconditional /ʌnkən'dɪʃənəl/ <i>a.</i> 无条件的 | 8. immediately /ɪ'mi:diətli/ <i>ad.</i> 立即  |

## 社会生活类 主题词汇与短语 100 个

### 1. 居家琐事

air-conditioner /'eəkən.dɪʃənə/ *n.* 空调  
 basement /'beɪsmənt/ *n.* 地下室  
 budget /'bʌdʒɪt/ *n.* 预算  
 cupboard /'kʌbəd/ *n.* 橱柜  
 fix /fɪks/ *v.* 维修  
 heater /'hi:tə/ *n.* 加热器  
 housework /'haʊswɜ:k/ *n.* 家务活  
 install /ɪn'stɔ:l/ *v.* 安装  
 keep down the cost 降低开支  
 laundry /'lɔ:ndrɪ/ *n.* 洗衣店  
 light bulb 电灯泡

balcony /'bælkəni/ *n.* 阳台  
 bedroom /'bedrʊm/ *n.* 卧室  
 cleaning and washing 洗洗刷刷  
 economical /i:kə'nɒmɪkəl/ *a.* 经济的, 节俭的  
 furnished /'fɜ:nɪʃt/ *a.* 已装修的  
 household expenses 家务开支  
 in a mess 杂乱  
 keep an eye on 照料  
 kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ *n.* 厨房  
 leak /li:k/ *v.* 漏水  
 living room 客厅

parcel /pɑ:səl/ *n.* 包裹  
plumber /plʌmbə/ *n.* 管子工  
postage /pəʊstɪdʒ/ *n.* 邮费  
shared social area 公用空间  
vacuum cleaner 真空吸尘器

pipe /paɪp/ *n.* 管道  
porch /pɔ:tʃ/ *n.* 走廊  
registered letter 挂号信  
trivial affairs 日常琐事  
zip/postal code 邮政编码

## 2. 购物消费

bargain /bɑ:gɪn/ *n.* 便宜货, 讨价还价  
chain store 连锁店  
convenience store 便利店  
department store 百货大楼  
discount /dɪskaʊnt/ *n.* 折扣  
fast food 快餐  
in season 正合时令  
mall /mɔ:l/ *n.* 购物中心  
order /ɔ:də/ *v.* 点菜  
pizza /pi:tʃə/ *n.* 比萨  
receipt /rɪ'si:t/ *n.* 收据  
snack bar 快餐店小吃  
supermarket /su:pə.mɑ:kɪt/ *n.* 超市  
tip(a fat tip) /tɪp/ *n.* 小费  
vending machine 自动售货机

catalog /kætəlog/ *n.* 商品目录  
complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/ *n.* 投诉  
customer /'kʌstəmə/ *n.* 顾客  
dessert /dɪ'zɜ:t/ *n.* 甜点  
famous brands 名牌  
grocery /'grəʊsəri/ *n.* 杂货店  
in stock 有现货  
on-line shopping 网上购物  
out of stock 没货  
pudding /'pʊdɪŋ/ *n.* 布丁  
sell out 售完  
steak /steɪk/ *n.* 牛排  
take away 外卖  
vegetable salad 蔬菜沙拉

## 3. 交通出行

airline /eəlaɪn/ *n.* 航线  
airport /eəpɔ:t/ *n.* 机场  
a non-stop train 直达火车  
board /bɔ:d/ *n.* 登机  
break the traffic rule 违反交通规则  
check in 住宿登记  
cloudy /klaʊdi/ *a.* 阴天  
express train 快车  
flight /flaɪt/ *n.* 航班  
give a ride 搭车  
landscape /'lændskeɪp/ *n.* 风景  
park a car 停车  
shower /'ʃaʊə/ *n.* 阵雨  
return/round-trip ticket 往返票  
rush hour 高峰时间  
sightseeing /saɪt'si:ɪŋ/ *n.* 观光, 游览  
tourist /tuərist/ *n.* 游客  
transfer /træns'fɜ:/ *v.* 转车/机  
warm up 转暖  
windy /'wɪndi/ *a.* 多风的

air/plane crash 空难  
airsick /eə'sɪk/ *n.* 晕机  
behind schedule 晚点  
booking office 订票处  
carriage /'kærɪdʒ/ *n.* 车厢  
check out 结账离开  
departure time 起飞时间  
fantastic scene 奇异的景象  
foggy /'fɒgi/ *a.* 雾天的  
historic spots 历史名胜  
one-way ticket 单程票  
platform /'plætfo:m/ *n.* 站台  
snowstorm /'snəʊstɔ:m/ *n.* 暴风雪  
run a red light/jump the light 闯红灯  
safety inspection 安检  
speeding /'spi:dɪŋ/ *n.* 超速  
traffic jam 交通拥挤, 塞车  
turn cold all of a sudden 忽然变冷  
weather forecast 天气预报  
see off 送行

## 第二节 人物故事类7篇

### Passage 8

As the new sales director for a national computer firm, Alex Gordon was looking forward to his first meeting with the company's district managers. Everyone arrived on time, and Alex's (1)\_\_\_\_\_ went extremely well. He decided to end the meeting with the conversation about the (2)\_\_\_\_\_ of the district managers to the company's plans. "I believe we are going to continue to increase our share of the market," he began, "because of the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the people in this room. The district manager is the key to the success of the sales representatives in his district. He sets the term for everyone else. If he has (4)\_\_\_\_\_ goals and is willing to put in long hours, everyone in his unit will follow his example." When Alex was finished, he received polite (5)\_\_\_\_\_, but hardly the warm response he had hoped for. Later he spoke with one of the senior managers. "Things were going so well until the end," Alex said (6)\_\_\_\_\_. "Obviously, I said the wrong thing." "Yes," the district manager replied. "Half of our managers are women. Most have worked their way up from sales representatives, and they are very (7)\_\_\_\_\_ of the role they've played in the company's growth. They don't care at all about political correctness. But they were definitely surprised and (8)\_\_\_\_\_ to be referred to as 'he' in your speech."

[2010.6]

答案

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. presentation /ˌprezən'teɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 报告, 演讲 | 2. importance /ɪm'pɔ:təns/ <i>n.</i> 重要(性)              |
| 3. quality /'kwɒlɪti/ <i>n.</i> 品德, 品质            | 4. ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/ <i>a.</i> 有抱负的, 雄心勃勃的           |
| 5. applause /ə'plɔ:z/ <i>n.</i> 鼓掌, 掌声            | 6. disappointedly /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪdli/ <i>ad.</i> 失望地       |
| 7. proud /praʊd/ <i>a.</i> 骄傲的, 自豪的               | 8. distressed (distress /dɪ'stres/) <i>vt.</i> 使痛苦, 使悲伤 |

### Passage 9

My friend Leo makes up weak and poor excuses whenever there is something he doesn't want to do. Just two weeks ago, he was at my house when he decided he didn't want to go into work. He called his boss and said he had to get a new set of (1)\_\_\_\_\_ put on his truck. Then he sat down and watched TV with me. Not only had he lied but his excuse wasn't a very (2)\_\_\_\_\_ one. Another time, he cancelled a date with his girlfriend at the last minute, telling her he had to get a new (3)\_\_\_\_\_ for his truck. She was angry and refused to go out with him again until he (4)\_\_\_\_\_. Last weekend, Leo offered the poorest excuse yet. He'd (5)\_\_\_\_\_ he'd help me move some furniture, from my parents' house to my new (6)\_\_\_\_\_. He was supposed to bring his truck over about 8 o'clock Saturday morning. I waited, and then called and left a (7)\_\_\_\_\_ on his machine. About 11:30, he called and said he was sorry but he'd been getting a new set of tires put on his truck. I guess he'd (8)\_\_\_\_\_ he used the same excuse when he called his boss from my house. I think I need a new set of friends. I'm beginning to get tired of Leo's excuses.

[2009.6]

答案

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. tires (tire /taɪə/) <i>n.</i> 轮胎          | 2. convincing /kən'vɪnsɪŋ/ <i>a.</i> 令人信服的           |
| 3. battery /'bætəri/ <i>n.</i> 电池            | 4. apologized (apologize /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/) <i>v.</i> 道歉 |
| 5. promised (promise /'prɒmɪs/) <i>v.</i> 承诺 | 6. apartment /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ <i>n.</i> 公寓               |
| 7. message /'mesɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 信息            | 8. forgotten (forget /fə'get/) <i>v.</i> 忘记          |

## Passage 10

Katharine Graham graduated from the University of Chicago in 1938 and got a job as a news reporter in San Francisco. Katharine's father used to be a successful (1)\_\_\_\_\_ banker. In 1933 he bought a failing newspaper—*The Washington Post*. Then Katharine returned to Washington and got a job, (2)\_\_\_\_\_ letters in her father's newspaper. She married Philip Graham who took over his father-in-law's position shortly after and became (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of *The Washington Post*. But for many years her husband suffered from (4)\_\_\_\_\_ illness and he killed himself in 1963. After her husband's death, Katharine operated the newspaper. In the 1970s, the newspaper became famous around the world. And Katharine was also (5)\_\_\_\_\_ as an important leader in newspaper publishing. She was the first woman to head a major American publishing company—The Washington Post Company. In a few years, she successfully (6)\_\_\_\_\_ the company to include newspaper, magazine, broadcast and cable companies. She died of head injuries after a fall when she was 84. More than 3,000 people attended her (7)\_\_\_\_\_ including many government and business leaders. Her friends said she would be remembered as a woman who had an important (8)\_\_\_\_\_ on events in the United States and the world. Katharine once wrote: "The world without newspapers would not be the same kind of world." After her death, the employees of *The Washington Post* wrote: "The world without Katharine would not be the same at all." [2007.12]

答案

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. investment /ɪn'vestmənt/ <i>n.</i> 投资            | 2. editing (edit /'edit/) <i>v.</i> 编辑       |
| 3. publisher /'pʌblɪʃə/ <i>n.</i> 出版商               | 4. mental /'mentl/ <i>a.</i> 精神的             |
| 5. recognized (recognize /'rekəɡnaɪz/) <i>v.</i> 认可 | 6. expanded (expand /ɪk'spænd/) <i>v.</i> 扩张 |
| 7. funeral /'fju:nərəl/ <i>n.</i> 葬礼                | 8. influence /'ɪnfluəns/ <i>n.</i> 影响        |

## Passage 11

Patricia Pania never wanted to be a national public figure. All she wanted to be was a mother and homemaker. But her life was turned upside down when a motorist, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ by his cell phone, ran a stop sign and crashed into the side of her car. The impact killed her 2-year-old daughter. Four months later, Pania (2)\_\_\_\_\_ but courageously decided to try to educate the public and to fight for laws to ban drivers from using cell phones while a car is moving. She wanted to save other children from what happened to her daughter. In her first speech, Pania got off to a shaky start. She was visibly (3)\_\_\_\_\_ and her voice was soft and uncertain. But as she got into her speech, a dramatic (4)\_\_\_\_\_ took place. She stopped shaking and spoke with a strong voice. For the rest of her talk, she was a forceful and (5)\_\_\_\_\_ speaker. She wanted everyone in the audience to know what she knew without having to learn it from a personal tragedy. Many in the audience were moved to tears and to action. In (6)\_\_\_\_\_ presentations, Pania gained reputation as a highly effective speaker. Her appearance on a talk show was broadcast three times, (7)\_\_\_\_\_ her message to over 14 million people. Her campaign increased public awareness of the problem, and prompted over 300 cities and several states to consider (8)\_\_\_\_\_ on cell phone use. [2006.12]

答案

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. distracted (distract /dɪ'strækt/) <i>v.</i> 分心       | 2. reluctantly /rɪ'lʌktəntli/ <i>ad.</i> 不情愿地     |
| 3. trembling (tremble /'trembl/) <i>v.</i> 颤抖           | 4. transformation /,træns'fɔ:meɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> 转变 |
| 5. compelling /kəm'pelɪŋ/ <i>a.</i> 令人信服的               | 6. subsequent /səbsɪkwənt/ <i>a.</i> 接下来的         |
| 7. transmitting (transmit /trænz'mɪt/) <i>v.</i> 传播, 传送 | 8. restriction /rɪ'strɪkʃən/ <i>n.</i> 限制, 约束     |