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# 大学英语四级考试 全方位训练丛书

听力  
分册



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# Listening Comprehension

All-round Training on New CET-4

大学英语四级考试全方位训练丛书

## 听 力 分 册

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## 内 容 简 介

本书共 5 章,分别为短对话、长对话、短文听力、复合式听写和答案、解析及听力原文。前 4 章均包括“题型介绍”、“答题技巧”、“真题演练”和“模拟训练”4 部分内容。所有听力训练材料均配有原文听力内容,注释难词、长句,便于考生自学和检查,使其能更好地了解听力内容,并扩展知识面。

本书适合准备迎战大学英语四级考试的考生使用,也可供参加大学英语六级考试和研究生入学考试的考生学习和参考。

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# 前言

《大学英语四级考试全方位训练丛书》依据《大学英语课程教学要求》和大学英语四级考试新题型的要求和特点编写,分为《综合分册》、《听力分册》、《阅读分册》和《翻译写作分册》。所有选材均与大学英语四级水平和要求一致或略高,旨在扩大学生的知识面,提高其应试能力和技巧,进而培养其英语应用能力。通过系统学习,考生融会贯通题型,达到事半功倍的效果。本丛书适合准备大学英语四级的考生使用,也可供参加大学英语六级、研究生考试的考生提供学习参考。

本丛书由具有丰富教学经验的教师编写,在分析和解释备考中常见问题时,根据学生的基础和水平,深入浅出,详略得当,既有考点要点,又有知识扩展,更有足够的练习和巩固的训练素材。

本丛书的特点如下。

## 1. 题型全面,分类攻克

本丛书囊括了大学英语四级考试的所有题型,对学生进行全方位训练,层层分析,各个击破,为考生通过考试提供制胜之道。

## 2. 总结技巧,指点迷津

本丛书注重讲解方法,启发学生思路,提高其综合分析能力。分析与解释透彻到位,思路清晰,考生能知其然并知其所以然,在解题中举一反三。

## 3. 循序渐进,生动有趣

本丛书所有练习均依据四、六级考试标准设计,训练内容尽可能地循序渐进,帮助学生克服畏难心理。通过本丛书的学习,学生还能扩充英语国家的风土人情和文化生活等背景知识,从中体会学习英语的乐趣。

本丛书如有不妥之处,敬请批评指正。

编者

2011年9月

## 第五章 答案、解析及听力原文

077	第一节	短对话真题演练
084	第二节	短对话模拟训练
097	第三节	长对话真题演练
110	第四节	长对话模拟训练
129	第五节	短文听力真题演练
157	第六节	短文听力模拟训练
168	第七节	复合式听写真题演练
171	第八节	复合式听写模拟训练

# 第一章 短对话

## 第一节 题型介绍

在新的大学英语四级考试大纲中,听力的分值比例由 20% 增为 35%,听力对话部分的考试内容扩展为由短对话和长对话两种形式构成。短对话是最基本的听力测试类型,该题型一直是学生们比较稳定的得分点。

短对话是在录音中根据两人的对话内容,由第三方提问题,对话场景和问题内容多与日常生活有关。该部分的分值占听力总分值的 15%,题目数量由过去的 10 道减少到 8 道,答题时间约为 15 秒钟。

## 第二节 答题技巧

### 一 基本要求

#### (一) 平稳心态,发挥水平

听力测试的主要特点是听音时间短,录音通常只放一遍,不能复听,这容易使考生产生畏惧心理;如有的考生因过于紧张,往往是录音一响,脑子空白;有的考生遇到未听懂的内容就不知所措。因此,考生要学会放稳心态,不过分计较一分、一题的得失。

#### (二) 巧用时间,争取主动

拿到考卷后,考生不必按部就班地去听或读考场指令、做题要求和听音范例等内容,因为这部分基本不变。而且考前,绝大多数学生经过训练,对此已经熟悉了。考生要学会充分利用这些内容的放音时间,快速浏览各题的选择项。

#### (三) 利用选项,预测问题,有的放矢

在短对话中,双方的交谈内容、第三者提出的问题都与选项有着密切联系。通过训练,考生应掌握根据选项预测对话主题、提问方式和问题内容的基本方法。因为听力理解是单向的、一次性的,因此预测在听力理解中非常重要,它能帮助考生提高听力理解的速度和质量。在进行问题选项预览时,要充分运用略读技巧,避免逐词阅读。熟悉了问题选项,就有可能做到听音有备而来,选择有的放矢。

#### (四) 注意对话情景,善于捕捉相关信息

任何对话都离不开语言环境,在交流信息时,关键词或信息词是正确选择的钥匙,考

生在听音过程中要努力集中精力去捕捉反映解题信息的词、短语或句子,去分辨可以提供解题依据的语音、语调或语气,可起到事半功倍的效果。

### (五) 注意言外之意,抓住明确含义

含蓄性试题要求考生不仅要理解对话的表层意义,还需体会交谈双方的言外之意。涉及言外之意的典型问题类型有:“What does the man/woman suggest?”、“What does the woman mean?”

### (六) 边听录音边记笔记,为做题提供选择参考

听力测试过程中,考生要克服“偏重眼睛,只用耳朵,少用心机,不用嘴手”的毛病,要学会边听、边想、边记。录音中的细节,如重要的数字、人物、地名等,仅凭大脑记忆很难完全记住。因此,考试中有目的、有选择地进行听音记录,考生在录音后可以根据笔记快速准确地选出答案。记录内容可用缩写方法,也可自创独特符号。总之,越简明越易记越好。

## 二 内容分类和相应解题对策

### (一) 时间和数字

#### 1. 基本要求和特点

时间和数字题是常见听力考题类型,容易失分。其原因一是考生不熟悉时间和数字表达法,二是运用答题技巧不熟练,三是不能避免同音或近音词的干扰。

#### 1) 常用时间表述方法

5:10—ten past five/five ten; 5:15—a quarter past/after five, five fifteen; 5:30—five thirty/half past five; 5:45—a quarter to six/five forty-five; 1993年9月1日—September(the) first nineteen ninety-three; 2001年—two thousand and one; 前天—the day before yesterday; 后天—the day after tomorrow; 某天—the other day; 每隔两天—every two days; 两星期—fortnight; 每季度—quarterly; 10年—a decade/ten years; 100年—a century/a hundred years.

#### 2) 常用数字分类

##### (1) 基数词

基数词是表示数量多少的词。在表确切数字时,不使用复数形式;反之,则以复数形式出现。常用数字表达法,如:一半—half、一对—couple、一打—dozen、两次—twice、三次—three times、两倍—double、三倍—triple等。

##### (2) 序数词

序数词是表示顺序的词。百位以上的序数词由结尾数字的序数词形式来体现。

##### (3) 分数与小数

分数以基数词为分子,以序数词为分母,分子大于1时,作为分母的序数词后加表复数的字母“-s”。如:1/2—one half、1/4—one fourth/ one quarter、3/4—three quarters、9/10—nine tenths。

小数的小数点“.”读作“point”,它前面的数字按照基数词的顺序读,后面的数字则逐个读,如11.54—eleven point five four。

#### (4) 货币和价格

英国常用货币单位:便士—penny[pl. ]pence、英镑—pound。美国常用货币单位有:硬币—coin、25 美分—quarter、10 美分—dime、15 美分—nickle、1 美分—penny。

常用价格表达法,如表正常价格:regular price、normal price;表价格划算:a good buy/ price/ bargain、a better buy;

表价格较贵:dear、expensive、steep;表价格便宜:cheap、inexpensive、bargain price、less expensive;表减价出售:sale price、on sale、garage sale、Christmas sale、special sale。

#### 2. 解题要点

有关时间和数字的听力问题答案一般不能直接听到,通常是相近的表达式或经简单的四则运算后得出的结果。所以,听清时间和数字及它们之间的关系是解题关键。表数字间关系多用“more/less、late/early、fast/slow、before/after”等词。同时,考生在做题时还应学会分辨并剔除干扰选项。如:对话中为 8:30 (eight thirty),问题选项中可能会设置 18:30 (eighteen thirty)。考生除熟悉和掌握时间和数字的读法外,还要掌握简单的运算规则。

### (二) 地点与方位

#### 1. 基本要求和特点

解答有关地点与方位的听力试题,学生须熟悉与地点和方位相关的常用词语,表方位的选项通常由介词+地点名词构成;表方向的选项形式通常由表方向的介词+地点名词构成。

#### 2. 解题要点

##### 1) 根据特定词汇,判断地点方位

有关地点的听力试题重点在于掌握与地点有关的特定的常用词或词组,即关键词。如:根据 reserve、check in、check out、room 等类词可推测对话可能发生在旅馆里;根据 size、color、pay、discount 等词可推断对话地点可能是在商店。

##### 2) 方向问题形式简单,选择答案要综合思考

在解答方向类问题时,考生务必注意对话内容的细节,不要单凭孤立信息确定答案。east(东)、south(南)、west(西)、north(北)是表方向的基本词汇,其他表方位关系的词有 opposite、across from、between、next to、around、from 等。在选择判断方位时,可画方位草图,标出方向标志,听到关键方位或方向词时,在图上作标识,以提供选择参考。

### (三) 职业、身份与人物关系

#### 1. 基本要求和特点

识别并判断对话一方或双方职业、身份及人际关系的题型是四级听力测试中必考内容。一般来说,此类题的正确答案不会直接出现在对话双方的谈话中。

#### 2. 解题要点

要熟练掌握特定用语,有效地把握和理解对话内容,提高理解的深度。考生需要根据对话双方的交谈语气、内容等关键词来确定交谈双方的关系。

W: Good evening, Professor David. My name is Susan Gray. I'm with the local newspaper. Do you mind if I ask you a few questions?

M: Not at all. Go ahead, please.

Q: What is Susan Gray?

- A. A writer.                      B. A teacher.                      C. A reporter.                      D. A student.

### Example 1

对话中, local newspaper 和 ask questions 是关键词, 由此可推断说话者的职业是记者, 故答案为 C 选项。

### Example 2

W: How long will it take you to fix my watch?

M: I'll call you when it's ready. But it shouldn't take longer than a week.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Librarian and student.                      B. Operator and caller.  
C. Boss and secretary.                      D. Customer and repairman.

此对话中, 关键词为“fix my watch”, 说明一方是 repairman, 另一方是 customer, 故答案为 D 选项。

## (四) 建议与请求

### 1. 基本要求和特点

表达请求与建议的对话是大学英语四级短对话听力的重要考点之一。这类题型通常是谈话者的一方提出请求或建议, 另一方做出相应反应。要解答这类听力题, 最重要的是判断出哪些是建议, 因为有些句子从表面上根本看不出提出了建议或请求, 而是以暗含意思体现。如: If I were you, I'd take up the job. 这句话暗含意思是“My suggestion is that you should take up the job.”表建议的常用句式有 Shall we ...? Why not ...? Perhaps we should ... You'd better ... It would be better if ...。表请求的常用句式有 Can/ Could/ Will/ Would you ...? Would you mind ...? How about ...

### 2. 解题要点

这类考题的问题选项通常为四个结构相同或类似的短语或句子, 差异只在个别句子成分, 这要求考生了解每个选项的含义, 找出它们之间不同之处。在分析选项后, 考生听音时, 一般应当把注意力放在第二个人的谈话内容上, 因为无论请求或建议是什么, 对方的反应和态度是解题关键。考生切记, 提出建议常有一定的条件限制, 听清这些前提能够缩小选择范围, 提高解题正确率。英美人在向他人提出建议或请求时, 惯用委婉方式表达, 句法结构较为固定。

### 常用表达法

#### (1) 表建议

Why don't you ...? You'd better (not) ... How about ...? Wouldn't ... be wiser? Would ... do? If I were you, I'd ... You might as well ... You'll have to ... Why not (+V)? Why don't you / we + V? How/What about + 名词短语 Why bother ...? Let me / let's + V? You should/ought to + V. You'd better (+ not) + V. Do you want me + to + V.

#### (2) 表请求

Will you please ...? Could you do me a favor? Excuse me, could you ...? How about ...? Will / Would / Can / Could you + V, please? Would you mind + V+ing ...? I wonder

if...? Will / Would / Can / Could you + please + V? I wonder + if + 从句.

### (3) 表接受

Thank you. Great idea! That's all right. Ok. It's very nice of you doing so. I'd like to, thanks.

### (4) 表拒绝

Sorry,... It's so kind of you, but... If I were you, I'd... No, thanks. Thank you all the same.

No, I don't think it necessary.

### (5) 问第三方建议的提问形式

What did the man/woman want? What did the woman ask the man to do? What does the man / woman mean?

What does the man suggest that the woman do? What does the man/woman suggest?

What is the man's/woman's suggestion? What did the man offer the woman? What is the man's/woman's advice?

## (五) 比较关系

### 1. 基本要求和特点

表达比较关系的听力短对话主要涉及形容词和副词比较级的用法和表达式,考生必须熟悉比较形式的基本构成,同时着重了解比较级的特殊表达方式及它们之间的转换关系,形容词和副词的三级间的转换会使句意含糊,增加听力理解的难度。

### 2. 解题要点

了解各类比较形式的特殊句型用法,在解题中能做到事半功倍。熟知此类句型结构,可直接捕捉说话者的真正意图。

#### 1) 用原级表达比较关系

“not as... as...”句式表达同级比较,但含义是“与……不一样”。在这样的句子里,说话人的重点放在第二个 as 后边的内容,要换位理解。如: This biography isn't half as well-written as the last one I read. 换位后,句子为“The last one I read is much better than this biography.”考生只有清楚原级的否定成分(not as...)与随后成分(第二个 as 后的成分)的对应关系,才能快速判断出说话人的否定对象和含义。

#### Example

- A. The paperback edition is on sale.
- B. Both editions are the same price now.
- C. It has two editions with the same cover.
- D. The hardcover edition is more expensive.

M: Do you have the paperback edition of this dictionary?

W: Yes, we do. But the hard cover is on sale for the same price as the paperback.

Q: What does the woman say about the dictionary?

答案: B 解析: 比较题型。关键词是 on sale 和 the same... as...。注意 but 后的内容是考查重点。

(1) 英语中,存在双重否定句。在这种句子中,通常有两个否定词:第一个否定词是一般否定词或绝对否定词,它的语义是绝对和极端的;第二个常为半否定词或准否定词,如 *hardly*、*barely*、*scarcely* 等,可译为“几乎不……”,它削弱前面否定词的语义,使句子表达委婉。双重否定句常用于现代英语口语。如:*I can't hardly read your handwriting.* 我几乎辨认不清你的笔迹。*They left without hardly a word.* 他们几乎一句话也没说就离开了。

(2) 虚拟语气表示主观愿望和现实状态的虚拟情况,所讲内容常与事实相反或实现的可能性微乎其微。有时,为使说话的语气缓和、委婉,也用虚拟语气。如:*I wish you were more careful.* 但愿你更细心一些。

## 2) 通过语调辨别,判断对话要表达的意义

同一个句子,语调不同句子含义就会出现差异。如,用降调读“*A burglar broke into his house last night.*”时,表示对事物的肯定;用升调时,则表示对事物的怀疑、否定和不解。

### Example

A. She is sure who is going to win.

B. Now it is a good time to start the game.

C. The game has been going on for a long time.

D. The same team always wins.

M: Let's see if the basketball game has started yet.

W: Started? It must be clear who is winning by now.

Q: What does the woman mean?

对话中,关键词是“*started?*”以升调形式读出,表示惊讶和疑问,“现在连胜负都应该见分晓了”。言外之意是比赛已进行较长时间。

## (七) 否定关系

### 1. 基本要求和特点

英文的否定表达式多种多样,直接使用否定词,易于理解;采用表否定意义的其他词,则增加正确理解句子的难度。否定句包含完全否定、部分否定、双重否定等。

### 2. 解题要点

#### 1) 表达完全否定的常用词、词组和句式

*not*、*no*、*none*、*nobody*、*nothing*、*nowhere*、*neither*、*never*、*neither of*、*none of*、*at no time*、*on no condition*、*under no circumstances*、*by no means*、*in no case*、*neither... nor...*

#### 2) 表达部分否定的常用词、词组

*seldom*、*hardly*、*rarely*、*scarcely*、*barely*、*little*、*few*、*not always*、*not entirely*、*not both*、*not every*

#### 3) 表达双重否定的常用词、词组和句式

*no... no(not)*、*not... without*、*no(never)...* *but*、*can't but*、*can't help but*、*not(no, never)...* *unless*、*not until*

#### 4) 表达否定含义的特殊形式

一般不出现明显的否定词等,而是通过隐含否定含义的词或词组体现,考生应多注

案是 C 选项。

## 2. wish + 从句

该种句子表示不能实现的愿望,从句的虚拟结构与 if 虚拟条件句中的相同。

### Example

A. The man is planning a trip to Austin.

B. The man has not been to Austin.

C. The man doesn't like Austin.

D. The man has been to Austin before.

W: I'm thinking of going to Austin for a visit. Do you think it's worth seeing?

M: Well, I wish I had been there.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation? (1998 年 6 月 CET-4 真题)

答案: B 解析: 解题关键是 "I wish I had been there", 是虚拟语气。

## 3. 含蓄虚拟条件句

有些虚拟句没有 if、wish 等词,而是利用某些特定短语来表示虚拟的意思。在 would rather、if only、prefer、it is (high/about/good) time、as if/as though 等连接的从句中,如果对已发生事实进行假设或推测,用过去完成时;若对现在情形表示愿望及委婉态度,多用动词一般过去时或 would or should + 动词原形。

If only he had paid more attention to his spelling in the examination! 如果他在考试中多注意一些拼写就好了!

Without a visa, he couldn't have entered the United States. 如果没有签证,他是去不了美国的。

## (九) 因果关系

### 1. 基本要求和特点

在四级听力测试题中,表因果关系的考题频率较高。因果关系句阐述两个事件或事实间的内在联系,除考查考生的听力理解能力外,其逻辑推理分析能力也是考点。因果逻辑型考题的正确答案要求考生变换或解释信息,通常不会在听到的词句找到答案。因此考生不能简单地以原文做选择答案的标准,考生要在听懂词句的表层含义基础上,挖掘句子的深层或隐含的意思,并进行有效归纳。

### 2. 解题要点

此类听力测试题的四个选项多为陈述句,每个选项会就对话中的某个信息点展开,考生要特别注意每个选项的含义及其之间的差异。在听音时,应把注意力放在第二个人的谈话或回答上,因为无论第一人说的是什么,第二个人的回答是解题关键。

表因果关系的词和词组

(1) 介词和介词词组: due to、because of、thanks to、as a result of、through、owing to、by、with

(2) 连词和连词词组: because、so、hence、since、as、thus、for、so... that...、such... that...、now that

(3) 动词及动词词组: be brought out by、attribute to

(4) 形容词词组: be responsible for、be attributable to

(5) 副词: consequently、therefore、accordingly

### Example

- A. Something went wrong with the bus.
- B. She took somebody to hospital.
- C. Something prevented her from catching the bus.
- D. She came on foot instead of taking a bus.

M: What happened to you? You are so late.

W: The bus I took broke down in front of the hospital, and I had to walk from there.

Q: Why was the woman so late? (1998 年 1 月 CET-4 真题)

答案:A 解析:解题关键“bus broke down”和“had to walk”。选项 B 是干扰项,选项 A 为答案。

### (十) 转折关系(中 But 题型)

#### 1. 基本要求和特点

所谓“中 but”题型是指一个含有 but 的句子由两部分组成。在这种句型里, but 后面的内容是答题关键,因为答案总是包含在 but 后面的句子里,而且正确答案通常在语意上与原文一致。

#### 2. 解题要点

由于 But 题型的特点,考生在做题时应抓住 but 后句子的意思。干扰项几乎总是由第一个人的话或第二个人的第一句话的用词和意思引申变化而来的,而 but 的转折作用使 but 前后句子的意思差别和用词差别相当显著,所以考生能较容易地排除干扰项,选出正确答案。

### Example

- A. Help the woman move the items.
- B. Hurry to Mr. Johnson's office.
- C. Help move things to Mr. Johnson's office.
- D. Put off his appointment with Mr. Johnson.

W: Can you give me a hand, Mike? I want to move a few heavy items into the car.

M: I'd like to. But I am already 5 minutes late for my appointment with Mr. Johnson. And his office is on the other side of the campus.

Q: What will the man most probably do? (2004 年 6 月 CET-4 真题)

答案:B 解析:属 But 题型。解题关键是 but 后面的内容“男士已迟到了 5 分钟,而约会地点还在校园的另外一边”。从选项中不难找出与“要赶紧赴约”这一隐含意思相符的选项,故答案是 B 选项。

## 第三节 真题演练

### (一) 时间和数字

- 1. A. The first-round talks should start as soon as possible.
- B. He could change his schedule to meet John Smith.

- C. The talks can be held any day except this Friday.
- D. The woman should contact John Smith first.
- 2. A. Go to the library.
- B. Meet the woman.
- C. See Professor Smith.
- D. Have a drink in the bar.
- 3. A. Attend a conference.
- B. Give a speech.
- C. Meet his lawyer.
- D. Make a business trip.

## (二) 地点与方位

- 1. A. On a train.
- B. On a plane.
- C. In a theater.
- D. In a restaurant.
- 2. A. At the airport.
- B. In a restaurant.
- C. In a booking office.
- D. At the hotel reception.
- 3. 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.
- 4. A. To the bookstore.
- B. To the market.
- C. To the dentist's.
- D. To the post office.

## (三) 职业、身份与人物关系

- 1. A. A painter.
- B. A porter.
- C. A mechanic.
- D. A carpenter.

## (四) 建议与请求

- 1. A. Combine her training with dieting.
- B. Repeat the training every three days.
- C. Avoid excessive physical training.
- D. Include weightlifting in the program.
- 2. A. Shopping with his son.
- B. Buying a gift for a child.
- C. Promoting a new product.
- D. Bargaining with a salesgirl.
- 3. A. Make a profitable investment.
- B. Buy a new washing machine
- C. Get parts for the machine from Japan.
- D. Have the old washing machine fixed.
- 4. A. Look for a place near her office.
- B. Find a new job down the street.
- C. Make inquiries elsewhere.
- D. Rent the \$ 600 apartment.
- 5. A. Switch off the refrigerator for a while.
- B. Have someone repair the refrigerator.
- C. Ask the man to fix the refrigerator.
- D. Buy a refrigerator of better quality.

## (五) 比较关系

- 1. A. He prefers to wear jeans with a larger waist.
- B. He has been extremely busy recently
- C. He has gained some weight lately.
- D. He enjoyed going shopping with Jane yesterday.

2. A. He is confident he will get the job.  
B. His chance of getting the job is slim  
C. It isn't easy to find a qualified sales manager.  
D. The interview didn't go as well as he expected.
3. A. She used to be in poor health.  
B. She was somewhat overweight  
C. She was popular among boys.  
D. She didn't do well at high school.
4. A. Dr. Andrews has been promoted for his thoroughness.  
B. She disagrees with Dr. Andrews on many occasions.  
C. Dr. Andrews used to keep his patients waiting.  
D. She dislikes Dr. Andrews as much as the new physician.

#### (六) 推理与判断

1. A. The man should visit the museums.  
B. She can't stand the hot weather.  
C. The beach resort is a good choice.  
D. She enjoys staying in Washington.
2. A. The woman knows how to deal with the police.  
B. The woman had been fined many times before.  
C. The woman had violated traffic regulations.  
D. The woman is good at finding excuses.
3. A. He owns a piece of land in the hometown area.  
B. He has got enough money to buy a house.  
C. He can finally do what he has dreamed of.  
D. He is moving into a bigger apartment.
4. A. He has gone through a similar experience.  
B. He understands the woman's feelings.  
C. The teacher is just following the regulations.  
D. The woman should have gone on the field trip.
5. A. She must have paid a lot  
B. She is known to have a terrific figure.  
C. Her gym exercise has yielded good results.  
D. Her effort to keep fit is really praiseworthy.

#### (七) 否定关系

1. A. He is pleased with his exciting new job.  
B. He finds the huge workload unbearable.  
C. He finds his office much too big for him.  
D. He is not so excited about his new position.
2. A. Many students find Prof. Johnson's lectures boring.

- C. She plans to put all her old furniture in the basement.
- D. She brought a new set of furniture from Italy last month.
- 4. 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.
- 5. 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.

#### (十) 转折关系

- 1. A. Her new responsibilities in the company.
- B. What her job prospects are.
- C. What the customers' feedback is.
- D. The director's opinion of her work.
- 2. A. Study a computer program.
- B. Check their computer files.
- C. Assemble a computer.
- D. Make some computations.
- 3. A. He moved to Baltimore when he was young.
- B. He can provide little useful information.
- C. He will show the woman around Baltimore.
- D. He will ask someone else to help the woman.
- 4. A. The woman is going to hold a big party tomorrow.
- B. The man has no idea what the right thing to do is.
- C. The woman doesn't know how to get to the party.
- D. The man offers to drive the woman to the party.
- 5. A. She is sorry the man will not come.
- B. She has to invite David to the party.
- C. She will ask David to talk less.
- D. She will meet the man halfway.

### 第四节 模拟训练

#### Drill 1 (时间和数字)

- 1. A. More than one and a half weeks.
- B. Not more than half a week.
- C. More than two weeks.
- D. Less than a week and a half.
- 2. A. 170 dollars.
- B. 320 dollars.
- C. 200 dollars.
- D. 230 dollars.
- 3. A. In 1993.
- B. In 1994.
- C. In 1995.
- D. In 1996.

4. A. Around 5:00.      B. Around 3:00.      C. At 2:00.      D. At 1:00.
5. A. 7:50.      B. 7:35.      C. 8:05.      D. 8:15.
6. A. a quarter to nine.  
C. Twenty minutes to nine.
- B. Half past eight.  
D. 25 minutes to nine.
7. A. One.      B. Four.      C. Five.      D. None.
8. A. 85.      B. 70.      C. 64.      D. 31.
9. A. September 15th.  
C. September 9th.
- B. September 21st.  
D. September 6th.
10. A. Once a week.  
C. Three times a week.
- B. Twice a week.  
D. Four times a week.

### Drill 2 (地点与方位)

1. A. At a baggage counter.  
C. At a book store.
- B. At an elementary school.  
D. At a post office.
2. A. At a typewriter repair shop.  
C. In an office.
- B. On the street.  
D. In a drugstore.
3. A. At an art gallery.  
C. At a bookstore.
- B. In a department store.  
D. In a workshop.
4. A. At home.  
C. In a car.
- B. In a restaurant.  
D. On the street.
5. A. In a railway station.  
C. In a restaurant.
- B. In a bus terminal.  
D. In a hotel room.
6. A. On the steps.  
C. At a store.
- B. By the window.  
D. In a bank.
7. A. In a hospital.  
C. In a department store.
- B. In a police office.  
D. In a cinema.
8. A. In a restaurant.  
C. In a hotel.
- B. In railway station.  
D. In a book store.
9. A. In a barber shop.  
C. In a bakery.
- B. In a department store.  
D. In a restaurant.
10. 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.

### Drill 3 (身份、职业和人物关系)

1. A. Laundry worker.  
C. Carpenter.
- B. Plumber.  
D. Train conductor.
2. A. A physician.  
C. A surgeon.
- B. A dentist.  
D. A pediatrician.
3. A. He fixes bicycles.  
B. He raises sheep.