

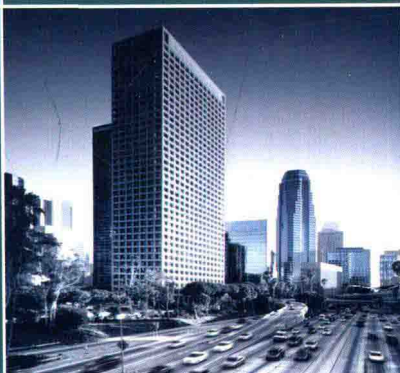
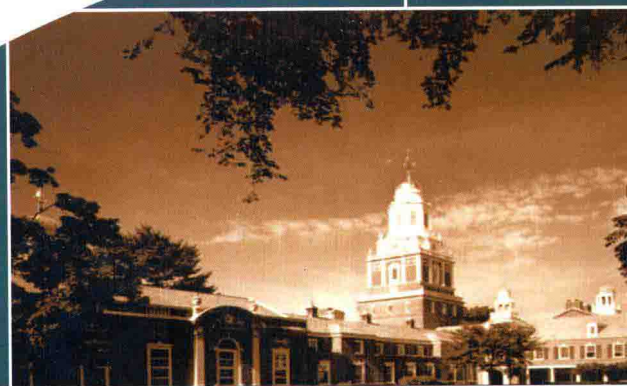
油田海外工程人员英语培训教材

葛建民◇总主编

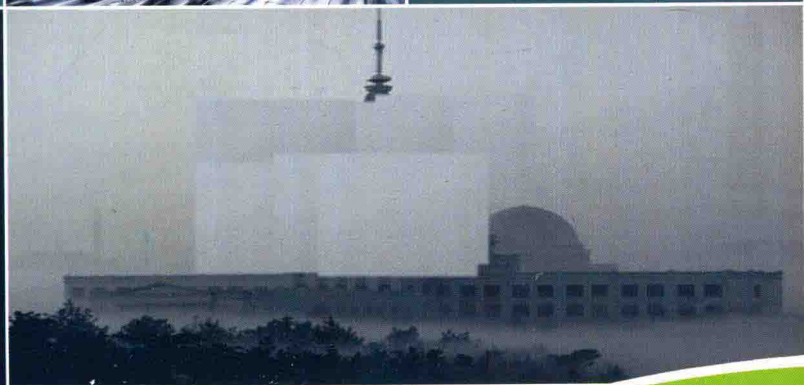
英语听力理解(第二版)

YINGYU TINGLI LIJIE(DI-ER BAN)

English
listening



葛建民 李 程◇主 编
张海峰 李 嫵◇副主编



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内 容 简 介

本书是为中石油油田职工出国英语考试而编写的系列培训教材之一。《英语听力理解》分册内容共有两个部分:听力解题技巧点拨和听力试题。听力解题技巧中介绍了听力考试各部分出题的形式及答题的策略。听力试题部分包括入门篇、进阶篇和提高篇及各个部分的参考文本和答案,帮助学习者通过进阶练习提高听力能力。

《英语听力理解》分册由葛建民,李程,张海峰,李嫵四位老师编写。全书共计约 87 万字,其中葛建民老师负责听力解题技巧点拨、入门篇、进阶篇、提高篇 1—7 套试题及参考文本和答案的编写,共计约 29 万字。李嫵老师负责提高篇 8—15 套试题及参考文本和答案的编写,共计约 19 万字。张海峰老师负责提高篇 16—24 套试题及参考文本和答案的编写,共计约 21 万字。李程老师负责提高篇 25—32 套试题及参考文本和答案的编写,共计约 18 万字。

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听力解题技巧点拨

短对话 (Part A) 的出题形式与倾向

Directions: In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third person will ask a question about what was said. You will hear each conversation and question about it just one time. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says. After you hear a conversation and question about it, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one is the best answer to the question you heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following example.

Sample Answer
(A) (B) (C) •

You will hear:

You will read: (A) He can have more than four guests at his graduation.
(B) His brother isn't going to graduate this semester.
(C) He didn't know that Jane wanted to be invited.
(D) He's going to invite Jane.

From the conversation you learn that the woman was upset that the man didn't invite her for his graduation ceremony. But because of his brother's absence, the woman was actually the next on the list. The best answer to the question "What does the woman mean?" is (D) "He is going to invite Jane". Therefore, you should choose answer (D).

Part A 的 Directions 可归纳如下: ① Part A 中是两个人进行的简短对话, 对话后面是第三者根据刚才对话所提出的问题。② 对话和问题只读一遍, 不允许在考卷上书写或做笔记。③ 听完录音后, 考生在 4 个答案选项中选择一个最适当的答案, 并在答题卡上找到题号, 把与答案相对应的字母涂黑。

听力开始之前, 有一段简短的试音时间。试音结束后, 录音中会有一个例子讲解考试内容, 然后开始 Part A 的听力播放。每个问题间隔的时间为 12 秒。利用好这简短的时间非常重要, 所以最好在考前记住出题形式, 以便考试的时候有时间预先把答案选项看一遍, 能够平静地听说明内容, 使耳朵熟悉一下录音。

Part A 的出题倾向: 测试内容往往是对惯用法 (idiom)、日常词汇或特殊词汇的理解, 还有根据对话内容进行推断的问题, 以及对重读单词的理解。

下面是各种类型的例子:

Sample Dialogue:

You will hear: (First Man): You know, Tim's been acting really funny lately. Ever since he won that tennis tournament last week and got photographs in the local paper, well, he is ... he is kind of changed, like he is hard to talk to now.

(Woman): Yeah, I know what you mean. I guess it's all gone to his head.

(Second Man): What does the woman say about Tim?

- You will read: (A) He isn't as good a tennis player as he used to be.
(B) He hasn't had time to play tennis recently.
(C) He caught a cold shortly after the tournament.
(D) He thought he's more important than he is.

这个题考查的是对惯用法 “go to one's head” 的理解, 此短语的意思是 “冲昏头脑”, 答案是 (D)。

Sample Dialogue:

You will hear: (Man): Good afternoon. May I help you?

(First Woman): I'd like to cash this check and make a deposit in my checking account.

(Second Woman): Where does this conversation probably take place?

- You will read: (A) In a hotel.
(B) At a bank.
(C) An a travel agency.
(D) At a post office.

这个题考查的是日常英语。对话中的词汇与特定场合相联系。在这种情况下通常问题是 “Where does the conversation take place?” 或 “What is the topic of the conversation?” 这个问题的答案是 (B) At a bank。虽然列举的答案选项都与钱有关系, 但只有在银行中才能存款 (deposit)。

Sample Dialogue:

You will hear: (First Man): We hope you will enjoy your stay here at the hotel. Here is your room key, and by the way, check out time is 12 noon.

(Woman): Oh, thanks for reminding me. It's a lovely hotel and I am not at all in a hurry to leave, but I wouldn't want to be charged for a second night.

(Second Man): What will the woman probably do?

- You will read: (A) Stay in the hotel for at least two nights.
(B) Leave the hotel the next morning.
(C) Ask the hotel clerk for her room key.
(D) Complain to the manager about the extra charges.

这是一个对对话进行推断的问题。问题通常是 “What will the man/woman probably do (next)?” 答案必须通过理解对话才能判断, 而不是直接出现在对话中。这个问题的答案是 (B)。男的提示 “退房时间是中午 12 点”, 而女的在短暂的寒暄后说 “我只住一晚”, 由此可以轻松地判断出正确答案。

Sample Dialogue:

You will hear: (First Man): My car is in the shop. Will you lend me yours for the evening?

(Second Man): MY CAR! That's a good one!

(Woman): What does the man mean?

- You will read: (A) He won't let his friend borrow the car.
(B) He will shop for a car.
(C) He has a good car.
(D) He will lend his car to his friend.

某些对话用发音来表示某种意思。在这个例子中，MY CAR 重读，表示第二个人不答应第一个人的要求，不想借汽车。在这种对话中，要注意说话者的语气和重读单词。

这一部分的目的也是测试考生理解日常对话的能力，所以一般没有学术方面的讨论，而主要是以校园为背景，以与学生生活密切相关的情景（如考试、上课、作业、成绩等）为内容；同时也常出现一些有关日常生活的话题，如哪里有新鲜事、修理什么东西、搬运家具等。其他还有关于乘车、乘飞机、买东西、运动、打电话等内容。

对话后面的问题有以下倾向：①问题几乎都是以 what, where, who, why, how 等特殊疑问词作为问句的开头。②其中以 what-question 为最多，而 when-question 特别少或几乎没有，因为对于时间的考核过于直接。③答案选项中有易混淆的发音。从这个角度来说在 Part A 中，能听懂问题就显得特别重要。如果听错了问题，即使把对话全记住也是徒劳。

综观上述例题，我们总结出 Part A 的答题策略如下：

1. 通过选项预测问题类型

通过卷子上体现出来的选项进行分析，不仅可以预测对话内容，也可以预测是什么类型的问题：

(1) 预测 What 类型的问题：这种问题最常见的形式是：

What are they talking about?

What does the man (woman) mean?

What does the man want to do?

What happened to the man?

What is the man?/What does the man do?

Sample Dialogue:

You will read: (A) He's a truck driver.

(B) He's a cargo ship captain.

(C) He's a pilot.

(D) He's a cook.

You will hear: (Woman): Tom flew some cargo to Anchorage last night, then took some passengers from there to Dallas.

(First Man): Yeah, but he could not land because the airport in Dallas was snowed in.

(Second Man): What does Tom do?

从答案选项看，问题应该是关于职业的，问 “What is he?”, “What does he do?” 的可能性很大。从 flew, passenger, airport 这些信息可以知道他的职业。问题的答案有几个线索，不用听完对话即可知道答案是 (C)。

(2) 预测 Where 类型的问题：

用 where 引导的问题常见形式是：“Where does this conversation most probably take place?”

Sample Dialogue:

You will hear: (Woman): Bill, when you finish totaling those receipts you can go home. I'll lock up.

(First Man): All right, Mrs. Jones. I'm almost done.

(Second Man): Where did this conversation most likely take place?

- You will read: (A) In a grocery store.
(B) In a park.
(C) In a classroom.
(D) At a police station.

答案选项全是介词加地点，由此可以判断这是关于地点的问题。从录音中的“receipts”和“lock up”可以判断这是在室内结账。答案是(A)中的“grocery store”。

(3) 预测 Why 类型的问题:

常见的 why 问题有 “Why is he so ... ?” “Why do they do ... ?”

Sample Dialogue:

- You will hear: (First Man): I don't see Cindy around much these days, do you?
(Woman): No, she goes straight from class to the library. I guess she's really worried about graduating.
(Second Man): Why is Cindy so worried?

- You will read: (A) She may fail at school.
(B) She spends too much time studying.
(C) She is very busy these days.
(D) She is working in the library.

从答案选项可以判断，录音中的对话内容是关于学校生活的，另外也可预测是 what 或 why 类型的问题。本题答案是(A)。Cindy 担心能否毕业，也就是担心能否考试及格。

(4) 预测时间副词引导的问题:

这类问题常见的形式有 “When ... ?” “What time ... ?” “How long ... ?” 另外 How long 的问题还分需要计算和不需要计算的类型。

Sample Dialogue:

- You will hear: (Woman): I wanted to meet you at 7 tonight, but could we make it at 9?
(First Man): Sure. I will be busy until 8 anyway.
(Second Man): When will they meet?

- You will read: (A) At 5.
(B) At 7.
(C) At 8.
(D) At 9.

答案选项是时间，可以判断问题是关于时间的。这个对话中出现了3个时间，很容易使人迷惑。女的问能否在9点见面，男的回答说“当然可以”。所以，答案是(D)。

(5) 预测 How much 类型问题:

How much 常用来询问价钱，分为需要计算和不需要计算的两种类型。

Sample Dialogue :

- You will hear: (First Man): Sony Walkman tape players are on sale at Hudson's for only 99 dollars, and that's a bargain.
(Woman): Yes, this little Toshiba is just as good, and it's only 79.95.

(Second Man): How much is the Sony tape player?

- You will read: (A) \$ 79.
(B) \$ 79.95.
(C) \$ 99.
(D) \$ 99.95.

从答案选项可以判断,这是价格的问题。对话中有两个产品,很容易搞混。这个价格问题不需计算,只要听懂即可。答案是(C)。

下面的问题则需要简单的计算。

Sample Dialogue:

You will hear: (First Man): These cigarettes cost one point eight dollars a pack. Can you believe that?

(Woman): Yes, they've gone up thirty cents since last year. Before long they'll be two dollars.

(Second Man): How much was a pack of cigarettes last year?

- You will read: (A) \$ 2.00.
(B) \$ 1.80.
(C) \$ 0.30.
(D) \$ 1.50.

从答案选项也可判断这是关于价格的问题,但对话中没有直接说出价格。“今年香烟 1.80 美元一盒,比去年涨了 30 美分,不久会涨到 2 美元。”去年的价格是 1.80 美元减去 30 美分等于 1.50 美元。答案是(D)。

(6) 预测 How 类型的问题:

这种类型的问题通常是“How does the man feel?” 答案选项中一般是关于感觉、感情的形容词。

Sample Dialogue:

You will hear: (First Man): What's the matter with John?

(Woman): Oh, he's still mad about the flat tire.

(Second Man): How does John feel?

- You will read: (A) Angry.
(B) Tired.
(C) Disappointed.
(D) Happy.

答案选项全是形容词,而且是表现人的心理状态的形容词,可以预料这是 How 类型的问题,对话的中心是 John。即使不知道 flat tire 的意思也会猜出 mad 相当于 angry。谈话的内容是“John 还为那个瘪轮胎而生气”。答案是(A)。

Sample Dialogue:

You will hear: (Woman): Are you ready for the job interview today?

(First Man): Well, actually, it's got me on pins and needles.

(Second Man): How does the man feel?

- You will read: (A) Happy.

- (B) Sad.
- (C) Nervous.
- (D) Confused.

答案选项全是表现心理的形容词，可以推测问题是关于人的心理状态的，谈话的男人感到 “on pins and needles”，从上文可以推测他感到很紧张。答案是 (C)。

2. 注意第二个说话者的要点

通过对过去考题的分析，此部分所提的问题都有一定模式。从提问和会话关系来看，往往第二个说话人的言语中会隐藏着答案，所以听对话时，要特别注意听第二个人的说话内容。

Sample Dialogue:

You will hear: (First Woman): I'm thinking of taking five courses next semester.

(Man): Wouldn't four be wiser?

(Second Woman): What does the man imply about the courses?

You will read: (A) Five may be too many.

(B) The decision must be made soon.

(C) It would be smart to take more.

(D) Four people are enrolled in them.

答案的选项中包含了数字“四”和“五”，这就应该引起考生的重视。而根据刚才提出的原则，第二个说话人的话语往往更为重要，对其言语分析之后不难选出，这道题的正确答案应该是 (A)。

Sample Dialogue :

You will hear: (Woman): I'm not sure how to change the film in my new camera.

(First Man): Let me see. I used to have the model.

(Second Man): What does the man mean?

You will read: (A) He will change the film.

(B) He wants to see the film.

(C) He wants to use the same camera.

(D) He has the same model.

从答案选项可预测第二个谈话者是男士，而且他的谈话内容与问题密切相关。女士说不知怎样换胶卷，男士说让他试一下，他曾用过这种相机。答案是 (A)。

3. 注意惯用法

前面已经简单介绍了惯用法的常见出题形式，而应对惯用法题型最好的策略就是记住常用的惯用法，对不熟悉的惯用法除了弄明白外，还应该把音记住，后者的要求还是比较高的。

Sample Dialogue:

You will hear: (Woman): Did you pick up my books from Ron's house?

(First Man): Sorry. It slipped my mind.

(Second Man): What does the man mean?

You will read: (A) The books slipped off the table.

(B) He forgot to get the books.

(C) He reminded Ron of the books.

(D) Ron should pick up the books.

从看答案选项可以判断问题是 “What does the man mean?” 男士话语之中应该隐藏着真正答案，而 “slip one’s mind” 即 “forget” 也就是说他忘记帮女士拿书了。答案应该是 (B)。

Sample Dialogue:

You will hear: (First Man): After I sell out my paintings, I am going to buy a new car.

(Woman): Well, don’t count your chickens before they are hatched.

(Second Man): What does the woman mean?

You will read: (A) He won’t make a lot of money.

(B) He may not sell his paintings.

(C) She doesn’t want to buy paintings.

(D) He won’t be able to purchase a new car.

从答案选项可以推测出，男士和女士之间谈的是关于 “painting” 和 “car” 的买卖问题。根据短对话内容，男士说 “要把画卖了，买辆车”，女士说 “先别打如意算盘”，“Don’t count your chickens before they are hatched” 是 “过早乐观” 的意思，所以答案是 (B)。

固定用法往往都有一定难度，因为从言语表面很难确定它真正的含义。这样类型的题就要求考生增加对固定用法的储备，此外也要加强根据选项猜测对话内容的能力。

长对话 (Part B) 的出题形式与倾向

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you're not allowed to take notes or write anything in your test book.

长对话或 Part B 部分可以看成是短对话 (即 Part A 部分) 的延伸, 也就是将几个或多个短对话进行整合, 但长对话部分更具有逻辑性, 话题也更广泛, 而且 conversation 的一个特点就是谈话更加流畅, 所以语速会更快, 对内容的把握要求会更加严格。

通过对考试真题的分析, 可以得出如下结论: ①每个长对话开始之前, 都会有旁白来说明下面出现的对话所涉及的问题, 而且会有对谈话内容进行说明的一句话。如: Questions 31-33 Listen to a conversation between two friends attending a university in the United States. ②几乎所有的问题都按对话顺序提出。③有问有答, 即在大多数情况下, 一个人充当引领者或提问人, 来引出下面的回答, 以保持谈话继续。④各个问题之间的关联性不大。⑤开头部分往往设置了考点。我们将这部分所出现的问题分成了几类, 然后根据不同类别的问题采取不同的解决办法。

1. 主旨题

主旨题考查对长对话大意的把握, 一般是对话的第一题或最后一题。常见提问方式为:

What are the two speakers talking about/discussing?

What is the conversation mainly about?

What is the main topic of the conversation?

在长对话中, 很多时候主题是直接点明的, 一般在前几轮对话中就会出现, 所以对话的开头部分, 往往说明了对话的背景, 揭示了对话主题, 要重点对待。也有些对话到中间才给出主题, 需要考生在把握整篇对话的基础上概括出主旨大意。

解决办法:

(1) 要尽可能听明白在每个长对话开始之前的旁白。因为这简短的话语不仅说明了问题范围, 也大概介绍了文章内容。

(2) 听音前浏览选项、预测对话内容是做这种题的关键环节。

(3) 各题之间的联系、各选项之间的共同成分往往正是讨论的话题或与主题密切相关。因此, 分析这种联系、发现共同成分大大有助于在听音时捕捉对话中心信息和关键词句, 从而比较容易地听懂对话主要内容。

2. 细节题

长对话的主要题型是细节题, 出现频率是最高的。细节题关注对细节的把握和描述, 它可以涉及对话的方方面面, 如人物特征、事情的过程或先后顺序、做事的喜好、个人的观点和态度等。细节题通常没有固定的提问方式, 一般是常说的 5w-question (what, which, when, where, why, how, etc.) 的形式。

细节题包罗万象, 而长对话信息量大又增添了记忆细节的难度, 因此, 把握细节成了长对话的难点。针对这类问题的特点, 考生在考试过程中, 应掌握以下方法:

(1) 听前预测。由于细节题的出题有层次性和先后顺序, 考生应该利用 “Directions” 朗读的时间,

迅速浏览长对话的选项，通过纵向横向比较选项，并结合自己的有关知识和经验，对问题进行估计和预测，帮助自己做到有重点地听。对于长对话来说，做到“有的放矢”十分重要。第一，它可以帮助考生建立信心，有准备地听，减少对话“长”带来的压力。第二，长对话对细节的记忆能力要求较高，有重点地听可以减轻对细节进行记忆的压力。

(2) 做好记录。为了帮助集中注意力，尽量准确地获得细节信息，避免听懂了没记住的可能，考生应该在听的过程中做记录。在中石油的听力考试过程中，卷子上是不允许做任何标记的。而长对话因为语速过快，细节信息确实难以把握。一般地说，我们可以在自己认为可能是正确答案的选项后，或者是重要提示选项的后面，用铅笔点点，或画上小圆圈。这样一来，既省时，也拉近了目光在选项和记录之间的距离，提高记录的针对性。但是，标记要有重点，人名、地名、时间、地点、原因、人物态度等要特别留意。此外，听力结束后应该将所有标记用橡皮擦去。

3. 推断题

推断题考查考生在听懂对话内容的基础上，根据对话的内涵、关键词、上下文、语气等，利用逻辑推理、判断、归纳、领会说话人的真实意图。常见提问方式为：

What does the man mean/suggest?

What does the woman imply?

What can be inferred/concluded from the conversation?

What do we learn from the conversation?

考生在考试过程中，应掌握以下方法：

(1) 善于抓住和理解与对话有关的关键词。

(2) 利用对英语国家文化背景的了解以及对英语语音习惯表达方式的掌握进行推断。

(3) 在口语中，语调重点是表达说话人的情感、态度最有效的手段之一，因此考生要“听话听音”，善于以此来推断讲话者的真正含义。

(4) 对一些含蓄委婉的表达和习惯用法不熟悉，是产生误解的根源，考生平时要注意在这方面的积累。

长对话的篇幅稍长，不是每个单词、每个句子都需要掌握。所以，当录音在播放的时候，主要关注对话的主题（中心思想），不必担心没有每个词都听懂，尽量去理解这个对话是关于什么的，说话的人是谁，然后根据对文章大意的把握答题。或者，当录音在播放的时候，听对话或演讲的大意，同时留意细节。注意特别的人、物、地点和事件。同样要想，说话的人是谁，他们的关系是什么。后面出题时经常用原词（一般不会用不同的词，即同义词复述）。这一部分的难度很大程度上来自要记住所有的细节，因为考试时规定不能做记号。当然考生可以用上面介绍的方法做一点点标记，做完题后擦掉即可。

段落 (Part C) 的出题形式与倾向

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the answer you have chosen.

Here is an example:

On the recording, you hear:

Listen to an instructor talking to his class about a television program.

I'd like to tell you about an interesting TV program that'll be shown this coming Thursday. It'll be on from 9 to 10 p.m. on Channel 4. It's part of a series called "Mystery of Human Biology". The subject of the program is the human brain, how it functions and how it can malfunction. Topics that will be covered are dreams, memory and depression. These topics are illustrated with outstanding computer animation that makes the explanations easy to follow. Make an effort to see the show since we've been studying the nerve system in class. I know you'll find it very helpful.

Now listen to sample question.

Sample Answer
(A) (B) • (D)

What is the main purpose of the program?

In your test book, you will read:

- (A) To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics.
- (B) To discuss a possibility of economic depression.
- (C) To explain the workings of the brain.
- (D) To dramatize a famous mystery story.

The best answer to the question "What is the main purpose of the program?" is (C) "to explain the workings of the brain". Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer
(A) (B) (C) •

Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?

In your test book, you will read:

- (A) It is required of all science majors.
- (B) It will never be shown again.
- (C) It can help viewers improve their memory skills.
- (D) It will help with course work.

The best answer to the question "Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?" is (D) "It will help with course work". Therefore, the correct choice is (D).

Remember, you're not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

Part C 的问题可以分为两类, 一类是推断题, 另一类是具体问题。

推断题: 一篇文章播放过后, 第一个问题往往是推断问题。问题的答案并不是在文章中直接说出来, 而是暗含在文章中。问题的目的是考查考生对这篇文章的理解。两个最常出现的问题是 "What is the main topic of the talk?" 或者是 "What is the main topic of the conversation?" 其次还有 "What is the speaker?" 或者是 "What are the speakers?" 回答这些问题通常只有两三个词, 如 a doctor, 或者是