



大学英语

30 天

搞定 4 级听力

CET-4 听力 最新题型 全方位出击!

刘玉芬 闫书颖 主编

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电子工业出版社  
Publishing House of Electronics Industry  
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## 内 容 简 介

根据大学英语四级考试最新政策,听力测试权重增加,题型有所改变。本书全面展现这一变化,共32套习题,先针对对话、短文、复合式听写进行重点练习,最后合而为一,在全真模拟中进行实战演练。答案讲解细致,每篇练习后及时总结词汇短语。步步为赢,助您全方位提高听力技巧。

本书可作为大学英语四级考生和英语爱好者提高听力技巧的备考指南和参考用书。  
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# 前言



听力测试历来是大学英语四级考试的重点，也是多数学生在考试中的弱项。2004年，四级考试推出一系列新政策，更加突出听力测试的重要性和实用性。在政策改变后，许多考生在备考阶段感到无所适从。

《30天搞定4级听力》根据CET-4考试变化及时推出，完全展现听力考试新风格。本书共设32套习题，包括20篇专项练习和12篇全真模拟。试题新颖，均非历年真题，避免重复练习，助您高效率提高听力水平；独到的疑难短语与惯用法总结，及时复习试题中出现的重要词汇，在加深记忆的同时还能轻松扩大词汇量。

配书光盘中，男声由美国人士配录，女声由英国人士配录，发音纯正，符合听力考试要求。遵循考试大纲变化，在“复合式听写”第二遍朗读中，每个单词空格后不作停顿，只保留每个句子空格后的停顿。第一、三遍朗读方法维持不变。

多年来，中国英语考生普遍“只会写，不会听”。历届四、六级考试中，听力丢分严重，极大地影响了考试通过率。按照本书安排进行练习，您不必担心对新考试不适应。循序渐进，完全可以在30天内全方位提升听力技巧，告别“聋子英语”，一举搞定四级听力。

编者

2004年9月



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# 专项练习



## 对话专项

# U-1

- 1 A) He considers the weekend a time to think.  
B) He knows the beach is a long way from here.  
C) He's surprised she's thinking of going away.  
D) He suggests going to the seashore.
- 2 A) They will be tested on the Industrial Revolution.  
B) He did poorly on the history exam.  
C) There are many stores and industries in the area.  
D) He doubts there will be a revolution.
- 3 A) It is in the center of the campus.  
B) It should have a map of the city.  
C) It has information about summer camps.  
D) It probably has a campus map.
- 4 A) Tour a half day. B) Take a longer tour.  
C) Tour the country. D) Rest for the day.
- 5 A) Ask someone else to help the woman.  
B) Ask the woman for directions.  
C) Show the woman the map.  
D) Show the woman where the building is.
- 6 A) He has been unpredictably late.  
B) He is usually punctual.  
C) He advised his students to wear watches to class.  
D) He rarely notices when students are late.
- 7 A) The shirt is clean.  
B) The shirt was not expensive.  
C) The man should try to get his money back.  
D) The shirt needs to be washed again.
- 8 A) To tell him they are busy.  
B) To cancel an appointment.



- C) To invite him to go to a film.  
D) To ask him a question about homework.
- ☆ A) Mike probably won't find an apartment in time.  
B) Mike should talk to his old landlord.  
C) Mike always manages to find an apartment.  
D) Mike hasn't registered for school this year.
- ☆ A) She isn't sure. B) She'll go by plane.  
C) She'll go by train. D) She'll go by bus.
- ☆ A) He drank too much. B) He has a cold.  
C) He is tired. D) He had a flight.
- ☆ A) It's out of tune. B) He wants the woman to play.  
C) He doesn't know how. D) He is going to tune it himself.
- ☆ A) 25 minutes. B) 30 minutes.  
C) 40 minutes. D) 50 minutes.
- ☆ A) Not everyone from England likes to read all the time.  
B) English teachers like things besides books.  
C) The English like to read a lot and listen to the music.  
D) English teachers usually like to read a lot.
- ☆ A) The parking lot is not too far. B) The car has been a problem.  
C) They won't need to take the car. D) The play will be over soon.
- ☆ A) She will have a drink while she waits.  
B) She will help the man with the work.  
C) She will get some coffee for the man.  
D) She will go out first and get her car.
- ☆ A) He'll go if the woman goes too.  
B) He doubts he'll be able to go.  
C) He's too tired to go.  
D) He's eager to go.
- ☆ A) She had lost the book.  
B) He had brought the wrong book.  
C) She had forgotten the book.  
D) He was not able to bring the book.
- ☆ A) The bananas have all been eaten.

- B) He didn't buy any banana.
- C) Those are not the right bananas.
- D) The bananas aren't ready to be eaten yet.

- 10 A) The woman is wearing long hair now.
- B) The woman followed the man's advice.
  - C) The man didn't want the woman to have her hair cut.
  - D) The man didn't care if the woman had her hair cut or not.

### 答案与解析

1. D get away for a long weekend 的意思是“从目前的工作或学习中离开，去度过一个长周末假期”。第二个人没有直接回答，而是用了一个疑问句：“你考虑过海滩吗？”显然，说话人是建议对方去海滩度假。
2. A 解题的关键是理解it'll be on the exam的含义，即“考试会考到的”。without a doubt的意思是“毫无疑问地”，是非常肯定的说法。第二个说话人对第一个人的问题做出了肯定的回答，并给出了理由。
3. D 第二个人没有直接回答第一个人的问题，而是用了一个疑问句提醒她“有没有试过information center（信息中心）”。这种用问句来提出建议的表达方法在英语口语中经常出现。
4. B half-day tour of the city的意思是“城市半日游”。第二个说话人问：“为什么不用一整天呢？”显然，他认为一天比半天更好。
5. D 这是一道关于问路的题。问路者问new student orientation在什么地方进行。new student orientation是新生刚入学时的学前教育，主要是为了让新生熟悉学校环境和有关规定。第二个说话人说在Halspers Hall，并表示I'm heading that way now。他的表面意思是“我正要要去那里”，而潜在的含义则是“跟我走吧，我带你去”。
6. B be late for是“做……迟到”的意思。第一个人已经迟到了，但他寄希望于教授上课也没有准时。而第二个人用一个反问句表达了一种非常坚决的否定态度，她夸张地说：“你甚至可以用他开课的时间来对手表。”这表明教授上课极其准时。
7. C be a great deal的意思是“是一笔很划得来的买卖”。第一个人“原来还以为衬衣很划得来”，但是洗了一次就shrink（缩水）而不能穿了。第二个人就建议他去ask for a refund，意思是“要求退钱”。
8. C 第一个人使用了现在进行时强调她一直在打电话，但电话总是占线。keep doing sth.的意思是“一直做某事”，而busy signal在句子里的意思是“电话

占线的声音”。第二个人说 go to the movies without him 的意思是“不带他一起去看电影了”。

9. A odds are against him at this point 的意思是“在这件事上他不走运”。第二个人认为, Mike 在新学期开始前是不会找到房子的。
10. B 第一个人问对方是否要乘飞机。第二个人回答说, 虽然乘飞机要贵很多, 但是由于那天没有火车和公共汽车, 所以她别无选择。cost a lot 的意思是“花费很多”, 而 have no choice 是指“别无选择”。
11. B 由 have a headache, coughing, sneezing, throat hurts 这些症状, 可以知道说话人可能患了感冒。第二个人建议他 take some aspirin 和 go to bed, 显示出这是一段病人和医生之间的对话。由此, 也证实了第一个人可能是患了感冒。
12. A out of tune 的意思是“跑调, 音不准”。第二个人的 not today 已经表明了否定的态度, 而拒绝的理由是钢琴的音不准, 他正在找人调试。have sth. done 是“使……被完成”的意思, 有被动的含义, tune 在这里作动词。
13. D 解题的关键是听懂第二个人的意思, 即平时开车去学校需要 25 分钟, 但在高峰期需要两倍的时间。rush hour 是指“(上下班的) 交通高峰时间”, it will take twice the time 是指“需要两倍的时间”。由此, 可以推算出在交通高峰时去学校需要 50 分钟。
14. B 第二个人针对第一个人提出了不同的建议。理由是, 虽然他是英语老师, 但这并不代表他所做的只是读书。言外之意就是, 可以送给他书以外的东西。
15. C parking place 指“停车场”。why bother with the car 的意思是“何必开车呢”。说话人以这样的反问句来表示异议, 并且说走路只要花费 10 分钟, 言外之意就是希望走着过去。
16. A 第二个人说 no problem 表明她同意前者的观点, 但解答本题的关键是弄清后面的细节。wait for you in my office, and have some coffee 就相当于 have some coffee while wait for you in my office。
17. D you bet I am 是口语中表示强烈肯定语气的短语, 相当于 sure I am。这说明说话人非常想去听音乐会。
18. C remember to do 是“记得去做”。sth. slips one's mind 是“忘记做某事”, 理解这个短语是解答本题的关键。第二个人显然是忘记了答应对方的事情, 转而保证“明天会带来”。
19. D ripe 是“成熟”的意思, still not ripe enough 的字面意思是“还不够熟”, 实际的意思则是“还不能吃”。其实, 第二个人一张口说 sorry 就表明了他的态度。

20. C 第一个人用 wish 引导的虚拟语气暗示了与实际情况相反的事实，其实她的头发已经不再是长发了。此处的解题关键是理解第二个人的话，他用 if only 引导的虚拟语气表达了嗔责和惋惜的态度，该句型的内容也是与实际情况相反的。由此可以得知，他曾经劝过她不要把头发剪短。

### 听力原文

1. W: I'd like to get away for a long weekend, but I don't know where to go?  
M: **Have you thought about the beach?**  
Q: What can be inferred from the man's response?
2. W: Do you think we have to review the history of the Industrial Revolution?  
M: **Without a doubt, it'll be on the exam.**  
Q: What does the man mean?
3. W: Where can I find a map of the university campus?  
M: **Have you tried the information center?**  
Q: What does the man imply about the information center?
4. W: I hope to take a half-day tour of the city.  
M: **Why not a whole day?**  
Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?
5. W: Can you help me? I don't know where I am on this map. And I don't know where the **new student orientation is.**  
M: I think **it's in Halspers Hall. I'm heading that way now.**  
Q: What will the man probably do?
6. M: Uh—uh. Look! I'm going to **be a little late for class.** I hope Professor. Clark doesn't start **on time** today.  
W: Are you kidding? You can **set your watch by the start of his class.**  
Q: What can be inferred about Professor Clark?
7. M: I thought this shirt **was a great deal** but I washed it once and it's **shrunk** so much that I can't wear it.  
W: **Some bargain. You should ask for a refund.**  
Q: What does the woman mean?
8. W: **I've been calling** David for the past half hour, but I keep getting a busy signal.  
M: Well, if you don't get him soon, we'll just have to **go to the movies without him.**  
Q: Why is the woman trying to call David?
9. W: I'm not sure that Mike will be able to find an apartment before school

starts, even though he's been looking for weeks.

M: Frankly I think the **odds are against him at this point.**

Q: What does the man mean?

10. M: Do you plan on flying to the North, Professor Anderson?

W: Yes. **It costs a lot, but the trains and buses don't run the day I'm going.** So I'm going to have no choice.

Q: How would Professor Anderson go to the North?

11. M: **I have a headache. I keep coughing and sneezing and my throat hurts.**

W: You should take some aspirin and go to bed.

Q: What's probably wrong with the man?

12. W: Will you play something for me on the piano?

M: **Not today. It's out of tune. I'm having it tuned tomorrow.**

Q: Why won't the man play the piano?

13. W: How far do you live from the university, John?

M: **It takes about 25 minutes to drive. But during rush hour, it will take twice the time.**

Q: How long does it take the man to drive from his house to the university during rush hour?

14. W: Professor Williams helped me so much that I'm thinking of buying him a book of poetry.

M: I think you should get him a record. **Although he's an English teacher, it doesn't mean all he does is read.**

Q: What does the man mean?

15. M: Is it hard to find a **parking place** near the theater?

W: **Why bother with the car? It's only a ten-minute walk.**

Q: What does the woman mean?

16. M: I will finish the work in a few minutes. Then we'll go out together.

W: **No problem. I'll wait for you in my office and have some coffee.**

Q: What will the woman probably do?

17. W: Are you still planning to go to the concert?

M: **You bet I am.**

Q: What does the man say about the concert?

18. M: Did you remember to bring me the book you promised?

W: **I'm sorry. It completely slipped my mind.** I'll bring it tomorrow.

Q: Why did the woman apologize?

19. W: Jim, can I have one of those bananas you bought?

M: Sorry, they're still not ripe enough.

Q: What does Jim mean?

20. W: I wish my hair were longer.

M: Yes, **pity you had it cut. If only you'd listened to me.**

Q: What can we learn from the dialogue?

### —— 疑难短语与惯用法 ——

a busy signal	电话占线的声音
a great deal	一笔划得来的买卖
a ten-minute walk	步行花费 10 分钟的路程
ask for a refund	要求退钱
head one's way (to)	向……进发, 去……
keep doing sth.	持续做某事
new student orientation	新生的学前教育
out of tune	跑调, 音不准
parking place	停车的地方, 停车场
rush hour	(上下班的) 高峰时间
set one's watch by	用……来对手表
slip one's mind	忘记
think about	想起, 考虑
without a doubt	毫无疑问地



- 1 A) It will depend on the weather.  
B) He has a better idea.  
C) He wants to be invited.  
D) That's a lot to fit into one day.
- 2 A) He wants to say goodbye to her at the airport.  
B) He would like her to take a day off.  
C) He likes to watch the planes take off.  
D) He thinks she should take the bus to the airport.
- 3 A) The paper must be handed in on time.  
B) The question wasn't very clear.  
C) She should ask a different person.  
D) Her request was made too late.
- 4 A) There are a lot of boxes in the way.  
B) The boxes might be too heavy for her to lift.  
C) He's checking the tonnage.  
D) He's almost finished.
- 5 A) His grandmother will make a sweater for the woman.  
B) He hasn't seen the woman for a long time.  
C) The sweater doesn't fit him.  
D) He isn't sure if the sweater is attractive.
- 6 A) He has to do what is necessary in order to learn.  
B) He doesn't have to memorize all the vocabulary.  
C) There is not much he can learn by memorizing.  
D) He knows the whole vocabulary list already.
- 7 A) The woman's health has improved.  
B) He does not have enough energy to exercise.  
C) By themselves, diets are not useful.  
D) Diets can be harmful.
- 8 A) The man should consider buying a new car.  
B) The car looks better than it used to.  
C) The man should fly to Florida.

- D) The man should get his car checked.
- 9 A) The man should buy a different meal ticket each month.  
B) Individuals eat different amounts.  
C) The two ways of paying are almost the same.  
D) The price of a meal varies from month to month.
- 10 A) Two.                      B) Three.                      C) Six.                      D) Five.
- 11 A) A plumber.                      B) An operator.  
C) A newspaper woman.                      D) A business woman.
- 12 A) Teacher-student.                      B) Doctor-patient.  
C) Lawyer-client.                      D) Conductor-passenger.
- 13 A) Around 3:00.    B) At 1:00.                      C) At 2:00.                      D) He is not sure.
- 14 A) Check the time of high tide.                      B) Go and stand under the clock.  
C) Wait a little longer.                      D) Look for the traffic light.
- 15 A) Punish the man lightly.  
B) Send the man to a different court.  
C) Impose a large fine on the man.  
D) Leave the courtroom after the first appointment.
- 16 A) The school TV sets are unreliable.  
B) The school will probably offer a good price on TV sets.  
C) Color TV sets are very cheap at market.  
D) It is better to order a color TV set through computer.
- 17 A) She thinks there is too much noise.  
B) She likes talking with powerful people.  
C) She wasn't paying attention to the man.  
D) She's amazed that the man didn't hear her.
- 18 A) He will go over immediately.  
B) He will go over when he has a moment free.  
C) He will go over later that day.  
D) He won't go over at all.
- 19 A) Having an interview.                      B) Filling in a form.  
C) Talking with his friend.                      D) Asking for information.
- 20 A) How he got to class.                      B) What he set up.  
C) Why he looked angry.                      D) Where he went.



## 答案与解析

1. A 第二个人说 if it's a nice day, 意思是“如果天气好的话”。这是口语中的省略句, 完整的回答应该是 if it's a nice day, we can all go swimming at the park, 暗含之意就是去不去游泳要取决于天气情况。
2. A see sb. off 的意思是“送某人离开”, 理解这个短语是解题的关键。从第一个人的 volunteering to drive me to the airport 可以看出, 第二个人主动要求开车送她去机场。
3. A 解答本题的关键是理解 out of the question 的意思是“不可能”, 相当于 impossible。hand in 是“提交”的意思。第二个人的回答是坚决而否定的, 所以一定要按时交论文。
4. B they weigh a ton each 的字面意思是“每个箱子都有一吨重”, 这是个夸张的说法, 但说明说话人认为箱子非常重, 她未必搬得动。
5. D 解题的关键是理解说话人在说 but this is the first time I dare to wear it in public 的意思, dare to do 的意思是“敢做……”。虽然他很早就有这件衣服了, 但这却是第一次穿出来。这说明说话人对这件衣服没有信心。
6. A memorizing vocabulary 是“背单词”的意思。第一个人抱怨不喜欢背单词, 而第二个人说 there is not whole lot you can do about it。理解这句话是解题的关键, 它的意思是“对此, 你没有别的办法”, 相当于 there is nothing you can do about it。
7. C there is nothing wrong with the diets 的意思是“节食本身没问题”, 但第二个人认为“要将节食同锻炼结合起来”。combine sth. with 是“将……与……结合起来”, do good 是“有好处, 有效果”。
8. D you'd better do... 是用来提建议的常用句式, 表示“你最好做……”。第二个人建议对方最好把车检查一下。have that (the car) looked at 的意思是“使车(被)检查一下”, 理解这个短语是解答本题的关键。
9. C a monthly meal ticket 和 pay for each meal separately 是吃饭的两种付费方式。make difference 的意思是“产生差别, 造成不同”, what difference does it make 和后面紧跟的 the price per meal is the same either way 就是问题的答案所在。
10. C 这是一道考查细节的题, 解题的关键是要听清表示分店数目的数字, 记下来并做计算。
11. B 这是一道场景题, 解题的关键是能想像出对话发生时的情景。I'm calling on business 和 just a minute, I'll connect you 是典型的电话用语。因此, 第二个人显然是一名接线员。