

CET考前冲刺系列

# 大学英语 四级听力



# 考前冲刺 60

课

目标明确，实用高效  
讲练结合，融会贯通  
锦囊妙计，日日惊喜

大学英语四六级考题研究组 主编

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# 大学英语 四级听力

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大学英语四六级考题研究组 主编

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# 前 言

随着科学的进步,人类社会的不断发展,英语作为交际工具的功能越来越得到人们的认可。WTO 的加入和北京申奥的成功更使得人才的竞争如火如荼,职场厮杀的硝烟过早地笼罩在高校恬静的天空。枕戈待旦的莘莘学子在认证的路上,首先必须攻破的就是大学英语四、六级考试。

目前每年都有 600 多万考生参加考试,是我国目前规模最大的英语水平测试。且由于英语四、六级考试是目前全国最权威的英语考试,社会上不少用人单位把是否通过英语四、六级考试作为衡量员工英语水平的硬指标,因此,考取英语四、六级证书不论是对大学在校生或是在职人员都显得尤为重要。由于四、六级考试改革在即,如何从旧题型向新试题的适应过渡已是每个考生需要面对的问题,为此,所有的考生们都在奋斗着,也都在寻找一种出奇制胜的秘笈。

经过大学期间的英语学习和训练后,考生在词汇、语法、句型等基本功夫方面都有了相当的积累,但是仅仅掌握这些对于能够顺利通过英语四、六级考试并取得好成绩是不够的。正确的做法是在考前两个月,针对考试的特点进行复习备考。本丛书的出版就是为了帮助考生在短短的考前两个月时间内,有效提高成绩,做到考前胸有成竹。

本丛书的特点有:

一、目标明确,实用高效 为考生合理地安排复习时间,使其在有限的时间运用科学的复习方法,快速系统地掌握应试技巧,并通过严格科学的训练,全面突破考试中会遇到的各种障碍,从而取得满意的考试成绩。

二、讲练结合,融会贯通 每本书都不仅安排了相应的全真练习,使读者对做题技巧有感性认识和直观的了解,同时还安排了模拟训练,做到全真与模拟相结合;另外针对练习还配有讲解或解析,真正让读者做到知其然并知其所以然。

三、锦囊妙计,日日惊喜 每一单元的最后都有一则短小精悍的“备考锦囊”,从宏观以及微观的方面对考生提出了很有帮助的建议以及如何应对考试的方法技巧,考生可以从中挑选适合自己的方法,取得事半功倍的效果。

本丛书分为《大学英语四级听力考前冲刺 60 课》《大学英语四级阅读考前冲刺 60 课》《大

学英语四级词汇考前冲刺 60 课》《大学英语六级听力考前冲刺 60 课》《大学英语六级阅读考前冲刺 60 课》《大学英语六级词汇考前冲刺 60 课》《大学英语四、六级写作考前冲刺 60 课》7 本分册,从不同方面提高学生的应试能力。

本分册的编写目的主要是向广大考生提供更多英语听力练习,掌握规律,了解题型的机会,同时也可适应新题型的考试。本分册的特点是:1. 每日一练,对话每日一专题(分人物身份、地点、时间、日常活动、建议与意见、赞同与反对、因果关系、虚拟、含义推理、习语等),短文和听写二日一专题(分为社会经济、人物历史、故事、文化教育、科普等),日积月累,帮助养成良好的听力习惯与解题感觉;2. 本书在选材上十分注重语言的真实性和实用性。本书的课文大多选自历届试题,近几年英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚等国家出版的英语报刊书籍,还有一些材料选自这些国家的广播和电视节目,具有针对性;3. 注重理论与实践紧密结合,点拨解题技巧;4. 涵盖 2002 ~ 2005 年历年四级考试权威题目;5. 本书特别在每个专题后面附上高频短语和备考锦囊,从而在最大程度上方便考生备考。

编者热忱希望芸芸考生从此套丛书中获益,能在英语四、六级考试中轻松获得好成绩。由于编者水平和经验有限,书中存在的不足和疏漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

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# 第一部分 对话专题

## 第一课 地点判断篇

### ※ 练习一

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. In a hotel.          | B. In a coffee.           |
| C. In a library.           | D. In a laboratory.       |
| 2. A. On the street.       | B. In a hotel.            |
| C. In a room.              | D. In a car.              |
| 3. A. In a restaurant.     | B. In somebody's home.    |
| C. In a park.              | D. In a zoo.              |
| 4. A. At the bank.         | B. At the post office.    |
| C. At the railway station. | D. In a restaurant.       |
| 5. A. At a dinner table.   | B. In a hotel.            |
| C. In the street.          | D. At the man's house.    |
| 6. A. In a library.        | B. In a hotel.            |
| C. In a hospital.          | D. In an elevator.        |
| 7. A. At the supermarket.  | B. In the office.         |
| C. In the man's home.      | D. In the woman's home.   |
| 8. A. At a restaurant.     | B. In a kitchen.          |
| C. At a market.            | D. In a cafeteria.        |
| 9. A. At an airport.       | B. At a railway station.  |
| C. At a bus stop.          | D. In a waiting-room.     |
| 10. A. In an art museum.   | B. At a department store. |
| C. At a handicraft fair.   | D. At a garment store.    |

### 【答案解析】

1. M: There is a limit of three books per person.  
W: Fine, I'll be certain to return them on time.  
Q: Where did this conversation probably take place?  
答案: C, 该句中提到了借书和还书, 应该在图书馆。
2. W: Please drive a little slower.  
M: Mind your own business. If you don't like the way I drive, you can just get out.  
Q: Where does this conversation take place?  
答案: D, 由句中的开车可以判断。
3. M: This restaurant is pretty nice. I like the style and atmosphere, typical Eastern.  
W: I'm glad you like it. As a matter of fact, this is my favorite eating-place.  
Q: Where are the two speakers?  
答案: A, 对话中直接提到了饭店。
4. W: May I help you?  
M: I'd like to check the present balance in my account.



Q: Where does the conversation take place?

答案:A,男士提到了自己的银行账户。

5. W: Dear, I feel hungry now. How about you?

M: So do I. Let me call room service. Hello, room service. Please send a menu to 320 right away.

Q: Where are the two speakers?

答案:B,注意该对话虽然提到了菜单,但由于提到了客房部以及房间号,所以应该是在旅馆而不是在饭店。

6. M: Excuse me, I'm looking for the emergency room. I thought that it was on the first floor.

W: It is. This is the basement. Take the elevator one flight up and turn left.

Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

答案:C,由第一句的急救室可知发生在医院。

7. W: What a surprise to see you at the supermarket! I thought you always ate in restaurants.

M: The restaurants cost too much. I eat at home.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

答案:A,对话中直接提到了超市。

8. M: Do you have everything now?

W: No, I still have to get a pound of butter, and some vegetables.

Q: Where are the man and the woman?

答案:C,对话中提到了奶油和蔬菜,可判断是在市场里。

9. M: Kate, Look! The passengers are coming off the plane, and there is Susan.

W: Which one? The tall one with the blue suitcase or the one with the package under her arm?

Q: Where does the conversation take place?

答案:A,对话中提到了乘客和飞机,应该是在机场。

10. W: look at these beautiful things people have made! I'm really impressed. I wish I could do something artistic with my own hands.

M: So do I. It looks like a museum of art around here, doesn't it? Wood-carving, glassware, jewelry, and pottery.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

答案:C,对话中提到了多种手工艺品。

## ※ 练习二

1. A. In a restaurant.

C. In the dinning room.

2. A. In the restaurant.

C. In the traveling agency.

3. A. In a bank.

C. At a restaurant.

4. A. A bookstore.

C. A drugstore.

5. A. On the phone.

C. At a library.

6. A. At a drug store.

C. In a classroom.

7. A. In the shop.

B. In a coffee shop.

D. On a plane.

B. In the bank.

D. In the shop.

B. In an office.

D. At a department store.

B. A supermarket.

D. A candy store.

B. At United World Colleges.

D. At a hotel.

B. In a doctor's office.

D. At the man's home.

B. In the gas-station.

- C. In the supermarket.  
8. A. On the second floor.  
C. In the women's department.  
9. A. In a classroom.  
C. At the railway station.  
10. A. At a café.  
C. At a bakery.
- D. In the bank.  
B. At the men's store.  
D. In a department store.  
B. At the bank.  
D. In a clinic.  
B. At a friend's home.  
D. At a birthday party.

**【答案解析】**

1. M: Miss, is there still time for a cup of coffee on this flight?  
W: Yes, but you have to drink it fast, because we'll be landing in 10 minutes.  
Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place?  
答案: D, 该题中提到了降落, 所以应在飞机上。
2. W: Hello, may I help you?  
M: Hi, I'd like to make a dinner reservation on Saturday evening at seven.  
Q: Where does the conversation take place?  
答案: A, make a dinner reservation“预订晚餐”。
3. M: May I take your order now, Madam?  
W: I haven't made up my mind yet. You order first, Donald.  
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?  
答案: C, take your order 为“可以点菜了吗?”可知是在餐馆。
4. W: I'll go shopping. Do you need me to pick up something for you?  
M: Some milk and a loaf of bread.  
Q: What sort of store is the woman going to?  
答案: B, 对话中提到了面包和牛奶。
5. W: United World Colleges. Can I help you?  
M: Yes. I'd like some information about the college, please.  
Q: Where does the conversation occur?  
答案: A, 很明显该对话发生在电话交谈中。
6. W: I'd like to get some pills to make me relax.  
M: OK, I'll write out a prescription for you and you can take it to a drugstore to be filled.  
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?  
答案: B, 文中提到开药方。
7. M: I would want to know how to make out this check.  
W: Right. Do you want to draw out some money?  
Q: Where does this dialogue take place?  
答案: D, 文中提到对话支票, 可知是在银行。
8. W: I'd like to buy a new coat.  
M: The woman's department is on the second floor, madam.  
Q: Where does this conversation take place?  
答案: D, 对话中出现了买大衣和女装部。
9. M: What is the rate of exchange of pound against American dollar?  
W: It's a dollar and forty-nine cents to the pound.  
Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?  
答案: B, the rate of exchange of pound against American dollar 是英镑兑美元的比率。

10. M: I'd like four rolls, a pound of biscuits and that birthday cake.

W: Do you want the cake delivered?

Q: Where does this conversation take place?

答案: C, 文中提及蛋卷、饼干和蛋糕。

### ※ 高频短语

1. **open an account** (银行)开账户 当听力对话或短文中提到该短语时,可以判断该对话或短文发生在银行或与银行有关,例如: I'd like to open an account, and these are my driver's license and credit card.
2. **make a reservation** 预订 在对话中出现时,该短语一般用于饭店的预订,有时用 make a dinner reservation, 由此可判断该对话是与饭店有关,例如: I'd like to make a dinner reservation for two tonight.
3. **emergency room** 急救室 这个短语只需记住意思就可以了,一提到它,应该是与医院有关的内容,很容易判断,例如: Exercise me, is the emergency room on the second floor or the third floor?
4. **put off** 推迟 这个短语主要是用于数字计算题,特别是在对话中经常提到一件事被推迟到什么时候,由此可判断时间,例如: The plane was originally scheduled at two p. m., but is now put off until four.
5. **write out a prescription** 开方子 该短语可用于判断说话人之间的关系,我们知道开方子的人应该是医生,所以说说话人之间应该是医患关系,例如: I'll write out a prescription for you, and you can follow the instructions to take your pills.

### ※ 备考锦囊

刚发下试卷时,首先把题中所问的问题大体浏览一遍,做到心中有数。这样做的好处是:一、可以大体判断文章的内容;二、依据上下文有助于预测答案。这样在听录音的时候,就可以不必紧张,可以有针对性地去听,从而寻找相关信息。这是做听力题时的首要前提。如果在开始就过度紧张而忽略了题意,就会降低做题效率。

## 第二课 人物关系篇

## ※ 练习一

1. A. Customer and salesgirl.  
C. Visitor and guide.
2. A. A landlady and her tenant.  
C. A teacher and her student.
3. A. Student-professor.  
C. Patient-doctor.
4. A. A customer and a shop assistant.  
C. A customer and a mechanic.
5. A. They are dating each other.  
C. Teacher and student.
6. A. Librarian and student.  
C. Boss and secretary.
7. A. They were old friends.  
B. They are very good friends.  
C. They were both businessmen years ago.  
D. They are professors of a certain university.
8. A. They are twins.  
C. They are friend.
9. A. Employer and employee.  
C. Doctor and patient.
10. A. Husband and wife.  
C. Sister and brother.
- B. Traveler and stewardess.  
D. Guest and hostess.
- B. A shop assistant and her customer.  
D. A waitress and a diner.
- B. Customer-shop assistant.  
D. Client-lawyer.
- B. A customer and a salesman.  
D. A master and a student.
- B. Husband and wife.  
D. Manager and his secretary.
- B. Operator and caller.  
D. Customer and repairman.
- B. They are classmates.  
D. They are colleagues.
- B. Colleagues.  
D. Teacher and student.
- B. Father and daughter.  
D. Mother and son.

## 【答案解析】

1. W: Welcome aboard. Your boarding pass, please.  
M: Here it is.  
Q: What is the relationship of the two speakers?  
答案: B, 女士要求对方出示登记证, 并欢迎他登机, 我们可以判断地为空姐。
2. W: I don't like cats upstairs. And I don't allow people to smoke in bedrooms.  
M: Oh, no, I agree with that. I don't smoke anyway.  
Q: Who are the two speakers?  
答案: A, 女士很明显是在给对方提出自己的要求, 而且涉及到房子, 我们可知两者是房东和租住者的关系。
3. W: Are you sure this watch runs well?  
M: Yes, I guarantee it. We haven't received any complaints on this watch since it was put on sale.  
Q: What is the relationship between the two speakers?  
答案: B, 对话中男士向女士保证产品的质量, 由此可判断。
4. W: What's the matter with my headlights?  
M: We're just going to have to check them very carefully and re-set them.

Q: Who are these two people?

答案: C, 对话中男士正在为女士检查车前灯并重新安装。

5. W: I certainly enjoyed meeting your parents. I hope they liked me.

M: Don't worry. My parents would approve of any girl I liked.

Q: What is the relationship between the man and the woman?

答案: A, 对话中提到女方跟男方父母见面后希望他们能喜欢她, 可知两人正在交往中。

6. 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?

答案: D, 对话中直接提到了修表, 由此可判断。

7. W: Hello, Peter. I haven't seen you since we were at the university.

M: That's right. It's been a long time. You took business administration, didn't you?

Q: What's the relationship between the two speakers?

答案: A, 女士提到他们从大学以来就没见过面, 可知他们是大学同学。

8. W: I often mistake Jim for Bob. Can you tell them apart?

M: No, they look so much alike that they even confused their mother sometimes when they were young.

Q: What is the most probable relationship between Jim and Bob? (98 年 6 月)

答案: A, 对话中说他们两个太像彼此了, 以至于总是混淆, 可判断他们是双胞胎。

9. M: Hello, Mary, this is Dam Morrison. I'm calling to see whether Tom feels better today.

W: Oh, hello, Prof. Morrison. He feels much better now. The doctor said he'd be able to go back to school tomorrow.

Q: What is the relationship between Dam Morrison and Tom?

答案: D, 注意本题有一定的迷惑性, 因为对话中提到了医生, 但仔细听一下应该是师生关系。

10. W: You sound very annoyed about the baby. Try to be a little calmer, Bill.

M: Don't be silly, Sally. I-AM-CALM!

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

答案: A, 对话中提到了他们的孩子, 可以判断说话者为夫妻关系。

## ※ 练习二

1. A. Customer and waiter.

C. Traveler and guide.

2. A. A student and a librarian.

C. A customer and a repairman.

3. A. Wife and husband.

C. Shop assistant and customer.

4. A. Hotel manager and tourist.

C. Professor and student.

5. A. Hostess and guest.

C. Wife and husband.

6. A. A teacher and his colleague.

B. Customer and salesman.

D. Passenger and taxi-driver.

B. A customer and a salesman.

D. A housewife and a technician.

B. Waitress and customer.

D. Secretary and manager.

B. Salesman and customer.

D. Doctor and patient.

B. Waitress and customer.

D. Mother and son.

B. A teacher and his student.

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| C. A student and his classmate.     | D. A librarian and a student. |
| 7. A. Patient and doctor.           | B. Secretary and manager.     |
| C. Student and teacher.             | D. Reporter and editor.       |
| 8. A. Father and daughter.          | B. Husband and wife.          |
| C. Mother and son.                  | D. Boss and secretary.        |
| 9. A. A customer and a mechanic.    | B. A customer and a salesman. |
| C. A customer and a shop assistant. | D. A master and a student.    |
| 10. A. Secretary and boss.          | B. Client and lawyer.         |
| C. Student and teacher.             | D. Patient and nurse.         |

## 【答案解析】

1. W: Can you speed up a little? I'll be late for my flight.  
M: Take it easy. I'm taking a short cut. We'll make it on time.  
Q: What is the relationship between the two speakers?  
答案: D, 对话中女士要求对方开快点, 对方告诉她来得及, 我们可以判断两者为出租车司机和乘客的关系。
2. W: hello. I wanted to inquire about hiring a car for the weekend.  
M: Yes, we do have special weekend rates.  
Q: Who are these two speakers?  
答案: B, 对话中女士向对方询问周末租车的事, 由此可判断。
3. W: Can I help you, sir?  
M: Well, I'd like to buy some socks and a shirt-a white one with long sleeves.  
Q: What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?  
答案: C, 这是一个典型的售货员和顾客之间的对话。
4. W: What type of term paper do you expect us to write?  
M: Your term paper should be typed and not less than ten pages long.  
Q: Who are the two speakers?  
答案: C, 对话中提到的期末论文以及说话者的语气为我们提供了足够的证据, 可以判断他们是师生关系。
5. W: Are you sure you can't stay any longer? The others are not leaving yet.  
M: No, I'm afraid I must go, but thank you very much indeed for a most enjoyable evening, and a wonderful dinner.  
Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
答案: A, 对话中一方进行挽留, 而另一方要走, 并感谢对方提供的美妙的晚餐, 据此可以断定两者为主人和客人的关系。
6. W: I heard you got a full mark in maths exams. Congratulations!  
M: Thanks! I'm sure you also did a good job.  
Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
答案: C, 对话中提到了两人数学考试的情况, 可知是同学关系。
7. M: I'm very sorry. You see, I have these terrible headaches.  
W: headaches? Only last week you said you had trouble with your stomach. You've missed too many lessons.  
Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
答案: C, 本题具有一定的迷惑性, 因为提到了头痛和肚子不舒服, 但说话者并非医生和病人的关系, 因为后面提到了旷课, 可判断为师生关系。

8. M: Paul wants to move to California and find a job there.

W: I hope he can work here in New York. He's our only child.

Q: What is the relationship between the two speakers?

答案: B, 对话中女士提到了保罗是他们的独生子, 可知两人是夫妻关系。

9. W: What's matter with my headlights?

M: We're just going to have to check them and re-set them.

Q: Who are these two people?

答案: A, 此对话中提到要检查车前灯并重新安装, 我们由此可判断两者的关系。

10. M: Could you please explain the assignment for Monday, Miss Smith?

W: Certainly. Read the next chapter in your textbook and come to class prepared to discuss what you've read.

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

答案: C, 本题从对话的内容(做作业)可以判断是师生或同学关系, 而从第一个说话者的语气来看, 应该是师生关系。

### ※ 高频短语

1. **be due 到期** 听力中这个短语一般用于图书馆借的书到期了, 因此可以判断可能是发生在图书管理员和借书者之间的对话, 例如: When is my book due?
2. **take advantage of 利用** 可以用于利用拥有的机会或者现状作出对自己有利的事, 例如: You can take advantage of this opportunity.
3. **after all 毕竟** 用于让步, 表示考虑到这方面的原因, 可以不要太苛刻, 例如: After all, he is only a little child.
4. **round the corner 即将到来** 该短语可以表示某件事情即将到来, 一次需要作必要的准备或含有期待的意思, 例如: Don't go to the parties all nights, the final examination is round the corner.
5. **used to 过去常常** 注意该短语表示过去经常做某事而现在已经不这样了, 含有跟现在相对的意思, 在做听力题时应特别注意, 例如: He used to get up early.

### ※ 备考锦囊

要在听力测试中取得令人满意的成绩, 临场的一些注意事项也是值得注意的。考生要学会精神放松。新东方的精神之一是相信自己的魅力, 美国总统罗斯福也有句名言: “世界上惟一可惧怕的就是惧怕本身(The only thing to fear is fear itself.)”, 中国也有句名言, “最大的敌人就是自己”。如果对听力考试感到紧张或害怕, 那么在自己的考场座位上做几次深呼吸, 这样可以有效缓解紧张情绪。

## 第三课 身份职业篇

## ※ 练习一

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. She is a hairdresser. | B. She is a secretary.      |
| C. She is a salesgirl.      | D. She is a waitress.       |
| 2. A. He is a salesman.     | B. He is a businessman.     |
| C. He is a waiter.          | D. He is a customs officer. |
| 3. A. A librarian.          | B. A banker.                |
| C. A laborer.               | D. A thief.                 |
| 4. A. He is a dealer.       | B. He is a doctor.          |
| C. He is a carpenter.       | D. He is a shoemaker.       |
| 5. A. A customer.           | B. A waiter.                |
| C. A secretary.             | D. A waitress.              |
| 6. A. A teacher.            | B. A doctor.                |
| C. A waiter.                | D. A dancer.                |
| 7. A. A surgeon.            | B. A nurse.                 |
| C. A Doctor of Philosophy.  | D. A dentist.               |
| 8. A. A waiter.             | B. A shop assistant.        |
| C. A bus conductor.         | D. A taxi driver.           |
| 9. A. A reporter.           | B. A writer.                |
| C. A professor.             | D. A student.               |
| 10. A. Salesman.            | B. Teacher.                 |
| C. Sportsman.               | D. Surgeon.                 |

## 【答案解析】

1. W: What can I do for you?

M: I'd like a scissors cut and a shave.

Q: What is the woman?

答案:A, 对话中提到要剪头发和修面, 由此可知她的工作。

2. M: Do you have anything to declare?

W: I have a watch and a camera with me.

Q: What is the man?

答案:D, 对话中的 declare 一词专用来指在海关向海关官员声明需要交税的物品。

3. M: I gave the man full payment when he asked for it.

W: No wonder he hasn't finished the job yet.

Q: Who are they talking about?

答案:C, 对话中提到付给那个人工资, 可他却没有干完工作, 可以猜测他为被雇来干活的工人。

4. W: Can you make a cabinet four feet wide and three feet high?

M: Sure, how many shelves do you need?

Q: What is most probably the man's occupation?

答案:C, 第一个说话者要求做一个橱柜, 对方问要几个抽屉的, 我们可知他是一个木匠。



5. W: Are you ready to order, sir?

M: Yes, I would like one steak, and well-done, please.

Q: What is the first speaker's job?

答案: D, 由对话中的 order 和 steak, 我们可以判断她应该是一个侍者。

6. W: Hello, Mr. Walt. Is my prescription ready?

M: It's right here. Just follow these directions and take one pill right after each mill.

Q: What is the man's occupation?

答案: B, 根据对话中的 prescription 和 pill 两个词, 我们很容易判断他是一个医生。

7. W: Good morning, Dr. Anderson's office. May I help you?

M: I'd like to make an appointment to have my teeth examined.

Q: What is Mr. Anderson?

答案: D, 根据男士的话我们知道他要检查牙, 可知 Mr. Anderson 应该是一个 dentist。

8. M: Good afternoon, madam. Would you like to sit here? I'm afraid there are no other places free at the moment.

W: I'd prefer to sit alone, but I suppose this will do.

Q: Who is the woman talking with?

答案: A, 对话中虽然没有直接提到, 但是我们可以从中推断出这可能是在餐馆里, 那女士正和侍者交谈。

9. W: And now, Mr. Skinner, can you tell us your story? What happened at your farm when the earthquake passed?

M: Oh, it was terrible. I'll never forget it to my dying day.

Q: What is the likely job of the woman?

答案: A, 从对话中我们得知她让对方讲一下那天发生地震的情况, 所以我们可以判断这是一个记者在进行采访。

10. W: Can you come to my birthday party tomorrow afternoon, Uncle Denis?

M: I'd love to, but I can't. I'll be in surgery at 3 o'clock.

Q: What's the profession of the man?

答案: D, 由 be in surgery 这个短语我们可以判断他应该是一个医生。

## ※ 练习二

1. A. A newspaperman.

C. A teacher.

2. A. A repairman.

C. A taxi driver.

3. A. A shop assistant.

C. A secretary.

4. A. A reporter.

C. A writer.

5. A. A shop assistant.

C. A secretary.

6. A. A professor.

C. A manager.

7. A. A student.

C. A salesman.

B. A businessman.

D. A supervisor.

B. A salesman.

D. A car dealer.

B. A student.

D. A waitress.

B. A teacher.

D. A student.

B. A waitress.

D. A clerk.

B. A student.

D. A practitioner.

B. A teacher.

D. An eye-doctor.