

New English Listening
Course for College
Students



攻克 大学英语听力

主 编 常新华

录音朗读 Michael Dundas (美国)
Jennifer Lui(美国)

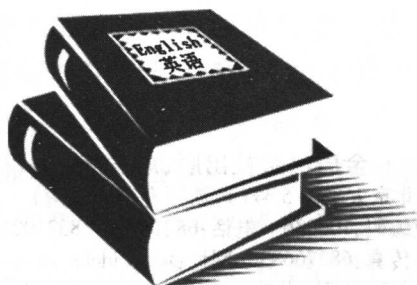


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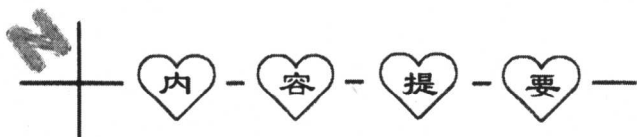
攻克大学英语听力

New English Listening Course for College Students

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本书旨在帮助大学生提高英语听力水平,攻克大学英语听力难关。主要内容包括听力技能讲解和应试技巧。在技能讲解中精心编排的针对性练习可以从根本上帮助学生提高听力理解能力。应试技巧和模拟测试部分可以帮助广大考生在听力考试中轻松过关。本书所提供的训练内容和模拟题均可供老师和学生课内外进行听力训练时使用。本书由北京师范大学特聘美籍教师 Michael Dundas 和 Jennifer Lui 录音朗读,系地道美语,录音光盘随书赠送。

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前言

理解别人的话语是人类语言交流活动的基础。因而,听力理解能力是语言学习的一项重要技能。随着国际交流日趋频繁,社会对于各类人才的英语水平提出了更高要求,要求我们不仅能够读、写、译,还必须能够听得懂、说得出。为适应社会需求,英语教学中越来越重视听说能力的培养和考核:不仅教育部高等教育司最近制定的《大学英语课程教学要求》对英语听力技能的培养提出了更高要求,而且在大学英语考试中,听力理解的分值有了较大提高,题型也有所改变。为此,广大英语学习者迫切希望能够尽快提高英语听力理解能力。

为了有的放矢地解决学生听力技能中常见的问题,提高听力理解能力,本书编者在总结自己教学实践的基础上,博采众家之长,编写了《攻克大学英语听力》。本书编者都是大学英语教学一线的骨干教师,积累了丰富的教学经验,不仅谙熟大纲的各项要求,而且了解学生在听力技能上的主要问题和难点。因此,同其他同类书籍相比,本书不仅具有极强的针对性,还具有如下特色:

语言知识的讲解深入浅出,重点突出。本书编者以大学英语教学大纲为依据,以英语教学理论为指导,针对听力教学的重点、难点和学生学习中的弱点,全面深入地分析了提高听力技能必备的各种知识和方法,从根本上帮助读者提高听力理解能力。

分类介绍系统详尽,各个击破。本书按照听力训练各种技能分类介绍,不仅覆盖了词汇、语法、句型、语篇知识等各个方面,还配有精心编排的针对性练习,精讲精练,考生可以在短期内迅速提高英语听力理解能力。

能力培养与应试技能兼顾,实用性强。本书不仅以促进读者听力理解能力为己任,还兼顾提高大学英语考试听力理解的应试水平。通过系统编排模拟试题,编者归纳了一整套实用性强的听力技巧和解题思路,帮助广大考生在听力考试中轻松过关。

本书听力训练、应试技巧和模拟试题由北京师范大学特聘美籍教师 Michael Dundas 和 Jennifer Lui 录音朗读,系地道美语,语速合乎教学大纲要求,录音光盘随书赠送。在此特感谢这两位美籍教师在繁重的教学之余承担了本书的录音工作,并感谢北师大外文学院教育技术中心刘连芸老师承担了录音制作,不辞艰辛,为本书的问世提供了大力帮助。

编者诚挚地希望本书能够帮助广大读者不仅在大学考试中轻松获胜,更能够真

正提高听力水平,在激烈的竞争中脱颖而出,用智慧和能力书写辉煌灿烂的人生!

由于编者水平有限,疏漏在所难免。因此,如有错漏和不当之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

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Chapter 1 第一章 听力理解技能分步讲解与训练

Section 1 第一节 对话部分

1.1 问路

人们在陌生的地方经常要问路,所以问路是日常生活中一项必不可少的内容。同时指路 and 问路也是我们语言交流的一项技能,它的提高需要有针对性的、循序渐进的训练。询问地点、方向的常用表达有:

1. Could you tell me the way...?
2. Could you tell me where...?
3. How can I get to...?
4. Where can I find...?
5. Excuse me, where is...?
6. Please tell me which way goes to...?

这些表达方式是关于问路话题的第一句话,而且非常重要,因为它往往是对话的问题——不是目的地就是如何到达目的地,即路线。

例如:

M: Excuse me, can you tell me if this bus goes to the railway station?

W: No, I'm afraid I can't. I've only been here a few days myself.

Q: Why can't the woman give the man directions?

- A. She is very much afraid.
- B. She has never heard of the place.
- C. She is not familiar with the place.
- D. She has never taken the bus before.

男士问“这趟公共汽车是否到火车站”,女士回答“I've only been here a few days myself”(我到这儿仅几天)的隐含意思是 not familiar with the place, 故选 C。

常用表达方式:

Take the second turning to the right/left. 在第二个拐弯处向右/左拐。

Turn left/right at the light. 在交通灯处向左/右拐。

Go ahead. 向前走。

Follow the signs. 沿指示牌(所示方向)走。

Go straight down this road until... 沿着这条路一直走到……

You've got it. 你已经知道了。

Directions: In each section, you will hear 20 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. After each question



you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and then decide which is the best answer.

Exercise 1

1. A. She is looking for her dress. B. She is looking for a clothing store.
C. She is looking for her hairdryer. D. She is looking for a barber's.
2. A. He doesn't know where to park the car.
B. They want to go downtown.
C. He wants to find out where the park is located.
D. He wants to go to the park, but she doesn't.
3. A. Both of them are lost. B. Neither knows the direction.
C. They are looking for the Plaza Hotel. D. Both of them are strangers there.
4. A. The woman tells the man where to have a snack.
B. The man wants to know how to get to Peter's house.
C. The woman tells the man how to get to a drug store.
D. The man lost his way in the street.
5. A. The first floor. B. The 2nd floor.
C. The 3rd floor. D. The top floor.
6. A. Yes, you must take a bus or a taxi to get there.
B. No, it is in walking distance.
C. No, you'd better not walk there.
D. Yes, you can never get there on foot.
7. A. Two blocks. B. Five blocks.
C. Four blocks. D. Three blocks.
8. A. To watch the team. B. To see a film.
C. To see the Dean. D. To see a play.
9. A. She doesn't want to answer the question. B. She doesn't understand what the man said.
C. She is going that way, too. D. She is also a new comer in the city.
10. A. Go straight. B. Turn left, then go straight to the cinema.
C. Turn right after the stair. D. Turn right before the stair.
11. A. Get to the police office. B. Give the man direction to the bus station.
C. Get direction to the bus station. D. Find out where the stoplight is
12. A. A school. B. The bakery.
C. The lake. D. The store.
13. A. She's walking down the road. B. She's looking for a church.
C. She's talking to her friend. D. She's asking the way.
14. A. The restaurant is nearby. B. He doesn't know about the restaurant.
C. There's no restaurant here. D. He doesn't understand the woman.
15. A. It's on Fifth and Thirty-fourth Street. B. It's on Fifteenth and Thirty-fourth Street.
C. It's on Fifth Avenue. D. It's on Thirty-fourth Street.
16. A. She wants to see a play. B. He is a traffic cop.
C. He is a stranger. D. He is asking the way.



- | | |
|--|---|
| 17. A. Because the planes turn sharply. | B. Because it is 22 miles. |
| C. Because there are no signs. | D. Because of driving conditions. |
| 18. A. The drugstore. | B. The supermarket. |
| C. The shop. | D. The bookstore. |
| 19. A. On the poetry class. | B. Beside the City Bank. |
| C. On 22nd street. | D. Along a bus line. |
| 20. A. Turn right. | B. Turn left. |
| C. Drive two blocks to the next stoplight. | D. Make a U-turn at the second stoplight. |

1.2 委婉语气

委婉语气是说话人不直接说明情况或表明态度,而是婉转客气地去表示意愿的一种方式,有时也表示一种和实际情况相反的假定。而这后一点正是委婉语气关键所在。正确地领悟委婉语气能使我们了解说话人的真实思想,避免误解,是提高交际能力的一项内容,为了能理解委婉语气,我们应做到:

1. 掌握虚拟语气的常用句型及其表达的含义。
2. 听对话时注意捕捉其中信息并推敲其真实含义。

例如:

W: Mary is always complaining about her job.

M: May be if you tried typing letters every day, you'd see what it's like.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. The woman would understand if she did Mary's job.
- B. The woman should do the typing for Mary.
- C. The woman should work as hard as Mary.
- D. The woman isn't a skillful typist.

当听到录音中有句型:“May be if you tried typing letters everyday, you'd see what it's like.”时,我们就迅速注意到,这是一个虚拟语气的句子,其含义是:“如果你每天都打信的话,你就会明白这工作是什么样子的了。”明白了这点,我们就不难决定 A 是正确答案。

这类题常用的提问方式有:

- (1) What does the man/woman mean?
- (2) What the man's/woman's opinion about the hospital?
- (3) What does the man/woman think of Mary?
- (4) What does the man's/woman's feeling?
- (5) What do we learn from the conversation?
- (6) How did the man/woman feel about John's advice?

常见虚拟句型:

1. 虚拟现在、将来: If I could help you, I would. ...

If I met you tomorrow, I would give you the paper.

2. 虚拟过去: If I had got your address, I would have visited you. 我要是有你的地址,我就看望你去了。

3. 虚拟过去情况和现在结果: If I had studied French hard before, I would be taking it easy now. 如果我以前努力学习法语,我现在就轻松了。



4. If only: If only the rain stopped now. 现在雨要是停了就好了。(实际现在没停)
If only I had taken his advice last month. 上个月我要是听了他的建议就好了。(实际上没接受建议)
5. wish (that): I wish I could attend the meeting. 我希望能参加会议。(实际参加不了)
6. Were it not for: Were it not for your help, I would have failed. 要是没有你的帮助,我会失败的。
(实际没失败)
7. should have: She should have arrived here at 9. 她9点就应该到这儿了。(实际9点没到)
8. could have: We could have done it better. 我们本来能做得更好。(实际做得不好或一般)
9. might have: He might have been fired. 他可能被解雇。(实际没被解雇)
10. It's (high) time that...: It is high time we went to school. 我们该上学去了。
11. demand, desire, suggest, command, order, insist, require, request, propose, prefer, ask, advise 等动词引导出的宾语从句。
12. It is/was desired/suggested/proposed/decided. ... 后的主从句用虚拟。
13. ... as if ... 好像: He looks as if (though) he were younger than his little brother. 他看上去比他的弟弟还年轻。

Exercise 2

1. A. She wouldn't go because she didn't feel well.
B. She wouldn't go though she was like.
C. She wouldn't go because she didn't like George.
D. She wouldn't go because that exercise might do her good.
2. A. Tom got better grades when he studied.
B. Tom did not get better grades because he did not study hard enough.
C. Tom will get better grades.
D. Tom is getting better grades by studying.
3. A. To travel by train.
C. To make no travelling.
4. A. Go to see the film.
C. Do homework.
5. A. Yes, because she got some while she was buying her new dress.
B. Yes, because she wants to help him.
C. No, because she already lent it to a friend.
D. No, because she has already spent most of it.
6. A. He didn't get a lift.
B. He had been waiting for a bus before the man gave him a lift.
C. He was late.
D. He hates to take a bus.
7. A. She's taking an exam on Saturday.
C. She likes staying home better.
8. A. Moving into a different office in the department.
B. Joining the other students in the department.
C. Finding more students to help with the move.
- B. To fly.
D. To travel by sea.
B. Join her friends later.
D. Go to the bookstore.



- D. Take a day off from moving.
9. A. An accident. B. Luck.
C. Shame. D. Work.
10. A. Professor Smiths is not popular in the class.
B. No one knows Professor Smiths.
C. Professor Smiths is a wonderful teacher.
D. Everybody likes to listen to him.
11. A. He thinks his boss terrible. B. He thinks his boss frank.
C. He thinks his boss cunning. D. He thinks his boss makes a lot of mistakes.
12. A. Near the station. B. In the countryside.
C. In the city. D. Near her work place.
13. A. He can speak several language. B. He can speak only a little German.
C. He can speak German and English. D. He can speak only a little English.
14. A. Bobby went out before the discussion was over.
B. Bobby didn't say anything at the discussion.
C. Bobby is unable to hear well.
D. Bobby doesn't listen to her.
15. A. A black and white TV set. B. A color TV set.
C. A second-hand TV set. D. A TV set with a remote control.
16. A. Liz copied it from Lily. B. Lily copied it from Liz.
C. One is a copy from the other. D. She doesn't like either of them.
17. A. Go home. B. Repeat making mistake.
C. Disappoint her. D. Attend a party.
18. A. The man will come with her. B. She has too much work.
C. No work is due to next week. D. She promised herself.
19. A. He doesn't want to have dinner with the woman.
B. He will be busy.
C. He's having dinner with somebody else.
D. He will not have dinner today.
20. A. He likes drinking beer. B. He never appreciates beer.
C. He hates drinking beer. D. He never tastes beer.

1.3 购物

采购是日常生活中一项经常性的活动,它所涉及的内容有:购物前的讨论;与营业员的交谈;商品的价格高低;质量的好坏;尺寸的大小;适用与否等。为更好地在购物过程中进行交流,我们应做到:(1)熟悉购物的过程,(2)掌握必要商品名称,专用词汇及表达方式。

例如:

M: I'm the manager, Madam. Did you buy the radio here?

W: Pardon? Of course I bought it here. Look, you switch it on and nothing happens.

Q: Why does the woman go to the shop with a radio?

A. To make a complaint about the shop assistant.



- B. To buy another radio.
- C. To exchange it.
- D. To test her radio.

男士是位经理,他问女士收音机是否是从他们的商店购买的。从男士的问话中,我们可知这是一段关于购物的对话。女士说“you switch it on and nothing happens”时,我们就知道打开收音机它没有声音,这是收音机有质量问题,女士在要求退换它。故正确答案为 C。

Exercise 3

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A. To a restaurant. | B. To a hotel. |
| C. To a hospital. | D. To a store. |
| 2. A. In a department store. | B. In a drug store. |
| C. In a stationery store. | D. In a book store. |
| 3. A. An Ashtray. | B. Painting. |
| C. Cigars. | D. A house. |
| 4. A. Red. | B. Yellow. |
| C. Blue. | D. Green. |
| 5. A. Shortly after Christmas. | B. In the spring. |
| C. During the Christmas season. | D. During a sale. |
| 6. A. Gold. | B. Blue. |
| C. Brown. | D. Black. |
| 7. A. Shop assistant—customer. | B. Patient and doctor. |
| C. Teacher and student. | D. Husband and wife. |
| 8. A. In a department store. | B. In a bakery. |
| C. In a butcher shop. | D. In a grocery shop. |
| 9. A. Fruit. | B. Meat. |
| C. Cookies. | D. Vegetable. |
| 10. A. He is hostile. | B. He is indifferent. |
| C. He is helpful. | D. He is snobbish. |
| 11. A. Toilet bowl cleanser. | B. Household goods. |
| C. Light bulbs. | D. Tulips. |
| 12. A. A doctor. | B. The woman's husband. |
| C. A stranger. | D. A shoe salesman. |
| 13. A. Because she didn't like the color. | B. Because it was too expensive. |
| C. Because it was too big. | D. Because it was too small. |
| 14. A. The brand of the walkman. | B. The size of the walkman. |
| C. The cost of the walkman. | D. The quality of the walkman. |
| 15. A. Because it is broken. | B. Because it is dirty. |
| C. Because it is not the size he needs. | D. Because it is too small. |
| 16. A. Strawberry has been sold out. | B. Strawberry can not be gotten now. |
| C. Strawberry is on sale now. | D. It's the right season to grow strawberry. |
| 17. A. She will lend the man some typing paper. | |
| B. She will borrow some typing paper from the man. | |



- C. She will type the man's paper.
 D. She will buy some typing paper for the man.
18. A. She asks to be allowed to change her seat in the car.
 B. She asks for money in small units.
 C. She asks to be allowed to get off the bus to take a walk.
 D. She asks the driver to change the route.
19. A. Yes, because he has plenty of money.
 B. No, because it's not for sale.
 C. Yes, if he borrows the money from the woman.
 D. No, because he didn't bring enough money.
20. A. She'd like the store to send it to her.
 B. It will arrive next week.
 C. It must be wrapped quickly.
 D. She'll take it with her to save trouble.

1.4 学习

学习是学生生活中最重要的组成部分。围绕学习这一话题我们会有大量交流。学习这个话题所涉及的方面很多,包括:申请入学,选择课程,付学费,课堂情况,对教师的评价,对课程的评价和作业、考试等方面的内容。因此,我们听好这部分的对话需要:

- (1) 熟悉各环节的情况、过程;
 (2) 掌握这方面的词汇和常用的表达方式。

例如:

M: What do you think of Professor Clark's class?

W: Well, his lectures are interesting enough, but I think he could have given us easier tests.

Q: What does the woman think of Professor Clark's class?

- A. She thinks his lectures are boring.
 B. She thinks his tests are easy.
 C. She thinks his tests are difficult.
 D. She doesn't think he prepares his lectures well enough.

男士问女士觉得 Clark 教授的课怎样,女士认为教授的讲座很有意思,但是他的考试应该容易些。对话中 *could have given* 表示能做某事而没做,含有不满、遗憾的意思,所以女士认为 Professor Clark 的考试太难了。故正确答案为 C。

Exercise 4

- A. The teacher cancelled the meeting.
 B. The students will attend the meeting.
 C. The students will take a biology test tomorrow.
 D. They won't take a test tomorrow.
- A. Changed her professor.
 B. Seen the professor.
 C. Changed her mind.
 D. Left school.
- A. Economics.
 B. Political science.
 C. Getting an A.
 D. Political science and economics.



4. A. Rotten eggs. B. Rotten cheese.
C. Chemicals. D. A damp basement.
5. A. A chemistry class. B. A philosophy class.
C. A physics class. D. A mathematics class.
6. A. Seeing a film. B. Diving in the sea.
C. Doing an experiment. D. Having a class.
7. A. Taking an objective test. B. Writing an essay.
C. Reading a book. D. Taking a lesson.
8. A. If the man pay on Friday, he will have to pay a late fee.
B. The man has until Friday to pay his registration fee.
C. The man's registration fee are overdue and will not be accepted.
D. Because the man has a good excuse, the woman will let him pay his fees after Friday.
9. A. Explain the homework. B. Repair the steps.
C. Get a new exercise-book. D. Look for the answer.
10. A. She suggests the man go to Germany.
B. She suggests the man learn German.
C. She suggests the man teach German.
D. She suggests the man do part-time job in Germany.
11. A. He studied hard, played basketball too much and passed the exam.
B. He studied hard, didn't play basketball and passed the exam.
C. He studied hard, played basketball too much but not passed the exam.
D. He didn't study hard, played basketball too much and didn't pass the exam.
12. A. It is the first time for Sandy to get an A.
B. It is very hard for Sandy to get an A.
C. Sandy is a clever student.
D. Sandy is the best and brightest student in the class.
13. A. He doesn't like literature. B. He must read a lot of books.
C. He can't get books he needs. D. He has lost his reading list.
14. A. The choice of courses. B. A day course.
C. An evening course. D. Their work.
15. A. Worried. B. Happy. C. Sad. D. Surprised.
16. A. Customer and waitress. B. Secretary and manager.
C. Student and professor. D. Professor and assistant.
17. A. Indifferent. B. Worried. C. Happy. D. Indignant.
18. A. She is not sure yet.
B. She is not going to apply.
C. She is going to apply.
D. Her score is not high enough for her to apply.
19. A. Sue can hear better when she sits alone.
B. Sue is becoming a better student.
C. Sue will do better on the exam when she sit alone.



- D. Sue may be copying Sally's exam paper.
20. A. Max has good study habits. B. Max's papers are often late.
C. Max writes many papers. D. Max has handed in his paper.

1.5 书籍

书是我们的良师益友,尤其在当今这个知识越来越受重视的社会,书籍更是我们生活中不可或缺的一部分。因此我们会遇到许多关于书籍的话题。比如:在图书馆查找书、借书、还书,在书店买书、卖书、阅读某书后的评论、感想以及阅读报纸、杂志等等。如果熟悉这类话题,掌握有关词汇与表达方式并多听多练,对付这类话题就会易如反掌。

例如:

W: You should have finished the book before it was due.

M: I know. Now I'll have to pay a huge fine.

Q: What will the man have to do?

- A. Finish the book.
B. Wait for the due date.
C. Find the book.
D. Pay the library penalty.

对话中女士说:“你本应该在书到期之前就把它读完”。should have done 这一结构表示应该已经做完的事而实际上没做完。因此男士说我知道,我现在得付罚款。fine 此处意思为罚款,与 D 中 penalty 相同,所以正确的答案应为 D。

Exercise 5

1. A. She suggests they check in the catalogue.
B. She's not sure where the catalogue is.
C. She doesn't know if there is such a subject.
D. She had found this subject in the catalogue.
2. A. She doesn't read any books. B. She only reads good books.
C. He doesn't like books. D. Their tastes in books are different.
3. A. In a publisher's office. B. In Professor Johnson's office.
C. In a shipping company. D. In a university store.
4. A. The store doesn't have it now, but will soon.
B. It is no longer available.
C. It has been reprinted four times.
D. The information in the book is not up-to-date.
5. A. A history book. B. A math book.
C. An English book. D. A music book.
6. A. In winter. B. In July.
C. In September. D. In April.
7. A. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. B. Tuesday and Friday.
C. Saturday and Sunday. D. Tuesday and Thursday.
8. A. At a bookstore. B. At a department store.
C. At a classroom. D. At a library.



9. A. Making an appointment. B. How to use a library.
C. Studying in an American university. D. Coming back at 3:30.
10. A. In a hotel. B. In a library.
C. In a university. D. In a bookstore.
11. A. The woman wants to borrow the book from the man.
B. The woman will lend the book to the man.
C. The man will read the book in a few days.
D. The woman will read the book first.
12. A. She is travelling at the moment. B. She is writing novels.
C. She is a writer. D. She is a travel agent.
13. A. Book. B. Advice on a book.
C. Publication of a book. D. A copy of her book.
14. A. In the bookcase. B. Throw it away.
C. On the shelf. D. On the floor.
15. A. The one for \$3.00. B. The one for \$4.95.
C. Neither. D. Both.
16. A. Both editions are the same price now.
B. The paperback book is on sale.
C. The hardcover book is better quality, therefore it costs more.
D. The books are different, but the covers are the same.
17. A. The woman should pay the fee at library.
B. The woman should wait in line.
C. The woman should pay the fee at another office.
D. The woman should pay cash only.
18. A. At the doctor's office. B. At a drugstore.
C. At the department store. D. At a bookstore.
19. A. Borrow a French-English dictionary from the library.
B. Take the dictionary out of the library.
C. Buy a French-English dictionary for herself.
D. Borrow a dictionary for herself.
20. A. At a library. B. At a museum.
C. In a store. D. In a classroom.

1.6 打电话

电话在现代人的生活、工作中被广泛使用,而且发挥着重要的作用,往往一个电话就决定了一件事情的成败。因此恰当地通过电话与他人进行沟通是一种技巧。打电话一般包括:打通后要找的人不在近旁,要稍等片刻,或根本不在,让你留言,打错电话号码,需要转机等。

例如:

M: Hello, can you tell me if the library will be open Saturday evening?

W: Hold the line, please. I'll find out.

Q: What does the woman tell the man to do?